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A. P. Miller,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHGT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VIII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880. NUMBER 52.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Daily from the Most Reliable Associated Press and Special Telegrams.

Disatrous Storm.

A severe wind storm passed Urbanna, Ohio, Aug. 19. The most serious damage was to the United States Rolling Stock works, where the blacksmith shop was blown down. A number of people were in the building at the time, but escaped with slight injuries. B. F. Leonard, superintendent, was saved by being under the skylight of the roof when it fell. Thirty men are thrown out of employment.

Fatal Runaway.

At Elizabeth, N. J. Aug. 19, a carriage containing Mrs. Mahoney, of Pine street, and four members of the family attempted to cross the railroad track in front of a locomotive. The horses became frightened and ran away. The carriage was demolished and the colored driver killed, Mrs. Mahoney had her back broken and one daughter fatally injured, and the other occupants were seriously hurt.

Lightning's Work.

A dispatch from Bradford, Pa., of Aug. 19, says, during a heavy storm at 5 o'clock this evening, lightning struck the 20,000 barrel iron tanks at Dallas City, six miles north of East Bradford. 56,000 barrels of oil are now burning. One tank belongs to the United, and the other to the Tidewater pipe line. Both companies have summoned a force of men to the scene to dig a trench to prevent a spread of the fire.

Lynched or Rescued.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 17, some fifty men rode to the jail in Fort Scott, Kanesa, called up Sheriff Bucker and on the pretext of having a prisoner for him induced him to open the jail. They then seized the sheriff, locked him in a cell, took out Thomas Watkins, confined for horse stealing, and departed. One theory is, Watkins has been lynched? Another is, the mob were his friends and took this means to rescue him.

Death of an Ex-Confederate.

On the 19th of August, Hon. James Alexander Seidden, died at his residence in Goochland, county, Va., aged 65 years. He represented his district in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Congress, defeating John Minor Botts. He was a member of the peace commission of 1861, was elected to the confederate Congress the same year and made confederate secretary of war in 1862. Mr. Seidden was a descendant of William Alexander Menstrick, Scotland, Earl of Sterling.

The Pope's Allocution.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope pronouced his allocution, August 20. After enumerating the grievances of the church in Belgium his holiness declared he was quite prepared to suffer personal insult on behal of the holy see, but would never allow the apostolic dignity of papacy to be insulted even though its defense might cost him his life. He said injuries to the church were not limited to Belgium. On a future occasion he would refer to some otner circumstances, which were a source of sorrow and anguish to the church.

Funeral of Adelaide Neilson.

Adelaide Neilson was buried at Brompton cemetery, Eng., August 20. The funeral was largely attended. Among those present were Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Carr Glynn, Henry Labonchere, John S. Clarke, the American actor Edward Compton, who accompanied Miss Neilson on her last tour through the United States, and a number of other actors and actesses. Rev. S. D. Mossingham read the funeral service. The remains were inclosed in a polished oak coffin, which bore simply the name of deceased, and the words, "died at Paris, August 15th, 1880." The coffin was covered with wreaths and other floral tributes

France Prosperous.

Defreycineth, President of the French ministry, in a speech at Montayne, declared the recent elections had completed the foundation of a republic. He announced that the government would introduce a bill to settle the condition of all religious associations. Of this unauthorized congregations can take the benefit, but they must never be permitted to place themselves above the law. He concluded by stating that foreign political relations was never better. France had emerged from the isolation to which events had condemned her, and resumed her place in politics. The situation was good at home and abroad.

Shot by a Highwayman.

MAX Seninger, collector, while walking along Frst avenue in New York City, on the night of August 21, was set upon by two men, one of whom seized his arms and the other rifed his watch and chain. They then placed him into the gutter and then fled. Seninger, who was uninjured, gave chase, and one of the thieves discharged a revolver at him. The ball missed the object intended and buried itself in the neck of Otto Schwenger, a butcher boy, eighteen years old. The young man was taken to a hospital where his injury was pronounced fatal. The thieves escaped.

A Windfall.

The Wells, Minn., *Advocate*, of August 19, says, Mr. William Tellett, of the town of Dunbar, Fairbault county, received a cablegram from Wales last Friday requesting his immediate presence there to take possession of $200,000 that had been left him through the death of a relative. This bit of good news was not wholly unexpected by Mr. Tellett, as frequent letters had been received by him from time to time anticipating the legacy. Mr. Tellett left last Monday morning with the best wishes of all. This relative who died and left the estate was a cousin of his father and the property only fell to him through the negligence of the party making a will. Mr. Tellett has always been a hardworking farmer, and is well along in years. He has a family of grown up children, who will undoubtedly appreciate this new fortune as well as their father does.

A Grape Thief Drowned.

On the afternoon of Aug. 16, Mrs. Rivers, living at Agnew station, near Pitsburg, Pa., discovered an unknown man in the yard stealing grapes. She shouted to him and he immediately took to his heels, running in the direction of the Ohio river. A large dog and a gang of railroad men started in pursuit. The man, driven to desperation, took to the water, hoping to gain the other side, but his heavy clothing retarded him and finding that he was growing weak he turned back. His heartless pursuers, however, would not permit him to return and continued stoning him until completely exhausted he sank. Residents on the other side who witnessed the affair sent a skiff to his rescue, but before they could reach him the unfortunate man had gone down. People in the neighborhood of the tragedy are highly indignant and demand a rigorous investigation by the authorities.

Death of Ole Bull.

The well known and distinguished violinist Ole Bull, died in Norway, August 7. This is the simple announcement of the telegraph of the death of the illustrious artist who has thrilled many a heart with pleasure. The full name of the deceased was Ole Bornemann Bull. He was born at Bergen, Norway Feb. 5th 1810. At an early age of 18 he entered the College of Christiana. In 1829 he went to Cassel to study with Spohr, but his reception was so chilly that in a despondency he went to Gottenburgh and commenced to study law. His fondness for his art, however, soon interrupted this pursuit and he went to Minden, where he gave a concert with considerable success. While at this place he had a quarrel with a fellow artist which resulted in a duel, in which he mortally wounded his antagonist. Compelled to leave the country, he betook himself to Paris, where for some time he led a precautious existence and attemp to commit suicide, but was rescued, when he was relieved by a lady of rank. Brilliantly successful in European capitals, he came in 1845 to America. He bought 120,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, where he founded a Swedish colony, which he named Oleona. Afterwards he met with financial reverses and resumed his profession, both in this country and Europe. Late in life he married a young and beautiful lady of Madison, Wis., and it is supposed had retired from the stage. There were rumors of unpleasant mairtal relations, but whether true or not, he did not long remain in retirement but resumed his concert tours until his present trip to the old country, wher his earthly career has terminated.

Surrender of Indians.

A Washington dispatch of August, 20, says the wholesale submission of hitherto unsubmissive Sioux Indians who went into Canada now taking place at Fort Keogh Montana, is not unexpected, and the policy of the government with reference thereto was decided upon long before the Indians began to make their appearance. Orders were being sent the department commander to permit the return of all Indians willing to surrender unconditionally and submit themselves and their property to the disposition of this government. The Sioux and other Indians coming into Fort Keogh came virtually as prisoners of war. They will be promptly disarmed and dismounted, their arms and ponies will be sold and the proceeds turned into provisions for their temporary subsistance. Eventually they will be turned over to the interior department and transported to some point on the West side of the Missouri and as far south as practicable, and where they will be placed on a reservation. and kept there by such means as may be found necessary. The war department does not understand that the 1,800 or more Indians who have surrendered, or are on their way to surrender, at Fort Keogh, have any other than a mere nominal convention with Sitting Bull.

Murder.

A dispatch from Pine City, Minn., of Aug. 18, says, the community was greatly shocked the day before by the intelligence that S. A. Hutchinson, of Chengwatonna, an old resident, and formerly sheriff of the country, had been shot and killed at his own residence at about 11:30 o'clock the evening previous. His family who are half-breeds, claim that Hutchison shot himself with a Winchester rifler but the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest showed most conclusively that such could not have been the case, and suspicion points very strongly to the fact that he was killed by the wife or son. The wife is a squaw of the most villainous reputation, and the boy a young fellow of eighteen.

A Pine City, Minn. telegram of Aug. 19, says Herbert Hutchinson, the son, and Sadie Hutchinson, the squaw wife of the murdered Gen. Hutchinson, were arraigned before J. S. Ferson, justice of the peace, defended by their counsel, Theodore Van Tassell Esq., and pleaded not guilty. The boy Herbert had, however, in the morning made confession to the shooting, the mother corroborating the boy's story. County Attorney D. H. McKusick, manages the prosecution assisted by W. H. Grant, Esq. Theo. Van Tassell, of Rush City, has been assigned for the defense. Public opinion is bitter against the murderers, the atrocity of which is without equal in the Minnesota annals of crime. Mr. Hutchinson being an indulgent father and husband of a savage, vindictive wife, and a villainous, red handed son.

In the afternoon the squaw of the late S. A. Hutchinson attempted to commit suicide by strangling herself with a chain attached to her ankle. She connected the chain about her neck and pulled it with her hands. The sheriff discovered her just in time to save her life. There is talk of lynching, but the sheriff and assistants are prepared and the mass of our citizens are determined that no violence shall be used. The murder of Hutchinson was one of the most foul and cold blooded in the annals of crime.

Election Riot.

From passengers who arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday morning, Aug. 22, the following particulars are gained of the riot which occurred yesterday at Coffeeville, Miss., the county seat of Vallabusha county, sixteen miles north of Grenada, on the St. Louis, Chicago, & New Orleans railroad. A special election was to be held Tuesday to fill a vacancy for sheriff, over which there was a contest at the last general election. The Democrats and Greenbackers have tickets in the field. Saturday both parties held ratification meetings at Coffeeville. Each raised a pole. The Democrats had a brass band from Grenada, and after the pole raising they marched through the streets. While passing, a difficulty occurred between a negro named Spearman, who was in the Democratic procession, and R. V. Pearson, the Greenback candidate for sheriff, which resulted in Pearson shooting Spearman, killing him instantly. This was a signal for a general melee and a volley of shots upon Pearson, who was shot three times, from the effects of which he died last night. Two white men, Kelley and Reddeck, friends of Pearson, were wounded. For some time a perfect pandemonium reigned. Excitement ran so high that Walthall Gray's military company of Grenada, was telegraphed for, but afterwards the order was countermanded. Last night Coffeeville was quiet.

The Hostil Sioux.

A dispatch received by Gen. Terry at Washington, regarding the movements of Sitting Bull's band has probably hastened his return to his headquarters at St. Paul. At all events he left for that point August 22, and when he arrives he will give his personal attention to Indian matters. The dispatch referred to is from Gen. Miles. It sets forth that 830 hostil Sioux had surrendered at Keogh, that 1,000 more was on that side of the Missouri on there way to surrender, and that others may follow. In Gen. Miles' opinion these Indians should all be held under military surveillance at the post at present. He says that the remainder are south of the Missouri, sending out war parties, receiving stolen stock, annoying agency Indians, and taking possession of the agency and destroying gardens. Agent Proctor and Indian Inspector Pollock have asked for troops. Sitting Bull, knowing that if he surrenders or is captured he will be treated as an outlaw, is fighting hard to prevent the desertion of all his followers. Hunger, however, is an all-powerful argument with the Indian, and is the principal cause of the desertions from him and the surrender to the United States forces of so large a number of Sitting Bull's once formidable band. It is estimated that he has but about forty warriors left, and that these will soon be forced to surrender. Sitting Bull is believed to be the only remaining impediment to lasting peace with the Indians of the northwest, and officials at the war office are of opinion that unless the interior department steps in and claims him as their special guest he will soon be put where he will be harmless for the future.

The Great Gulf Storm.

The New Orleans *Times* of August 21, in a Corpus Christi special gives an account of the storm on the lower Texas coast and in Mexico. Matamoras looks as if bombarded, brick buildings being torn out of long blocks. It is estimated 300 houses were demolished and stocks of goods destroyed estimated at $500,000. Brownsville is in but little better shape. At point Isabel and Brozos the storm was most disastrous. In Brownsville Latimer's machine shop and adjoining buildings are in ruins. The street is full of debris of houses wrecked and trees and fences blown down. The infantry barracks were badly scattered. Considerable damage was done to the officer's quarters. Twenty-eight horses and seven mules belonging to the government were killed. The artillery barracks unroofed, the cavalry stables blown flat, a convent unroofed and fences blown down. The tug Ethel, and steamboats John Scott and George Brown were sunk at Port Isabel. The Petulo was wrecked, and the schooner Julia Willett blown ashore. The Bravo went to pieces. The pilot boat Ada is missing. The quarantine station and the old lighthouse at Brazos is gone. The French bark Maria Theriss went to pieces. The schooner Laura Lewis was beached. The Steamer Selbro sunk at the wharf, and three of her crew are reported lost. A number of small boats were sunk, and it is reported several Mexicans were drowned. The wharf at Brazos was demolished and the railroad badly domaged. The total damage by the storm in this section is estimated at more than $1,000,000. Many families lost everything, and a subscription for their relief has been started. The Galveston *News* special estimates the damage by the storm as follows: Mattamoras $1,500,000; Brownsville, $240 000: Brownsville garrison, $50,000; Point Isabel, shipping, $200,000.

English Grain.

The Mark Lane *Express* of Aug. 17, in its review of British grain trade the past week, says: Harvesteng is now general. Fine weather will be of the most value. Wheat is greatly damaged by mildew, most of the samples being below expectations. Barley, which will be the heaviest crop of the season, has likewise deteriorated its color and value by the wet weather of July, all good barley having been more or less laid. Reports about oats are more favorable. Root crops have improved. A large part of the hay crop was got in during the past week, and will be the only portion of the crop of 1880, which has been made in good condition. The continuance of fine weather is needful to enable farmers to make the best of what must be a deficient harvest at any rate for wheat probably. Early deliveries of new August wheat and heavy shipments from America have restricted trade at Mark Lane, and the provincial market indication of future values may be shown this month, but it will be some months before crops will be sufficient to furnish reliable grounds upon which to form an opinion. Taking everything into consideration, there is little hope for the farmers the coming season, as the harvest prospects in northern Europe are far more promising than last year, while America has probably eclipsed all prievious yields Business has been confined to the supply of immediate wants. Maize, unsettled, Oats firm; new was dull at a slight reduction in prices. Sales of English wheat last week, 13, 902 quarters, at 44s 4d per quarter, against 18, 594 quarters at 49s 5d per quarter during the corresponding week last year. The imports into the united kingdom during the week ending August 7 were 1,720,420 cwt. wheat and 287,922 cwt. flour.

The Knights Templar Gathering at Chicago.

At Chicago Aug. 16, the first day of the biennial conclave of Knights Templar of the United States opens bright and cool, with every prospect of good weather throughout Trains with excursion parties are arriving at the depots every hour of the day and every train is crowded to its utmost capacity with Knights and other visitors. The streets present a scene of unusual animation, especially along the line of march, where the ornamentation is most profuse In the vicinity of the lake front, where the tents are pitched and arches erected, the crush has been continuous since yesterday morning except for a few hours after midnight. Here the throng is almost impenetrable at times and the enthusiasm is increased with every fresh arrival o a commandery. The various depots are supplied with escorts for all incoming Knights, who are shown at once to the headquarters. All trains arrived late on account of the numerous excursion trains which are running. The brilliant display made by isolated knights who occasionally march through the streets, is but a small indication of what the magnificent body will be when marshalled together in the parade of Tuesday and the subsequent drill. Yesterday 3,000 people came into camp but owing to the failure of the most of them to announce their arrival, some inconvenience was experienced in settling them. The influx of thieves, pickpockets and burglars is very large, and they began operations yesterday by capturing some uniforms from the tents. The police have been instructed to arrest all known bad characters, or even suspicious ones and lock them up during the conclave, but they being necessarily unequal to the heavy task imposed on them, Gen. Torrence, brigadier general commanding the first brigade Illinois National Guards, has issued an order detailing 425 men to be stationed at the camp —Camp de Molai. Over 100 newspaper reporters have arrived, representing the principal newspapers in the country. There has been no general musical rehearsal, the bands being for the most part late in arriving, but the streets are well supplied with musicians, whose appearance attracts the crowd and elicits hearty applause.

Fun Ahead.

An old and partially intoxicated sailor was brought up before Justice Wandell, in the Yorkville Police Court. The Justice asked: "Thomas, why do you drink the nasty stuff?"

The old sailor respectfully saluted his Honor, and inquired of him if he meant liquor.

"That's just what I mean," replied the court; "it is very nasty stuff."

"Your Honor is all wrong," pursued the old sailor, reflectively—"all wrong."

"Look at me," said the Justice; "I am over 60 years of age, and I have never tasted liquor."

"Was your Honor never drunk?"

"Never in my life."

"May I be ——. Well, your Honor, you're not too old yet. There's fun ahead for you—heaps of fun ahead."

When the court-room became quiet in a measure, the old sailor was discharged.

THE Monroe doctrine, as promulgated in President Monroe's message of Dec. 2, 1823, was that it was the policy of the United States neither to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe nor suffer the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New. In other words, that Americans should govern America. On the same occasion he declared that any attempt on the part of European powers to "extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere" would be regarded by the United States as "dangerous to our peace and safety," and would be opposed.

WHEN a man can't keep his head above water, he may console himself by having a large floating debt.

DISTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The St. Paul Wholesale Houses of P. H. Kelly and Averill, Russell & Carpenter Destroyed.

At a quarter before 2 o'clock Monday morning, August 22, the watchman employed at P. H. Kelley's wholesale grocery house, corner of Third and Sibley streets, St. Paul, discovered fire in the adjoining building occupied by Averill, Russell & Carpenter as a wholesale paper store. The fire seemed to be on the upper floor of the building. An alarm was promptly given, but the building was so high that the streams did not do much execution. There was a fire wall between Avenill's and Kelly's, but a mansard roof towered up above that wall and within an hour after the alarm the fire broke through the mansard roof upon the Avenill building and ran like a streak across the Kelly building mansard. The upper floor of Kelly's store was filled with light wooden ware, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity and fierceness. The lower floors were very heavily laden and before four a. m. Kelly's mammoth store and stock were utterly demolished, and the walls were level with the street.

Nothing but books and papers were saved of Mr. Kelly's stock, and the vault was unopened, as none of the employees present had the combination. What the fate of the contents will be is as yet unknown.

The Averill building where the fire originated, did not burn as quickly as the other, and the walls for two stories stood until pulled down. The fact that they did stand proved the salvation of Aurebach, Finch & Culbertson's "wigwam" across the street. Beaupre, Allen & Keogh's building, opposite Kelly's store, was on fire several times, but was saved without serious damage.

Averill, Russel & Carpenter had a stock of $125,000, and an insurance of $77,500. Mr. Kelly had a stock of about $400,000 and an insurance of about $300,000. Mr. Kelly is in New York and has placed considerable insurance there, hence his total can not now be definitly stated.

There is a report that a man was killed by the falling walls, but this is not certain.

The building occupied by P. H. Kelly was 100 feet square. It was built in 1872 by W. S. Wright, at a cost of about $50,000. It is now owned by his heirs.

The building occupied by Averill & Co. was 50x150, and was jointly owned by Amos W. Hall and Geo. W. Sherwood. It cost about $20,000.

The total loss is $615,000, and insurance about 450,000.

The Population of Africa.

Although we have not, nor are we likely to have for years, any accurate statistics of the population of the interior of Africa, there is very little doubt that we have greatly underrated it. Much important information has lately been gathered on the subject, especially concerning the distribution and density of the inhabitants of that far-off land. In the great lake district, for instance, there are territories as thickly settled as many European states—relatively small areas—possessing millions of people. The negro regions are by far the most populous, while the desert regions are the reverse. A French geographical society gives the estimated figures of various subdivisions of that continent, as follows: In the Soudan the population is 80,000,000, or about 53 persons per square mile. The town of Bida, on the Niger, for example, contains fully 90,000 inhabitants. East Africa is rated at 30,000,000, and Equatorial Africa at some 40,000,000 souls. A late authority on ethnology sets down the negroes as numerically 130,000,000; the Hamites, 20,000,000; the Bantas, 13,000,000; the Foolahs, 8,000,000; the Nubians, 1,500,000; the Hottentots, 50,000,000—making a total of 172,550,000. The figures—only approximate, of course—are considered too low both by German and British geographers, the former estimating the population as high as 200,000,000. Much hope has been repeatedly expressed of the future of Africa, which is rich in mineral products and capable of maintaining a prosperous commerce with other parts of the globe. Along the coasts and caravan roads the chief trade has been, and continues to be, in slaves. It is thought that recent effort will yet do much toward abating the odious traffic, as the natives are capable of something better. Many of the tribes are above the condition of savages. They have fixed habitations, though merely mud huts, defended by stockades, and have some laws or customs favorable to commerce. Among several tribes the native merchant is greatly esteemed, and his property is safe even during war. The land is cultivated; the inhabitants wear dyed cotton clothes; gold and iron are ingeniously manufactured, and a certain kind of intelligence seems to be very slowly spreading. What Africa most needs is free commercial intercourse with the outer world, and that must arrive. Who knows but that, in the coming cycles, the highest civilization may not be found where the first civilization arose?—*New York paper.*

A Wandering Needle.

A few weeks ago, as a young lady of Salisbury, Md., was getting into a carriage a sewing-needle was by some means forced into her thigh, but, being considered a trifling matter, little or no attention was paid to it at the time. Several days after this occurrence, however, her ankle pained her very much, and on examination it was found that the needle was the cause of it. In her efforts to get it out it broke, and she only succeeded in gotting one part (the eye half) of it out. The point part remained, and two days after she felt that just below the knee, but was still unable to get it out. Two weeks then elapsed and she felt something in her throat, but the obstruction was supposed to be a fishbone. After several efforts to remove it she at last succeeded, and it proved to be the point part of the needle. Thus, in a few weeks' time, a common sewing-needle enters a person at the thigh, makes its way down to the ankle, then retraces its steps and goes up the body and comes out at the throat. This may appear to be an incredible story, but it is true nevertheless. It is vouched for by a gentleman of unquestioned veracity

Prehistoric Tombs.

Prof. Prosdocismi, of the Este (France) Museum, who discovered a prehistoric cemetery on the slope of the hills overlooking that town, has unearthed in the same vicinity eighty-two tombs, forty-four of them violated, apparently during the Roman period, the rest untouched, with all their pottery and bronzes. The urns are of three periods, some colored black, with linear ornamentation; others adorned with circles and wavy lines; others with alternate bands of red and black. The bronze ornaments are also very interesting, and a bronze chest bears three designs, comprising in all seventeen warriors and a priest, several animals (horses, oxen, stags, birds, and a dog), several plants, and a kind of chariot with a man seated in it. The professor considers these the finest prehistoric remains in Italy.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES.

Sad Accidental Shooting in Rice County. Miscellaneous Record of Misdeeds and Mishaps.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

FARIBAULT, Aug. 23.—Barney Wichers, a young man just 20 years of age, son of Anton Wichers, of this city, was out hunting on East Prairie to-day and while he was putting his gun into the wagon it was accidentally discharged, the entire load passing through the left leg a little below the hip, severing the femoral artery. He was put in the wagon and driven home as fast as possible and Drs. Rose and Wood summoned, who did all in their to save him, but all to no avail. He died in about an hour after reaching home and an hour and a half after the accident. Barney was a promising young man, a general favorite with all. For several years past and up to the time of his death he was head clerk in the dry goods house of J. W. Kollmann, in this city. His life could have undoubtedly have been saved if it had not been for the gross carelessness of his friends who through their excitement did nothing towards staying the flow of blood. Notice of the funeral will appear hereafter.

DEFAULTING POSTMASTER.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 23.—The jury in the case of ex-Postmaster R. O. Adams, charged with the embezzlement of nearly $12,000, brought in a verdict of guilty. Adams will probably give bail and appeal the case to the territorial supreme court.

KANSAS CITY TRAGEDIES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—Jas. Thorp, a workman in the Missouri Pacific railroad machine shops, had an altercation yesterday, with Alfred Perry, a negro, and after the latter had made, or attempted to make an assault on him with rocks, shot him four times killing him almost instantly. Thorp was arrested.

Wm. and Robert Van Hultz, brothers, while in the store of Henry Stock, at Pleasant Hill, Saturday night, purchasing provisions, was ordered out of the store by the clerk, who at the same moment fired at them with a pistol. The Van Hultz brothers returned the fire, killing Stock and severely wounding another man named Alexander. The Van Hultz brothers surrendered to officers and have the sympathy of the citizens.

HELD TO ANSWER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—James Alliger, broker, has been held in $10,000 bonds to answer the charge of negotiating stolen bonds.

COOPER'S STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Nearly all the coopers of this city joined in a strike this morning for an advance of 15 per cent. in their wages.

A COLORED AFFAIR.

BURMINGHAM, Kansas, Aug. 23.—Thomas Smith and Wesley Thomas, negroes, quarrelled last night in front of W. M. Baker's saloon, and Smith sent a ball through Thomas' lung. A second shot fired by Smith passed through the window of the saloon and struck Baker in the breast. Thomas died in a few minutes and Baker is mortally wounded. Cause, Smith too intimate with Thomas' wife.

THE MAY'S LANDING DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The coroner's inquest at May's Landing was concluded today. The jury, in their verdict, say the people killed came to their death from a collision which might have been prevented if Engineer Aitken and Conductor Hoagland had more carefully observed the rules and regulations of the company governing the running of trains.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The body of Mary Ann Matilda Faulkner, a young and prepossessing lady, was found Saturday in the deserted rooms of Hattie Mack, on West Madison street, the body being well decomposed at the time. Clues were followed up, and Dr. Thomas H. Cream and Hattie Mack were arrested on suspicion of producing an abortion and causing the death. At the coroner's inquest to-day revolting details were brought out, but each of the accused attempted to fasten the guilt on the other. The jury held both without bail on the charge of murder.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

READING, Pa., Aug. 23.—A great sensation has been caused throughout Bucks county by the discovery of Benjamin Zechlor, a lunatic, who had been confined in a house in Albany township, by his brother, Jacob Zechlor, for twenty-seven years. He was chained to the floor, in a small house built specially for him, in a room about eight feet square, with only one window for ventilation.

DOUBLE SHOOTING AND ARSON.

MADISON, Aug. 23.—The house of Martin Winick, on the line between Dane and Columbia counties, was discovered in flames Sunday night, and neighbors forcing an entrance found the body of Mrs. Winick riddled with shot, lying in a pool of blood, and the body of her husband was found on the bed bleeding from two ghastly wounds. The bodies were taken out of the burning house, though somewhat scorched. Winick and wife lived unhappily on account of children of each by former marriages, and it is supposed the old man shot his wife with a shot gun, set fire to the house, then shot himself with a revolver and failing to finish himself discharged the other barrel of the shot gun into his own body. They leave several grown children who live in the neighborhood of the crime.

A BAD FALL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—J. C. Miller, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Critic*, whilst adjusting the sash of a third story window this afternoon, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet. He was badly injured and is not expected to recover.

CHILD BURNING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The police to-night arrested Mrs. Josephine Scheideler, who keeps a candy store at 214 Christie street, and Augusta Wohlrap, midwife, 184 Ludlow street, charged with burning the body of a still born child whose birth was not reported to the health board. It is alleged the child was born a week ago, and that it was burned on Wednesday last.

CRUSHED BY A GUN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Mexican gunboat, Mexico, arrived at San Diego yesterday from Mazatlen, en route to San Francisco for repairs. On the voyage up, when off San Bartholomew, Captain Miguel Azcuerequa was instantly killed by a gun falling over him while lying beside it.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Loise Lindan, an actress of the Thalia theater, who, Sunday last, attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine, and who was discharged this afternoon from Bellevue hospital, again took a dose of morphine. She was returned to the hospital and it is thought will recover.

FATAL SHOOTING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—A shooting affair took place to-night. Frank Trainor shot John Smitherwide, fireman of the propeller Canisteo, in the left side of the head, near the temple, causing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Members of the boat's crew were having an altercation, when Trainor drew a revolver, shooting the fireman. The desperado escaped.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The bodies of Simon Zimmerman and his wife were found at 6:30 this evening at their residence, 210 Citybourne avenue, with bullet holes in their heads, which had evidently been made by the husband, as appeared by statements of the neighborhood early in the morning. The two children, aged 3 years and 1 year, remained in the room all day with the bodies in the kitchen, and were first discovered to-night by the brother who lives in the house, but who works nights and sleeps all day. He had been unable to arouse them when he returned from his work in the morning, and so retired believing them asleep. No cause for the act is known, their married life having been ordinarily happy. Zimmerman was a workman in the Chicago electrical works.

COAL OIL HORROR.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—Last Friday night, in Marshall county, near Brewer's mill, three persons were burned to-death by an explosion of a coal oil can. Mrs. Lyles and her little daughter, and Mrs. Tyer and her mother were the victims. Mrs. Lyles asked her mother to fill the lamp while it was burning. The oil can took fire and exploded, throwing the burning oil all over the parties mentioned and setting their clothing on fire. Their screams brought Mrs. Lyles to the rescue, and in attempting to extinguish the flames she was badly burned. Mrs. Tyer's little girl died Friday night and Mrs. Lyles' lingered until Saturday morning, when she died in great agony. The catastrophe has cast a great gloom over all of Marshall county, as the families were held in high esteem.

ABSCONDING MINISTER.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 23.—This community was startled by the discovery that Rev. Charles L. Crowthers, who has been pastor of the Evangelical church, had suddenly left the place on Saturday night with his family and goods for England, his former home. He had engaged in business, selling flour and feed, borrowing of members of the church. His debts unprovided for amount to $1,500 while his assets funds are appraised at a hundred and eighteen dollars.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The chief secretary for Ireland in the house of commons to-day stated that the government don't think it necessary to ask for exceptional powers for the preservation of peace and protection of life and property in Ireland. They don't know, he said, whether they can rely during the coming autumn and winter on the common law. They do not fear an arising but the condition of the country is precarious, and should necessity arise the government would not hesitate to summon parliament in order to obtain an additional permit, but they don't think the occasion likely to arise.

In the house of commons John Dillon, home ruler, moved adjournment in order to give Forster an opportunity to explain his recent language. Dillon said: "I don't mind being called a coward and imposter, but I object to an accusation of deliberate wickedness, because I advise resistance to a law which the government itself had called unjust, yet continued to administer. I will repeat that advice at every land meeting in Ireland." Forster said he had no explanation to make but that he adhered to every word he had uttered. Dillon had preached disobedience to the law which the government was determined to uphold. Forster added the recent terrible outrages in Ireland show the barbarism to which speeches like Dillon's excited the people.

FOREIGN CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A supplement to the Mark Lane *Express* tabulates 348 reports from agricultural districts. They show wheat is below the average. Barley above, oats and beans a little above and peas a little below. The result of the second hay harvest will probably make up for the deficiency of the first cut. Potatoes are expected to be an unusually heavy crop; 248 reports say more or less disease has disappeared, thirty-two say there is no disease while in fifty disease is not mentioned.

Wheat is considerably affected with blight and mildew. A few returns declare the general state of the crops to be as bad as it was last year, but for the country at large the prospects, though not as bright as some sanguine writers have reported, are much better than they were at this time last year. The quality of wheat and rye is generally good. The French harvest is above the average. In Belgium and Holland the harvest is well nigh finished, with excellent results. The rye crop in Saxony, Pomerania, Brandeburg and Holstein is about half an average; but in Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia the rye crop is magnificent. Wheat throughont Germany is fairly good, though there is considerable must and mildew. Accounts from Austria, Hungary, Spain and Italy are uniformly good.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Mark Lane *Express* in review of the British grain trade for the past week says: It is rather too soon to make a definite statement in regard to the quality of the new wheat crop, but the majority of samples exhibited during the past week were decidedly fine and sold readily at 44s@50s per quarter. The supplies of last year's growth are quite insignificant. A reduction of a shilling to two shillings failed to attract buyers. The demand for foreign was unusually light. The bulk of the arrivals have been warehoused. The tendency to prices is downward, though transactions are so limited as to scarcely warrant recording any actual change of quotations. American mixed maize readily commanded 24s except shipments, but any attempt to advance the quotations was strenuously resisted.

Sales of English wheat for the week were 11,854 quarters at 43s 9d, against 18,862 quarters at 49s 3d for the corresponding period last year. Imports into the kingdom during the week ending August 14 were wheat, 146,493 cwt.; flour, 236,608 cwt. Oats was 6d cheaper under the presence of heavy arrivals. Flour was dull and declined 6d per barrel and 1s per sack.

Highwaymen.

[Rochester (Olmsted county) Post.]

That it "is dangerous to be safe," is a proverm, which is no doubt firmly impressed on the mind of a son of County Commissioner Freeman, by his perilous adventure of Friday night of last week. About dusk a son of Mr. Freeman, aged 14 years, jumped on a horse at the farm and started for this city to get some repairs for a harvester. It was growing dark when he reached the farm of Mr. Kent, in Rochester township, on the Stewartville road, about three miles south of this city, and so he touched up his horse for more speed. The steed had hardly settled into a gallop, when, from a clump of bushes by the roadside, came two reports of a revolver in quick succession, and zip went a bullet by young Freeman's face, so close as to cause his face to smart for some time. The young man concluded that he had struck a mighty unhealthy neighborhood, and so giving his horse the whip he got out of reach of the third shot with astonishing alacrity. No cause is assigned for the deed, and no clue has been found yet as to who did it. A man on the farm of Mr. Feeney heard the shots distinctly, but saw no persons before or after the shots who looked at all suspicious. The whole affair is as mysterious as it is cold blooded, and without cause. Evidently the man in the bush thought the boy had money, or he had a grudge against some person, and mistook the boy in the darkness for his enemy, and fired at him, but fortunately missed his mark.

DECATUR, Ala., Aug. 23.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler was to-day nominated for Congress in the Eighth district. He is a West Point classmate of Gen. Hancock.

HOUSEHOLD.

Cocoanut Drops.—One grated cocoanut, four tablespoonfuls of flour, one pound of sugar, and four eggs whose whites are beaten to a froth. Stir the mixture well, and drop on pans with a tablespoon.

How to Eat Pineapple.—Do not peel. Cut off the bottom. Insert a fork over one of the lower "eyes," press downward, and thus pull off a little cone. The cones gradually torn off are much softer than slices of pineapple bit across the grain.

To Cook Salsify.—Wash the roots, and as the outer skin is scraped off throw the roots into cold water. They require nearly an hour's boiling in plenty of water. Throw in with them a little salt, a small piece of butter, and the juice of half a lemon. Serve with rich gravy or melted butter.

Waterproof Whitewash.—Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling hot water, and cover to keep in the steam. Strain and add five gallons of hot water, seven pounds of salt dissolved in hot water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a paste and hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue dissolved to a thin paste. Stir the whole, and keep it covered for a few days. The whitewash must be used hot, but one plnt of it will cover a square yard.

Cocoanut Pudding.—Three slices of bread, soaked in one pint of milk. Take six eggs—separate yolks from white. Beat the yolks well into the bread, using one egg at a time, adding one ounce of butter. Take half a pound of dessicated cocoanut and mix with the bread, adding another pint of milk, sweetening to taste. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, and mix with the compound just before baking. Put in a moderately hot oven and bake for one hour. It is rather rich, and a little goes a great way.

Chocolate Cream Custards.—Set to boil a quart of milk; mix with half a cup of cold milk, two ounces of grated sweet chocolate, pour some of the boiling milk into it, and then pour all back into the pan of boiling milk, stirring it all the time; when quite heated, and about coming to the boiling point, add the yolks of six eggs which have been beaten with a cup of powdered sugar; when these are nicely blended add three whites, beaten with a little vanilla, keeping the three other whites for frosting; put in cups, and a teaspoonful of frosting on the top of each cup.

To Renovate Black Goods.—Take one-fifth of a pound of extract of logwood and one ounce of salcratus; put in a boiler with ten gallons of water, cold or hot; stand over the fire, and when boiling hot put in the goods, either wet or dry; let stand twenty minutes, moving about occasionally; rinse in cold water until the goods drip clear, and iron immediately. This will be found a most excellent recipe for restoring black goods of any kind that have become rusty or brown—cloth, cashmere, a waterproof, worsted grenadine, or any material that will not cockle in wetting. Press on the wrong side.

To Dye Pink.—For every three pounds of material take three and a half quarts of water, two ounces of cochineal and half an ounce of cream of tartar; steep the cochineal in warm water two hours, or until