The St. Cloud Journal.

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...rsday afternoon,
...LOUD, MINN.

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W. B. MITCHELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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3 "	2 50	3 25	4 50	6 25	11 00	18 00	30 00
4 "	3 25	4 75	6 25	7 50	12 50	22 50	35 00
¼ col.	4 75	7 00	9 25	12 00	16 50	30 00	40 00
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SWEDEN AND THE SWEDES AT HOME.

BY REV. W. A. NICHOLS.

From the Chicago Advance.

Sweden is richly worth a visit; and I am surprised that more foreign tourists do not include it in their plans of travel. It is approached among islands and through harbors of surpassing beauty; and, inland, it is so interspersed with small lakes that, whether one travels by rail or boat, he seems to go equally by water. The face of the country is mainly level; yet rendered rugged by long ranges of bare rock rising fifty or a hundred feet, and often extending for miles. Most of the ground is also very stony. The soil to a considerable extent is wet, hence cold and sour, while the upland ridges are sandy and light. The farm houses are mostly small and in a dilapidated condition, with surroundings of a thriftless appearance. The natural features of the country are mainly such as to train an industrious and frugal people to live contented with slender means.

Most evidently, the Swedes, from the throne to the peasant, are fully conscious that they are not what they once were. From the fall of Charles the Twelfth, they have in some respects, been gradually on the decline. The military dress which this warrior-king wore on the day he received his mortal wound, his hat perforated with the ball which took his life, and his gloves stained with heroic blood are still shown in the Museum at Stockholm; but the national vigor and the elastic spring which animated the people of that day are not there. With a depreciated soil which was scarcely second rate, at best, the products of agricultural labor are moderate in amount and ordinary in quality. Stockholm is beautiful in its harbor and situation, and Gottenburg (Goetheburg,) the principal city, has a good degree of commercial life, but every thing is done on a comparatively small scale. Their unit money, the "Riks-daler," is but little more than one-fourth of the Federal dollar, and to this standard measure the whole system seems well to correspond. The horses are of an inferior kind, the oxen, so far as I saw them, looked like cows kept on short feed. I hope they have better ones somewhere for beef. With honorable exceptions, the general order of things is, evidently, small outlays, and small income.

But the people have not lost their excellence of character, though the nation may have passed the period of its highest prosperity. They have good manners, and are uniformly civil to strangers, as every traveler will experience. They seem to think almost as much of other people as they do of themselves, which is quite remarkable for a national characteristic, but more than all, the religious sentiment, with them seems especially deep and strong. The dry rot of rationalism has not destroyed the elasticity and strength of Christian emotion, nor does the ambition of military greatness make them proud and aspiring after national preeminence. I passed a Sabbath in Gottenburg and attended a service in a Lutheran church with a capacity to accommodate at least a thousand people; and not only the pews, but all the aisles were full, though it was at four o'clock P. M. Five-sixths of the women wore upon their heads, simply, a silk fringed kerchief tied under the chin. So they worshiped with their heads covered, and, in this respect in a more Scriptural form than ladies who attend church in fashionable hats. The preacher had not the advantage of a beautiful head of hair, a fine set of teeth, a well turned personal figure, and a rich, musical voice, all which are very desirable aids in connection with higher qualities; but having attained, if I mistake not, the age when spectacles are a needful supplement to natural vision; his form was stooping, and his voice, pitched high, was shrill, at times almost squeaking. But he was earnest; and seemed as one who has a message to deliver, and not simply a piece to "speak." The hearers, evidently, did not stick in the latter, but entered into the spirit of the occasion, for as soon as the sermon commenced, many of the young people with pencil and paper prepared to take notes. As the discourse proceeded, one and another of both men and women rose up and leaned forward toward the speaker, till at the close, as many as fifty or sixty held this position. There was considerable weeping in different parts of the house, and as I could not understand except by natural signs, I began to imagine that I had been strangely carried back to the time and place where President Edwards was preaching his memorable sermon, "Sinners in the hands of an angry God." The same indications in the United States would have led to the conclusion that a thorough revival had already commenced, and yet, from all I learned, I had witnessed only an ordinary service.

The Swedes are rapidly emigrating to America, and surely no better class of foreigners can go to take possession of our wild lands, to lend the bone and muscle needful to reduce and develop a new country, and be the moral stability of unformed society. Their industrial habits and trained economy will help them to get a foot-hold with small means, and constitute a safe basis for broader operation in their new circumstances. The more wealthy Swedes at home feel anxious for their poor brethren in the United States, lest they be left to starve before they can eat bread from their own planting. They spoke to me with deep regret that so many of them should leave their native land with these dubious prospects. I desire to say an earnest word in behalf of the Swedish emigrants to my native land. For in some respects they are the New Englanders of Europe, and when their training and character shall be applied on a suitable scale they may become Yankees lengthened out.

DONNELLY AND THE ST. PAUL PRESS.

The country papers of this State seem to be waking up to the fact that the Republican party is misrepresented by the so-called organ of the party at St. Paul. The Owatonna *Journal* in some very sensible remarks takes the *Press* to task for the course it has pursued. The majority of the voters of this State do not care for the private quarrels of the conductors of a newspaper any more than they care for the quarrels of any other members of the same party, and while it is a fact that a judicious exposure of the faults of a politician by a newspaper will injure that politician, it yet remains true that that warfare can be carried to the extent of benefiting the person assailed. In the case of the St. Paul *Press* and Donnelly, there is no doubt that the hard names that have been applied to Donnelly by that newspaper have helped his chances for a re-nomination.—Even in local matters the *Press* seems to have lost its judgment with its temper, and in ridiculing the Grant and Colfax Club formed in the city of St. Paul, they have raised up a large number of active workers against themselves—some of the men belonging to the club would not before have made any exertion whatever to defeat the wishes of the owners of the St. Paul *Press*, that now as members of a ridiculed club, will leave no stone upturned to defeat whatever that paper may most desire.—*Northfield Recorder.*

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

As Republicans, deeply interested in the success of the party throughout the State, and on behalf of subscribers to the *Press* who are most heartily sick of reading, day after day, whole columns of vituperation against a Republican who has represented the State in Congress for six years, we protest against the course of the Republican State organ towards Mr. Donnelly. We do not now undertake to say that Mr. Donnelly is wholly blameless touching the matter of this newspaper war; but is this a justification for the *Press* in prostituting its columns to further its interests in a private quarrel? If Mr. Donnelly has wronged the publishers of the *Press* let them seek satisfaction in the way that other private citizens do, who do not happen to own an organ. If, however, they are fighting this quarrel in the interest of Mr. Ramsey or anybody else, then they must confess to having made their paper the mouth-piece of an individual, and to having ignored the paramount interests of the Republican party in the State at large. Mr. Donnelly has many friends among the subscribers of the *Press* in Southern Minnesota and each one of them feels that by the course of the *Press*, he is made an unwilling assailant of that gentleman's political and private character.

If the publishers of that paper could be made to comprehend the intense disgust which their Party-cidal war, for the last two months, has excited in the minds of all candid, reflecting men, they would change their course.

Otherwise, they are clean *daft.*—*Mankato Union.*

IMPORTANT POSTAL LAW.

The new postal law adopted by Congress is an important measure. It provides, among other things, for the return of all letters on which the name of the sender is endorsed, if not called for within thirty days; reduces fees on money orders; doubles the compensation of Postmasters for payment of money orders; allows weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers where published, to be delivered from the Post Office nearest the place of publication; authorises the issue of duplicate money orders for such as have been lost; makes it felony to counterfeit money orders; makes it felony of a high character to use postage stamps a second time knowingly; declares it shall be unlawful to deposit in the Post Office any letters or circulars concerning lotteries or gift enterprises of any kind, or any pretext whatever; establishes a blank agency in the Post Office at a cost of nine thousand five hundred dollars annually, and abolishes all other blank agencies; empowers the Postmaster General to negotiate and conclude an international money order arrangement; provides that securities on bond of defaulting Postmasters shall not be liable unless the government institutes a suit within three years after the final settlement of accounts; allows certified copies of Postmasters' returns to be used as evidence in courts in criminal prosecutions; authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe a uniform for letter carriers, and makes it a misdemeanor for any one else to wear the same.

—When the vote was being taken at the New York Convention, an Alabama delegate made this announcement: "*As a rebel soldier of Alabama, I take pleasure in casting her vote for Frank P. Blair.*

A FURIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN HORSES.

Southey, in his "History of the Peninsular War," relates the following:—"Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine, black, long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off and they were turned loose upon the beach.

"A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became aware that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their forefeet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction."

FORTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.—Capt. John Rollins, of St. Anthony, informs us that he has just completed threshing seven acres of wheat grown on his farm between this city and Minnehaha, and that the yield is most *forty-one bushels to the acre!* The ground had been used as a pasture for a number of years, and this is the first crop since breaking it. Let us hear from some one who can beat it.

On the same farm he has a large field which has been under cultivation for sixteen successive years, and this year, having threshed the wheat from it finds that he has an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre!

Truly, Minnesota is a wheat growing State.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, received several letters yesterday morning from prominent men in Sweden, announcing the intention of a large number of the Swiss farmers to emigrate at once to this country, and seeking information in reference to the purchase of the unoccupied public lands in the West and South. These Swiss emigrants are preparing to leave their native country in the fall.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—In the death of "Commodore" Edwin A. Stevens, who died in Paris on Friday last, in his seventy-third year, Hoboken sustains a serious loss and the Camden and Amboy railroad loses its father. Mr. Stevens leaves a wife and eight children, to whom he bequeathes a princely fortune, amounting, it is said, to nearly $18,000,000.

—A member of a certain theological seminary was so sensitive as to any suspicion of plagiarism, that he never allowed himself to make the slightest quotation without giving his authority. On one occasion he commenced grace at breakfast thus: "Lord, we thank Thee that we have been awakened from the sleep which a writer in the Edinburg Review has called 'the image of death.'"

JOSH BILLINGS ON AUTOGRAPHS.—We never furnish ortografs in less quantities than by the packig. It is a bizness grate men have got into; but it don't striko us as being profitable or amusing. We furnished a very dear friend our ortograff, for ninety days, and it got into the hands of the banks, and it kost us $275 tow get it back.—We went out of the bizness then, and have not hankered for it since.

—It is a curious historical fact that Jefferson and Hancock, whose names are so popularly associated with the Declaration of Independence, were both serving as substitutes in the Continental Congress. Jefferson was the alternate of Peyton Randolph, detained in Virginia as President of the House of Deputies, and John Hancock was the substitute for James Bowdoin, who was kept at home in Boston by the illness of his wife.

—"Seymour, as a man of brains, has defended, maintained, illustrated and distinguished the tenets of the Democratic party."—*Louisville Democrat.* Grant as a man of brains and deeds, has defended, maintained, illustrated and distinguished the *Republic.* That is the difference between a mousing politician and a heroic patriot.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—What did Frank Blair do with the silver set he had on a certain occasion in Savannah, Ga? Who stole Mrs. Higgins' spoons in Wayne county, N. C., in 1865? What says Frank Blair? —*Raleigh N. C., Standard.*

—Horatio Seymour is not a parent now, nor will he be apparent after the election.—*Hartford Post.*

MARRYING.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

We once heard a witty woman, commenting upon Mormonism, exclaim: "How absurd—four or five wives for one man—when the fact is each woman ought to have four or five husbands—it would take about that number to support her decently." It was twitting on facts, and we added, solemnly: "Even so, madam."

The question is being agitated, at home and abroad, whether a man, especially the young man, with his way to make in the work, can afford to marry. In the discussion that is being held through the press, the burden of blame attaches to the gentler sex.—Jones says that a fashionable female, and they are all fashionable now, is fearfully and wonderfully made. We suppose there is some just ground of complaint. No little girl ought to marry other than a prudent young man. Yet, what prudent youth, looking at a sweet miss sailing along Fourth street, and taking count of stock, realizes that the getup of the little fascination, then and there under inspection, cost as much as his year's salary, thinks of committing matrimony?

"Why don't the men propose, mamma,
Why don't the men propose?
Each one seems coming to the point,
And then away he goes."
"They are frightened at your cost, my dear,
They are thinking of your clothes."

REBUKED.—The Mantorville *Express*, in noticing the disgraceful *Washburn* rows at the late Minneapolis caucuses, says:

From the different papers there, and at St. Paul, we learn there were very disgraceful proceedings at these meetings. Can nothing be done? Are the mobs in our small Minnesota towns, such that the order loving citizens cannot control them? How can true Republicans consent to allow such undignified strife to occur in the true party?

—Recent explorations show Northern Minnesota to be perhaps the most remarkable slate region in the world. The slate ridge is some twenty odd miles in length and six in width. In one place are mounds of slate covering a large extent of territory, which have the appearance of a city, there being streets, houses, and towers of regular shape, the whole presenting a most singular and interesting appearance. At one point on the St. Louis river is a large island of pure, workable slate towering above the surface of the stream to a height of seventy-five feet.

—The crowns, robes and slippers of Theodore, king of Abyssinia, have arrived from the British army, as a present to the Queen. The crowns—one for state wear, and the other for common use—are made of gold, and the state crown is so heavy that it would tax the endurance of an ordinary man to wear it for any length of time. In height it is about 18 inches, and the gold is inlaid with precious stones.—The commoner crown is lined with dark silk velvet, but the color is much faded. There are also two robes, worn on state occasions, being made of gold tinsel, worked in floss, and lined with brown satin. In addition to these are the royal slippers, which are covered with gold scales; a chalice brought from one of the churches, and the crown worn by a high priest.

—A letter from Oxford, Miss., gives the following story: "A few days ago Sheriff W. S. McKee, on returning home from an adjoining county, stopped to bathe in the Tallahatchie river.—His feet touching something smooth on the bottom several times, curiosity at length led him to examine closely, when he found a small iron chest. Procuring assistance he took it to Oxford, broke it open, and found $3,000 in silver, $2,800 in gold, $1,200 Mexican dollars, and $4,000 in Confederate money. There were no papers in the chest to show its ownership."

—The little river Restonica, in Corsica, has the wonderful property of whitening everything thrown into it. Its waters are clear as crystal, and the small stones which are seen in its bed are white as chalk. Any kind of metal, but particularly iron, when dipped into it, has the appearance of being plated with silver. The quality of its waters, also, is esteemed highly salubrious.

—In the recent competition for the Boylston prizes for declamation at Harvard College, the first prize was taken by a colored youth, a member of the Junior Class. He had twenty competitors, one of them the first scholar in his class, who lost an arm in the rebel service. The Springfield *Republican* says that the first prize speaker is "the son of a poor woman in Boston, who fitted for college at Oberlin and Andover, and who, like so many others of his race, is a natural orator. His gestures were as graceful as Edward Everett's, his voice musical and flexible, and his whole bearing admirable."

—Senator Franklin, of Winona county, died at his residence on Tuesday morning last. He was the leading spirit of Democracy in his county; was 45 years, 8 months and 19 days of age at his death.

—The New York *Sun*, an independent journal, after a careful survey of the political field, says:

"The result, therefore, is, that in the North and in the South the Seymour and Blair ticket is no stronger than the Democratic party, while in the West it is rather weaker. From this standpoint the impartial eye will not regard the prospects of its success as bright, but on the contrary, rather gloomy."

CHIPS.

The podestal of the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in the Russian capital, is the largest block of granite which has been quarried and transported in modern times. It weighs fifteen hundred tons, and was moved over twenty-five miles by rolling it on bronze cannon balls. Iron balls were tried and smashed by it.

A Yankee has devised a new way to reduce the tax on cigars. He makes them twice the ordinary length, and as the tax is on the cigar, irrespective of size a knife will make one taxed cigar, into two.

Castile soap is the best kind to use in washing oilcloths. The surface is acted on by the alkalies of "stronger" soaps.

Baron Cuvier states that if the progeny of a pair of herrings should increase without molestation for twenty years it would require all the seas in the world to contain the herring that would result. If only half the spawn came to life, and half the young fish lived, a boat could not move in the sea.

The best drink for hot days, is water, and the value of any drink depends on the amount of water it contains. Liebig gives as a reason why spirituous liquors are especially unhealthy in summer, that "Alcohol, the chief constituent of all spirituous liquors, is mainly composed of carbon, which is the fuel required by the body to keep up the animal heat; in summer, of course, but little of this fuel is required. It, however, a large quantity is supplied there will be an excess, which is left unconsumed, and, remaining in the body without use, does harm in various ways."

The Military Telegraph system now used in the U. S. Army is probably the most perfect in the world. At the recent examination at the West Point Academy, the operation of the Telegraph Corps attracted great attention. Wires were laid, and the telegraph put in operation at the rate of a mile in ten minutes.

Five thousand different articles in common use are manufactured from the ordinary willow.

A fish-breeder at Holyoke, Mass., is hatching seven million shad a day. He says: "Every acre of water is worth two of land, and it can be 'tilled' at one-thousandth part of the expense."

It is said that a room may be cleared of mosquitoes by taking a piece of gum camphor about one third the size of an egg, and evaporating it by placing it in a tin vessel, and holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes.

Some one says that a coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles water-proof, and also cause them to wear three times as long as ordinary soles.

The island of Santa Cruz is the apex of an immense submarine mountain. Within a mile and a half of its shore, soundings have been made to the depth of 6,000 feet—over a mile—without finding bottom.

It is said that red ants can be kept off a shelf by covering its surface with a sprinkling of salt, and setting on it the jars of sweetmeats which they so covet.

The signals produced by the magnesium light, lately tested by Napoleon are distinctly visible at sea for a distance of 23 miles.

Obese persons suffer greatly, especially in warm weather, from chafing. A wash of alum dissolved in water, and applied with a linen or cotton rag, is recommended as a great alleviation.

Astronomers tell us that the moon is drawing gradually nearer to the earth by about an inch every year. They have also discovered that the day is about one-hundredth of a second longer than it was 2,000 years ago. Nervous people need apprehend no trouble from these facts however. The moon will probably not hit them as soon as something else will.

The gross earnings of all the railroads in the country last year, were $340,000,000—or an average of ten dollars for every person in our population.

A. T. STEWART'S "UPTOWN" STORE—When the grand extension and improvement now in progress shall have been completed, the uptown store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. will far surpass any establishment of the kind on this continent, not only in size and magnificence, but by the perfection of its internal arrangements and the magnitude of its business facilities. According to the plan which is now being rapidly carried out, the building will have a frontage of one hundred and eighty-five feet on Broadway, one hundred and ninety-five feet on Ninth street, and about two hundred and fifty two feet on Tenth street; the area being about two acres and a quarter. The centre of this majestic pile will be occupied by a spacious quadrilateral court surmounted by a magnificently proportioned dome. The foundations consist of massive brick piers varying in size from two and one-third by three and one-third feet, which rest upon heavy granite courses. The superstructure, which mainly consists of cast iron columns, wrought iron girders and thoroughly seasoned beams, is a marvelous combination of strength and beauty, and when the galleries are added, the ornamental iron work put in position, and the last touch shall have been given to the rich mouldings, gildings and frescoes with which the whole is to be embellished, the interior of this new dry goods palace will be almost as dazzling as the courts of the Alhambra.

—The *Germania*, an influential paper, heretofore Democratic, published in Zanesville, Ohio, repudiates Seymour and Blair.