

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Constantinople telegram: The Albanian insurgents assassinated the governor of Ipeka and two other officials.

The Salmon River, Idaho, stage was captured by Indians on the 6th inst., near Esch Creek station.

Three masked men entered the Great Western Station railroad office at Dundas, Ont., on the 9th inst., tied and gagged the watchman and blew open the safe which contained about a hundred dollars and a check for a small amount.

The mystery surrounding the Cullison murder at Deadwood, D. T., is being solved. M. L. Conk, of the Modell brewery, has been arrested charged with having committed the deed.

On the 4th inst., a party of men, mounted and well armed, came into a mining camp at Caraboo, Idaho, forty-five miles from Soda Springs, Idaho.

Early in the morning, of the 6th inst., five masked men surprised and captured the herding camp of William P. Noble, eighteen miles from Camp Stamburgh, Wyoming.

CASUALTIES.

The town of Luickalez, capital of Circle of Barood, Hungary, has been almost entirely laid waste by storm.

A collision of trains occurred on the Missouri Pacific railroad. A large number of passengers were on board, but none were seriously hurt.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Dennis Kearney is making speeches in New York city.

Mrs. Frank Whicher (Maud Hilton), actress, died on the 8th inst., at Hyde Park of consumption.

Mrs. Hayes was enthusiastically greeted by the people, from station to station, on her journey to St. Paul.

Prince Haraergevich, the pretender to the Serbian throne, and Gen. Ignatieff, are mentioned as possible candidates for the Bulgarian throne.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs that on and after the 16th inst., the Treasury in Washington and the several sub-treasuries will exchange standard silver dollars for United States notes.

The progress of President Hayes from Chicago, through Wisconsin, to St. Paul, was like a triumphal march.

At Beloit, Wis., the President visited the Fair Grounds, the Fair being in progress, and was grandly greeted by thousands, and very unexpectedly made a fifteen minutes speech, the sentiments of which attracted much attention.

At 12 m., on Monday, Sept. 9th, President Hayes and party left St. Paul, Minn., on their return trip to Washington.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Edward O. Meagher Condon, was held in Cincinnati on the 7th inst., and a series of resolutions adopted reciting that efforts for his relief are a matter of historical pride to those who took an active part in procuring his liberation from a British prison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Russians have occupied Batoum. The entry was perfectly peaceable.

The University at St. Petersburg, has expelled 100 students, suspected of Nihilism.

The rinderpest is rapidly spreading throughout Romania, and the authorities neglect taking precautions to prevent its spread.

A party of the Chippewa Indians, of the White Earth reservation, were in attendance at the State Fair, in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The cotton spinners of Northern France have resolved not to work by gas light in order to lessen the accumulation of stock.

It is estimated from reliable data that not less than 150,000 people visited the

Fair grounds at St. Paul, Minn., during the late State Fair.

It is reported from New York city that business is at a standstill with the yellow fever stricken States of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The yellow fever in Grenada, Miss., seems to have exhausted itself for want of victims. The scourge has been greater there, than at any other point.

A total of \$42,204 had been collected for the yellow fever sufferers in Chicago, up to Monday, Sept. 9th, and collections were still being pressed vigorously.

The Treasury Department has directed custom officers to hereafter rigidly inspect effects brought from abroad by our naval vessels to break up the practice of innocent smuggling.

All the colliers near Pottsville, Pa., have resumed work. This includes a number that were compelled to suspend operations in August, owing to the scarcity of water for mining operations.

In the speech from the throne read at the opening of the Reichstag, the Emperor expressed a hope that the anti-socialist bill will be adopted, that the spread of the pernicious Socialist movement may be arrested and those who have been misled by it may be brought back to the right path.

A dispatch from Rome says: There is a report current at the Vatican that Bismarck, before concluding the agreement with the Pope, is desirous of ascertaining the views of the newly elected parliament.

It is generally recognized that the present is one of the most critical epochs in the history of India. A single false move on the part of the mission to Afghanistan may involve not only a costly frontier war but widen complications. The mission forms a single step in an extensive concerted scheme for protection of India.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Delivered before the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, September 5, 1878.

Fellow citizens of Minnesota: I wish to make my sincere acknowledgments to the Governor of Minnesota, Gov. Pillsbury; to the Mayor of St. Paul, Mayor Dawson; to the President of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, Mr. Geo. R. Finch; and to those associated with them, and to the people of this State whom they represent, for their kind and generous welcome.

The most interesting questions in public affairs which now engage the attention of the people of the United States are those which relate to the financial condition of the country. Since the financial panic and collapse five years ago, capital and labor and business capacity have found it hard to get profitable employment.

How long is this stagnation of business to last? Are there any facts which indicate an early return to better times? I wish to ask your attention for a few minutes while I present some facts and figures which show a progressive improvement in the financial condition of the general government.

The financial condition of the government of the United States is shown by its debt, its receipts and expenditures, the currency and the state of trade with foreign countries.

The ascertained debt reached its highest point soon after the close of the war, in Aug. 1865, and amounted to \$2,757,639,571.43. In addition to this, it was estimated that there were enough unadjusted claims against the government, of unquestioned validity, to swell the total debt to \$3,000,000,000.

The debt has been reduced until now it is only \$2,085,580,324.85. This is a reduction, as compared with the ascertained debt thirteen years ago, of \$722,109,246.58. More than one-fourth of the debt has been paid off in thirteen years.

The following table shows the principal commodities the exportation of which has greatly increased during the last ten years:

The total value of exports from the United States increased from \$269,389,900 in 1868, to \$680,688,798 in 1878; an increase of \$411,298,898, or 153 per cent.

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The policy of reducing the debt and thereby strengthening the public credit having been adopted, let us observe the result in the present condition of the public debt with respect to interest.

The total interest-bearing debt, August 1, 1878, was as follows: 3 per cent. Navy-pension fund, \$14,000,000; 4 per cent. bonds, 112,850,000; 5 per cent. bonds, 216,000,000; 6 per cent. bonds, 704,296,650; 5 per cent. bonds, 783,511,250.

The present interest-bearing debt, \$1,909,677,900. The interest on which amounts to the sum of \$95,181,007.50 per annum. It thus appears that in thirteen years the interest-bearing debt has been reduced from \$2,381,530,296.96 to \$1,909,677,900; a gain in the amount of the interest-bearing debt of \$471,852,394.96.

The reduction of the annual interest charge is \$55,796,690.45, or more than fifty per cent. of what we now pay. If the reduction of annual interest were placed in a sinking fund at four per cent. interest, it would pay off the whole debt in less than twenty-five years.

There has been another gratifying and important improvement in the state of the public debt. A few years ago our bonds were largely owned in foreign countries. It is estimated that in 1871 from \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 were held abroad. We then paid from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annually to Europe for interest alone.

Now the bonds are mainly held in our own country. It is estimated that five-sixths of them are held in the United States and only one-sixth abroad. Instead of paying to foreigners \$50,000,000, we now pay them only about \$12,000,000 or \$11,000,000 a year.

The interest on the debt is mainly paid to our own citizens. It appears from what has been shown that five years ago, there has been a great change in the condition of the debt. The change has been one of improvement.

1. The debt has been greatly reduced. 2. The interest to be paid has been largely diminished. 3. And it is to be paid at home instead of abroad.

TAXATION.

The burden of taxation has been reduced since 1866, the first year after the war, as follows: The taxes in 1866 were—Customs, \$179,046,761.08; Internal revenue, 309,236,813.42; Total, \$488,283,465.00.

The taxes for 1878 were—Customs, \$130,100,820.27; Internal revenue, 110,581,624.74; Total, 240,752,304.91.

Reduction of taxation since 1866, \$247,521,160.09. 1873—Customs, \$118,089,522.70; Internal revenue, 113,729,314.14; Total, 301,818,836.84.

Reduction since the panic, 60,066,531.90. EXPENDITURES. The expenditures have been reduced since the end of the war as follows: 1867—Expenditures including pensions and interest, \$357,532,675.16; 1878, 236,964,212.80.

Reduction of expenses, 120,578,462.36. EXPENDITURES THE YEAR OF THE PANIC. 1873, \$299,345,253.53; 1878, 236,964,212.80.

Reduction in five years, 53,380,018.53. THE CURRENCY. The improvement in the currency since the close of the war has been very great. In 1865 the paper currency of the country consisted of—Greenbacks, \$432,757,674; National bank notes, 176,213,965; Fractional currency, 2,314,742; Old demand notes, 402,995; Treasury notes, compound interest notes, and State bank notes, estimated, 100,000,000.

Total, 738,719,261. Its value was 69 32/100 of the dollar in coin, and its total value in coin was \$509,999,595.19. In 1878 our currency consists of—Greenbacks, \$446,661,116.00; National bank notes, 324,514,294.00; Fractional currency, 16,547,768.77.

Total, \$877,743,168.77. Each dollar of paper currency is now worth 99 3/4 cents in coin, and the total value in gold of our paper currency is more than \$684,000,000.

The value of the paper dollar is as stable as that of coin. Coin and paper are practically abreast of each other. The fluctuation in the value of the paper dollar has not in the last five months exceeded the fraction of a cent.

The total increase in the coin-value of our paper currency since 1865 is about \$175,000,000. Nothing connected with the financial affairs of the government is more interesting and instructive than the state of trade with foreign countries.

The exports from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1878, were larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. From the year 1863 to the year 1873, the net imports into the United States largely exceeded the exports from the United States—the excess of imports ranging from \$39,000,000 to \$182,000,000.

During the years 1874 and 1875, the exports and imports were about equal. During the years ending June 30, 1876, 1877, 1878, however, the domestic exports from the United States greatly exceeded the net imports, the excess of exports increasing rapidly from year to year.

This is shown as follows: The total value of exports from the United States increased from \$269,389,900 in 1868, to \$680,688,798 in 1878; an increase of \$411,298,898, or 153 per cent.

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The balance of trade against the United States in the five years next before the panic was as follows: 1873, \$131,388,682; 1874, 43,186,640; 1875, 77,403,506; 1876, 182,417,491; 1877, 119,658,288.

Total in five years, \$554,052,507 or an average of over \$110,000,000 a year. As we have already seen, the balance of trade in the last three years of the panic of 1873-1875, was \$485,522,539, or an average of more than \$16,000,000 a year.

The balance of trade the last year, if compared with that of the two years next before the panic, shows a gain in favor of the United States, in one year, of over \$410,000,000.

It is not necessary that I should dwell on the importance of this favorable state of the balance of trade. Balances must be settled in cash—in the money of the world. The enterprises of our business men reach out to all parts of the world. Our agricultural and manufactured products more and more seek and find their market in foreign countries.

The commerce of all parts of the world, bound together more than ever before, by steamships, railroads, and the telegraph, is so connected that it must be conducted on the same principles and by the same instrumentalities by all who take part in it.

We cannot if we would, should not if we could, isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. In all our measures for the improvement of our financial condition, we should remember that our increasing trade with South America and with the Old World requires that our financial system shall be based on principles whose soundness and wisdom are sanctioned by the universal experience and the general judgment of all mankind.

With diminished and still diminishing public burdens of debt, expenditures, and interest, and an improved condition of currency and foreign trade, we may well hope that we are on the threshold of better times. But we must not forget that the surest foundation of a restored financial prosperity is a sound constitutional currency and unstained national credit.

[The Paper Show in Berlin. Correspondence London Times.] On entering the drill-hall of the Second Foot guards, kindly lent for the purpose by the colonel-commandant, one is struck by the wide applicability of the familiar and apparently narrow term "paper."

You are not easily persuaded that all you see around you is paper. It takes some time before you can bring yourself to believe that every object in this vast, elegant, and seemingly heterogeneous display is paper—nothing but paper.

By the side of the ordinary quire on which you are in the habit of penning your "private and confidential" there is paper-linen from the collar to the petticoat; there are paper-hangings from the simplest to the most gorgeous; paper carpets, paper curtains, paper chairs, paper tables, paper chandeliers, paper frames and an infinity of minor knick-knacks for furnishing rooms.

There is paper lace for nosebags and confectionery in every color and design, strongly contrasting in its elegance with the less pretending, yet equally indispensable articles of cigar-cases and blotting-pad. There are paper corals looking like the real zoophyte, paper ornaments and jewelry not easily found out as audacious impositions.

There is the straw paper used for the most ephemeral productions of the press that do not outlive the day on which they are born; there is in striking juxtaposition that most durable of foolscaps employed for marriage registers.

From tiny envelopes the admiration of your lady companion, you stray to rolls of interminable paper 18,000 meters long. From the finest silk note, designed for "own correspondents'" letters of professional length, you wander to a slip supporting on its sturdy fibre a weight of 600 pounds.

A special department is devoted to albumen paper and similar niceties required in the photographer's art. Playing cards, invitation cards, cartes de visite, master-works of allied manufacturers, printers and painters, vary with equally grand achievements in the book-binding, box-making, and flower-making lines.

To the most aristocratic portfolios are joined the loveliest portemonnaies; to a sailing-boat are associated barrels impervious and water-tight as caoutchouc; while paste-board figures remind you of the nursery, and gold and silver leaves speak of the Christmas tree and its social delights.

Grinly overtopping these flimsy vanities stand the cellulose or compressed wood-pulp, of which the greater part of all paper is made in modern days. Quantities of rags are stowed away in a corner. Hidden from sight, as beseeches their uncomely appearance, they will some day take rank among the most polished companions assembled in the crowded hall.

The drugs that will purify them and qualify them to mingle in the fashionable society of their compeers are in close attendance, and so is the machinery which fills the greater part of the hall, the courtyard and the temporary shed.

Of the 600 exhibitors, but one shall be named in this unscientific account. His serene highness, Prince Bismarck, chancellor of the German empire, being partner of the firm, Bernhard Behrend, in Coslin and Varzin, in addition to his other titles and qualifications, may be mentioned as a successful manufacturer of it is necessary of daily life.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. [From the London Daily Telegraph.] A report which has just been published by Mr. Victor Drummond on the question of actual or threatened American competition with English industry, gives, in a very interesting form, the impressions of an intelligent officer who has no personal concern in the matter, but views all the facts as an unprejudiced man of the world.

The conclusions at which he arrives are that, as regards the carrying trade, England is in no danger from the rivalry of the United States, if only because of the restrictive effects of the navigation laws in force there, which prevent American capitalists from buying foreign-built vessels, however cheap, and therefore sailing them on as low terms as Englishmen, Swedes or Germans can afford to do.

If to these we add the heavy duties imposed on raw materials, we find sufficient reasons why Americans cannot compete with Englishmen in the cheapness of shipping. As respects other industries, Mr. Drummond confirms what was said over and over again here during recent strikes, that Englishmen have nothing to fear if they do not quarrel over the cost of production—that is, if they reduce wages by amicable arrangement when ever market exigencies are seen to render the step imperative.

He points out the many difficulties by which American producers are handicapped—onerous taxes, numerous failures, the unsettled state of the labor market, the silver bill, and uncertainty as to the resumption of specie payments, over-production, and the dangers of the commercial movement. It is, he seems to think, these causes which led to the competition of American with English goods, "in a small way," at home,

because the speculative shipments over the Atlantic of such articles as cotton manufactures represented surplus stock which could not be sold in the States, and was, therefore, sent to England for disposal at any price obtainable. We are inclined to think this a mistake since the importation of American manufactures into England has gone on steadily increasing, and it is incredible that producers should have parted with their goods for years at a continuous loss. Nor does Mr. Drummond take account of the fact that American manufactures have rapidly expanded their export trade, not merely with England, but with countries where English industry has hitherto almost monopolized the market for certain goods, as for instance, China, the West Indies, and South America.

Still, the advice which he gives to the workmen here is wholesome and timely, whatever opinion may be entertained of the danger threatening. The working class must consent to the stern facts of the case, and remember that there is distress in nearly every country in the world just now, and that the conditions of trade prevent their employers living; the ordinary wages, that if they did so they would be paying out of their capital, and producing and selling at a loss, and one day they would find the mills closed perhaps never to be opened again—and that then there would be no wages at all. It is by no means out of place to enforce these truths now, because all the lessons of depressed trade have not yet been thoroughly mastered, and until they are, no permanent change for the better can be looked for.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY. A Corpse Carved and Shockingly Mutilated by Two Baltimore Boys of Eight Years. [Baltimore Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.] In the village of Brooklyn, a suburb of South Baltimore, an act of juvenile depravity and atrociousness, rivaling the cold-blooded crimes of the boy murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, was brought to light to-day, and created a sensation among the residents. An officer learning that the corpse of a 5-year-old child had been found floating in the river, visited the vicinity this afternoon, and found an official investigation in progress.

Two boys aged about 8 years, named Charles Hart and Willie Stansbury, were under arrest on a charge of mutilating the corpse. Their statements taken separately, agreed in giving the particulars of the shocking mutilation of the corpse, differing only in the fact that each charged the other with the crime. They stated that on Wednesday afternoon they found the body floating in the river and drew it ashore, where they spent several hours "playing" with it. They finally dug a shallow grave, buried it, and returned to their homes without mentioning the circumstance. The corpse appeared to have been in the water about a week.

Yesterday the two blood-thirsty children returned to the grave, dug up the body and began the work of mutilation. One of them had sharpened a knife on a grindstone for the purpose, and the weapon was used to inflict horrible gashes on the abdomen, thighs, legs and feet of the swollen and fast decomposing corpse. They finally cut a gash around the left leg, and slipping a strap into the gaping wound, made it secure, and attempted to hoist the body up on a fence, but their strength was insufficient for the task. They evidently enjoyed their "sport" immensely, as the corpse was literally slashed to pieces in a spirit of malicious wantonness.

The children were allowed to return to their homes. The body has not yet been identified, and the mystery is rendered greater by the fact that no child has been missing in the neighborhood. The parents of the two boys and members of the jury were horrified at the story of "playing with a corpse," as told by the naturally-depraved juveniles.

The receipts of the Paris Exposition up to September 4th, amounted to 7,412,219 francs. A derrick fell at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 10th inst., killing one man and injuring four others, two fatally. A steamboat on the Missouri river was snagged and sunk on the 10th inst. Three of the crew were drowned. In Manchester, Eng., funds are being collected to aid the yellow fever sufferers. Also at St. Johns, New Brunswick. Secretary Thompson of the Navy spoke at Indianapolis at the Opera House on a recent evening, confining himself to a discussion of the financial question. The Paris *Le Temps*, referring to socialism, states that the authorities have documents proving the existence of an internationalist propaganda, and they intend prosecuting persons arrested at the recent socialist congress for connection therewith. Over 600 bodies have been recovered of the persons drowned by the disaster to the excursion steamer Princess Alice, in the English channel. A large majority of the bodies have been recognized. Eighty-three that could not be identified were buried at Woolwich. Gen. Howard has held a conference with Chief Moses at Priest's Rapids, Oregon, at which an assurance of continued friendship was exchanged, and Moses announced the willingness of his tribe to go on a reservation of their own choice, but not on one remote from their country. President Hayes and party met with a very enthusiastic reception at Madison, Wis., Sept. 10th. Gov. Smith greeted him with a cordial address of welcome to which the President responded. Mrs. Hayes was introduced and was enthusiastically greeted by the multitude. After dinner, at the Fair Ground, the President spoke at considerable length. At night a reception was given at the Capitol which was attended by thousands. Lovers of sweet cakes will be pleased with the following recipe: Make a short paste with one white and three yolks of eggs, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and sufficient flour; work it lightly; roll it out to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Line some paper pans with it, fill them with uncooked rice to keep their shape, and bake them in a moderate oven till done. Remove the rice, and fill the tartlets with jam or with stewed fruit, and on the top put a heaped spoonful of whipped cream. A little daughter of a Connecticut clergyman was left one day to "attend door," and obeying a summons of the bell, she found a gentleman on the steps who wished to see her father. "Father isn't in," said she, "but it is anything about your soul I can attend to you. I know the whole plan of salvation."