

The Princeton Union.

R. C. DUNN, Publisher.

Terms—\$1.50 per year in advance.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

A Terrible Tornado.

On the 4th inst. a terrible tornado struck Mount Carmel, Ill., about 4 p. m., causing great loss of life and property. Twelve persons are known to be killed, thirty to fifty wounded, and about twenty missing. Among the buildings destroyed are the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, two school houses, the court house, and several stores and residences. The direction of it was from south east to a little north of east, and its line of destruction embraced all of Fourth street and a large part of the territory between Third and Fifth streets. The duration of the wind did not exceed two minutes, but the rain continued for some time after the cyclone passed on. The velocity of the wind was estimated at 150 miles per hour. During its prevalence the air was filled with flying roofs, windows, lumber, rails, clothing, &c. Much of the debris was carried more than a mile away. Thirteen persons were killed outright and many others will undoubtedly die of their injuries. There are also several reported missing who are probably buried in the ruins. It being a rainy day, many farmers who could not work at home were in town. The county court was also in session, which brought many people to the city. Men, women and children were blown a distance of 400 feet as if they were feathers. The best part of the town is destroyed, some seventy families are homeless, and much distress is anticipated.

Civil Service Inquiries.

A commission of three has been appointed by Secretary Schurz to examine into the methods now in force in the finance and accounting division of the Indian bureau, especially as to the analysis of money and property accounts of Indian agents, and whether the accounts of the agents are rendered in accordance with the law and regulations; whether any expenditures are made without proper authority, and whether the present system is such as to show at all times the condition of the money and property affairs at each agency. The last quarterly reports of agents are to be carefully scrutinized for the purposes above stated, and a particular examination will be made as to number and compensation of employes at each agency, and whether they are given or are allowed to purchase subsistence or clothing in violation of law. The board are also instructed to make an examination as to the character and total money value of special purchases for any agency, during the present fiscal year, and whether such purchases have been properly accounted for. The board are not to be limited by these specific instructions, but are to make such further investigation as may be deemed proper and for the best interests of the service, and are authorized to call upon any of the officers or employes of the bureau for such information and assistance as may be necessary.

Republican Demonstrations in France.

At a meeting of the President's of three sections of the Left, remarkable moderation was shown and a decision arrived at that M. Gambetta, at the reopening of the Chamber, should move an interpellation on the part of the Left, but that contrary to the opinion of M. Gambetta himself and M. Theiers, he should refrain from arraigning the action of President McMahon, whose irresponsibility should be fully admitted. It was also decided that the address in reply to McMahon's message should be moderate in form, though decided in substance, and that if overtures should be made to the majority with a view to ministerial changes, they should not be rejected without consideration, although it would be necessary to insist upon the retirement of M. Fourton. It was finally decided that the question of sanctioning the budget should be left to the budget committee. A majority of the meeting appeared to be of the opinion that nothing should be done to render dissolution inevitable. It was admitted that M. Fourton's resolution relative to hawking licenses rendered many circumspect Republican newspapers more lukewarm in their utterances, and that to give the Republican canvassing the significance of hostility to McMahon would lose a number of votes.

The Ellenton (S. C.) Riots.

The Ellenton riot cases have come to an end by the discharge of the jury, who it was found could only agree on a verdict in case of one of the eleven persons charged with conspiracy. This was A. W. Atkinson, a man over sixty years old, who was acquitted. The judge then discharged the jury and the ten remaining prisoners were released on giving bonds for their appearance at the next term of court. Counsel think it unlikely that these cases will ever again be tried. It is now known that the jury stood six to six on the question of general acquittal, the six whites being for, and the six blacks against. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree on a verdict convicting two of the accused and acquitting the rest, but the six whites would not consent.

Lake Vessel Freight.

The convention of vessel owners have adopted the plan proposed by the Buffalo association for pooling vessels. The plan proposed is to hereafter form an executive committee with power to order the laying up of a certain percentage of vessel tonnage, and local organization to carry out the order of the committee appointed, and also to manage pools in their several districts, the pool to be made up of the earnings of vessels over and above the stated amount for expenses, and the pool to be divided among all the vessels on the basis of tonnage.

Safe Burglary.

The County Treasurer's office at Caledonia, Houston County, Minn., was entered by burglars on the night of the 4th inst. and powder and tools used to good advantage on the safe. The outside doors were blown off. There was about twenty-five thousand dollars in the inside drawer. The inner door has the appearance of having been closed and spiked

This door is now being drilled. It will probably be some hours before it is known whether the burglars succeeded in getting the money or not. The thieves left their tools in the office. Considerable excitement prevails. A posse of men are out in all directions, on a grand hunt for the robbers.

The Custom Commission in N. Y.

The commission appointed to investigate into custom house affairs met and examined the first witness, Mr. Miller, the owner of a bonded warehouse at 71 and 74 South street, and 88 and 90 Pearl street. He said Superintendent Russell of the warehouse department, was for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for political purposes. He never knew him to visit stores for the purpose of making an examination of warehouses. Have paid subscriptions for political purposes six times; received no benefits for such subscriptions. He also said he was satisfied that millions of dollars have been abstracted from the treasury through means of damage allowance. The law in that respect ought to be amended, and a more careful examination should be made by honest and competent appraisers, and a good salary paid them and they should be placed above the temptation to accept gratuities.

The Tornado Sufferers.

A dispatch from Mount Carmel has been received as follows: The calamity which has befallen the city has not been overestimated by letters written to the papers of metropolitan cities. Fourteen blocks of beautiful homes and business houses are in ruins, a hundred families houseless and helpless, a score dead and over seventy badly hurt in a population of 2,500. A loss not less than \$300,000 is too heavy a load for this heart-stricken people to carry alone, and help must come from the country at large, and aid from cities or towns that may be sent to R. S. Gordon, Mayor, or Judge T. J. Shannon of the banking house of Shannon & Beal, chairman of the relief committee, will be wisely and faithfully appropriated towards those who are worthy and needy.

Annual Election of Directors.

At the annual election of the directors of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad which took place at Milwaukee on the 8th inst. the old directors were all re-elected, except J. G. Thorp of Madison, Wis. in whose place S. S. Merrill was elected in his stead. The directors new are Alexander Mitchell, Julius Wadsworth, Selah Chamberlain, John M. Burke, Walter S. Gurnee, Peter Geddes, David Davis, Jeremiah Millbank, George W. Wild, Abraham C. Vannest, John Plankington, S. S. Merrill, Jonathan Bowman. The directors immediately re-elected the old officers, as follows: President, Alexander Mitchell; vice-president, Julius Wadsworth; general manager, S. S. Merrill; assistant general manager, John C. Gault; secretary and treasurer, R. D. Jennings.

Finley's Financial Condition.

Eugene Schuyler, Consul General at Constantinople writes to the State department that the public debt of Turkey amounts to \$927,000,000, the annual interest on which, sixty five millions, is more than half the total revenue of the Empire. The last annual budget published, that of March, '76, showed a deficit of twenty-one millions. Unless great reforms are speedily introduced into Turkey and care given to the development of its natural resources not even the present amount of taxes can long be raised. There will be an additional deficit each year, and as Turkey henceforth will be precluded from borrowing money outside, the financial ruin of the country seems inevitable.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

At a late Cabinet meeting the Utah troubles were discussed at some length, and the opinion of United States Attorney Howard of that Territory, in regard to the prosecutions for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre fully considered. It was agreed that the United States authorities in that Territory should proceed with firmness in these prosecutions and all offenders be brought to justice. Should the Mormons make any attempt to prevent the punishment of their leaders the government will see that a sufficient force is sent to the Territory to enforce the decree of the courts, but it is not believed that there will be any trouble.

The Corporation of London to Entertain Gen. Grant.

Great preparations are being made at Guild Hall for the reception of General Grant. On his arrival he will be received by the Lord Mayor and corporation and be conducted to the library, where the Chamberlain of London will present him with the freedom of the city accompanied by an appropriate address. Upwards of 800 guests will be invited to meet the General at breakfast which follows the ceremony. The queen's ball and concert at Buckingham palace has been postponed, the former until June 23, and the latter until June 27, in consequence of the funeral of the Queen of the Netherlands.

South Carolina's Indebtedness.

The South Carolina legislative conference committee on the appropriation bill agreed as follows: that a tax of seven mills be levied to pay, first the current expenses of the government; second, the interest on the consolidated debt; and third, other valid indebtedness of the State, after being investigated by a commission of three members of the Senate and four members of the House, the report to be ratified at the next session, and the deficiencies, if any, to be met by a loan of \$100,000, effected by the Governor. The result of the conference is to be submitted to the General Assembly and will be adopted.

Papal Benedictions.

The Pope has conferred the grand cross of the order of Pius Ninth on President McMahon and Count Larisch. The latter is the special envoy whom the Emperor of Austria sent to the Vatican to congratulate the Holy Father on his jubilee. The Pope receiving the Polish pilgrims, including Cardinal Ledockowsky, alluded to the difficulties of their pilgrimage in consequence of the persecution to which they were subjected. He advised that they overcome persecution by prayers, which sooner or later would fall like coals of fire on the heads of their persecutors.

Salaries of Suspended Officials.

The Court of Claims have decided that a person suspended under the tenure-of-office act during the recess of the Senate, and who is afterwards restored to his office by reason of the refusal of the Senate to consent to his suspension, is not entitled to recover the amount of his salary during the time of such suspension, but that the person appointed to fill the office during said suspension is entitled to the salary of the office.

A Spanish Outrage.

The American schooner Ellen Mizpah, of Provincetown, Mass., arrived at Key West Florida, on the 4th. She reports that while tiding oil on the Keys south of Cuba, the schooner was boarded by a Spanish cruiser, their papers demanded under penalty of punishment. Capt. Dunham produced his papers but they were deemed insufficient and he was delayed four days in close confinement, until the arrival of a Spanish frigate.

The New York Ring Suits.

John Kelly stated to a reporter that Peter B. Sweeney came back with the intention of standing through a trial in the courts, but soon after arriving, having found that Tweed was negotiating for a settlement of his suits on a basis of \$2,000,000, he (Sweeney) set political friends to work and accomplished his release on a basis of \$400,000—\$150,000 cash and the remainder in thirty days. Tweed's release will probably not be long delayed now.

How they go it in France.

A Dispatch from Paris says: A circular of Fourton, Minister of the interior, to prefects, instructs them to revise all licenses for hawking and selling newspapers, books and pamphlets, and only allowing fit agents offering proper guarantees to social order to retain their license. Prefects are also instructed to prosecute any persons who in cafes and other public places, spread false reports calculated to disturb public tranquility.

A Youthful Robber.

The National Exchange bank of New York was robbed of \$10,000 on the 2nd inst. by a boy, who entering the bank made some inquiries of the cashier which necessitated the cashier's opening the gate, and while his back was turned for a moment the boy got away with the money. The thief is still at large.

Latest Markets.

MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.54; seller July, \$1.56; seller August \$1.41; No. 3, \$1.35. Corn, No. 2, 43c; Oats, No. 2, 36c. Rye, No. 1, 70c. Barley, No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 40c.

CHICAGO.

GRAIN—Wheat, \$1.47; seller July, \$1.50; seller August, \$1.41; Corn, 46c; seller July, 48c; seller, Oats, 37c; cash; 37c; seller July. Rye, 68c. Barley, 60c.
FLOUR—Minnesota extras, \$7.75@9.50; western do. \$6.75@8.50; Minnesota patent, \$9.00@11.00; winter extras, \$8.50@10.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork, \$12.95@12.97; seller July, \$13.02; seller July, \$13.07; seller August. Lard, \$9.12; seller July, \$9.15@9.17; seller August.

RUSSIA'S WAR WITH TURKEY.

A number of bulletins from the Russian commander-in-chief in the Caucasus seem to show that the insurrection has spread towards the Caspian sea, for a successful expedition is recorded against a tribe on the eastern slopes of the Caucasus, which forms part of Daghestan. Bulletins report that Gen. Kravechenko had a hot engagement with 3,000 of the enemy on passing over the bridge of Beyoda. From this it would seem he has been obliged to leave his position above Selkum Kalch and fall back behind the river Kodora where a force is being assembled to prevent the Turks from invading Mingula. The Grand Duke Nicholas recently said to a foreign Consul, "Neither Prince Bismarck nor Lord Derby will prevent us from entering Constantinople as the Germans entered Paris, only to leave it again."

Travelers from Rostchuk report that the impression has been gaining ground for the last three days that the Russians will very shortly endeavor to cross the Danube at three different points, making Rostchuk the chief object of their attack. All women have left the town. Foreign consuls, except the English, will leave in a few days. Simultaneously with Suleiman Pasha, Mehemet Ali attacked the Montenegrins at Kalaschin, killing 80 and losing 36 of his own men.

The London Times special from Vienna announces that representatives of the guaranteeing powers in St. Petersburg have been informed that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of the Russian answer to Lord Derby's note, and that it is hoped the contents of that answer will be deemed satisfactory by the British government. A complete understanding between Russia and Austria, which is reported by some, can only be said to exist within proper limits, namely, that Russia has undoubtedly been made aware that certain contingencies would be deemed contrary to the interests of Austria, and she has and doubtless will endeavor to keep clear of these; but this is a very different thing from an agreement as to the future solution of the Eastern question, in which Austria perhaps more than any other power is concerned to uphold the concert of the powers.

The following is a Turkish account of the position of affairs in Asia Minor: On the morning of the 6th of June, Mukhtar Pasha's headquarters, with nine battalions, was at Kaprekos. The Turkish right, consisting of twenty battalions, was at Delibaba. The Turkish left wing, sixteen battalions, was at Gurdji and the baggage about six hours' march from Erzeroum. The same account only assigns four batteries of artillery to these forty-five battalions, which seems incredible, though it has been repeatedly stated from various sources that the Turks in Asia Minor were almost destitute of artillery. This report places the main body of the Russian right wing at Oitli, with advanced guards at Noriman and the Russian center at Soghani Dagh. The Russian left has suspended its forward movement. A Russian detached column is approaching Van, and has reached the bridge of Bendimahon, twenty miles from Van.

An Amusing Visit.

Among other ludicrous mistakes that have happened to Congressmen in Washington, the correspondent of the Boston Journal relates the following: The little suites of rooms at the National Hotel open upon little halls, uniform in appearance, connected by long corridors, and are all furnished alike. One night Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, then President pro tempore of the Senate, a dignified gentleman of the old school, had just returned from a party, when Gov. Upham, a senator from Vermont, came in without any ceremony and took a seat. The two

chatted away on politics, the weather, the social amusements, &c., &c., until the clock on the mantel-shelf struck one. 'Really, Gov. Upham,' said Mangum, 'I am always pleased to see you, but I really believe it is getting very late.' 'I have thought so for some time,' replied Upham; but he made no movement. Providently the half-hour sounded, and Mangum remarked: 'I thought, Gov. Upham that you had decided to go to bed, sir?' 'So I had, Mr. President,' answered the Vermont, yet he did not budge. Mangum stared at him in amazement, and at last plainly said: 'But why don't you go to your room, Gov. Upham? It will soon be 2 o'clock?' 'My room, Mr. President! why, this is my room, and I have been waiting for you to go for two hours past.' Mangum sprang to his feet, looked into the sleeping-room adjacent, and found that he was in Upham's room instead of his own. Mr. Webster used to enjoy joking him about his visit to Vermont.

A Panorama of the War.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

This is a street-scene in Kars. We don't know who seen it, but we know it was saw. Probably some Russian czar it. The city is in a state of siege. The gentleman in the foreground, feeling over his head for the ground, is a private gentleman in a Cossack regiment. He is not feeling very well. He is ill. A moment ago he met a fifteen-inch shell, and was too busy to get out of the way. His stomach, lungs, and swallowing thing went on with the shell, and he will never smile and never enjoy a square meal again. His comrades wish to send for the doctor. He declines. He says he does not need him. He is right. He can die without him. The doctor will weep when he learns the Cossack is dead. He will bend over his lifeless form, and then he will weigh it, and put it in an item, to the last ounce, as a tumor he removed from a gentleman in Scott County. Truly, in the midst of life we are in debt.

The gentleman in gunny-bag trousers and a long pipe is a Turk. He is the friend of the American journalist who uses him to make puns of. He will not last much longer at the rate the American journalist is using him up. This is all that anybody knows about the Turk or Turkey. Move the panorama on.

That is a Russian general. See the wide landscape stretching away in the dim distance. Let her stretch—it doesn't cost us anything. You cannot see the Russian general for his name, but he's there all the same. You can smell his breath. He eats tallow candles. This makes him light-hearted. His name comes in by the big rock on the left, follows the course of the meandering brook in the valley, winds slowly up the mountain side, and disappears in the direction of Ulplowitch. It is nine miles long, without titles. When his mother used to call him up to breakfast, she started at nine o'clock p. m., took a long breath, and talked it off till morning.

This is a telegraph office. The bright-looking young man at the table is a Western Union operator. The little brass and steel thing ticking away on the table is the instrument. The operator is very easily distinguished from the instrument. He cannot talk so fast as the instrument, but he can sleep a great deal more. He is going to sleep now. The man leaning over the counter is a heartless citizen, who has the check to ask the operator to send a dispatch for him. The operator takes the message. But he does not send it. He hasn't time. He loses nine games of checkers while that citizen is wondering why he doesn't get any reply to his dispatch. Then the citizen starts out to walk to the place and sees the man. He finds him, and soon after they meet, the dispatch comes along. The citizen remembers and recognizes it. He is affected to tears. The operator finds him, and charges him 40 cents for sending the message, 45 cents for the wear and tear of the instrument, 50 cents for the strain on nervous system, 60 cents for collecting rate on message, 65 cents on general principles. He learns afterward that the citizen yet has some money left, and he is going back in the morning to borrow it of him.

This is Constant O'Noble. He is the leader of the muscle-men. All the O'Nobles are muscular men. Constant O'Noble isn't afraid of a St. Petersburg. He isn't even afraid of a b-d-burg. The sound of the bucksheesh is heard in the distance.

This is a Christian martyr in Roumania. He leans up against the awning-post, and remarks that there isn't any use in Roumanian around there any longer. He is a book-agent. He has been kicked down three pair of stairs, chased through an alley, bit by two dogs, been hit by a poker, slapped with a boot-jack, had a lump raised on him with a barrel-stave, been punched into a cistern, got lost twice in strange streets, been arrested four times on charges of vagrancy and on general suspicion, been chased out of town once as a swindler, whipped by a drayman, robbed of his watch, lost his hat, been called 789,000 different kinds of names, and sold two books, one of which the man took and never paid him for, and on the other he made a gross profit of 82 cents. He is not rich, is this book-agent. You may publish a book of your own you will want sold some day.

The isle of Greece. 'The isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung.' The isles of Greece are probably kerosene isles. The isles where Sappho burned were undoubtedly the same kind. Started the kitchen fire with them. There is the isle in the gallon tincan under the table. That is Sappho swearing at the stove because it won't draw, and looking for the kerosene. She is going to make a balloon ascension in a few minutes, and just as like as not she will forget to go out-doors before she starts up through the roof into the blue cerulean dome above. The aisles where she loved and sung were

different aisles; in the church, probably. She was naughty, to a degree, but rather nice. The isles of Greece are in no manner connected with exiles of Erin. The gentleman to the right of the picture in a linen tunic and a classic nose, is a Grecian.

They all wore noses of the same pattern. The gentleman down the valley is a wiper at the B. & M. shops. He is just going down to rub up old 298, that had to be pulled off the bridge by a switch engine the other day.

This is a milliner's clerk. He is going to enlist in the sutler's department. See his cuffs hang out over his hands. He wears a three and a half boot. And a hat two sizes smaller. He does not work because he has to. Salary is no object to him. Neither is it to his employers; and they consequently pay him \$11 a month. They are not avaricious men. They would pay him half as much rather than have him discontented. He is a valuable member of society. He would make excellent fish bait. He is going to the war, but he does not know which side he will fight on. He can't tell until he sees which uniform is the most becoming to his complexion.

The Dead City of Is.

The story of Is may be found in one form or another in almost every book on Brittany, all having substantially the same accounts, resting principally on the popular traditions.

Built in the vast basin which today forms the bay of Douenez, and separated from the sea by a dike, was the ancient city of Is. In the dike were sluices which from time to time were opened sufficiently to admit enough water for the cleaning of the drains and otherwise purifying the city. King Gradlon, a well-beloved monarch, ruled here, and once a month presided in person at the opening of the sluices; the principal one was opened by a silver key, which the king always wore fastened about his neck.

It was a splendid court that King Gradlon presided over, and the magnificence of his capital was the wonder of the country. The royal palace was a palace such as we dream of. In it marble, cedar and gold replaced the oak, granite and iron ordinarily used in building.

The honors of the king's court were done by his daughter Dahut, or Ahes—a princess shamefully known as the Honoria of Brittany. Like that other notoriously wicked woman—She had for a crown the vices, and for pages the seven deadly sins.

This woman was accused of the most heinous crimes. It was her habit each night to entice young men whom she fancied to a chosen and secluded retreat, where, when they ceased to amuse her, they were dispatched by a masked menial, and their corpses borne away to the mountains. One is shown near Huelgoat, a gulf, at the bottom of which rushed the mountain stream with sad, strange murmurings, and through which the winds are ever sighing—noises which the old wives interpret as cries from the souls of Dahut's lovers.

Complaints were made to Gradlon time and again, and he always promised to mete out speedy punishment to his daughter, but paternal indulgence was stronger in his heart than royal duty and so Dahut went on in her wicked ways. His leniency was repaid by the basest ingratitude. His wicked child formed a plot against him, by which she meant to secure for herself the royal power. The silver-key was the symbol of the king's authority, and Dahut soon possessed herself of it—stealing it from her father's neck while the man slept.

The king, when he found that the key was gone, was in the greatest consternation, and, under the ominous cloud of coming misfortune, retired to his palace, that the people, who regarded the key with superstitious reverence, might not know of his loss. At night he was awakened from a troubled slumber by the appearance of St. Guenole before him, who said:

"Rise up, oh, king! and hasten to leave the city with your faithful servant; for Dahut has opened the sluices by means of the silver key, and the unbridled sea is in the city."

It is true. Dahut, going to meet one of her lovers, who is also a conspirator with her against the old king, had by mistake opened the gate of the sea instead of the gate of the city. The first thought of the king, on hearing this dreadful intelligence was the preservation of his daughter. He sought her out, took her behind him on his fleetest horse, and fled away from the encroaching wall of sea as fast as spur could drive.

The sea followed him with fearful rapidity, but Dahut's cries of fright were louder in his ears than the noise of the waves, still not so loud as a supernatural voice beside him, which said:

"Gradlon, if you would not perish yourself, rid yourself of the demon that rides behind you."

Dahut also heard the voice, and became almost frantic with terror; she clung convulsively to her father; but he recognizing in the voice a warning from Heaven, shook her off into the wave that followed him. Then the king rode on safely to Quimper, and fixed there his court, making that city the capital of ancient Cornouailles.

Thus ends the story of Dahut and of the city of Is. The spirit of the wicked princess is supposed to inhabit still the city that she sacrificed.

There may or may not be truth in the story—there certainly is poetry and tragedy in it, and this much certainly admits of no question—there is a drowned city; there was a king Gradlon, and there may have been a Dahut.—Appleton's Journal.

The New Orleans Republican argues that a cross-eyed minister should never get up and read the hymn, "I will guide thee with Mine eye."