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A. P. Miller,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879. NUMBER 51.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

TELEGRAPHIC RECORD OF DISASTERS AND DEVILTRIES.

Atlantic Coast Cities Deluged by Rain and Devastated by Wind—Great Damage to Property on Land and Water—A Vessel Beached at Atlantic City With the Crew of Five Lashed to the Rigging—Startling Confession of Weiss, the Murderer—Several Accomplices Implicated—Miscellaneous Crimes and Casualties.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18'—The rain storm which commenced here Friday evening, continued with occasional intermissions until this evening. The rainfall was 4 12-000 inches, being greater than for any month this year.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Considerable damage has been done buildings in course of erection about the city by the heavy fall of rain. In some instances foundations have been undermined and the walls have fallen. In the evening rain gave place to a heavy gale. The storm along the Hudson was severe and boats and trains are delayed, the latter by trees across the track.

AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this section early this morning. At 4 A. M. the velocity of the wind had reached sixty-eight miles per hour. A large number of shade trees were prostrated and several houses and sheds unroofed. A German and British bark is ashore. It is feared serious damage is done to the crops.

AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 18.—A violent wind and rain storm prevailed here all day. The streets are flooded trees torn up, telegraph wires prostrated, and this evening a portion of Denizot's pier was carried away. With the very heavy wind to-night and the high tide, considerable damage is feared.

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 18.—A severe storm set in early this morning and at noon increased to the force of a gale, the velocity of the wind reaching over sixty miles per hour. There was a heavy rainfall and many streets are inundated. A large coasting schooner is in distress from the loss of sails. She has cast anchor within a short distance of the beach. The crew of five persons are lashed to the rigging, but as yet all efforts of the life-saving crew to rescue them has failed. She lies in a very dangerous position. At 10 P. M. the wind abated somewhat but a tremendous surf is rolling.

IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—*News'* southwest specials report very heavy rains in that section. All streams are swollen. The Rio Grande rose 16 feet in two days. Telegraph wires are prostrated, mails greatly delayed and great damage to stock is apprehended.

ASHORE.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 18.—The wrecking schooner came ashore this afternoon near the steamboat pier. Another schooner is beached near station 2, and wreckers have gone to her assistance.

BOATS DETAINED.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—Sound boats are detained here by the storm.

THE SITUATION AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The Irish ship laborers resolved not to accept any reduction of wages asked by the French section. In both St. Patrick's and the French churches yesterday, the clergy recommend moderation. A number of ladies who are remaining in town have sought protection in the citadel. The magistrates of the city will call a meeting of interested persons and will ask the governor to enforce the Blake act. The arms of companies of the Quebec battalion have been stolen at Lorete by the people from Cape Blanc.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—Everything quiet. Rain is clearing the streets of the rioters. In the Irish part of the city all passers-by and all carriages during the night were challenged, stopped an examined by armed men. The eighth regular rifles have been removed from the skating rink to the queen's wharf.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 18.—McGuirick, the alleged murderer of James Needs, who was murdered in Philadelphia, October 7, 1865, was captured on Sunday night by the Erie police after a desperate resistance. The capture was affected in Washington township. He was brought to Erie, Pa, and given over to Detectives Tyron and Weil, of Philadelphia, who will remove him to that city to-morrow. District Attorney Kerr, of Philadelphia, believes he can bring home the crime to McGuirick. The prisoner denies the charge, and says he was in Philadelphia at the time, knew Need, but did not kill him. A suspicious circumstance against McGuirick is that he entered the office of the Erie *Dispatch* Friday and, representing himself to be a messenger from Mayor Stokely and Detective Levy, of Philadelphia, requested the fullest information concerning McGuirick's alleged share in the murder. On being questioned by a *Dispatch* reporter, who jestingly remarked that the visitor, who gave the name of Mullane, might be the murderer, he fled in terror. He was identified by the reporter today.

THE FRYE MURDER.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The funeral of Joseph E. Frye, the murdered merchant, took place today. A possible clue to the murders is furnished by a colored resident at West End. Friday morning two men came up to the sidewalk in front of her house and deposited a trunk, awaking her by the noise they made. Failing in the attempt to unlock the trunk they burst it open, rummaged about the contents and then left the trunk on the sidewalk. A while after both returned and carried the trunk off. The woman declares she could not identify them.

SUICIDE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Charles Bahrel, supposed to be a traveler for the house No. 13 Maiden Lane, New York, was found dead in his room at the Burnett house at six-to-night, having suicided by shooting himself. The body was partly decomposed, and it is not known when the act was committed. He left no letters or papers giving a reason for the deed. He is believed to have a family at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BODY OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 18—The partially decomposed remains of a body, supposed to be that of Samuel E. Albright, who killed Wm. Miller, at Montgomery Ferry, Perry Co., the 7th of August, were found in a cave near the scene of the murder yesterday. It is supposed that after committing the murder Albright killed himself.

CONFESSES TO THE MURDER.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 18.—Weiss, one of the Ruber murders, has made a confession which implicates another man. Hummel, Drews, Strickler and Brantle were sentenced to death to-day.

The confession is in the hands of District Attorney Adams, and is withheld from publication owing to objections of Zechman's counsel, who fear it may prejudice his case. The confession details the feeling among the mountain men for speculation in life insurance, and gives several cases where elderly men were killed in order to obtain insurance effected on their lives. Weiss implicates three or four persons, who will no doubt be brought to trial. He admits being in the original plot to murder Rober by use of chloroform, but he says he withdrew from it and supposed the matter had been dropped, as Drevis promised him not to go on with the deed. He disclaims any connection with the later plan of drowning and states he was greatly surprised when he heard of Rober's death. The confession implicates all of the convicted men.

AN ENGLISH MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Erbin Catlow, of Hyde, England, and a passenger by the steamship Arizona, was arrested on the arrival of that vessel this morning, charged with the murder of Owen Jones, the ship's steward.

OVER THE BANK.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—Two coaches of the south bound train on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta railroad were thrown down an embankment near Columbus by a broken rail, Sunday night, and turned completely over. Sixteen persons injured, none seriously.

DEFALCATION.

LEAVENWORTH, Ka., Aug. 18.—Further investigation into the accounts of City Clerk Fred Spralding, who absconded recently, show his deficit thus far nearly $6,000. Investigation still going on and it is thought the amount will be found much greater.

POISONED.

A brakeman named David Wait on the Kansas City railroad, went into a drug store at Haverhill Saturday night, and thinking to take a drink from a bottle took poison and died in a few minutes.

$100,000 FIRE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Russell & Johnson's planing mill and two tenements adjoining burned. Loss $100,000. Amount of insurance not attainable.

FIGHTING FEVER.

Rules Adopted by the Tennessee Board of Health for Combating the Plague—Large Decrease of New Cases at Memphis—One Hundred Fever Deaths at Havana Last Week.

MEMPHIS—MORNING.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Eight new cases were reported to the board of health up to noon, six white and two colored. Among the number were J. H. Hahn, Cardelia Atwood, Ed. Freland, Wm. Carrel and Mrs. Julia Zeller. Five deaths have occurred: Arthur L. White, Lorents Sallis, Elizabeth Hilcher, W. C. Nelson and Alexander Franklin, the last named colored. W. C. Nelson died five miles out on Poplar street. Gen. John S. Skeffington, a popular criminal lawyer, was prostrated this morning. His case is not yet reported to the board of health. The weather is growing warmer.

MEMPHIS-NIGHT.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Thirteen cases in all were reported to the board of health to-day, six colored. Two additional deaths occurred, Wm. Costello and Griffo Salvetta. Thos. H. Cook, a well known citizen, was stricken at noon, also, J. F. Hoall, a printer at the *Appeal* office. Mrs. Van Anderson and daughter are down with fever four and a half miles distant from the city, on Poplar street boulevard. The lady is a daughter of ex-Gov. J. C. Jones.

The Tennessee State board of health officials, to-morrow, will begin the isolation of dwellings where the yellow fever exists. Guards will be placed to prohibit communication with the inmates.

Dr. Jerome Cochran left at noon for Mobile.

SPREADING.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Miss Birdie Gaff, eldest daughter of A. L. Gaff, ticket agent at White Haven, was attacked with fever at noon today.

Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who returned from Bartlett to-night, reports negroes sick with fever near that town. Their infection can be traced to this city.

STATE BOARD REGULATIONS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—At the called session of the Tennessee State board of health the following resolutions were adopted for the government of Memphis or other infected points:

First—No person shall be permitted to enter a town or a place which is dangerously affected with yellow fever unless such person has already had the yellow fever, and then only after obtaining permission of the superintendent of quarantine.

Second—The superintendent of quarantine at each place dangerously affected shall have charge and control, with the counsel and advice of this board, of the disinfection of houses, cellars, clothing, bedding and all other textile fabrics, baggage, mails, cars, depots, sewers, drains, public and private, and other things and places as it may be at any time considered necessary to disinfect.

Third—Local boards of health are expected to have charge and enforce general sanitation within the limits of their respective jurisdiction and give aid and support to the superintendents of quarantine during epidemics, in their carrying out of said rules and such regulations as the State board may from time to time adopt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—At the night session of the State board of health the following rules were adopted:

First—A house infected with yellow fever shall be designated with yellow flag.

Second—No person shall be permitted to enter a house infected with yellow fever except a physician, clergymen and such nurses and attendants as are necessary to take care of the sick.

Third—No person except a physician and clergyman shall be permitted to leave an infected house without permission in writing from the superintendent of quarantine, they having first complied with such method of disinfection as may be prescribed by him. Physicians and clergymen may enter and retire from apartments of the sick of yellow fever at all hours, provided, however, that they shall not enter a noninfected house, carriage, car or other place of resort, until their persons and apparel have been thoroughly disinfected.

Fifth—Public assemblies of all kinds are prohibited in any place dangerously infected with yellow fever, and the superintendent of quarantine is charged with a rigid enforcement of this rule.

Sixth—From the hour of 9 P.M. until the hour of 4 A. M., each and all persons engaged in the care of the sick or in the execution of their duties as officers of the law shall remain at their home or their respective premises, unless by permission of the superintendent of quarantine. The enforcement of this rule was left to the descretion of the president. The rules adopted by the board to day was the result of a long conference at McKenzie.

President Plunkett received a dispatch tonight from John Johnston, superintendent of quarantine at Memphis, saying: I find this morning a number of parties returning to the city, in violation of our rules. I wish the State board to pass formally a rule or regulation of the State board, positively forbidding parties from entering Memphis without permission of the State board is first had and obtained through its representative in Memphis.

THE SCOURGE AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—One hundred deaths from yellow fever last week, an increase of seven over the previous week.

ST. LOUIS HOSPITAL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Samuel Kern, of Jackson, Miss., but lately from Cairo, was sent to quarantine hospital to-day with yellow fever.

REDEMPTION RATES.

Treasury Regulations for Express Charges on Moneys in Transit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The treasurer of the United States has issued his regulations for express charges on moneys to be issued and redeemed, on United States notes, and on national bank notes sent for redemption. The charges at contract rates are deducted from the proceeds in fractional silver coins, and on minor coins sent for redemption to the mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer or any assistant treasurer. The charges must be prepaid by the sender on fractional currency sent for redemption in sums of less than $5.00 and on returns therefor. Charges at contract rates deducted on United States notes returned in any other amounts than multiples of $1,000. For national bank notes redeemed the charges are collected of the consignee on United States notes returned. For United States notes, fractional silver coins or minor coins redeemed, the charges are deducted on fractional silver coins returned. For certificates of deposits, checks, United States notes or national bank notes, the charges are collected of the consignee. On the transfer of funds from national bank depositories the charges must be paid by the banks. Express charges will be paid by the United States on remittances of public money between the offices of treasurer and of assistant treasurer of the United States, on fractional currency sent to the treasurer for redemption in sums of $500 or more, and on United States notes and fractional silver coins returned therefor; on standard silver dollars sent from the mint in multiples of $500; on orders from the treasurer; on minor coins issued by the mint at Philadelphia in multiples of $20 in exchange for lawful money of the United States; sight drafts on New York or Philadelphia; postoffice money orders, or in return for minor coins redeemed in United States notes sent in multiples of $1,000 in return for national bank notes redeemed.

Temperance Camp Meeting at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 18.—Fully 10,000 people attended the temperance camp meeting Sunday; large excursion trains are coming in from every direction. The meeting was addressed by Governor St. John, Francis Murphy, Elder Johnson, Miss Cambell, Illinois, Alex. Johnson, Brooklyn, and many others. The attendance to-day was not quite so large. Two of the attractions to-day was the singing of Mrs. Westlake, Pillsbury, Pa. P. B. Grost, of the Kansas Pacific railway, spoke to-day. Rev. T. J. Lytton, of Kentucky, made the chief address this evening. The attractions are increasing and people are arriving on every train.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

FACTS AND FANCIES TRANSMITTED BY CABLE.

The Reported Death of Nellie Grant Sartoris a Mistake—Great Damage Throughout England by Rain—Railways Injured, Low Lands Flooded and Crops Badly Damaged—Indications of a Revival of the Cotton and Iron Trade—Fearful Destruction of Life by the Famine in India—Terrible Railway Accident in France.

NOT NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The announcement of the death of Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of Gen. Grant, is not true. The mistake arose from the death of Mrs. F. W. Sartoris, formerly Adelaide Kemble.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.

In consequence of a storm, traffic has been suspended on the railway between Chester and Hollyhead. The viaduct at Land Dunbar, Wales, has been washed away, also some of the bridges. Several sewers were burst by the freshet on the lines of the Liverpool railways. Bilkenhead is flooded. There have been thirty hours of continuous rain at Chester, in Derbyshire. The Trent and Derwent rivers overflowed. All low lying lands were flooded. Wheat is gradually rotting, and any crops left standing will not pay for cutting. The rain at Sheffield was so violent as to wash away the foundations of five houses in the course of erection.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF WAGES.

A week's notice of five per cent reduction of wages of operatives has been posted in most of the cotton mills at Italy Bridge, where 200,000 spindles are running on short time, and 200,000 stopped altogether, while 636,000 are working full time. A more general adoption of the short time system is expected this winter in Ashton-under-Tyne, where 425,000 spindles are stopped and 200,000 at work on short time.

RIOTING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—At Surgan, Ireland, Saturday, two hundred police charged on the mob with fixed bayonets. The police were beaten back and twenty of their number injured. The rival mobs fired at each other with rifles. One leader of the Catholic party had some dynamite, which exploded, injuring him fatally.

FRENCH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The number of victims of the accident on the Argenton & Granville railway is larger than at first reported. Fifteen were killed and thirty-six were wounded.

INDICATIONS OF REVIVING PROSPERITY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says as Cashmere is the only part of India which appears to be still threatened with famine there are hopes of a revival of prosperity in India. So confident is this feeling in Manchester that anticipations are indulged in and here and there preparations are made for a great revival in the eastern trade. In the British iron trade there are even now signs of improvement that have reached a stage in which workmen are beginning to claim increased wages. In Sheffield the starting of furnaces are contemplated as stocks are being reduced. A cheerful feeling in other trades is reported, though business at present is stagnant. Timely rain in Cashmere might yet secure half an average rice crop. The statement made some time ago that this would be enough to support the people rests upon the assumption, apparently well founded, that half the inhabitants have either perished by famine or have emigrated.

GREEK FRONTIER AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The note of instructions to the Turkish commissioners makes no reservation in regard to the rectification of the Greek frontier. The Turkish ambassador at Rome has informed the porte that Signor Cairoli, minister of foreign affairs, in a conversation had declared that Italy would support France relative to the rectification of the frontier, and that Waddington, minister of foreign affairs, had informed Italy that France wouldn't go to war in behalf of Greece, but was confident of bringing about such an understanding among the European powers as would compel the porte to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

GARIBALDI'S ILLNESS.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The health of Gen. Garibaldi the last three days has been worse. He cannot eat on account of arthritic pains.

It is reported Ismail Pasha intends to reside at Genoa.

FERRY'S EDUCATIONAL BILL.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The report of Senator Pelleton on the petitions for and against the Ferry educational bill, shows that six are in favor of and thirty-six against the bill. A total of sixteen million hostile signatures has been secured. The report states these signatures are not spontaneous; many are fraudulent and many were obtained by agitation by the dissemination of circulars and other methods.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 18—The *News'* Paris correspondent says the announcement that the auditors at the sitting of the council of state must have a degree from a state university is believed to indicate the policy of the government in case the senate rejects the Ferry educational bill.

M. Perrien, sub lieutenant of Hussars, and M. Riviere, editor of the *Progress de Lyon*, yesterday fought a duel with swords. The latter was wounded in the lungs.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The third court martial on the Grosser Kurfurst disaster will assemble on the 20th inst.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The volunteer fleet subscription has closed, two million roubles have been collected.

Rome dispatches state that the Pope's health is good.

The new Brazillian loan is more than twice covered by subscriptions.

The Khedive of Egypt has formed a new ministry, composed of Pashas of whom but little is known.

The socialists of Brussels will in public meeting protest against the expulsion of the foreign agitators Johann Most and Herr Brogne.

A more cheerful feeling prevails in the iron trade in London.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Preparations are making to enter Novi Bazor with from 15,000 to 20,000 men shortly, so as to extinguish the anticipated opposition.

Hanlan's Play With His Opponents.

BARRIE, Ont., Aug. 18.—Single scull race with turn, two miles, Hanlan first, Riley second, twenty seconds behind, Kennedy third, Gandouar fourth, Berry fifth. Hanlan stopped five times coming up and turned and told Riley to come on.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

BARRIE, Aug. 18.—When the pistol fired for the professional single sculls Hanlan drew quickly to the front, Riley coming next, the rest close up. Hanlan, three lengths ahead of Riley, took it very easy, rowing thirty to the minute, Riley continually spurting up to forty. Hanlan reached the buoy four and a half lengths ahead of Riley, who was leading Kennedy one length. The turn was made in 12:25. Hanlan turned Riley's buoy and made a very wide turn to keep clear of the latter. Immediately after turning an unknown sculler got right in the champion's course when less than a length of each other. Hanlan looking around saw the stranger and backing with the right and pulling hard with the left oar escaped a collision by a foot and a half, his oar scraping the unknown shell. Riley, while Hanlan was drifting past the stranger, took a lead of three-quarters of a length. Hanlan as soon as he cleared from the stranger quickly closed the gap, leading Riley the whole way home. About 100 yards from the finish Riley made a tremendous spurt, coming up rapidly. Hanlan, thinking he had the race in hand did not respond and both passed the winning line nose to nose in 27:02, Kennedy third, only fourteen seconds later. The judge being unexperienced, fired two shots in quick succession instead of only one for a dead heat. Hanlan and a majority of spectators thinks he won by half a length, but he is willing to row over Wednesday. Although within two feet of the sculler who nearly fouled him, the champion could not tell who it was. Most of the spectators are of opinion the stranger was there on purpose. Riley and Hanlan row over Wednesday.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A number of oarsmen, including Courtney, are here for the international regatta of the 20th and 21st.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

FATALLY SHOT.

At Deadwood, D. T., August 17, L. F. Whitbeck, editor of the *Pioneer*, shot at a negro whom he claims assaulted him. The ball missed the negro and struck T. S. Morton in forehead, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound.

BIMETALIC CONGRESS.

The State department says Germany is disposed to regard the proposals of this government for a further joint consideration of bimetallic subjects, and hopes present efforts will result in a bimetallic congress, in which all leading States of Europe will participate.

SUFFOCATION.

At South Bend, Indiana, on the morning of August 12, a two story brick building was destroyed by fire. Mr Case and wife, who lived in the building, escaped by jumping from the second story, and were seriously injured. Miss Lizzie Collins, who roomed in the building, was suffocated to death.

DEATH OF BISHOP ODENHELMER.

Bishop Odenheimer died at Burlington, New Jersey, August 14, of Bright's disease, aged 62 years. He was born in Philadelphia and made Bishop of New Jersey in 1869. Bishop Odenheimer was ordained a deacon in 1838 and a priest in 1841. He was the author of many religious works, through which he gained a national reputation.

MURDER.

At Bostou, Mass., Aug 15, Joseph Frye, aged 40, a dealer in hides and leather, was found murdered at his residence. No 13 Jey street. A letter carrier, seeing the door ajar, entered and found Frye lying in front of his open safe with a bullet through his head. The safe had been robbed of its contents. Mr. Frye was last seen at his place of business about five o'clock.

OIL FIRE.

The tank containing 18,000 barrels of oil which was struck by lightning at Parkers on the 14th inst., is a total loss. A second tank, standing near by, containing 30,000 barrels, became so heated that, after smouldering all day, suddenly burst and is a total loss. There were ten men on top of the tank at the time of the explosion, four of whom were severely injured, the others slightly.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Late in the afternoon of Augnst 16, detectives arrested Rowe C. Earle and wife and Mary Henderson, of Milwaukee, who had been caught passingg counterfeit money. They belong to a regular gang, and come from Chicago. The arrest is considered a very important one, as the coin dollar and half dollar silver pieces are ro near perfect as to deceive even experts.

ENGLISH GRAIN CROP.

The United States consul at Manchester, England, says the failure of the crops is much more serious than is generally supposed abroad. The demand in England for meats and grains from the United States will be enormous. Business is greatly depressed. Last year more than 80,000 persons were supported in Manchester by the public. The coming winter will probably witness still greater destitution.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On August 17, a collission occured between two freight trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Black Oak, sevsn miles east of Piedmont, West Virginia. One train was loaded with grain and the other with stock. The stock train was badly wrecked, the engine being thrown over the bank, killig the engineer, of Martinsburg, and seriously injuring he fireman. A large number of cattle, pigs ad sheep were killed.

TREMONT TEMPLE BURNED.

A fire broke out in the rear portion of the roof of Tremont Temple, Boston. Mass., on the 14th inst., and before the engines got airly at work the roof was destroyed and a portion of the walls, side and rear, had fallen in, almost completely destroying the building. The fine organ, near which the fire broke out, is ruined and the building very thoroughly gutted. Loss $120,000. insurance $100,000 It was owned by the American Bible Society.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During a severe thunder storm which passed over portions of Cape Breton on the 12th inst., a young man, McDonald, driving along the road near Glencoe, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The horse was also killed. A young woman, name not given, while haymaking at Middle River was also struck and instantly killed. A two year son of D. McVarish Sydney was struck and rendered insensible.

TRAMP SHOT.

A tramp who was attempting to force an entrance on the night of Aug. 15, into the house of H. W. Baldwin, a resident of the town of River Forest, Ill., was shot dead by a charge from a shotgun in the hands of a son of Mr. Baldwin, who happened to be in the house. Two accomplices escaped. It appears the tramp was a former journalist of irregular habits, who has been going from bad to worse for many years, having once been a reporter on the Chicago papers, J. D Trainon by name.

ABOUT THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Washington advices report that the President by executive order has restored to the public domain 8,259,250 acres on the northeast bank of the Missouri river corresponding in general outlines to the area withdrawn by executive orders of January 11th and May 8th, 1875, now revoked. Small sections of territory immediately adjoining Grand River Cheyenne and Indian Rock agencies are withheld. It was intended when the orders now revoked were issued to keep the whites from pressing too closely upon the Sioux Indians, but in practice it was found the orders did not prevent trespass by reckless frontiersmen, who preyed alike upon peacable whites and Indians. Hence the lands are again thrown open to settlement.

FIRES.

On the 16 of August there were fires in the following places: In St. Louis, Mo., a $50,000 fire; in Fort Pierre Miquolon, N. B. the new government buildings, a half dozen stores and as many private residences were destroyed; hotel at Locust Grove, N Y. burned four lives lost; at Buffalo, N. Y., the Rumsey tunnel burned, loss covered by insurance of $30,000; at Parker's Landing, Pa., three oil tanks burned, two contained 85,000 barrels, the third burst with terrific force. The concussion shattered every pane of glass on Rive avenue, and knocked twelve people senseless. The burning oil rushed into the river, and the river became a sheet of flames. The greatest consternation prevalled, everyone fleeing to the hills for safety. The wind suddenly changed and the town was saved; a $40,000 fire at West Bend, Wis.: a $20,000 fire at Detroit, Mich.

COLORED EXODUS.

It appears that the party of colored men who passed through East St. Louis, on the night of August 13, was gotten up by merchants and planters in different places in Mississippi, with a view of giving such negroes as wish to migrate to Kansas, an opportunity to go there to judge for themselves and, if they like it, to stay; but if they dislike it, they can return, the expenses of the trip being scarcely more than nominal. It seems that many planters apprehend that after the present cotton crop is picked there will be an extensive exodus of the negroes from the South. Some of them, therefore, got up this excursion under the belief that the representative colored men who might go on it would be dissatisfied with Kansas and return, and that their unfavorable accounts would have a strong influence with the negroes generally and prevent any extensive migratory movement. Quite a number of the whites who took advantage of the cheap rates obtained, also joined the party, and considerable numbers of them have gone to Kansas.

NEWS FROM BEHRING'S STRAITS.

Among the passengers by the steamer St. Paul from Onalaska to San Francisco, were Col. H. G. Otis and Capt. J. H. Moulton, of the United States treasury department, who have been making a tour of the seal islands in the interest of the department. They report that the revenue cutter Richard Rush had been through Behring's Straits and within 324 miles of Wrangel land and within 75 miles of East Cape, near which place Prof. Nordenekjold is supposed to be frozen in. Her officers report the sea to the northward clear as far as visible, with no signs of ice. The season in the Artic has been unusually favorable for exploration, winter warm and ice broke up early. Lieut. Delong, of the Jeannette, hopes to reach Wrangel Land before the ice closes again and intends to winter there. There's some question as to his reaching there early enough, as on the way up the Jeannette will visit the coast in the vicinity of East Cape in search of tidings of Profesror Nordenekjold. The report of his escape is not credited at the north. No news to that effect had been received at Onalaska or St. Michaels, and those on board the Richard Rush could could obtain no informatioff concerning him.

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis, August 12.—Twenty-two yellow fever cases were reported in all, to-day, 10 of which were colored. The national board of health at Washington has the following dispatch from the United States consul at Matamoras: Reliable information from Tampico, to August 1, says: We have yellow fever epidemic, worse than New Orleans last year. People die like flies. Quarantine at Dagdad against Tampico is still efficient. Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, of the navy, and Dr. Daniel M. Burgess, several years a resident of Havana, will perform the duties of inspectors, the former at Mantanzas, the latter at Havana.

At Memphis, August 13, twenty-three new cases were reported—7 whites, 16 colored—12 deaths. A private letter of August 11, to the Memphis *Appeal*, from Corinth, Miss., says: A perfect stampede of citizens is in progress owing to the illness of the mayor and president of the board of health, who are supposed to be sick of yellow fever. It is thought their coming in contact with citizens flying from Memphis, at the quarantine station, caused the infection.

The yellow fever is steadily increasing at Memphis. August 14, there were 42 new cases. An effort has been made for State aid. New Orleans is reported free from the fever.

At Memphis August 15, fourteen new cases of yellow fever were reported, 11 colored and six interments. As an additional precaution guards have been placed on the streets leading into Chelsea, to prevent communication between that healthy suburb and the infected portions of Memphis. It rained nearly all the afternoon and fires were in demand by evening, the thermometer having dropped to 72. All the prominent sick are progressing favorably except Ed. Schloss, who is worse.

At Memphis August 16, twenty-two cases in all were reported, and seven deaths. The Howard Association have 207 nurses attending 196 sick families, 120 of whom are white 76 colored. Their expenses daily aggregate $900. The total deaths from yellow feaver for the week ending at 6 p. m. August 16, are 46, total to that date 139. Weather clear and cool. Thermometer 73. H. Prickett, city editor of the *Avalanche*, is down with the fever.

At Memphis, August 17, twenty-five new cases were reported, 15 of whom were colored, and 4 deaths. Several additional cases outside the corporation have been reported Weather clear and cool, thermometer ranging from 62 to 86.

Slim Evidence.

A family grocer in the northern part of the city has been annoyed a great deal by boys stealing boxes and other articles from the yard in the rear of the store, and the other day he made ready for a visit, determined to catch a boy and make an example of him. By-and-by four or five lads dropped over the fence into the yard, and they were mousing about in search of plunder when the grocer rushed at them. Somehow or other all got over the fence, but one boy left behind him on a rail about half a yard of cloth from his breeches. With this proot in his hand, the grocer rushed around and out upon the street, and, as good luck would have it, he collared the boy who had lost the patch.

"New I've got you—now I've got proof! exclaimed the grocer, as he waved the cloth on high.

"I don't see it," coolly remarked the boy.

"You don't? Why this cloth was from your breeches; here's the very spot."

"You hain't got no case agin me, mister," said the lad, as he eyed the cloth, "for I ken prove that these breeches belong to my brother Sam. If you want to arrest him, go ahead."

The occasion was too big for the grocer to grasp, and while he was trying to master the conundrum the boy and the big rent walked off in close company.

Men may escape the law, but their own consciences they cannot flee from, Many years ago a young man in Boston was guilty of an offense against the law, an offense which brought social ruin upon himself and his family. The man and his offense are forgotten by the public, yet he lives, and lives in Boston. But from the day his offense was discovered—although, having escaped the law, he is free to come and go as he pleases—he has never been out of his own home in the daytime. Sometimes, under cover of night, he walks abroad to take an airing and note the changes that thirty years have wrought, but an ever active conscience makes him shun the light of day and the faces of men, and he walks apart, a stranger in the midst of those among whom he has always lived.

Bustles are again considered necessary to produce the bouffant effect now in vogue. When these elaborate draperies were revived it was hoped the dress material would be sufficient without a support, but when the short skirt is worn the over-dress seems incongruous if too many breadths are put in it.

No lady objects to seeing a description of her costume in print. On the contrary, she likes it. Women dress for women; a man may have a general idea that a lady looks very nice on some particular occasion, but the why and wherefore is beyond him.

MINNESOTA CROPS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ST. PAUL, Aug. 11, '79.

To the Editor: I have the honor to submit, according to the provisions of law, the following tables showing the average and yield of the principal cereals and the sugar cane of the State for the year 1878; also, the average of same crops growing in 1879, as compiled from the official returns of the town assessors and county auditors.

Le Sueur county, and some of the less important agricultural counties (as shown on tables, and seventeen townships in the reported counties have not made returns at this date, and are therefore included in the estimated amounts, which are based upon the reported averages of 1878, and the general average yield and per cent of increase, and will closely approximate the true amounts which the Commissioner hopes to obtain before the publication of the annual report.

Recollecting the blight that struck the wheat crop at its most critical stage in the season of 1878, it will not be surprising to notice that the yield falls considerably below the general average. The damage sustained from this cause, was, however, comparatively small in the northwestern counties, increasing in regular ratio towards the southern, where, in many localities, it was very serious. The quality was therefore materially better and larger in the northwestern part of the State. As will be seen from the tables, the largest wheat growing counties, viz: Dakota, Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Mower, Rice, Steele, Wabashaw and Winona, which in 1877 produced from 1,300,000 to 3,700,000 bushels each, and together over twenty and one-quarter millions bushels of the first quality of wheat, were reduced in 1878 to 12,419,536 bushels, and this mostly of lower grade, although grown upon an augmented acreage.

An increase in the wheat acreage for the current year will be noticed in nearly every county, but more especially in the new western and northwestern counties, where it reaches to from 50 to over 100 per cent. The total acreage of the State is 2,755,996, an increase of more than 16 per cent. over that of 1878; and the reports of the crops harvested therefrom are generally highly favorable, although some localities in the southern counties are said to have suffered from the drouth in the early spring and also from chintz bugs. The yield will probably fall considerably below the general average, but the quality is said to be very good throughout the State. In the northwestern counties the usual high average seems to be maintained both as to yield and quality. Owing to the very recent cut of the wheat acr age and the many peculiarities of the season and circumstances of farming, (many farms in the same localities vary in yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre), a correct estimated yield per acre for the State is difficult to arrive at through the information received at present; suffice to say the yield will not fall short of from thirteen to fifteen bushels per acre, and the present crop will be by far the largest ever grown in Minnesota.

The crfp of oats and corn of 1878 were the greatest ever produced in the State—the yield per acre of oats being larger than that of any year since 1863, and of corn the largest yield per acre since 1871. These crops participate largely in the general increase of acreage for 1879 as seen from the tables, oats being 17.40 per cent. and corn 18 per cent. larger than the acreage of 1878, and a heavy yield is promised.

Barley like wheat was badly affected by the blight in 1878, consequently a decrease in bushels produced from that of 1877 is shown in the table, an increased acreage for the present year of over 100 per cent. is also shown. The severe storms during the summer are reported to have lodged the barley crops to a considerable extent, and this circustance will probably materially lessen the large acreage yield which was expected.

The large additional acreage of sugar cane must be exceedingly gratifying to those interested in the progress of this new industry of the State, and it is therefore included in the following statement: 317,129 gallons of the sorghum were produced in 1878 against 140,153 gallons in 1877, and the yield per acre for the latter season was 99 gallons. The increase of acreage reported this year over 1878 is 33 per cent. The introduction into the State of superior machinery for refining the raw material will aid largely in the development of this industry and in verifying the predictions of those who have claimed that amber cane sugar is destined to become one of our most important manufacturies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN P. JACOBSON,
Asst. Sec. of State and Com. of Statistics.

WHEAT.

Counties.	Acres, 1878.	Bushels, 1878.	Acres, 1879.
Anoka	5,874	10,440	7,573
Becker	10,050	158,220	13,485
Benton	3,644	56,290	5,196
Big Stone	.....	.....	413
Blue Earth	86,215	1,099,863	93,671
Brown	47,610	459,450	53,746
Carver	28,597	555,508	30,299
Chippewa	21,254	298,452	26,788
Chisago	7,063	128,048	8,277
Clay	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood	16,896	158,924	27,832
Carleton	16	207	18
Crow Wing	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	107,226	1,336,291	112,358
Dodge	75,194	624,691	84,962
Douglas	22,773	404,893	26,097
Faribault	50,921	500,690	54,924
Fillmore	163,836	1,439,506	168,933
Freeborn	78,317	747,710	92,727
Goodhue	180,916	2,439,308	191,919
Grant	9,991	162,071	14,900
Hennepin	41,963	780,840	47,746
Houston	60,830	581,704	60,264
Isanti	7,642	125,709	9,491
Jackson	12,794	106,920	17,030
Kanabec	336	5,581	303
Kandiyohi	48,808	783,963	54,608
Lac qui Parle	12,569	159,605	19,001
Lake	1	20	3
Le Sueur	.....	.....	.....