CURRENT TOPICS.

The United States stands alone almost among temperate or semi-torpical countries for hot nights. During the first three weeks of the present month, the thermometer rarely fell below 68 degrees or 70 degrees at midnight. This would be very unusual in Australia or the Mauritius, where, however hot the days may be, the nights are cool. Natives of Barbadoes complain very much of heat here, and say they have nothing like it, bebecause "there is always a breeze, and the nights are cool."

A young man, a candidate for a license as a local preacher recently preached a specimen sermon before the Quarterly Conference, in which he said that while the body was material and would perish the soul was immaterial. One of the official brethren objected peremptorily to his license for the reason that he had uttered "the strangest doctrine he ever heard from the pulpit," for he had declared "that the soul was immaterial, a thing of no value, when the Bible says it is worth more than the whole world."

Gen. Grant, while at Moscow, attended a fete in a park where some acrobats performed extraordinary feats. One of them placed four bottles on a high table and on top of these a chair, which he balanced sideways while he stood on his head on one one corner of it. He kept repeating this, adding one chair at a time. until he got five on top of each other, and still showed no signs of stopping; but General Grant got up and walked away saying he would rather read the death in the paper than witness it.

It is the determination of the Austrian Government not to retain even a solitary Mussulman in any office whatever. In the service of the Sultan they were generally oppressive and corrupt, and it is not expected that they would be different when commissioned by such a "mere Christain" as an Austrain potentate, whom, their creed teaches, it is their religious duty to injure, betray, and even kill, if they have the chance. To the Turks, all Christains, no matter what their nationality, are like the "mere white trash" from the Northeastern States, in the general opinion of the South before the civil war.

There is already a strong opposition to the electric light on the part of the great companies in London. They contemplate, with no good will, the probability of the light being generally available, in which case, no doubt, Parliament would grant them the necessary statutory rights. The gas companies, too, which realize enormous profits by charging only eighty cents per thousand feet for the gas, are taking up, rather late in the day, the necessity of producing a purer supply. It is calculated that the health of London is much deteriorated by the sulphurous vapors which escape from the gas-works and gas-pipes into the atmosphere of that city. Apparently the electric light can be produced and used without any such evil consequences.

American inventors have such a reputation for fertility of genius that the world naturally turns to them when in need of labor-saving machinery. The cry for help now comes from South Australia. That country has this year produced an enormous crop of cereals, but there is a difficulty in harvesting, owing to the scarcity of labor. That the crop may not go to waste, the Government has orffered through Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General in London, a reward of $20,000 to the American inventor who shall produce the best machine for reaping and cleaning wheat. The Government is the owner of the telegraphs and railroads, and transports at the very lowest rates. This direct appeal to our inventors and madufacturers of agricultural implements ought to meet a prompt response.

The advantages which electric lightning possesses over gas are the following: Gas emits a fetid odor; the electric light is without smell. Gas may cause explosions and fire; the repairing of pipes is often difficult; great heat is developed together with the light; the flame is always colored even when gas has been completely purified. In the transmission of electric light the pipes are replaced by wires; the voltaic arc diffuses very little heat (tne hand may be held with impunity twelve inches above the lamps), and the light attained is white, perfectly compounded of all the colors in the spectrum, like sunlight. It is so white that spinners and dyers can utilize it for sampling their stuffs.

Of the 800 persons suddenly submerged in the river Thames by the Princess Alice disaster, scarcely a dozen saved their lives by swimming. The reason that at tha place the river is a little better than a mass of sewage. It regularly carries away the liquid refuse of the city of London, and at the instant of the collision there was being pourèd into it near the fatal spot the contents of two great cesspools. The immediate effect of immersing a person in sewage, say the chemists, is asphyxia, and the 800 excursionists must have become numb, and incapable of any effort. The bodies, when recovered, had undergone strange changes. Identification was difficult. Clothing had changed color, and decomposition had been swift. Everything pointed to the action of some powerful chemical substance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The Howe Truss bridge across Little Mulberry river on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, Arkansas, has been burned. Origin of the fire unknown.

Joseph Kolansky a bar tender in St. Louis, shot and killed a servant girl named Augusta Sumond. Jealousy supposed to be the cause. The murderer gave himself up.

A Rome dispatch states that several persons were wounded at Trieste in a disturbance caused by sailors from an Austrian man-of-war shouting "Death to Italy" before an Italian consulate.

Mrs. Jerry C. Smith, indicted for the murder of her husband, police officer Smith, when arraigned in the Hudson county court, New Jersey, plead "Not cuilty," accompanied by wailings and swooning.

A New York telegram says: Since the discovery, Sept. 10th, of the body uear Silver Lake, Staten Island, the names of no less thaa five missing girls have been discovered, through the efforts of the police to solve the mystery.

Forty or fifty men convicted at Malad, Idaho, for cutting timber for the Utah Northern railroad, on the Bannock reservation, were sentenced to aggregate fines of about $9,000 and six months imprisonment. This action delays the progress of the railroad.

In the United States Court at Milwaukee on the 11th inst., Judge Dyer ordered the discharge of J ohn Cheekley, the alleged Canadian counterfeiter, on the ground that the offence was not clearly and affirmatively charged. Cheekley was immediately rearrested under a new warrant.

Thos. Stewart and his sister, two old people living on a farm near Richmond, Ky., were shot by an unknown party a few nights since. Stewart, hearing a noise in the yard, got out of bed to ascertain the cause, when he was mortally wounded. His sister, coming to the door to his assistance, was also fired upon and instantly killed,

A Kansas City Mo., dispatch says a man named J. B. Wilbur died suddenly at the Delmonico house on the 9th inst. A paper of morphine and a bottle of some kind ot drug was found in his room but the cause of death is not certainly ascertained. No one knows who he is, but he is supposed to be a traveling salesman for a New York or Chicago house.

Burgess, the Bank of England burglar was caught at Niles, California, by Chief Detective Henderson, of London, and Allen Pinkerton, detective of Chicago. Burgess visited San Francisco in September and then departed for Niles. When found he had enough money left to take him back to England. He was expecting to take an emigrant train in a faw days. Burgess was heavily ironed.

Doug. Goodale, of Atlantic, Ia., returned to his home from the Black Hills on the 14th inst., and was immediately arrested by a detective in waiting on a charge of participancy in a stage robbery at Hat Creek, Wy., a few days ago. A bar of gold worth nearly $5,000 was found in his posseasion and the officers are confident of their ability to establish his guilt. Accused was taken to Council Bluffs and lodged in jail to await trial.

A Kansas City dispatch says State Treasuacr Elijah Gates was arrested there on indictments found by a special jury charging him with unlawfully deriving benefits from deposits of public money. Ex-treasurer Jos. W. Mercer was also arrested on the same charge and for embezzlement. It is expected that the trial of these gentlemen will reveal all the operations, financial and political, of the alledged treasury ring. Dispatches also mention the probable indictment of John F. Crisp, Democratic candidate for Congress.

CASUALTIES.

At Troy, N. Y., on the 11th inst., Barker's wool warehouse was burned by an incendiary. Loss $137,000. Insurance $106,000.

A freight train ran off the track on the 8th inst,. at Henderson, Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, killing the fireman and engineer.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says twenty three wooden houses and seventy warehouses, valued at 2,000,000 roubles have been burned in Raizan near Moscow.

A special from Muskegen, says the schooner Tempest from South Haven, hound for Muskegen went ashore on the 9th inst. and is a total wreck.

At Scranton, Pa., a large area of surface over the Diamond mine caved in lately completely closing up many chambers and passages, and causing damages which will require many months to repair. Between 300 and 400 men will be thrown out of work.

A dispatch from Santa Domingo says no tidings of the American schooner Jordon L. Mott, carrying Ex-President Gonzales and two of his followers to Curacoa, and it is feared they all perished in the severe hurricane which swept the south coast of Santa Domingo, the 3d of September.

2 Nantucket, Mass., telegram says: Saturday's storm was the severest that has occurred on the Island since the memorable gale of 1841. Charles Killen, mate, was taken from the wreck of the schooner Etta A. Stimpson, after being lashed to the rigging thirty-six hours. He was the only survivor of the crew of seven.

During the performance at the Coliseum theatre, Liverpool, on the 10th inst., a fight occurred under the gallery. The audience hearing, but being unable to see the disturbance, became alarmed. A cry of fire was raised, when a terrible panic ensued, people rushing for doors and sliding down the pillars of the gallery on the heads of the occupants of the pit and impeding exit. Thirty-five men and lads and two women were suffocated and many persons severely injured.

Sunday morning, Oct. 13th, the town of Edenburgh, Pa., was nearly destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the rear of Wilber's livery stable, Main street, and spreading rapidly soon swept over the entire block. Firemen were promptly on hand, but their efforts were paralyzed by the insufficiency of water. The total loss is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000, largely insured. Two hundred and twenty-five buildings were burned, and the town almost completely destroyed. Much suffering among the losers. A relief committee has been organized, and the contribution of food from adjacent towns and farmers in the vicinity is being distributed to the homeless.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A Liverpool telegram says Capt. Charles H. Indkins, formerly a commander of Cunard steamship, is dead.

The President has appointed John B. Wilson postmaster at Belle Plaine, Ia., and John J. Steadman postmaster at Creston.

Minister Noyes in Paris, has received in all, up to last dates 60,000 franks for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at the South.

Eugene A. Cronin, of Portland, Oregon, dead. This is the Cronin that gained so much notoriety in 1876, in the disputed count of the Presidential vote.

Alexander MacKenzie and his cabinet have formally resigned. The new Governor General has intrusted Sir John A. McDonald with a formation of a Cabinet.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillows, of Mexican war notoriety and brigadier general in the regular service, died this morning of congestion, at his place at the mouth of the St. Francias river, Ark.

After consultation between the President, secretary of the treasury, and attorney general, it has been decided that troops cannot now be used by the internal revenue officers in Arkansas in breaking up illicit distilleries, as requested by Collector Wheeler at Little Rock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The savings bank at Lexington, Mass., is being closed up. There will be no loss to depositors.

The First National bank at Tamaqua, Pa., has suspended Assets $150,000. Liabilities not known.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Political Correspondence*, while confirming the statement that official circles value the maintenance of good relattons with Austria, says, nevertheless, both in the palace and elsewhere, agitation is kept up against Austria.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte has received information that the Russians have recommenced marching on Adrianople, presumably from the north. All foreign military attaches have left Constantinople to verify this intelligence.

Old Indians, squaws and pappooses of the Bannock tribe, have been maintained on the reservation this summer, while the young Indians have been on the war path. That is a beautiful "Indian policy," arms and equips the savages, and supports their squaws on the reservation, while the "bands" are on the war path, murdering frontier settlers.

Heugh Balfour & Co., of Manchester, Eng. have failed. Liabilities estimated between one million and two million sterling. The firm of Heugh Balfour & Co., was one of the oldest eastern shipping houses in Manchester £200,000 of their liabilities fall chiefly on Manchester cloth and yarn agents. The failure was announced at the close of business and caused immense excitement. Their failure will affect several small firms.

A courier from Spotted Tail reports that a band of Indians crossed Wounded Knee creek going in the direction of the new Red Cloud agency. From information gathered from couriers, etc., no less than four parties of hostile Cheyennes are said to have crossed between Camp Robinson and Wounded Knee going north, and the belief is these Indians have been aided in evading troops by runners from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, commander-in-chief of the British force in India will assume command at Peshawur, where 35,000 troops are already concentrated. Reinforcements for the British army continue to arrive, and war is considered inevitable. The Afghans are practicing with heavy guns in Khyber Pass, and it is believed Ali Musjid had been strengthened and armed with heavy siege guns.

Great indignation is expressed at the inefficiency and blundering action of Thornburgh's command in letting the Indians on the South Platte river escape. Even a court martial is talked of. A Leavenworth, Kansas, telegram says, the number of white settlers, ranchmen and herders killed by the reds during their sweep through the northwestern part of that State is estimated at at least seventy-five and probably more, many being killed who will doubtless never by heard from. Some twenty-five or thirty women were out raged and murdered.

The steamer Belgise arrived at San Francisco with Hong Kong dates to Sept. 12th and Yokahama dates to 2nd. The difficulties between the foreign Christian missions and native fanatics continue in the province of Fa Kien. Churches and schools were burned down by the rioters. Dangerous mobs have occurred in the district of Chusan in consequence of oppressive taxation. Two hundred thousand peasants threaten to rise at Negpo. The officials have only 50,000 troops in the neighborhood. Several lives are already los in dissultory conflicts.

The yellow fever centinues distressingly severe at the South. A new element o trouble is being developed. A Vicksburg, Miss., telegram reads as follows: The relief problem is assuming a very unsatisfactory phase. The Senegambian wards of the nation are all allying in a body uuder the tocsin of government rations. They are leaving corn unpicked on the stocks, and the cotton in the balls, to flock to every point where relief is dispensed. They have carried the fever from the river inland for 150 miles, carrying more woe and destitution than ever did Sherman's bummers or rebel gurrillas. There is plenty of work for every mother's son of them on the plantations, levee and river, but they have abandoned the former, and the latter are in consequence idle and deserted.

At Mount Vernon, Indiana, seven negroes entered a house of ill-fame and by threats and violence succeeded in ravishing five white women living there. Four of the negroes were arrested, Deputy sheriff Thomas and Hayes went to the residence of Dan Harrison, father of one of the three missing ones, to make an arrest of his son. Dan Harrison resisted their entrance to the house and shot Deputy Thomas killing him instantly. Deputy Hayes shot the old man, shattering his arm. The news spread rapidly, and soon a mob of several hundred men surrounded the jail where the old man Harrison had been taken to keep company with the four previously incarcerated. The jail is very insecure, and the mob surrounded it to prevent the prisoners being taken to Evansville for safe keeping. Hearing that militia had been ordered from Evansville the 9:20 A. M. train was stopped by the mob a mile before reaching Mt. Vernon and searched. Finding no soldiers, the train was permitted to pass on. The crowd around the jail increased in proportion toward night. The telegraph operator was run out of his office at 9:30 P. M. About 100 men in long black masks proceeded to the jail at 1 o'clock, took the four prisoners arrested Tuesday and hung them in the jail yard. The old man Harrison was cut to pieces and thrown down a privy vault. After perpetrating the horrible deed the mob dispersed. The bodies of the four negroes hung all day from the branches of the locust trees in the court-yard. At 5 o'clock they were cut down and buried. The town is still in a state of tremendous excitement over the affair. Nerly half a score of persons have lost their lives since the terrible tragedy began But some of the negroes are at large, and if caught will probably share the fate of their fellows.

Minnesota State Railroad Bonds.

Full Text of Law to be Submitted to a Vote of the People at the Coming Election.

CHAPTER 85.

AN ACT to provide for the recovery and destruction of what are commonly known as Minnesota State railroad bonds, and the payment of certain claims incurred in the building of certain railroads for which said bonds were issued.

WHEREAS, There is outstanding a large number of documents commonly known as the Minnesota State railroad bonds, the validity of which the people of the State do not recognize, but which it is desirable should be recovered to the end that the same may be destroyed, therefore.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. All lands donated to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of internal improvements, and known as the five hundred thousand acres of internal improvement lands and the funds arising from the sales of said lands, shall be disposed of in the manner provided for in this act for the purpose of recovering the said bonds and the satisfaction of said claims, to the end that the same may be destroyed. But this act shall not be construed as in any manner preventing the sale of said lands under the existing laws.

Sec. 2. On and after the first Monday in July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879) the commissioner of the State land office shall be ready to exchange said lands for said bonds and said claims, at a rate and proportion that shall make the whole of said lands equal to the whole amount of said bonds and claims together with the unpaid coupons. The land commissioner, with the advice and approval of the Governor, shall adopt such rules and regulations for exchanging the lands for the said bonds and claims, as shall as nearly as practicable secure to the holder of each bond and claim, an equal chance for choice ot lands for each bond and claim deposited for such exchange, on or before said first Monday in July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879). All bonds presented for exchange after said date shall have choice of lands in the order presented. Deeds of conveyance of said land so exchanged shall be made in the manner now provided by law in case of the sale of said lands.

Sec. 3. The commissioner of the land office shall cause a notice to be published in two daily newspapers at the State capital, and in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Millwuakee, giving a general description and the location of said lands, and the time and manner that the same will be exchanged for said bonds. He shall also cause such notice to be mailed to every holder of said bonds, so far as he shall be able to obtain the address of the same. Such publication and mailing of notice to be not less than two months before said first Monday in July A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879).

Sec. 4. The land so exchanged for said State railroad bonds and claims shall be free from taxation until sold, or contracted to be sold or leased or used and cultivated by the grantees of the State or their legal representatives. But such exemption from taxation shall not extend beyond seven years from the first day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879).

Sec. 5. The funds and securities derived from the sale of the internal improvement lands shall be regarded and treated for the purposes of this act as equal to the number of acres of land from which derived, and the holders of said lands and claims may in the order of their choice, take the proper proportion of said funds and securities in place of land. All money received from stumpage of said internal improvement lands shall be apportioned to the land from which derived, and shall go with said land as a part thereof. The State land commissioner shall give a certificate for any excess in number of acres of land to which a bond would be entitled over and above legal subdivisions of said land, and when said certificates are surrendered in amounts equal to a legal subdivision of land, they shall be received in exchange for the same.

Sec. 6. A complete record of all bonds and claims surrendered shall be kept by the land commissioner, and the name and address of the person from whom received. All such bonds shall be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Governor and attorney general who shall attest the fact of record.

Sec. 7. The claims or judgements of McDonald & Graham, and of Fitz, Grendall & Keepers, as recognized and set forth in chapter one hundred and fifty-two (152), on page three hundred and eighty-eight (388) of special laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867), and the claims hereinafter specified, shall be regarded and treated the same as an equal amount of said State railroad bonds and be received the same in exchange for said lands.

Sec. 8. There shall be a commission appointed by the Governor consisting of three disinterested persons, who shall examine all claims presented by persons who did the work or furnished supplies or materials for the building of the railroads for which such bonds were issued, and which were never paid for by the contractors or sub-contractors under whose charge the same were done and furnished, and which claims are evinced by some order, acceptance, book account or other writing, and for such claims as shall be valid and unpaid, said commission shall issue numbered certificates for such indebtedness and such certificates shall be received on the same basis as the bonds and for a the purposes contemplated by this act, but no claims shall be received from contractors or sub-contractors under any railroad company.

Sec. 9 Such commission shall advertise in at least three of the State papers having greatest circulation, during a period of two weeks, where and at what time they will hear and ascertain such claims, such places being Owatonna, Winona and St. Paul, and shall make their report to the Governor by the first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879), giving a detailed account of the amounts of such claims allowed. Such commission shall each be allowed a compensation of five dollars per day and ten cents per mile for each mile actualy traveled in going to and returning from the places appointed for the meetings of said commission. Provided, that such commission shall not be allowed compensation for more than twenty days in the adjustment of said claims.

Sec. 10. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election in November, 1878. The ballots for the adoption of this act shall be "For the recovery and destruction of the railroad bonds—Yes." The ballots against the adoption of this act shall be "For the recovery and destruction of the railroad bonds—No." The returns of the election on the question shall be made and the result ascertained in the same manner provided by law for the election of State officers. If a majority shall have voted for the measure, the Governor shall make proclamation of the adoption of the same.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1878.

Chicago Produce Market.

GRAIN—Winter wheat higher; No. 2 85¼@86c; closed steady outside; No. 2 spring active and higher; 81@81⅜c, closed 81½c cash; 81@81¾c, closed 81½c bid October; 82@83⅜c, closed 83c bid November; No. 3 68½@70c; rejected 52½@53c. Corn fairly active, firm and higher; No. 2 and high mixed 34@34¼c, closed 34@34⅛ cash; 34@34¼c, closed 34c bid October; 34⅝@35c, closed 34¾c bid November; 34⅛@34¼c December; rejected 32¾@32⅞c. Oats fairly active at yesterday's quotations; No. 2 18⅜@18½ cash; 18⅜c October; rejected 16¾c. Rye steadier; No. 2 43c. Barley quiet; easy and lower; $1.03½ November.

PROVISIONS—Pork moderate demand; 12½@15c higher; $7.85@7.87½ cash; 7.80@7.92½ November. Lard, moderate demand; 5@10c higher; 6.25@6.30 cash; 6.27½@6.32½ November. Bulk meats firm and a shade higher; shoulders $4.00; short rib 5.00; short clear 5.74.

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts 106,000 bushels; ungraded shipping 75c; No. 3 do 82@85c; No. 2 do 92@94c; ungraded winter red 96c@$1.05; No. 2 do 1.04½; No. 1 do 1.05@1.05½; ungraded amber 1.05; No. 2 amber 1.02½; ungraded white 1.09; No. 3 do 1.06½; No. 1 do, sales 32,000 bushels at 1.07¼; white 1.09½. Rye dull; western 55@58c. Barley dull and drooping; 6-rowed State $1.10. Malt steady; Canada $1.39. Corn quiet; receipts 109,500 bushels; ungraded 47@48c; No. 2, 47¾c; No. 2 white 51½c. Oats active; receipts 39,800 bushels; rejected 26c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 3 white 28⅛@28½c; No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white 30¼@30½c; No. 1, 31⅜c; No. 1 white 34½c; mixed western 32c; white 28½c.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A large deer was killed near Hokah a few days since.

H. W. Hall, the leading druggist of Hastings, has failed. Too much credit did it.

Henry Sauerbrei, of Chaska, was thrown from his wagon and quite seriously injured.

The strawberry vines are blossoming for the second time in some localities in Minnesota.

Ferdinand Metknemer, of Sleepy Eye committed suicide by shooting himself a few days ago.

The broad gauge branch railroad from Rochester is expected to be running to Zumbrota in a few weeks.

John Schug, of Benton, Carver county, fell from a car and had a leg broken and was otherwise injured.

The late rains have considerably damaged the terraces on the court house grounds at Buffalo, Wright county.

At Dodge Centre, J. C. Evison's 2-year-boy fell from a second story window and escaped with slight injuries.

A son of G. Berndt, of Pleasant Valley, Mower county, had an arm broken in a wagon wheel a few days since.

Mrs. Dennis Flynn, of Clairmont township, Fillmore county, fell down a pair of stairs and dislocated one of her shoulders.

A drove of 108 steers were collected in the vicinity of Dodge Centre and started from that place for Illinois, to be shipped from Waseca.

Nancy Davis, who was sent to jail in Hastings from Mendota for being drunk and disorderly, has been pardoned out by Gov. Pillsbury.

The son of George Stokes, of Monticello, Wright county, who was accidentally shot a short time since, is dead—died from the effects of the amputation of the shattered limb.

The residence of Michael McHugh, of Hastings, was entered by burglars a few nights since and watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., taken to the amount of some $60.00.

As E. D. Swartwood was driving a team near Pleasant Grove, Olmsted county, one wheel of his wagon dropped into a rut and threw him out, hurting him badly. His team then ran away and smashed up his wagon.

New Ulm *Review:* Duck hunting is now all the go among the sportsmen. Besides our own hunters two parties of Chicagoans are in this vicinity, and the poor, innocent fowls are being slaughtered by the hundreds.

Andrew Anderson, of Worthington, picked up a pocket-book in the Ashley house stable, containing between nine and ten hundred dollars, and restored it to the rightful owner, who rewarded him with a five-dollar greenback.

Owatonna *Journal:* One night last week robbers entered E. Soper's barn, a few miles from this city, and had succeeded in untying all the horses preparatory to running them off. Mrs. Soper heard the noise and called for her husband. This frightened the robbers and they fled.

A telegram from Shakopee caused the arrest of a man at Hastings. He being accompanied by his wife, the benevolent officer permitted them to occupy rooms together in the hotel. In the night the culprit made his escape. The officer pursued him, and after a sharp race, re-arrested him on his way to Red Wing.

Fergus Falls (Otter Tail county) *Advocate:* The two young men from this town who set fire to the grass while out hunting had better look a little out. The fire ran down to the Stoney brook settlement and it was only by the united efforts of the settlers all night at work that saved the wheat stacks and the houses, etc.

John Lowry, a hired man employed by James Goddard, of East Prairie, Steele county, stole a lot of clothes from his employer's house, and taking one of his horses, fled. The theft and flight were soon discovered and he was pursued and arrested. When before a justice he plead guilty to the charge of larceny.

Elk River (Sherburne county) *Star:* Road Master Pollard this week showed us a piece of pure copper, nearly as large as a hen's egg, which was found while excavating for the new road out by Hildrith's. It would be something of a surprise if the bluffs back of town should be found to contain copper ore in paying quantities.

The Benton County *Press* says that the wolves are making sad havoc with the farmers' sheep in Gilmanton; that Eli Griffin lost twenty-five tons of hay by fire last Sunday, making fifty in all burned by incendiaries; and that a horse belonging to a poor man, named Florence Comier, was shot last week by some unknown miscreant.

A Bownton correspondent of the Glencoe (McLeod county) *Enterprise*, remarks that "the prairie fires have been running wild from Emmet to Hector. Mr. Lewis, auditor for the railroad, informed us a few days ago, that in coming down between these two places, he counted seven stacks of wheat and several of hay on fire. The loss of hay from this cause will be quite heavy, as there is so much yet unstacked."

The house of Joseph Brabec, in the Bohemian settlement in Woodland, Wright county, was struck by lightning last week, the lightning passing down the stovepipe, breaking two legs of the stove and tearing up and splintering the floor and joists; thence out at the sills of the house. Mrs. Brabec and several children were in the house at the time, all of whom were more or less injured, but none permanently.

Faribanlt *Democrat:* Typhoid fever and diphtheria are quite prevalent in this city and the surrounding country. These diseases are greatly stimulated, if not actually germinated, by filth, and our citizens are warned by the medical fraternity to see to it that their cellars, sewers, wells, barns, outhouses, etc., are kept clean and sweet, that those terrible diseases may have little or no excuse for visiting Faribault.

Glencoe (McLeod county) *Enterprise:* he prairie fires are doing an immense mount of damage. This setting fires should be stopped, and there is a law against it. * * * * Mr. H. E. Day is the loser by these prairie fires. One day last week he saw a fire making towards one of his neighbor's wheat stacks, and went at once to inform him of the fact and assist him in plowing around his grain, and while doing this the fire got into his hay and consumed about ten tons. There has been in the neighborhood of 300 tons burned in this county this fall by these prairie fires.

Glencoe *Register:* The people of Stewart are to have a hotel. Dr. Stewart went up last week and marked out the ground for the building, and appointed Mr. Bryant of that place to take charge upon its completion. * * A Bird Island correspondent writes: A terrific prairie fire swept over the northern portion of Bird Island township last week, destroying hay, grain, etc. N. Hickok lost all his grain and hay, stable and barley, but saved his house. R. Cammish lost forty acres of grain and a stack of hay. S. T. Salter lost ten tons of hay, and H. W. W. Jones thirty tons. Others escaped by the skin of their teeth. The fire wave came very near burning up the railroad material for a turn-table, just unloaded from the cars.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

ORTH SQUEEZES THROUGH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The most reliable reports from the Ninth Congressional district, up to 1 o'clock confirms the election of Orth, Republican, by 21 majority,

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The following are the official majorities in the Ninth Congressional district: For Orth, Republican, Warren county, 685; Benton, 16; Tippecanoe, 711. For McCabe, Democrat, Boone, 15; Fountain, 254; Clinton, 785; Montgomery, 26. Orth's majority in the district is 67. No change in the result in the other districts from last night's report. The Congressional delegation in the State is: Democrats, 6; Republicans, 6; Nationals, 1.

Corrected and official returns from the legislature give the following result: Senate: Democrats, 25; Republicans, 24; Nationals, 1; House: Democrats, 54; Republicans, 41; Nationals, 5. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 8.

OHIO.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—The Ohio delegation in the next Congress will probably stand as follows: First district, Butterworth, Republican; Second district, Young, Republican; Third district, McMahon, Democrat; Fourth district, Keifer, Republican; Fifth district, Lefevre, Democrat; Sixth district, Hill, Democrat; Seventh district, Hurd, Democrat; Eighth district, Finley, Democrat; Ninth district, Converse, Democrat; Tenth district, Ewing, Democrat; Eleventh district, Dickey, Democrat; Twelfth district, Neal, Republican; Thirteenth district, Warner, Democrat; Fourteenth district, Atherton, Democrat; Fifteenth district, Geddes, Democrat; Sixteenth district, McKinley, Republican; Seventeenth district, Monroe, Republican; Eighteenth district, Updegraff, Republican; Nineteenth district, Garfield, Republican; Twentieth district, Townsend, Republican.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 9.—Following are Congressmen elected: Butterworth, Republican; Young, Republican; McMahon, Democrat; Keifer, Republican; Lefevre, Democrat; Hill, Democrat; Hurd, Democrat; Finley, Democrat; Converse, Democrat; Ewing, Democrat; Dickey, Democrat; Neal, Republican; Atherton, Democrat; Geddes, Democrat; McKinley, Republican; Monroe, Republican; Updegraff, Republican; Garfield, Republican, and Townsend, Republican. Result in the Thirteenth district in doubt. The Republicans claim Van Voorhees' election, while the Democrats claim Warner. There are ten Democrats and nine Republicans. The Republicans claim the State by from 8,000 to 10,000, while the Democrats concede 5,000.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.—Returns from 54 counties, which cast over half the vote of the State, give a Republican majority, on State ticket, of 12,200; a gain of 2,380 on the gubernatorial vote of last year. If this ratio of increase continues it will give a Republican majority of fully 13,000. The Republicon Congressmen elected are: McCord, in the First district; Price, in the Second district; Updegraff, in the Third district; Deering, in the Fourth district; Clark, in the Fifth district; Sappin, in the Eighth district; Carpenter, in the Ninth district. The Greenbackers elected Weaver in the Sixth by about 1,000 majority, and Gillette in the Seventh by about 500 majority.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 10.—The following comparison is made with the vote for Governor last year from figures received by the chairman of the Republican State central committee here: Four counties in the First Congressional district show 998 Republican gains; two counties in the Second district show a net Republican gain of 107; eight counties in the Fourth district show a net Republican gain of 1,784; three counties in the Fifth district show Republican gains of 1,742; six counties in the Sixth district aggregate 4,024 Republican gain; five counties in the Seventh district, net Republican gain of 160; six counties in the Eighth district, net Republican gain of 599. Recapitulation: forty-one counties show opposition gains aggregating 1,445. In twenty-nine counties the Republican gains aggregate 12,033. Net Republican gains in forty-one counties, 10,588. The same proportion of gains from the remaining counties will show a gain over last year's vote of over 20,000 in the State.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Returns as far as received up to this hour indicate that Hubbard, Republican, for Congress, carries this county by about 400 majority. This will leave Wilson's (Democrat) majority very small in the district. Three out of the four legislators elected are Republicans. This county has heretofore been solidly Democratic.

A STOWAWAY'S STORY.

[New York Special to Chicago Times.]

James Donnelly, the stowaway on the steamship City of Chester, who reached New York on yesterday nearly starved to death by eleven days' fasting, had so far recovered to-night under the careful nursing of the Sisters at St. Vincent hospital that he could tell the outlines of his story. He is a Scotch lad, 20 years old. His present diet is confined to brandy and water, with occasional sips of tea, and this will not be varied for several days. He has two aunts and two uncles living at Marina, R. I., and it was to get to them that he became a stowaway. He had worked as a riveter in the ship yards on the Clyde, and latterly in the boiler shops of Liverpool. Finding himself out of work and money, he got a bottle of whisky, and the day before the City of Chester sailed went on board at Berkenhead. The whisky he gave to a sailor, and begged the man to hide him away. The cargo was going in, and the sailor told him to go below where the cargo was stowing. The man took the whisky and afterward threw the bottle down into the hatchway where Donnelly had stowed himself on the orlof deck. This was on the afternoon of Sept. 22. It was perfectly dark in the hold, and he can tell nothing of days or time after that event. In groping about after the hatch was put on he fell through the bottom of the hold. Feeling about he discovered some salt meat, but it was so tainted that he could not eat a mouthful. He then climbed to the orlof deck, where he discovered some loose salt and ate some. Of course it made him horribly thirsty. He felt no hunger at any time to be spoken of in comparison, but to slake his thirst would have given all the world. On what he concludes was the second or third dayout he got hold of a barrel stave, and managed to work it up between the hatch and the compings. He made all the noise he could, and the barking of a dog followed. Then he heard and felt the dog lay hold of the end of the stave and break it off, and heard shouts of laughter of somebody, evidently amused at the dog's antics. He shouted and cried till he had no voice left, and then he fell to the deck and became unconscious. He knew no more of anything until he felt water poured upon him as he lay on the steamer's deck on Friday evening, when he had been locked up eleven days. As soon as he come to, his first, sensation was a great gnawing at the pit of the stomach, and then his thirst returned. The chief officer of the steamship thinks that the supposed sailor was a stevedore connected with one of the gangs at the Birkenhead docks. Besides Donnelly, the City of Chester brought over two other stowaways who had crawled into one of the life-boats, and, from Monday until Friday lived only upon water, which they sucked by a paper tube from the reserve beakers. On Friday hunger compelled them to crawl out, and they were set at work scrubbing and sweeping.