...o that his inven-
...early understood
...e his claim under
...his right clear,
...e has been com-
...have been several
...of patents by a
...e, notably in the
...machines, reapers
...s, the decision of
...is likey to touch a
...s.

...ged that nearly all the
...Eu... are sending paupers
...the United States.
...through Quebec and
...New York, the author-
...and some Irish, and a
...to the ports from which
...we are told that there
...revent the British and
...ans from using Canada
...for emptying their scum
...ry. I we have no laws
...perpetration of such out-
...quite time that the mat-
...legislative attention at the
...ress. Until congress meets
...cessity and self-preserva-
...vern, and if paupers and
...or persons find their way
...h Canada they should be
border and started back.

...IE MARKETS.

...ST PAUL.

...ly and unchanged. Trade light.
...atents, Orange Blossom, $6.50@
...straights, $5.75; Capitol family,
...s', XXXX $4; in barrels, 25c
...ands, 25@50c per bbl less, accord-
...low grades, $2@2.50. Rye flour,
...Graham, $5@5.25 per bbl.
...re was more inquiry for No. 1 hard,
...was decidably firm on light supply,
...as high as on Saturday, Chicago
...the morning hours. No. 2 hard
...Year showed decline, but at the
...ng was strong. No. 1 hard, $1.09
...bid, $1.07 asked; No. 2, $1.04
...year, $1.04 bid.
...was a fair inquiry for corn, that
...asking prices stronger by 2c. Sam-
...the board, and some attention was
...them. No. 2, 42c asked; year, 44c
...No. 3, 42c asked; rejected, 42c
...1 car No. 3, 43c; 1 car do, 42½c;
...ng 47c.
...arket was fairly active. Spot was
...it fulfres were stronger on good
...arket showed considerable life,
...veral days past. Bids and asking
...ickly made, and prices closed firm.
...o bid, 33c asked for spot and July;
...3, 31c asked; September, 29½c bid,
...29c bid and asked. Sales: 1 car
...; 1 car do, 38c, sacks included; 1
...1, July, 33c; 5,000 bu do, Septem-
...0 bu do, year, 29c.
MINNEAPOLIS.
...re is nothing in the situation that
...ered an improvement, though the
...mained a slightly firmer tone.
...ices are quoted in New York
...and in Chicago at $5.30
...quotations are: Patents, $6.75;
...5.50; clears, $4.05@5.10; low
...

...—Offered, but sales were few.
...3 at 95c, and sample wheat at
...No. 1 hard $1.10 was bid, and
...$1.05. Quotations: No. 1
No. 2 hard, $1.06; No. 1
01; No. 2 Northern, $1.01; No. 1,
17; No. 3, 99c; Millers' association
and, $1.07; No. 2 hard, $1.02;
91; No. 2, 97c; No. 3, 87c; No.

...ed weak, with no trading. Quot-
...46c for No. 2, and 44@45c for
...ample.
...ugs were free, but bids were few.
...lc for No. 2 mixed; white, 35c; re-
...by sample.
MILWAUKEE.—Flour, in fair demand
...d lower: August $1.01¾; September
...ber, $1.00¾. Corn, lower; No.
..., 44c; rejected, 42½c. Oats,
...der and tame; No. 2 white, 29½c;
...delivered. Rye, quiet and un-
...g, nothing doing. Provisions, de-
...ports, $13.80 cash or August;
...Lard, prime steam, $8.90 cash
September. Butter, unchanged.
...Eggs, firmer; 14½c per doz for
...ceipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat,
...ley, 5,000 bu. Shipments—Flour,
...heat, 56,000 bu; barley, 500 bu.
...—Flour, quiet and unchanged.
...a fair demand, unsettled and lower;
...July; $1.01¼@1.01⅜ August;
...September; $1.04¼@1.04¾ Oc-
...$1.06 November; $1.00¾@1.00⅞
...spring, $1.00¾@1.00¾; No. 3 spring,
...2 red winter, $1.06@1.08. Corn,
...a shade lower; 50½c cash, July and
...50½c September; 50c October; 46½c
...Oats, quiet, and easier; 34½c cash;
...29@29½c August; 27½c September;
...27½c the year. Rye, steady and
...56½c. Flax seed, lower at $1.50;
...mail; good to choice, $1.50@1.55.
...Demand and lower; opened strong and
...closed at inside prices: $13.87½@14
...75@13.80 July and August; $13.87½
...September; $13.97½@14 October;
...80 the year. Lard, in fair demand
...$8.90@8.92½ cash, July and August;
...September; $9.07½@9.10 Octo-
...$8.50 the year. Bulk meats, in fair
...shoulders, $8.56; short ribs, $7.40;
...$8. Butter, eggs and whisky un-
...ges in Buffalo, 27½c. Receipts—Flour,
...; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn 205,000 bu;
...00 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 4,000
...ports—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 42,000
...0,000 bu; oats, 92,000 bu; rye, 40,
...rley, 1,000 bu.
...K MARKET.—Flour quiet and un-
...receipts, 19,000 bbls; exports, 3,200
...al opened a shade higher, subsequently
...and fell off ½@¾c, closing steady, with
...of ½@¾c; receipts, 148,000 bu; ex-
...4,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.09@1.10;
...red, $1.04@1.18; steamer No. 2 red,
...No. 2 red, $1.14¼@1.14⅜ f. o. b.
...elevator, $1.16@1.18 afloat; ungraded
...$1.19; No. 1 white, sales, 1,000 bu
...No. 2 red, July, quoted at $1.14; Au-
...368,000 bu $1.14¼@1.15⅛, closing
...September sales, 2,240,000 bu at
...15⅛, closing at $1.17⅞; October, sales,
...bu at $1.18@1.19⅛, closing at $1.19⅛;
...sales, 201,000 bu at $1.21@1.22¼,
...$1.23⅝. Corn, cash active and firm;
...opened ½@¾c better, afterward reacted ½
...more, closing with a recovery of ½@¾c;
...receipts, 70,000 bu; ex-
...No. 3, 34½@35c; steamer,
...50; delivered, No. 2, 61@61½c;
...August, 61@61⅝c, closing at
...steamer, 61½@62c, closing at 62c;
...62⅝c, closing at 62⅝c. Oats, dull
...receipts, 162,000 bu; exports, 100 bu;
...western, 40@42c; white Western, 40@
...2 Chicago, 41½c. Hay quiet but steady.
...ady; Rio, $7@7.10. Sugar dull; fair to
...ning quoted at 6¼@6¾c; refined firm,
...A, 8⅝@8¾c; granulated, 8⅝@8¾c;
...@9½c. Petroleum, steady; United,
...crude, 6½@7½c. Tallow, steady at 7⅝@
...Rosin dull at $1.57½@1.62½. Rice,
...ers in fair demand and steadier; 100
...of all and unsettled; new mess, $13.75@
...ess dull and nominal. Lard, lower;
...$9.17; August, $9.17@9.21; Sep-
...9.24@9.30; October, $9.30@9.36.
...and unsettled. Others unchanged.

...hn Stimson, a pensioner of the
...12, is living in Brooks, Me., at
...101.

...tler, the son and namesake
...Butler, of South Carolina has
...ointed a cadet at West Point.

...for sandworms is an industry
...200,000 are invested and a
...,000 are in New Y

SCENES AT ELGIN, MINN.

Frightful Effects of Saturday's Cyclone—Pathetic Incident.

The following are additional accounts of the cyclone at Elgin, Wabasha county, Minn:

Of all the places visited by Saturday's tornado, none suffered more than Elgin, where every house that remains standing, few though they be, shows some marks of the storm that destroyed over $50,000 worth of property in that village, including dwellings, barns, stored grain and horses.

For over an hour before the storm, which occurred about 12 o'clock meridan, there was not a breath of wind, and clouds of a dark, murky green obscured the heavens, the darkness being so intense, that lamps were lighted in several houses; then rain fell for a few minutes very heavily, when the air seemed suddenly illuminated as if by electricity, and the hurricane came rushing down upon the village from both sides. Many people rushed into cellars as soon as the storm broke, and remained there until all passed over; but all tell the same story, that the air in the cellars was so oppressive it was almost impossible to breathe. The first house struck was that of Henry Claussen, on the northwest corner of the village. Mr. Claussen was at work a few miles from home, and his wife and little daughter were at home. Mrs. Claussen tried vainly to hold the door closed. Not was hurled back in the room, and looking out she saw the trees snapping asunder and breaking like twigs. Under the excitement of the moment she grasped her little daughter in her hands and rushed out into the street.

Passing on, the next thing that was met by the destroying element was the Bryant windmill and a blacksmith shop, owned and operated by Frederick Meyer. In less than fifty seconds all that was left to indicate where the blacksmith shop and windmill stood were a few posts standing like sentinels, and a heap of bent iron, horseshoes and broken beams, from under which a few moments later the blacksmith and a young man crawled into light. In Meyer's own words—

The first impression I had was that lightning struck the building, and then everything was dark; but I could hear a terrible noise, like crashing of timbers, and apparently children or women wailing—this was, no doubt, the noise of the wind. Then came about a half minute's dead calm, and then again, on the other side of the house, the buildings falling, and I began to realize that a cyclone or tornado had struck the town. After feeling around a little, I found that the building had fallen on me, but the forge supported the ruins, and I was unhurt; so that I crawled out, and gazing around what a sight met my eyes—the ground covered with broken timber and articles of furniture; women rushing madly around with children in their arms, and desolation on all sides. My next move was to look in the direction of my own house, that I had intended to move into next week, having just built it new. Not a shingle or board remained intact, and a few broken beams and part of the masonry of the chimney were all that was left.

After leveling the blacksmith shop, the next resistance that met the fury of the storm was two grain elevators and a hoisting apparatus owned by Eyrant Bros. and Johnson. These buildings were built of oak timbers and filled with grain, but the force was so great that it whirled one around off the foundation, and took the roof and hoisting apparatus and landed them in sections on the railroad track.

A few yards further the only tragedy occurred. Mrs. Thayer, a milliner occupying the first floor of a two story frame house, was taken from the ruins dead.

As soon as it became known that some one was buried in ruins everybody seemed to forget their own loss and hastened to remove the debris. But they had hardly commenced when a little child's hands and head appeared crawling out from the mass, her eyes filled with tears and her clothing torn to shreds. This was Maud Thayer, and when questioned as to her mother, she said that just before the building went down her mother was trying to hold the door shut, but was knocked down by the force of the wind. She said she called her mother to come under the counter, where she ran to, but her mother laughed and was about to make some reply, but just then the building came down with a crash. The little one explained that she crawled out, but not finding her mother she returned, scrambled over broken glass and piles of bricks and sand, and finally reached a place where she could find her mother's hand. She clung to it and kissed it and pleaded with her parent to speak to her, but finding it in vain she came out the second time, just as several people were at work on the ruins, and her first words were: "I can't make mamma speak to me." The little one, with hands all bruised from crawling over the debris, refused to be comforted. The dead body of her mother was found stretched across the counter with a heavy beam (almost squeezing her body in halves), across her stomach.

On the opposite side of the street another severe and probably fatal injury was sustained by Edith Dillon, a young lady who, with her sister, mother and step-father, occupied the second story of E. Martin's house. This house was at the angle where the current changed to southwest. The roof was taken off first and carried about thirty yards, one portion of it slightly injuring Frank Roessler, who resided in the rear. The second story was carried about fifteen yards, with its load of human freight and the floor deposited levelly on the field, but just as it touched terra firma, the sidewalk came crashing down over it, one of the pieces of broken timber striking Miss Dillon on the top of the head, penetrating the skull and severing an artery. For a moment she was stunned, but suddenly recovering herself, she hastened to aid her friend, and it was not for several minutes that it was noticed she was severely injured. She was taken to the residence of Mrs. Chapman, a few doors from where she lived, and attended by Dr. Adams who is hopeful, but not confident, of the lady's recovery.

Elgin, the scene of the disaster, is situated on the north bank of the Whitestone, in Wabasha county, and before the visitation of the tornado of the 21st, was one of the most thriving and prosperous farming communities in the county. It was settled twenty years ago, but until seven years ago did not develop itself to any extent. The population this year is about 800, and the country for miles around is one of the richest grain raising tracts in the state. Thousands of acres of grain that is in many cases ready to cut now will, perhaps, be a loss from the fact that nearly all of the agricultural implements fell victims to the destroyer, and although neighbors to as

The scenes in the vicinity of the ruins during the day were harrowing. Around a pile of bricks, and perhaps a few broken articles of furniture, a haggard, distressed mother with her little family clinging to her garments, or a man robust in health but bending under his affliction, might be seen—not a word spoken, not a noise to break the death-like calm, save the rattling of wheels and plodding of the horses as some new arrival of visitors was noticed. The ominous silence seemed to impress the sympathizing visitors with a dread to utter a word, and when one more daring than the others ventured a word of condolence or query it was in a voice scarcely above a whisper, and oftentimes the reply was choked by sobs or expressions of anguish.

Similar scenes to those above depicted occurred in a dozen localities on the line of the cyclone from the Dakota border to the Mississippi river. Pages could be filled with these accounts, but readers are so familiar with cyclonic operations that more space need not be taken.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Ravages of the Plague on the Nile.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is apparent that the most malignant of plagues has suddenly appeared on the highway between east and west. Damietta lies on the east branch of the Nile, about a quarter of the distance from Port Said to Alexandria by sea. Mansurah, where additional cases are reported, lies a short distance up the Damietta branch and Rosetta and Port Said where the disease is also said to have broken out, on the east to the west and east. Damietta itself which is the centre of contagion is separated from Port Said only by the shallow salt mere, Lake Menzaleh, through M. de Lesseps hollowed out his great ditch. The scourge has appeared in a quarter where it is directly communicated to Greek, Italian, French and English ports, where it will be capable of reproducing itself.

Asiatic cholera is a disease as old as Hippocrates and Galen, for they describe it in detail, although each has his own name for it. For a century and a quarter its periodical movement has been attributed to the dense masses of population gathered together every twelfth year at the great Hindoo festivals. From the shrines in the interior, to which pilgrimages are made, the disease has been carried to the coast at Bombay or Calcutta, Mauritius and China, or along the caravan roads to the Persian Gulf, the Caspian and the Mediterranean, and even across Central Asia into European Russia. The most terrible visitations of this plague which have occurred since 1756 have followed this periodic law. The disease broke out in India in 1817, and ran its course in four years. In 1829 cholera reached Orenburg, spread to Poland and Eastern Europe, and was carried by emigrant ships to America in 1832. In 1841 there was a fresh outbreak in Bengal, the effects of which were traced year after year in one country after another until the pestilence again spent its force in America. In 1865 the infection was communicated more rapidly, steamships carrying it to Marseilles and England, and finally to New York. The next visitation was due under the periodical law in 1877, and in December of that year there was great mortality from the disease in Jedda, Mecca, and throughout Arabia, and sporadic cases were reported in land caravans at long distances from India. This was the year of the Russo-Turkish war, and if the disease had broken out in Asia minor or the Balkans its ravages would have been terrible. Its progress was stayed in 1878, and it did not reach the Mediterranean ports.

It is not easy to determine whether the present appearance of cholera in Egypt is directly connected with the outbreak five years ago in Arabia, or is to be attributed to more recent infection from India. Whatever may be its marching pace, and wherever may have been its original point of departure, it is a visitor whose approach has not ceased to be an awful warning. Its presence in the south Mediterranean ports ought not, however, to cause the same degree of apprehension as formerly. The overland routes of communication between Asia Minor and Egypt on the one hand and the hives of Indian population on the other are no longer so densely thronged as to open an easy passage for contagion. The railroad system in India, the Suez Canal and the Egyptian trunk line have broken up the business of the caravan routes and and thereby diminished the danger of contagion. At the same time, a quarantine system has been established by various nations in the Mediterranean, by which the progress of plague may be retarded and possibly blocked altogether.

New Cure for Small-Pox.

The Mexican Consul in Madrid, Spain, under date of April 15, 1883, wrote to his government in Mexico as follows, viz:

In El Liberal, newspaper, which is published in this city, appeared an item which I believe to be of public interest to make known in our country, in order that the medical faculty may study and make use of the information which it gives for the good of humanity of the treatment which ought to be used to cure perfectly the terrible disease of small-pox. RAMON CARONA.

To the secretary of foreign relations: A surgeon in the English army in China has discovered a remedy very efficient in small-pox. The disease is treated as follows:

When the fever has reached the highest point, and before the eruption appears, rub the chest of the patient with croton oil and tartaric ointment, which makes the eruption appear on that part of the body, and not on the rest of it.

By means of this treatment they also obtain the result of causing the eruption to break out entirely, and of preventing the disease from attacking the internal organs.

Such is the treatment adopted in the English army in India, and it is considered a perfect cure.—New York Times.

Mills Smith of Greene county, Va died dead just as he was wear that his f

People We Talk About.

A rumor from across the sea is to the effect that Mr. Erulatour, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, is about to marry Miss Mackey, daughter of the California millionaire Mackey. Mr. Brulatour, who is the son of a rich old New Orleans wine merchant, has ably seconded Minister Morton's efforts to make our legation in Paris famous for elegant hospitality.

Jay Gould and a few friends went to Philadelphia on Saturday and took possession of his magnificent new yacht Atalanta, which has cost nearly $250,000. In the afternoon they started down Delaware, under the guidance of Captain Shackford. The yacht has a horse-power engine, and will seventeen knots per hour.

Sitting Bull's battle club, bought by a sergeant of cavalry, stationed at Fort ... weapon, in shape, resembl... handle, about two feet long, a... studded with brass nails. ... upper edge project two keen kni... seven inches long and set in the ... sides are small mirrors for signal... means of the sun's rays. Sitting... was paid $10 for it.

The Hon. Daniel Pearce, of Central Falls, R. I., who celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently, is now serving his fifty-second year as justice of the peace. He has been married sixty-eight years and has eighteen grandchildren and thirty-two great grandchildren. His son, Daniel Pearce, jr., aged sixty-five, is said to be the oldest man in New England whose parents are both living.

Miss Rosalind A. Young, who a couple of years ago wrote an article about Pitcairn's Island for the Magazine, is still living there, the-way spot. Her home is the island church and the school, and she is organist and assistant teacher. She is about twenty-six years old and, writes a retired sea captain who not long ago visited her at home, "she weighs two hundred pounds, never has a shoe on her foot, and if necessary could swim off to a ship four miles from the island and back again to shore, and then go into the little church and play the organ nearly as well as any young lady in the states."

The late Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, London, left a number of bequests to Jewish charitable institutions. Among them are the following: "Sephardim and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, Bevis Marks, £5,000; Jews' Free School, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks, £300; Gates of Hope Charity Schools, Heneage Lane, £1,000; Spanish and Portuguese Orphan Asylum, Bevis Marks, £500; Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital (called Beth Holim), Mile-end Road, £1,000; Jews' Infant school, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, £1,000."

Of the 152 young men who applied for admission at West Point twenty were rejected. Among the ... was William White of the Ohio District. He was weakened on grammar. His alternate was John H. Alfinder, of the same district. John ... high in grammar, ninety-eight in arithmetic, and passed a fine examination in everything. He is a dark mulatto, quick movement, bright manner, gentlemanly bearing. He passed a good physical examination. He ... years and six months old and weighs about 135 pounds. A West Point cadet says he will be treated well, "the feeling" having largely died out. It is to be hoped that this is true.

Kate Kane, the belligerent Minneapolis lawyer, has written a letter to a Minneapolis paper in which she says Judge Mallory put unnecessary fire into his broadsides against her, and the cold water she threw on him was intended meant to put him out. Miss Kane is not entirely pleased with the consequences of her sudden notoriety, inclined to complain of it. During her enforced leisure while in prison for contempt of court, she heard of herself as a grass widow and alternagant, learned that she had murdered one husband and had divorces from three, and burned fifteen step-children. She had boarding-house and starved the lodgers on shadow soup, and that she had been disappointed in love, and soured old maid. Miss Kane is of opinion that these are some drawbacks to the practice of law in Minneapolis.

He Knew Him as a Li...

Uncle Hank Allen was ... smoothest and most accomplished ... central New York. Why, the stories were so smooth, so ... while listening to them, you ... were listening to Elder Clevelan... stories. One day we were all ... potato-bugs in Uncle Hank's ... which was a sort of village fa... Old Hank scratched his head ... fully and remarked: "Gentlemen, don't any of you appear to ... thing about the ravenous nat... potato-bugs. You may call ... but I've had potato-bugs wal... to my kitchen and yank ... ders out of the oven. Waitin... the potato patch for the seco... exclaimed Old Hank ... "Waiting? Why, confo... was up at Townsend's ... and I saw potato-bugs ... over Townsend's book... bought seed potatoes ... did, by gosh!" The ... still when Uncle H... could have heard a ... long, lean man fro... raised himself up ... was evidently a ... acquainted with ... his long finger ... claimed: "Yo... looked over ... long and ... bar

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