

The Worthington Advance.

VOLUME III.

WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

NUMBER 51

THE NEWS.

Crimes.
Eighty negroes were arrested in Washington and Jefferson counties, Georgia, the 18th charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to massacre the whites in those counties on the 24th inst. There was no resistance made by the blacks.
The Times has a special from Augusta, Ga., about the reported insurrection of negroes. It says: "Two days since a letter was found at the Williamson store, in Washington county, the place where the colored militia company drills, ordering a massacre of whites on the 20th inst. The order was signed by a man named Morris, and stated that Rivers, a colored militia general of South Carolina, would be present and direct the movements. The order said: 'Kill every white man and take every gun you can get. Have all your companies ready. Kill with axes, and hoes and pitchforks, and get their gunpowder and shoot as you kill.' After commencing the work in Washington county, the negroes were directed to move towards Barlow, in Jefferson county, where they would be joined by Gen. Rivers. At first many thought this a hoax, got up for the purpose of scaring the whites; but on the 18th instant, a letter was found in Jefferson county, directed to the colored companies, and giving substantially the same instructions. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed to Macon for ammunition, which was promptly furnished and distributed to the local companies. Every preparation was made for a conflict, but measures were also taken to prevent a collision, and by dark on the 19th inst. eighty negroes, charged with being ringleaders in the movement, had been arrested. It is alleged that correspondence captured indicates the existence of a conspiracy among the negroes through the counties of Washington, Jefferson, Johnson, and Burke. It is feared that the whites will not await the process of the law but will crush the prisoners. Moderation is counseled, but many are determined for the worst. Many believe that the affair has been greatly exaggerated and that no mischief was intended. A letter somewhat similar to the order above mentioned was intercepted in Hancock county some time ago, and the whites then armed for the conflict but none came. At present there is the greatest excitement prevailing in the counties threatened, and the slightest imprudence may cause the most disastrous consequences."
At Reddick P. A., a woman named Be singer, who had lived unhappily with her husband leaped into the canal with her three children, and all were drowned. At the funeral on the 21st, demonstrations of violence toward the husband were made, and the services of the police were required to prevent him. The police are still on duty, and the people, including the women, continue their threats.
Black Hills Gold, who has been at large on his parole, lately proceeded to Omaha and surrendered his parole to Gen. Ruggles, then tried to run away. He was re-arrested with some difficulty, and imprisoned, but has since brought suit against Gen. R. for false imprisonment, and against the guards who arrested him, for assault and battery.
Chas. Clifton, the Minneapolis forger, who escaped from the Minnesota State prison a year ago, has been recaptured.
A lumber merchant near Detroit, named Molter, and his clerk, were shot dead while at their desks on the night of the 23d. The shots were fired through a window by a discharged laborer and tatter.
The crooked whisky seizures still continue in San Francisco.

Casualties.
The Albion Mills at Conshohocken, Pa., were burned to the ground on the 21st. Loss a quarter of a million.
The entire family of Thurlow Weed was lately poisoned by using a copper ten-kettle which had been cleaned with oxalic acid. Mr. Weed had a very narrow escape from death.
The Turkish insurrection daily assumes more grave proportions. Servia threatens to join the insurgents.
General Cortes, the noted bandit of the Rio Grand border, has arrived in the city of Mexico, and has been incarcerated in prison there to await his trial on the charge of disobedience of orders.
A steam yacht carrying the Queen of England and the royal family, collided with the 18th and sank a schooner, which was carrying a party of ladies and gentlemen, several of whom were drowned.
The English markets are quite buoyant under the influence of the warlike news from Turkey.
Russia is moving for a general intervention in Turkish affairs. The czar says it is not his wish nor intention to break the peace of Europe.
Patrick Fitzgerald, a real estate broker of Springfield, Mass., has failed for \$150,000.
The "sea-serpent" is spending the summer off Cape Cod, and the stories brought into Boston and Marblehead by sailors who have lately seen it are marvellous.
Dr. J. M. Porter, who insists upon the port proceeding seasonally with reform, and that his intolerant rule must cease.
Official reports show that the wheat crop of Austria and Hungary is far below the average.
A congress of journalists in Germany has adopted resolutions against imperial legislation in behalf of the press.
Commodore James Goodenough of the English navy was lately shot with a pistol by a native Australian, and has since died.
On the arrival of the U. S. war vessel at Tripoli, to demand satisfaction of that government for insults to the American minister, the officers were also grossly insulted. An apology was afterward made to them, but refused in the case of the minister.

Miscellaneous.
A dispatch from Bismarck gives glowing reports from the miners driven from the Black Hills. They report gold in the gulches in large quantities, and gold-bearing quartz extending through the hills. All the gold-bearing lands have been staked off and claimed, and the miners have left to remain away until the treaty with the Indians is completed. The Bismarck party was attacked by Indians near Bear Butte, but no lives were lost.
Prof. Jenney, government explorer in the Black Hills, is said to have found a nugget weighing 300.
Dr. J. M. Porter has been appointed by Gov. Porter of Tennessee, to succeed ex-President Johnson in the United States Senate.
Further danger from the rise on the lower

Mississippi coast. After having stood for three days exactly at the "danger line," the river has fallen one inch at Memphis.
The trotting horse Grafton has been purchased by Robert Bonner for \$35,000. His best time is 2:15.
Gov. Allen has determined to withdraw from the political canvass in Ohio. His friends regard his defeat as certain, should he go to the polls as a candidate. His friends advise the governor to accept of the health of the old man.
Prof. Jenney, the government geologist in the Black Hills, has himself washed out \$15,500 worth of gold in ten hours labor, and says that skillful and economical labor will yield a fair remuneration.
Jeff. Davis has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Knox county agricultural society, in Illinois.
Immigration to the United States, for the year ending June 15th, was 96,000 less than the previous year.
The lower Mississippi flood is at an end. The damage to cotton is estimated at 8,000 to 20,000 bales, and that to corn equally great.
The urgent negroes in Georgia implicate Prince Rivers—a Major General in the Confederate army.
The American rifle team met with a grand reception on their arrival in New York, on the 21st.
The population of Louisiana has increased 128,116 in the last five years.
The London Times says it is probable that the present price of wheat will be maintained as the English and European wheat is not only below an average yield, but is low in quality.
The Indians of some of the Upper Missouri agencies are reported to be already dissatisfied, and will not send delegates to the Black Hills council. At Standing Rock, particularly, the Indians have unanimously resolved not to dispossess their rights in the Hills nor to have anything to do with the making of a new treaty.
A company has been organized to build a narrow gauge railroad from Omaha to the Black Hills.
A dispatch from Washington says the Georgia negro scare is "put up" for political effect.
During the past year the Chicago & North-western railway has had 116 miles of steel track laid. The net earnings of the roads were \$1,366,167.54.
Ex-Representative J. M. Wilson has been appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia, for the presentation of the treasury thieves.
H. T. Helmbold, the Buchu man, lately returned to America with the intention of again going to the Black Hills. He has "parliamentary friends" who are warm, however, that he has been taken to an insane asylum.
The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has been traced to riotous living. It cost the senior member \$75,000 a year for personal and family expenses. In ten years the firm has spent \$2,000,000 for "board and clothes."
The Democratic majority in the Alabama constitutional convention will be sixty-three.
Revised census returns of Wisconsin show the population of the State to be 1,565,690.
A bottle has been picked up at Port Hope, Mich., containing a message from Donaldson, written when 3,000 feet in the air and the storm coming on. The balloon was getting out of control and was gas escaping fast. The last words were "fearful storm."
The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed another commission to examine the Chicago custom house, and if possible to tell what should be done with the white elephant.
The second "international" swimming match between Coyle of Chester and Johnson of England took place in the Potomac river on the 24th. Coyle was taken from the water at the end of the sixth mile. Johnson was more than a mile in advance, and continued to the end of the course—ten miles—and came out looking quite fresh.

Commercial Matters.
ST. PAUL, August 24.
About 500 bushels of new wheat was received at the new elevator-to-day from farmer's wagons, all grading No. 1, for which the price paid was \$1.10 per bushel.
Corn—We report fair trade the past week at 73¢ on track; 75¢ on 78¢ from store.
Oats—New are offering freely at 40¢ to 42¢. Old 50¢ on track; 55¢ on 58¢ from store.
Flour—Demand is good, and straight grades of xxxxx are in active request at \$5.50 to \$5.75; xxx \$4.25 to \$4.50. Rye \$2.00 to \$2.25. Old meal \$5.50.
Provisions—Pork, Prices steady at 22¢ to 22.50. Hams 13¢ to 14¢. Shoulders 10¢ to 11¢. Lard treads 14¢ to 15¢; kegs 15¢. Clear sides 14¢. Mess beef 10¢ to 11¢.
Wool—New is good, and straight grades of xxxxx are in active request at \$5.50 to \$5.75; xxx \$4.25 to \$4.50. Rye \$2.00 to \$2.25. Old meal \$5.50.
Butter—Fair demand for good grades for local trade. In wool on packages 16¢ to 17¢. Shipping grades dull at 15¢ to 16¢.
Cheese quiet and in light demand at 11¢ to 12¢. New potatoes nominally 40¢ to 50¢, with light movement.
Lemons—New fruit, very choice, \$12.00 to 15.00.
Apples—All fruit from favorite packers sell quick at \$1.50 to 2.00.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.
9:40 A. M.—Wheat unsettled; old hard \$1.18; No. 1 \$1.14; No. 2 \$1.17; new \$1.16 to \$1.18; August \$1.16; September \$1.14. Receipts 51,500 bus; shipments 26,000. Liverpool reports breadstuffs dull.
12:15 P. M.—Wheat same; No. 1 \$1.24; No. 2 \$1.18; old \$1.33; new \$1.17 to \$1.19; August \$1.17; September \$1.14. Barley, No. 2, \$1.07; September No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.03.
Chicago, August 24.
9:35 A. M.—Wheat opened at \$1.12 1/2 for September; now active and firmer at \$1.13 for September.
12:40 P. M.—Wheat unsettled and active at \$1.15 1/2 cash and \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2 for September; No. 3 \$1.07; rejected \$1.01. Corn steady and moderately active at 67¢ to 67 1/2¢ cash; 67 1/2¢ to 67 1/2¢ for September, and 68 1/2¢ to 68 1/2¢ for October; rejected 65¢. Oats firm, with fair demand at 39¢ cash or August; 35¢ to 35 1/2¢ for September, and 35 1/2¢ to 35 1/2¢ for the year. Barley firm at \$1.02 for September; \$1.04 to \$1.05 for October. Whiskey quiet; \$1.10 bid and \$1.10 asked. Rye firm for cash; saleable at 82¢; nominally 75¢ for September.
New York, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady at 14 1/2¢ for middling uplands. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 8,000; quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet and more steady; receipts 51,000 bus; sales 23,000 at \$1.28 to \$1.32 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.34 to \$1.36 for No. 2 Milwaukee; and \$1.40 to \$1.42 for No. 1 spring. Rye quiet. Corn very firm; receipts 28,000 bus; sales 27,000 at 80¢ to 82¢ for steam western

mixed, and 84¢ to 86¢ for sail do. Barley dull. Oats quiet; receipts 11,000 bus; sales 21,000 at 63¢ to 65¢ for mixed western and 65¢ to 67¢ for white do. Pork firm; \$21.75. Cut meats firm. Best quiet. Lard quiet at 13 1/2¢ for steam. Whiskey \$1.24. Sugar unchanged. Petroleum, crude; 5 1/2¢; preferred 11 1/2¢.

The Big Snake Story for the Season of 1875—Next!
The Baltimore American a few weeks ago gave an account of a large snake which has been seen several times near Hall's Springs, Md., and recently it contained a statement of an attempt to capture the reptile. It says:
Several parties have been organized in the city for the purpose of hunting his snake, but most of them, on going out to Hall's Springs and hearing the marvelous stories told about the serpent, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and that they would let him severely alone. They were told that the snake was fully 16 feet long, and that he could swallow a calf several weeks old; that a four-year-old child would only make half a meal for him; that he could travel faster than the fleetest horse in the country, and that when in pursuit of an object he would shoot over an ordinary country fence or stone wall with much ease as he could make his own way through the grass. In fact, the most wonderful stories are told about this snake, and it is safe to say that in a month's time his size will have increased in the minds of many of the excited denizens of Hartford, at least 20 feet in length, and that he will be fully able to swallow a whole cow, horns and all, without any choking.
On Saturday there were rumors in Baltimore that the snake had been caught and had afterwards made his escape. The rumors were tracked to the Baltimore coast, and Hon. ex-senator, which Mr. Lee, of Messrs. Lee & Shaw, is a member. Mr. Lee is the owner of the Olive mill, situated a short distance beyond Hall's Springs. This gentleman resides near the mill, and a reporter of The American visited him yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the very latest concerning the snake. Mr. Lee stated that the snake had been captured in a trap on Friday night or Saturday morning, and had freed himself from the trap by breaking a portion of the top off. He accompanied the reporter to where the trap was set. On Saturday morning after the escape of the snake the trap was reconstructed. It is now about 18 feet in length. The sides are made of boards 1-1/4 inches in thickness, while the top and bottom are made of strips of the same material and thickness. These strips, which are about 6 inches in width, are nailed firmly on, and around the whole have been placed pieces of thick hoop-iron. The opening is four inches square, being sufficient, it is supposed to admit the snake, which is supposed to be about eight inches in diameter and two feet in circumference. In one end of the trap there is a door sliding up and down in grooves. This door is kept open by means of a spring which works on a pivot and is attached to a trigger. In passing down the trap to secure the chicken, the snake will touch the trigger, when down comes the door and he is a prisoner. It was in this manner that he was caught on Saturday morning, but finding himself imprisoned, he got his back against the door, and one of the slats composing the top flew off and the snake was once more free.
Mr. Lee says he visited the trap about 5:30 Saturday morning, when he was at once convinced that from its condition the snake had been in it during the night or morning. Besides the fact that the top of the trap being broken, there were two distinct tracks along the ground, marking the ingress and egress of the snake. At about eight o'clock the same morning a colored man walking down the path on Mr. Lee's place encountered the snake, which was crawling slowly in the direction of the house. Mr. Lee did not stay long enough to get an accurate idea of the size of the snake, which will account for his statement that the body of the snake was as thick as a flour barrel and 20 feet in length. The snake had not been seen before that morning for two weeks. He is supposed to reside on a small island, which is covered with a dense undergrowth, and is situated about a stone's throw above the Olive mill, on the east bank of Herring river. He has been seen going in that direction. Mr. Linhardt, Mr. Lee's miller, it is alleged, has seen the snake several times. A laborer named Thomas Rieker, who was fishing in the dam several days ago, also encountered his snakeship, which raised his head and stuck out his forked tongue. Rieker flew from the spot and was unable to work for two weeks afterward.
Mr. Lee considers the snake harmless until attacked. He is very desirous of capturing him alive, and would give \$500, or even more, to any one who would bring about this result. The new trap is like the old one, with the exception that it is bound with hoop-iron. The talk occasioned by the reports about the wonderful snake has deterred many persons, it is understood, from visiting Hall's Springs woods, a well known place for holding picnics. There is no danger or even fear of a visit to the snake to any part of these woods, as he does not go but a short distance from his island home. The passengers on the cars yesterday at Hall's Springs talked of little else save the snake, and some of the stories told about him throw the tales of Baron Munchausen completely in the shade.

Unparalleled Feat.
The city of brotherly love furnishes a terrible story of man's brutality in the person of John L. Kates, a wealthy married citizen. It appears that Kates seduced her when about 15 years old, and she claims that he has held her in life of semi-slavery ever since. Recently she attended a picnic, without his permission, and when she returned he charged her with infidelity, knocked her down, beat her in a most brutal manner, and then tore all the clothes off her person, and after pouring burning fluid over her, set

fire to her and endeavored to burn her alive. The interference of some of the people in the house prevented the consummation of his design. On Friday last he whipped her in a brutal manner, and swore that he would disfigure her so that she would never be able to go out. Great efforts are made by interested parties to keep the details of the affair from the public. Kates was held in \$2,200 bail for appearance in court.

A St. Louis Scandal.
A scandal case, says a St. Louis correspondent of the 19th is to-day exciting more interest in St. Louis than anything of that character here for years. J. W. Paramour, a gentleman heretofore of the highest respectability and president of the St. Louis Cotton Congress company, was arrested a few nights since in Lafayette park, a fashionable resort in the northwest part of the city, and in company with a young lady companion, taken to the Park police station, and charged with indecent conduct. Paramour was unknown to the officer, and gave the name of Lee Shryock, that gentleman being the senior partner of the house of Shryock & Rowland, leading commission merchants. He gave for his companion the name of Phaedra Bruno. Every effort has been made to keep the thing quiet, but to-day it was the chief topic of conversation in business circles. Paramour stoutly asserts that he was only romping with the lady, and had just kissed her when he saw the patrolman. By implication he accused the officer of blackmail. The latter resented the charge, and took Paramour and his companion to the station and lodged the charge against him. His story is said to differ considerably from that of the accused. Judge Cullen declared his intention of making an example of "the vagabond" who had before assumed the names of leading citizens when arrested, and declined to let the case be dismissed, although the prosecuting attorney told him the chief of police had expressed a willingness to that effect. The judge began to make inquiries, and finding that his supposed vagabond was none other than Paramour, he refused to be a party to concealing the transaction, and demanded a full investigation. The case was called to-day, and the sensation created by it was still further increased by the fact that the man Burke, who had made the charge, had been mysteriously spirited away. Deputy marshals have been out all day with attachments, looking for the missing officer, but can get no trace of him. Judge Cullen declared from the bench, to-day, that \$1,000 had been offered to hush the matter, and proclaimed his intention to have it fully looked into, if it took the fall to get at the facts. Not a word respecting the affair has thus far appeared in the St. Louis papers, and money and influence are used to suppress the facts, all of which only increases the interest in the case, and makes it the talk of the town, gossip putting the most possible construction on the whole affair. The Beecher scandal was only a minor to this whole of St. Louis.

The Illinois Vendetta.
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
The following account of the Franklin county fight is furnished by a Deputy Sheriff who participated in it:
The posse, consisting of twenty men, arrived at the residence of Mr. Maddox at 10 o'clock. The posse proceeded in the lane leading to the house, and in the garden adjoining the yard. They were armed with double-barreled shot-guns. After waiting patiently for two hours, a party of horsemen were heard passing through a lane a half mile from where they were located, but passed on, and were soon out of hearing. Supposing that they had got wind of the fact that the residence of Mr. Maddox was guarded, half of the posse concluded to get out their horses and give them chase. While catching their horses, and before starting, the alarm was given that they were coming. They dismounted hastily, fastened their horses, and by the time they were secured, a party of men, completely disguised, wearing masks and white coats, and numbering fourteen men, rode directly in front of Mr. Maddox's residence. When within twenty feet of the gate they were ordered by the sheriff to halt. They made a temporary halt, but seeing no one, they proceeded on their way, stepping out, called to them, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and by virtue of his authority as sheriff of Franklin county, to surrender. They replied, "No, sir, we'll not," and immediately fired at the sheriff, who had been stepped behind a fence corner. The posse commenced firing at them, whereupon they fled, leaving one of their number mortally wounded and badly demoralized. Had the posse followed up their advantage by pursuing them, they would doubtless have captured several of them. As shown next morning by going over the ground, they threw away their masks and coats as they ran. Thirteen masks were found within a mile of the engagement, six badly riddled with bullets and bloody, showing that the shots effected something. One of their horses was found dead in the road, about a mile from the scene of the fight. Four other horses have been found slightly wounded. The wounded Ku-Klux was brought to Horton, and has given the names of several of the party. The sheriff and posse are now out in search of them. One of the men, Aaron Neal, supposed to be the leader of the band, has been arrested, and is now in jail. Our usually quiet town is ablaze with excitement.
Our county is in a deplorable state of affairs. Sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the statement that there are not less than one hundred of these men banded together.
(Correspondence St. Louis Republican.)
Mr. J. B. Maddox is a well-to-do landowner of the county, who employs quite a number of tenants to cultivate his farms. Between these and himself there has of late arisen some causes of dissatisfaction. It is believed that some of these employes were engaged in the raid on his premises night before last, if they were not the prime movers in the attempt. There is another report about which may explain still fur-

ther the motives of those who visited the place. Mr. Maddox lately instituted legal proceedings against a well-known citizen of this county for the seduction of his daughter. As this matter created considerable comment in the country, it is believed the person against whom the charge was pending, with his friends, had fanned the flames and widened the breach between Maddox and his tenants, and induced them to join in a raid on that gentleman at his residence.

Isaac Merritt Stuger.
This eminent mechanic died at his residence at Old Paignton, near Torquay, England, on the 23d day of July, 1875, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.
It rarely happens that a great mechanical inventor permanently identifies his name with the useful inventions he gives to the world. The man of talent too often seizes upon and carry off the man who properly belongs to the man of genius. Still more rarely does it occur that the meritorious inventor secures the pecuniary rewards which justly pertain to the highest efforts of the mind.
The subject of our notice was so fortunate as to achieve, in both respects, a grand success. His name and reputation will be perpetuated by a great manufacturing corporation, whose beneficial operations extend over the whole civilized world, and he died in the possession and enjoyment of a colossal fortune. His father was a German, a millwright by trade; his mother was a native of Bensenville county, New York, where the future inventor was born. At an early day the family moved to Oswego, but the father met with little success in his business, and the son, when about twelve years of age, with very imperfect school education and no money, departed from a home to which he never returned.
From that time forth he taught the battle of life alone. He soon turned his attention to mechanical work and maintained himself as a machinist, but never served any regular apprenticeship, and never pretended to be an accomplished artisan. His mind naturally employed itself about novel means of reaching important results, and for many years, while engaged in inventions, it was his practice to supply the simplest materials, such as steel wire bent to some peculiar shape, or a piece of sheet iron cut to some strange form, or a pine stick curiously whittled into a pocket knife, to elucidate the principles of some of the most useful and curious mechanical devices. The inventions being thus made, and the method of operation distinctly shown, any skilled artisan can readily put them into permanent form. At one time Mr. Singer was engaged in the employment of the Messrs. Howe, in the city of New York, as a machinist, and then he devoted his leisure hours to the study for the stage. He enjoyed the acquaintance, and to a limited extent, the instruction of Placide, Povey, Clarke, and others, who then adorned the stage of the old Park theatre.
During several years he was a theatrical manager, and gave frequent representations of plays in the interior cities of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. In a certain line of characters he is said to have acted with much success. To the close of his life he had an ardent love for theatricals and music, and in the splendid mansion, which he had built within the last few years, a theatre, complete in all its appointments, was included.
While he was still a young man he invented a steam drilling machine, which was used with such advantage in the construction of various railways and canals. Subsequently he invented a machine for carving wood, metals, or marble. While endeavoring to introduce this invention to public notice and use, his attention was called to the sewing machine. At that time (A. D. 1850) though several patents on sewing machines had been granted in this and other countries, no practical machine capable of profitable employment to ordinary work had ever been produced.
Up to that time sewing machines had been experimental merely, and had failed to be useful. In eleven days the first Singer sewing machine was invented and built complete. It contained much that was new and useful; subsequent improvements, for which numerous patents were obtained, added greatly to the value of this machine; but it was successful and profitable from the beginning to all concerned in it, and against all competition, has steadily and continuously increased in public favor, thus establishing the reputation of the inventor, and securing him a vast fortune. In 1860, Mr. Singer retired from the active management of business, and since that time has resided mainly abroad. After several years residence in Paris, he went, with his family, to England, and finally purchased an estate, and settled down at Old Paignton, near Torquay, in Devonshire. The last years of his life were devoted to the improvement of that property, where he dispensed a liberal hospitality, and to the poor of that neighborhood his death will be a severe bereavement.

A Brussels Love Story.
There is a pretty love story told in connection with the introduction of the manufacture of fine lace into Brussels. A poor young girl, named Gertrude, was dying for love of a young man whose wealth precluded all hopes of marriage. One night, as she sat weeping, a lady entered her room, and without saying a word, placed in her lap a cushion, with its bobbins filled with thread. The lady then, with perfect silence, showed her how to work the bobbins, and how to make all sorts of delicate patterns and complicated stitches. As daylight approached, the lady had warned the girl, and the mysterious visitant disappeared. The price of the maiden's lace soon made her rich on account of its valuable pattern and she was able to marry the object of her love. Many years after, while living in luxury, with her numerous family about her, she was startled by the mysterious lady entering her comfortable house—this time not silent, but looking stern. She said:—"Here you enjoy peace and comfort, while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbors. The angels

weep for you, and turn away their faces." So the next day Gertrude went forth with her cushion and bobbin in her hands. Going from cottage to cottage, she offered to teach the art she had so mysteriously learned. To they all became rich, and their country also.

Spring Wheat in the Northwest.
(Chicago Times Summary of its Reports of the 20th.)
In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska nearly all reports agree that this will be a year of plenty. The wheat has mostly been cut and stacked; the quantity is far above the average, and the quality never excelled. There will be at least one-fourth more wheat exported from those States than in any previous year. From Iowa reports are not encouraging. In the main the yield has been fully up to the average, but there are sections that have suffered from the ravages of the grasshoppers, the wheat being short and the chinch bug, while the weather has grown conspicuously in retarding the growth and development of the grain. The State will probably average as large a crop as heretofore, some counties falling below and others exceeding the yield of former years.
Kansas are happy, especially the farmer portion. The invasions of the grasshoppers early in the season threatened a complete failure of all crops, but their departure for fresh fields and pastures new allowed nature to recommence in part, at least, for last year's losses. The reports agree that a more bountiful harvest has never been garnered in that State than that of the present season. The soil has fairly laughed with plenty, and "the hard-fisted sons of toil" will reap a reward for their labors never before equalled. They sorely need such a return, and no one will begrudge them the bounty they have so justly earned. In Illinois but little spring wheat is grown. The northern counties have devoted some attention to it, but winter wheat and corn constitute the staple products. As far as reports go, it would appear that there is no reason for complaint; that the crop will be fully up to the average of former years, if it does not exceed it.
Taken all in all, the prospect is decidedly encouraging.

The Friends of the Rev. Mr. Porter Astonished.
(From the Boston Herald.)
The church trial of the Rev. G. W. Porter, by the Methodist Episcopal Church for adultery and charges made by L. D. Pember, commenced Tuesday at the church in Danby Borough, Vt., before the presiding elder, the Rev. M. Watson of the Burlington district. The hearing was opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued through the evening and the next day. Quite a number of ministers and other gentlemen from abroad were present. The trial has been somewhat of a sensation, and those who were invited have attended. Miss Hattie Allen, the young lady with whom Mr. Porter is charged with having the illicit intercourse, made a clean breast of the whole affair, giving dates, times and places. Letters have also been introduced as testimony against Mr. Porter, written to Miss Allen, although having no signature, but admitted by her to have come from him. Miss Allen was on the witness stand some nine hours, and it is said has not been crossed once, but told a good, straight story. The examination seemed to be thorough on the part of the church, and it is believed that she have been made at any time to cover up or evade anything connected with the scandal. Mr. Porter was arrested on Wednesday at 12 o'clock by officer Howe on a warrant issued on behalf of the State. Bail was readily procured to the amount of \$10,000, and his appearance at court, to be held in Danby on the 15th of August. The trial seems to cause considerable excitement, and the friends of Mr. Porter seem to be greatly surprised and disappointed at the developments.

Progress of the Cherokee Nation.
Secretary Lyons, of the executive department of the Cherokee Nation, who arrived at St. Louis a few days ago, says it will be impossible to tell whether Ross or Thompson is elected chief until after the official count of the ballots, the count having been made, and the result in doubt. Ross appears, however, now to have a majority of 53. The ballot boxes are in the executive department and will not be opened until the Council meets in November. Lyons says that if it shall turn out that Thompson is elected, he will be placed in charge of affairs without any opposition. Lyons says a high tribute to Ross' administration and says the reports of lawlessness have been to a considerable extent the canards and misrepresentations of correspondents, and not the results of political excitement. Through the exertions of Ross, the Cherokee orphan asylum has been founded, a female seminary has been established at Park Hill, seminary schools have been opened for poor children, and the nation is in a flourishing condition in every respect. Lyons says that an entire new code of laws for the government of the nation goes into effect the 1st of November. The new code follows closely the provisions of the States in providing for the punishment of crime, and is much more stringent and comprehensive than the old code. Under the latter, if an Indian shot but did not kill another, there was no punishment for him. The new code makes this a crime, and makes necessary a jail, something heretofore unknown in this nation, which has just been finished, at a cost of \$7,000, at Tahlequah, in anticipation of the new law. In a population of 75,000 the Cherokees have 75 schools, the seminary and the asylum already mentioned, and an asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind also, in course of erection. The fund of the nation in the United States treasury is rapidly increasing, and the interest from it is amply sufficient for the maintenance of the executive department, the schools, and the asylums.
A blind mendicant wears this inscription around his neck: Don't be ashamed to give only a half-penny. I can't see.

Probable End of the Balloon Voyage
(Chicago Inter-Ocean, August 20.)
There seems to be but one reasonable and sensible theory in regard to the fate of the aeronauts. They met the gale of that lamentable Thursday night while nearly on the Michigan shore, and were driven back and soon dashed upon the mountain waves, until they were compelled to relinquish their holds and trust to their life preservers. The gale reached Chicago shortly after midnight, and it struck the balloons about an hour previous, as Mr. Grimwood's watch stopped at exactly 11:20 o'clock. The plunge into the water must have been made at this fatal moment, a fact which the little watch, by its mute pointing, constantly affirms.
Sooner or later, Mr. Grimwood to breast the waves seem to have been complete. He buttoned his coat tightly across his form, he pulled off his boots, he threw away his hat, he inflated and donned his life preserver, all ready for the time—the awful moment which too strictly he preserved. He was a fine swimmer, but that when a contending fury of that terrible night? How the tough material of his rubber life preserver came to be torn seems a mystery, and it is quite probable that he was drowned with it on intact, but that after his body rose to the surface it floated against some obstacle, or rather, was caught upon the coast, and the preserver being caught was torn by the strength of the waves.
Unmistakable fragments of the balloon have been found on the beach about eight miles above the place where the drowned body came to land. These consist of sand bags and a piece of the yellow cloth of which the balloon was constructed. A man by the name of J. H. Stannons, found these relics on the beach. Believing that there may be more of the balloon buried in the sand he has been engaged to assist Mr. A. C. Ellithorpe, a Chicago gentleman, in making further investigations to-day.
Where is he? Grimwood's body was nearly buried in the sand of the beach; but the body is only equaled in its absurdity by its cruelty, to the memory of a brave and noble-hearted man.
The effects found on the person of the deceased were taken charge of by Mr. Tapley, and at this official's home the Journal representative secured them yesterday. Mr. J. H. Stannons, of numerous articles, such as are usually crowded into a reporter's pockets, and many papers, printed scraps, letters, and his written notes. These latter are not very extended, and are partly unintelligible, owing to the action of the water.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SCRAP
is the one published last evening, which gives an account of Mr. Grimwood's intention to reside on a small island, which is a trip. This report may be complete these last words are reproduced, as follows:
UP IN A BALLOON!
From the earliest days of childhood I have always had a presentiment, that some time, I would be taken up into the air, and become some people who make sport of presentiments, but, after all, a presentiment is a thing to be heeded. Where would I have been to-day, if I hadn't had a presentiment? In accordance with my presentiment I have risen, as it were, to "a point of order."
I regret the fact that there are only two of us—Professor Donaldson and myself, as a young man, I was a philosopher, and a philosopher, altho' gha philosopher and a sermonizer.
Although it is scarcely an hour since I straggled into emprise, the restraints of my position are already beginning to be irksome to me, and I am beginning to feel that I am reflecting that if we fall, we fall like Lucifer, out of the heavens, and that upon our arrival upon earth, or rather, upon water, we are in the middle of Lake Michigan—we would be literally dead.
Next of interest to the above was the following bit of poetry, which has not been published, and which displays somewhat the poetical skill of the comrade. It reads:
An offering of love, though it is but a flower,
'Tis from a true friend who has no earthly dowry;
Accept thou the trifle from your own faithful friend,
Whose affection and friendship will last to the end.
Beside the above important introductory sketch of the voyage across Lake Michigan, were obtained a letter and a postcard written by Mr. W. E. Sullivan, the city editor of the Journal, to Mr. Grimwood, while the latter was city editor of the Joliet Star. Both of which have been identified by the sender; also a silver fruit knife with the initials "N. S. G." Two loose buttons, collar button, and pencil, a ladies' pocket watch, which has since been transcribed, and a key, a chain and key, shirt stud, the key to his room, the key to his trunk, the Chicago Public Library ticket, No. 29,623, and the address of his boarding house, No. 324 West Van Buren street. Several photographs were in his pocket, and a pencil, a ladies' pocket watch, a Lockport and Joliet, and he had in a pocket a carefully folded paper, containing a description of one of Professor Donaldson's most startling adventures, entitled "A Mysterious Balloon Ascension, by Donaldson," which appears to have been written by the aeronaut himself. This, with the other interesting printed scraps, carried by Mr. Grimwood, would take columns to reproduce. The field glass, which Mr. Manasse, the optician, recognizes as the one he furnished for the ascent, was also preserved by Mr. Grimwood safely in his right pants pocket, and the

cap to the instrument, which was preserved ashore for fear it might be lost, has since been restored to its proper place.

A St. Louis Scandal.
A scandal case, says a St. Louis correspondent of the 19th is to-day exciting more interest in St. Louis than anything of that character here for years. J. W. Paramour, a gentleman heretofore of the highest respectability and president of the St. Louis Cotton Congress company, was arrested a few nights since in Lafayette park, a fashionable resort in the northwest part of the city, and in company with a young lady companion, taken to the Park police station, and charged with indecent conduct. Paramour was unknown to the officer, and gave the name of Lee Shryock, that gentleman being the senior partner of the house of Shryock & Rowland, leading commission merchants. He gave for his companion the name of Phaedra Bruno. Every effort has been made to keep the thing quiet, but to-day it was the chief topic of conversation in business circles. Paramour stoutly asserts that he was only romping with the lady, and had just kissed her when he saw the patrolman. By implication he accused the officer of blackmail. The latter resented the charge, and took Paramour and his companion to the station and lodged the charge against him. His story is said to differ considerably from that of the accused. Judge Cullen declared his intention of making an example of "the vagabond" who had before assumed the names of leading citizens when arrested, and declined to let the case be dismissed, although the prosecuting attorney told him the chief of police had expressed a willingness to that effect. The judge began to make inquiries, and finding that his supposed vagabond was none other than Paramour, he refused to be a party to concealing the transaction, and demanded a full investigation. The case was called to-day, and the sensation created by it was still further increased by the fact that the man Burke, who had made the charge, had been mysteriously spirited away. Deputy marshals have been out all day with attachments, looking for the missing officer, but can get no trace of him. Judge Cullen declared from the bench, to-day, that \$1,000 had been offered to hush the matter, and proclaimed his intention to have it fully looked into, if it took the fall to get at the facts. Not a word respecting the affair has thus far appeared in the St. Louis papers, and money and influence are used to suppress the facts, all of which only increases the interest in the case, and makes it the talk of the town, gossip putting the most possible construction on the whole affair. The Beecher scandal was only a minor to this whole of St. Louis.

The Illinois Vendetta.
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
The following account of the Franklin county fight is furnished by a Deputy Sheriff who participated in it:
The posse, consisting of twenty men, arrived at the residence of Mr. Maddox at 10 o'clock. The posse proceeded in the lane leading to the house, and in the garden adjoining the yard. They were armed with double-barreled shot-guns. After waiting patiently for two hours, a party of horsemen were heard passing through a lane a half mile from where they were located, but passed on, and were soon out of hearing. Supposing that they had got wind of the fact that the residence of Mr. Maddox was guarded, half of the posse concluded to get out their horses and give them chase. While catching their horses, and before starting, the alarm was given that they were coming. They dismounted hastily, fastened their horses, and by the time they were secured, a party of men, completely disguised, wearing masks and white coats, and numbering fourteen men, rode directly in front of Mr. Maddox's residence. When within twenty feet of the gate they were ordered by the sheriff to halt. They made a temporary halt, but seeing no one, they proceeded on their way, stepping out, called to them, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and by virtue of his authority as sheriff of Franklin county, to surrender. They replied, "No, sir, we'll not," and immediately fired at the sheriff, who had been stepped behind a fence corner. The posse commenced firing at them, whereupon they fled, leaving one of their number mortally wounded and badly demoralized. Had the posse followed up their advantage by pursuing them, they would doubtless have captured several of them. As shown next morning by going over the ground, they threw away their masks and coats as they ran. Thirteen masks were found within a mile of the engagement, six badly riddled with bullets and bloody, showing that the shots effected something. One of their horses was found dead in the road, about a mile from the scene of the fight. Four other horses have been found slightly wounded. The wounded Ku-Klux was brought to Horton, and has given the names of several of the party. The sheriff and posse are now out in search of them. One of the men, Aaron Neal, supposed to be the leader of the band, has been arrested, and is now in jail. Our usually quiet town is ablaze with excitement.
Our county is in a deplorable state of affairs. Sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the statement that there are not less than one hundred of these men banded together.
(Correspondence St. Louis Republican.)
Mr. J. B. Maddox is a well-to-do landowner of the county, who employs quite a number of tenants to cultivate his farms. Between these and himself there has of late arisen some causes of dissatisfaction. It is believed that some of these employes were engaged in the raid on his premises night before last, if they were not the prime movers in the attempt. There is another report about which may explain still fur-

ther the motives of those who visited the place. Mr. Maddox lately instituted legal proceedings against a well-known citizen of this county for the seduction of his daughter. As this matter created considerable comment in the country, it is believed the person against whom the charge was pending, with his friends, had fanned the flames and widened the breach between Maddox and his tenants, and induced them to join in a raid on that gentleman at his residence.

Isaac Merritt Stuger.
This eminent mechanic died at his residence at Old Paignton, near Torquay, England, on the 23d day of July, 1875, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.
It rarely happens that a great mechanical inventor permanently identifies his name with the useful inventions he gives to the world. The man of talent too often seizes upon and carry off the man who properly belongs to the man of genius. Still more rarely does it occur that the meritorious inventor secures the pecuniary rewards which justly pertain to the highest efforts of the mind.
The subject of our notice was so fortunate as to achieve, in both respects, a grand success. His name and reputation will be perpetuated by a great manufacturing corporation, whose beneficial operations extend over the whole civilized world, and he died in the possession and enjoyment of a colossal fortune. His father was a German, a millwright by trade