The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

The rop reports are brightening in some localities, but what will the harvest be? is a question that cannot be satisfactorily answered until after harvest, and all estimates in that direction are merely guesses.

The cool wave, which it was thought might injure some of the crops, has been extremely favorable to the fields over which it flowed, as it has served to condense the vapor in the atmosphere, and thus to refresh the earth with needed rain.

The London Lancet has made the discovery that there is "no more powerful apparatus for the conveyance of disease than a book." It mentions measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other ills to which the juvenile community are especially prone as being easy to catch from books. The germs of disease may lie for months, or even years, between the leaves of books that are seldom handled.

The attack of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., upon the study of Greek and Latin as taught in the colleges of this country has created considerable excitement among graduates of colleges, but they are not all of one mind. The sentiment of the best teachers is that the Latin and Greek are luxuries of education which can be enjoyed by men of independent fortunes or exceptional brains, but which are usually not worth the time spent in acquiring them.

Tenting out has become a favorite method of summer recreation. It is comparatively inexpensive, and if the love of camping grows as it has for the past few years, the expensive hotels will have to close, and there will be a boom in tents. The oil stove that can be picked up and carried under one's arm from place to place, has become almost an indispensible adjunct of camp life, especially in prairie regions, while the great variety of canned goods, and manufactures of flour, confines the necessary cooking to such fish and game as may abound in the camping region, and the preparation of tea and coffee. Families in tents can live well for a very small proportion of the cost of living in summer hotels.

The following is a pleasant incident in the life of a distinguished Boston merchant, lately deceased. At one period of his useful life, requiring much ready capital, he could not meet all his engagements with his usual promptness. Some of his creditors proposed making a liberal discount and giving him a full discharge. He finally consented to their wishes. Two or three years thereafter, the creditors were invited to a convivial meeting, and before their separation, every man unexpectedly found a place where it could not be mistaken, the full amount of his former due, together with compound interest. It is greatly to be feared that the sentiment or principle that inspired this act does not generally prevail in Boston or anywhere else, and yet it is admirable in every respect. It may be added that the Boston merchant was subsequently very prosperous and died a millionaire.

The fact that fifty young physicians of New York City have volunteered to look after the health of the poor classes during the warm months of July and August, when the tropical heat and the miasmi are at their worst in the city should be remembered to the credit of a profession that does not always receive deserved honor for unselfish labor. Of course the young physicians will not be without their reward in professional experience and in the popularity which their merciful aid to the poor and distressed will yield in return. Yet those who know the comfort which a physician renders in illness, and how great is the blessing which his visits bring to the stricken invalid, will appreciate the extent of gratitude which is due those who have tendered in charity their aid to those who could not hire and pay for it. It is a fact that cannot be controlled that the medical profession as a whole is quite as willing as any other, if not more, to labor without hope of pecuniary reward for the benefit of their fellow men. Compared with the politicians who receive so much honor, the rewards of the doctors are insignificant.

In contemplating the possible effects of a general strike of all the telegraphic operators the New York World lately indulged in speculations as to what would be the aspect of the world if by any chance it could be cut off from any telegraphic service. As all the railroads are now operated by telegraph there would be almost a complete stoppage of railroad travel and traffic, involving not only business transactions, but the vital supplies of coal and food in the great cities. The stock and commercial exchanges of the country depend on the telegraph for their transactions; the newspapers would not be what they are without the telegraph. Thousands and tens of thousands of social, personal and domestic interests depend on the telegraph. News of birth and death, of sickness and health, of travel and failure, of need and of help, of all the wants, cares, griefs, joys, gains, follies, fears, hopes, trials and thoughts of humanity—all now finds its expression by the telegraph. The interruption of telegraphic service for a week would put the world back amid vanished ages; it would be almost as bad as darkness for a week. Fifty years ago the world got along very well without the telegraph, but the world has advanced since then and could not get along without it now.

The boasting of the "Rock and Rye" medicine proprietors has reacted to their own discomfiture and cost. They alleged that 5,000,000 bottles were sold in one year. The internal revenue department suspects that this unprecedented sale of a patent medicine is due to something besides its curative qualities. Accordingly hereafter "Rock and Rye" will be taxed ninety cents a gallon, in common with other liquors. This may tend to reduce the sales, if not its popularity. Other patent medicines, composed mainly of liquor, will hereafter be classed as liquor, and taxed accordingly. This seems to be a very unhealthy season for the alleged tonics.

"I have no opinion in politics. In my situation that subject is out of the question," said Chief Justice Waite to a Chicago reporter the other day.

Miss Emma A. Rice, principal of the St. Mary's hall, Faribault, since the death of the lamented Miss Darlington, has tendered her resignation in consequence of failing health, and will be succeeded by Miss C. P. Burchan.

NEWS CONDENSED.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Evans appointed a successor to C. M. Horton, late special agent of the internal revenue bureau recently. The successor's name is "Col." Isham Young, a resident of Knoxville, Tenn. He will be detailed to duty at Boston. Commissioner Evans said he had never seen Isham Young and knows him only by information. His principal backer is the well known Leonidas Oscar Houck, a stalwart republican representative in congress from the Knoxville district.

The commissioner of the general land office is making up a statement of the work of the special agents appointed to hunt up fraudulent entries in the west. The office is so far behind that many cases are still pending, and the general result of the experiment cannot yet be determined. The cancellation so far are about 600 entries of quarter sections, a very small proportion of the 14,000,000 acres taken up during the fiscal year. A large number of the cases investigated showed the complaints to be of a frivolous or malicious character.

Postoffices established—Kilduff, Jasper county, Iowa. Postoffice Name Changed—Iowa: McKnight's Point, Humbolt county, to McKnights; Somersville, Boone county, to Berkley. Wisconsin: Lower Lynxville, Crawford county, to Lynxville; Muskego Centre, Waukesha county, to Muskego.

There is every reason to believe that the friends of the Dakota admission scheme will use every effort to crowd the measure through the next session of congress; the plan being, as before, to divide the territory and admit the most populous half to the union.

The president has appointed John G. McCullom of San Francisco agent of the Indians of the Mission agency, California, vice Samuel S. Lawson resigned.

Lieut. Holmes, Thirteenth infantry, another pay account duplicator, was dismissed from the service.

The secretary of the interior approves the list of prices of the Yellowstone Park Improvement company.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Manager Merrill of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad says the company will build from Cedar Rapids southwest to Ottumwa, Iowa and that is all the construction work projected in that direction during the present season. The contract which the company has made for extending the southern Minnesota division west from Howard City, to a point where it shall connect with the new Jim River line, calls for the completion of the work by Oct. 15, and from present movements there is every indication that the requirements will be met to the letter.

Lightning struck among Union Pacific conductors on the Nebraska division on the 16th inst., nine or ten being let out in Omaha and freight conductors advanced to fill the vacancies. The work of decapitation has only just begun, and it is stated that it will extend generally over the entire Union Pacific system, with only here and there an old conductor retained. The only reason assigned is that their services are no longer required. It was only a year ago that there was a similar cleaning out.

The St. Paul and Omaha company has decided not to run a spur track on the Chippewa Falls, but will retain the depo grounds and yards on the east side of the Chippewa river, and will soon erect its depots. The Wisconsin Central company is about to close the contracts for bridges across the river, and will immediately begin the construction through Chippewa Falls and the erection of depots there.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

It is said that the wife of the marquis of Blandford, now the duke of Marlborough, who procured a divorce from her profligate husband some time ago, will not apply to have the divorce made absolute. By adopting this course she can retain the title of the duchess of Marlborough, and prevent her scapegrace husband from marrying his paramour, Lady Aylesford. On the other hand, it is hinted, that the duchess will ask to have the divorce made absolute that she herself may marry a prominent tory of sporting proclivities who recently became a widower.

Great floods have occurred in the upper Rhine valley, especially on the Swiss border and in the mountains. Scores of houses and bridges and miles of track were swept away.

Tweeney, charged with the murder of Lord Mount Morris in Ireland, has been liberated from custody. The police have another clue to the murderers.

CASUALTIES OF THE WEEK.

At Neenah, Wis., fire broke out in the steam mill of the Burch Lumber company and contents. The mill was capable of cutting from 75,000 to 100,000 feet per day and employed about fifty men. It was improved one year ago at an expense of $20,000, having a gang of thirty-eight saws, with double rotarygang, edger, lath mill and shingle mill in connection. The cost of the mill was about $40,000, and the loss to the owners and the public is several thousand dollars in excess of that sum, at this season of the year in particular. It was insured for $20,000.

At Reading, Pa., the eight boilers on the anthracite furnaces owned by the Philadelphia & Reading railway company and operated by William M. Kauffman, exploded early Tuesday morning, reducing the furnace to a mass of ruins. Frank Waltman, aged nineteen, of Topton, was instantly killed. Solomon Waltman, his father, was injured internally, and will die. Morris Good was severely scalded by escaping steam. Engineer Marsteller was also badly injured, and a number of other employes slightly hurt.

A large steam boiler of the Glen's Falls paper company of South Glen's Falls, N Y., exploded on the 16th inst., killing Christopher Yataw and Charles Miller and wounding many others. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000; insured one-half. A small brick building located forty feet from the boiler room was destroyed by the concussion.

The black measles has broken out in a Catholic reformatory at Baltimore. So far there have been ten deaths, the victims dying in eight or ten hours after exposure.

Tremendous forest fires are raging south of Kalama Oregon. Six miles of railroad and two locomotives have been destroyed.

Four dwellings and stores at Shenandoah, Pa, was burned recently $25,000.

RECORD OF CRIME.

On Saturday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an unknown party entered the residence of Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, in Rochester, Minn. Finding the servant girl alone, followed her down to the cellar, and coming up stealthily behind her, struck her several blows on the head with a heavy club. When Mr. Bradshaw came home, about 8 o'clock, he found the girl gagged and insensible: but as nothing was missing from the house, it is supposed that the man was frightened away before he could commit any depredations. The girl is unable to give any definite information.

Charles W. Roger, sheriff of Grand county, where the recent bloody riot occurred, committed suicide in Georgetown Colorado. From the testimony in the coroner's inquest it is apparent that he killed himself because those who had been his friends persecuted him because he had not arrested the men who killed Weber and Day.

The first arrest in Boston under the new Chinese law has been made. On June 19 the British bark Erne, Capt. J. D. Douglas, brought from Manila, as ship carpenter, a Chinaman named Ah Chung, who was discharged and allowed to go ashore. The captain was arrested and was held to answer, the Chinamen being held as a witness.

Saturday evening, on Williamson's place, two miles from Helena, Ark., two negroes, one with a musket and one with a rifle, fought a duel at twenty paces. A bullet entered the mouth of one, passing through his head. The other received a charge in the groin. Both were injured seriously.

W. E. Wilkinson, a well-to-do and highly-respectable farmer living near Elsebrey, Lincoln county, Mo., was assassinated on the 17th by some unknown person, who entered his house and shot him with a double-barreled shot gun while asleep. A thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the assassin.

J. Johnson, stereotypher on the Boston Herald was assaulted and nearly murdered on the 7th inst., by an unknown man, supposed to be a fellow employe.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

There was a large gathering of engineers and conductors at Lake Minnetonka on the 19th. Over 700 were present. The steamer city of St. Louis was waiting at the dock and on this the excursionists crowded. Sidwell's band furnished the music. They had a glorious ride over the lake, making the complete circuit, stopping off at the most interesting points, giving all an opportunity to see everything that was worth seeing. There were men, women and children in the party, and the merrymaking was general. The party arrived at the Hotel Lafayette at 8 o'clock. Preceded by the band they all marched to the grand pavilion, where they danced for an hour. At the conclusion of the dance the party proceeded to the banquet in the dining room of the hotel, which the long ride over the lake had no doubt sufficiently prepared them to appreciate. After the banquet the dance was resumed in the pavilion.

Chief Moses and other Indians, from Columbia and Colville reservations, on the 9th inst., signed an agreement which, with a few modifications, is identical with the one virtually offered on the 7th inst. At the conference Chief Tomaskat complained that Simms, agent at the Colville reservation, never visited the Indians personally, and was entirely ignorant of their wants; that his quarters are forty miles from the reservation, thus obliging the Indians to travel that distance in order to confer with him when anything is needed. It is said at the department that Agent Simms will be promptly removed, unless henceforth he gives the Indians under his charge more personal attention.

A Memphis reporter says: During the crop year now drawing to a close Duluth has become prominent as a market for the hard and Northern wheat of Minnesota and Dakota. The business there has grown immensely, and the question is one in which every Minneapolis miller and dealer is interested. The wheat which goes to Duluth is exactly what is most wanted here, and when the flour market is in a healthy condition, the mill here and hereabout need all the good wheat they can get. Duluth has been allowed to become a competing market through a variety of causes.

Sixty of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio have 8,527 saloons, paying under the Scott law, $1,495,172 taxes. The aggregate for the entire state is expected to reach $1,800,000. It is estimated that 2,000 drinking places have gone out of the business on account of the tax.

Capt. Kress, of the ordnance service, for whose trial a court martial was ordered to convene at Sa Antonio, Tex., is charged with having expended more than the amount appropriated for the purpose in building a military storehouse at San Antonio.

E. W. Halbrook & Co., dry goods commission men of New York failed for $750,000. The house has been established for the last thirty years, and was regarded as one of the safest of the trade.

The superintendent of the New York assay office says trade dollars are on the footing of fine and standard silver bars, and are worth at the present price of silver from 85 to 86 cents each.

North Carolina's recent geological survey shows that there are in the state fifty-nine peaks over 6,000 feet high; ninety-three between 5,000 and 6,000 and 143 between 4,000 and 5,000.

Chicago proposes to celebrate Aug. 10, the anniversary of the incorporation of the place as a village. Four of the twenty-four voters in the place then are alive.

The free book system for the public schools of Brooklyn will go into effect on Jan. 1.

The New Hampshire legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of toy pistols.

Reports of Minnesota and Dakota crops are quite encouraging.

PERSONAL NEWS NOTES.

At Winona Cadet Henry E. Waterman was sworn in as second lieutenant of the United States army engineer corps before United States Court Commissioner C. H. Berry, with whom Mr. Waterman's father was a law partner from the time he commenced the practice of law until his election as judge in this district. Lieutenant Waterman will be stationed at Willett's Point, Brooklyn, with three months' vacation before going on duty.

A remarkable instance of longevity is that of Ephraim Sherfield, who died recently in Arkansas at the age of 102 years, seven months and eighteen days. He resided near Oak Bluff, Clay county. He was born in 1781 in North Carolina, and belonged to a long-lived race, his father and two brothers having lived beyond ninety.

Rev. J. C. Nobles, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., sent his obituary to the New York Tribune from the Merchants' Exchange hotel, saying he was going to commit suicide and asking Whitelaw Reid to take care of his wife. He left the hotel shortly after. No traces of him since.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, chief engineer of the Florida ship canal, arrived at Jacksonville recently from New York. He will personally examine the routes on which his surveyors have pronounced the construction of a ship canal feasible, and will report in the board of directors at a meeting in August.

Mr. Balch, who, when a reporter in Boston detected Chastine Cox, the mulatto murderer, is now managing editor of the Philadelphia Record, and has married Mr Singerly's daughter. Singerly's income from the Record is $150,000 a year.

Lieut. Chance of the Seventeenth infantry, stationed at Fort Lincoln, held two-fifths of the ticket that drew $75,000 in the New Orleans lottery, Lieut. Chance is a brother-in-law of Stanley Huntley the devil-may-care journalist.

Foreign Paupers Coming Through Canada.

Special Agent Howell, now at Plattsburg, N. Y., has called the attention of the treasury department to the large number of immigrants arriving at Quebec and Montreal, and says that many of them are almost destitute, having neither money nor friends, and are too feeble by reason of age or infirmity to support themselves. He says that most of this class are paupers, who have been assisted in procuring passage and are ticketed to points in the western part of the United States. The special agent is informed that twenty-eight persons who had left Ireland only twenty days before were found helpless and starving in the streets of Buffalo, and were committed to the Erie county almshouse. All of these people came into the United States via Canada. Canadian steamers engaged in importing cattle from Great Britian make very low rates for this class of immigrants from Ireland to Canada. He says he is also informed that a large number of "state aided" immigrants are to leave Ireland on the next Allan steamer, and be sent at once from Canada into the United States. It is stated at the treasury department that there is no law to prevent pauper immigration through Canada.

Mortality in New York City.

The mortality in New York this season is frightfully on the increase, either owing to the great heat, the dirty condition of the streets, or the death rate sustaining a natural ratio to a largely increased population. Certain it is, that there never were so many funerals in so short a time as there have been during the past two weeks. The undertaking establishments claim to be worked to their fullest capacity. The mortality is greatest among children, who constitute fully two-fifths of the whole number of deaths.

A Wisconsin Homicide.

A correspondent at Beetown, Wis., relates the particulars of a probably fatal occurrence which took place in that village st week. Four years ago a resident of the own named E. E. Evans was shot and nearly killed by John Sturmer. The latter was tried and sent to the penitentiary for four years. His time having recently expired, he returned to Beetown and at once recommenced his quarrel with Evans. On the afternoon of the 7th he attempted to force his way into Evans' house, when the latter seizing a shot gun emptied its contents in Sturmer's head, inflicting wounds from which the latter, at last accounts, was reported dying. Evans surrendered himself to the authorities. The verdict of the people is that it was a case of self-defense.

The Great Telegraph Strike.

Last March a meeting was held at Chicago of representatives of several thousand operators of the Western Union telegraph lines, at which a request was made for shortening the hours of labor from nine to eight hours, and for an advance in wages. The officers of the Western Union declined to accede to the request and a general strike was determined upon. At a given signal Thursday noon, several thousand operators, all over the country, left their instruments. The immediate effects of the movement are not so palpable as might have been expected. The strike extended only to the employes of the Western Union company, and does not effect the railroads nor the larger newspapers, which have their own wires and employ their own operators.

In New York, a Frank Phillips, of the cable department, by a preconcerted agreement jumped on an operating table and blew a shrill, loud blast upon a large ivory whistle. Nearly 500 operators in the room, with the exception of a comparatively few, jumped to their feet simultaneously, and mounting chairs and tables, gave three deafening hurrahs that were heard for blocks. The grabbing of hats, coats and walking-sticks was next in order, and 400 operators, in dignified squads and batches filed down the steps.

The effect of the strike on the exchanges was electric. Within five minutes all the offices in the vicinity of the cotton, produce, petroleum, stock, and metal exchanges were thronged with persons, vainly trying to transmit messages. The messages were taken till the operators rose from their places. The signal was given by the chief operator in each office, who used the sounding board. In each case he led the operators out of the office. When the men left the man in charge of the office announced that no messages would be received. Similar scenes were witnessed in all the larger offices of the country. Immediately before the strike a rumor was sent all over the country that Gen. Grant had dropped dead in Wall street and as no contradiction came for some time, this was considered as the preconcerted signal for the strike, but such was not the fact.

It is said that 10,000 operators were engaged in the strike, most of them the most skillful of this profession. But a sufficient number remain to transmit the most important business, and it is probable that a compromise of some sort will soon solve the difficulty. The railroad lines employing their own operators were not seriously affected by the strike.

New Presidential Appointments.

Presiden Arthur has appointed E. P. Freeman register of the land office at Redwood Falls, Minn., vice William D. Dunnington, suspended. E. P. Freeman is at present the county attorney of Blue Earth county and resides at Mankato. He was register of the land office at Blue Earth City, when the member of congress-elect of that district, J. B. Wakefield, was receiver. He was subsequently state senator from Faribault county.

The president has also appointed Henry C. Stafford collector of customs of Erie, Pa., vice Mathew R. Barr, resigned. The name of Barr was sent to the president recently, by the secretary of the interior for appointment as Indian inspector, vice Chapman, resigned. The president has also appointed Benjamin W. Thompson of West Virginia agent at the Sisseton Indian agency, Dak.

A Revelation of O'Donnovan Rossa.

Chicago telegram: When O'Donovan Rossa was here a few weeks ago, he publicly asserted that while Parnell, Dillon and Davitt were in jail, Patrick Egan was assisted in Paris by Irishmen from this country, and compelled to fork out $100,000 of land league funds for dynamite purposes. Egan telegraphed from Denver an emphatic denial. Rossa telegraphed this morning that he will meet Egan in the presence of John Finnerty and Dennis O'Connor of Chicago, for Patrick Ford and Mayor Horglin of New York, and prove the statement under oath.

New York Telegram: Rossa said this morning. "I know the man that got the $100,000. Can tell his name when the time comes to tell how the money was used for dynamite destruction in England."

Another Gale in Iowa.

Des Moines was visited by a terrible wind storm last Sunday night that surpasses anything of the kind ever seen in that city. At no time has the velocity of the wind been so great. It commenced blowing a gale of fifty miles an hour at 2 o'clock, and kept steadily encreasing until 3 o'clock, when it swept over the city at forty miles an hour, and for five minutes the wind registering instrument at the signal office recorded forty-eight miles. Heavy rain accompanied the gale, and considerable damage was done thoughout the city. Chestnut row—a fine row of residuences—was unroofed. The trestle block was unroofed, as were also several houses. Great destruction was done to shade trees and shrubbery in all parts of the town. No damage to persons has been reported.

At Mitchellville a large flouring mill, which had just been completed was completely wrecked and will be a total loss: Corn and small grain are badly down at Newton. It is reported that a large building on the college farm was blown down at Chester Center. A few miles north of Grinnell a Congregationalist church was blown down and completely wrecked, together with three dwelling houses, a number of barns, etc, Corn and wheat were levelled to the ground.

More Wisconsin Tornadoes.

On the 10th a tornado struck Fort Atkinson destroying a vast amount of property, and maiming and wounding a number of persons, two of whom it is known cannot recover from their injuries. About 100 buildings, for the most part dwellings, were blown down or seriously damaged. The National Manufacturing company suffered seriously, the warehouse being unroofed and great damage done to the buildings and machinery and stock, the loss being estimated at $15,000. In less than twenty seconds damage of $50,000 was done as the terrible storm swept through the city.

At Fond du Lac heavy dark clouds hovered over the city for about an hour, necessitating the lightning of lamps and gas, when suddenly they burst and great sheets of water fell, carrying away lumber and all light material, and doing a great deal of damage to the crops especially hay. Whole fields of corn were broken down, and farmers are becoming quite discouraged.

At Dousman, the tornado did great damage to property, destroying the Dousman homestead, cheese factory and eight dwelling houses, as well as unroofing and destroying barns and other buildings. Three men were seriously injured. South of Dousman a large cheese factory was blown down and a man was killed by the falling timbers. The building is a mass of ruins and is a total loss to the proprietors. A farm house two and one-half miles east of Dousman also fell a victim to the storm, as well as all the connecting outbuildings. Dr. Pickett's house, two miles further on, was wrecked, and Mrs. Pickett received fatal injuries.

Speculators Wanting Indian Lands.

Washington Special: The status of the Mille Lacs Indian reservation has been the subject of investigation by the interior department during the past year, and the result will probably be the removal of the Indians to the White Earth reservation. The original purpose of the department was to find out the quantity of land in the reservation necessary for the support of the Indians in order that the same might be reserved from the operation of the pre-emption and homestead laws, and the remainder of the reservation seured to settlers; but the condition of the Mille Lacs Indians and other circumstances seem to justify the removal of the Indians and the opening up of the entire reservation. The valuable pine timber on the land has long been coveted by land and timber speculators, and already a large number of persons in their employ have come upon the reservation with the view of claiming the lands when they are thrown open under the pre-emption and homestead laws. Unless something is done by the department soon, this threatens to cause trouble between the pretended settlers and the Indians. Agent Wright, in his report after calling attention to the condition of the Indians, says: "As the land on this reservation is mostly pine, and much of it of good quality, the pressure on the part of the whites to title to it has been persistent for years past, but probably at no time greater than at present. There are not less than fifty pretended settlers now living among the pine timber. Hoping to acquire title under the pre-emption and homestead acts, though every article they eat or wear is shipped by their employers, by whom they are paid their monthly wages until they can prove up; after which for a mere nominal price, the titles are to to be transferred to their employers.

Carrington, Dak., Wrecked by Wind.

A frightful hurricane passed over Carrington on the 20th inst., that in fierceness and destructiveness has not been equalled in this section. The storm commenced at about 7 o'clock in the evening, its approach being first noticed by the appearance of a black cloud in the Northwest. Carrington is practically a total wreck, fourteen of its principal buildings being totally destroyed. The storm was terribly destructive, almost leaving the entire community without a home. The new Sheridan house, which was almost completed, and was an ornament to the town and this region, is demolished. Strange to say, the casualties from the falling houses and flying debris are not numerous, only one man being seriously injured. It is feared the injured man will die. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rain. It is not thought that the crops have suffered any considerable damage. The victims of the hurricane already talk of rebuilding.

Mistakes About Birds, Frogs, Snakes and Whales.

"As I was standing by the bird case," said a museum attendant, "a fine looking man came along and told me he wanted to see the swallows that burrowed in the mud. Never heard of such a case," I said. "Is that so?" he replied. "It's very common where I live up near Glen's Falls. Every fall the swallows of certain kinds dive down into the water, force themselves through and bury themselves in the mud, where they lie till spring." "Ain't you mistaken?" said I; "that notion has been exploded among naturalists for fifty years." Then he became indignant, and took me over and pointed out the bird. I saw it was idle to talk with him, and when he told me he was a school teacher that settled it.

"I'll guarantee," continued the speaker, "that three out of every five persons that come in here believe the story of toads and frogs being found in solid rock. I have been told so by many, especially laboring men, and as they had seen it, they could not be convinced. The most rigid experiments were made by the late Frank Buckland to show beyond a doubt that the thing is impossible. You can find some old fellows that believe in the jewel in the toad's head. Eight out of ten persons imagine that toads are poisonous, and nine out of ten think that handling them produces warts—an outrageous fable. I've handled hundreds of them, and would eat one if necessary.

"Then there's the hoop snake. Not a few people have seen it, and when it comes to the milk snake, why, all the farmers believe in it. There's one over there in the case, and only last week an old chap from Orange county came up to me and led me over to it and said: 'One 'o them snakes caused me a loss of $50 last year.' 'How so?' I asked. 'It's what we call a milk snake,' he replied; 'and last spring I noticed that two of my cows, pastured in a rock lot didn't give more than a third the milk they ought to. I couldn't account for it, until one day I went out, and there, coiled right up between them was one of these ere milk snakes. They suck a cow dry in half an hour.'

"Did you catch it in the operation?" I asked.

"'No,' he replied, 'as soon as I hove in sight it dropped from the cow. Anyway, after I killed the snake, the cows gave as much milk as the others.'

"A school book having a wide circulation states that whales spout water. I wonder if the author ever thought he could spout water that he took in his mouth out through his nose. Whales don't spout water, but heated air from the lungs. This, as soon as it strikes the outside air, condenses and appears like water.—New York Sun.

THE MARKETS.

ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. Quotations: Patents, Orange Blossom, $6.50@6.75; Red Cross, straights, $5.75@6; Capitol family, $5@5.25; Bakers', XXXX, $4.25@4.50; in barrels, 25c extra; outside brands, 25@50c per bbl less, according to quality. Rye flour, $4@4.25 per bbl. Graham, $5@5.25 per bbl.

WHEAT—The market was quotably firm, mainly on outside influences, rather than by reason of active trading. General movements light and but little done, there being only a limited consumption inquiry. No. 1 hard, $1.09 bid, $1.11 asked; year, $1.03 asked; No. 1, $1.07 asked; No. 2 hard, $1.04 bid, $1.07 asked.

CORN—Dull and steady. Quotations unchanged Receipts fair. No. 2, 50c asked; year, 46c bid No. 3, 45c bid; rejected, 43c asked.

OATS—The market was fully strong at the quotations, some of which were shaded lower from Saturday's figures. Parties wanted to buy, but could not reach the sellers, on prices. Others wanted to sell, but would not yield to buyers' prices. Between the two classes there was not much done, some buyers showed considerable confidence in futures, by offering to purchase freely. After the call some late members tried to do a little trading, thus proving the existence of some interest in the market. Quotations: No. 2 mixed, 30c bid, 31c asked; July, 29c bid, 30c asked; September and year, 28c bid, 30c asked; No. 3 mixed, 28½c bid; No. 2 white, 32c bid; No. 3 white, 30c bid; rejected, 30c asked. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed, year, p. t.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—The expected advance has not come as yet. Minnesota patents are quoted in New York at $5.60@7.20, and in Chicago at $5.30@6.90. Local quotations are: Patents, $6.75; straights, $5.40@5.55; clears, $4.65@5.10; low grades, $1.85@3.

MILLSTUFF—The market is stiff but not active. Quotations: Bran, bulk, $6.50@6.75; sacked, $8.50@8.75. Fine shorts, $8.75@9.25; coarse, $8.25@8.75. Mixed feed, $15@20, according to quality. Coarse corn meal, $1 cheaper than mixed feed.

WHEAT—There was some activity, with sales of No. 1 hard at $1.10; of No. 2 hard at $1.05½; of 2 cars of No. 2 Northern by sample, f. o. b. at $1.05; of No. 3 Northern at $1 and of sample wheat at 90c@$1 in large lots. At the close, No. 2 was offered at $1, f. o. b., and there were bids for No. 1 hard of $1.09½. Quotations: No. 1 hard, spot, $1.10; seller the year, $1.04½; No. 2 hard, $1.04½; No. 1 Northern, $1.04; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 94c. Millers' association prices: No. 1 hard, $1.07; No. 2 hard, $1.02; No. 1 regular, $1; No. 2, 97c; No. 3, 87c; No. 4, 77c.

CORN—There were no deals, but offerings were free of No. 2 at 47c and of Elevator B hot at 45c. Quotable at 46c for No. 2, spot; condemned, 44@45c, by sample.

OATS—There were sales of No. 2 mixed at 34c and of No. 2 white at 36c, both in store. Quotable at 34c for No. 2 mixed; white, 36c; rejected, 31@33c, by sample.

DULUTH MARKET, Special Telegram—The markets on 'change to-day were practically unchanged, and but little disposition to sell manifested. $1.11½ bid for round lots; $1.12 bid for carlots; strictly fresh, held at $1.13; $1.05½ was bid for No. 2 hard; strictly fresh held at $1.06: year held at $1.11. $1.07 bid. Amount in store by grades to-day: No. 1 hard wheat, elevator A, 8,304.20 bu; elevator B, 129,020.10 bu; elevator C, 13,040.00 bu. No. 1 wheat, elevator A, 4,513.20 bu; elevator B, 11,435.40 bu; elevator C, 10,613.30 bu. No. 2 hard wheat, elevator A, 33,669.30 bu; elevator B, 337.20; elevator C, 860.20 bu. No. 2 wheat, elevator A, 3,234 20 bu; elevator B, 13,839.20 bu. No. 3 wheat, elevator B, 5,459.50 bu. Rejected, elevator B, 7,491.50 bu. Condemned, elevator B, 24,646.40 bu. Totals: Elevator A, 49,712.30 bu; elevator B, 254,330.50 bu; elevator C, 32,634.50. Grand total of all elevators, 336,678.10 bu.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour, dull and nominal. Wheat, excited but higher; No. 2, $1; July, $1; August, $1.01¾; September, $1.04¼; October, $1.05½. Corn, shade firmer, taken at 51⅞c; new, 49c; rejected, 45c. Oats, easier; No. 2, 33⅝c; Rye, inactive: No. 1, 55½c bid; No. 2, 53½c. Barley, neglected. Provisions, higher; mess pork, $13.95 cash and August; $14.15 September. Lard, $8.80 September. Grain freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c. Butter, good to choice, 19@21c. Cheese, 8½@9c. Eggs, 14@14½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 1,500 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 1,200 bu.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour, dul and nominal. Wheat, regular, in fair demand and prices higher; $1@1.01¼ July; $1.03⅛@1.03¼ August; $1.05⅛ September; $1.06⅛@1.06¼ October; 1.06¾ November; $1.01½ year; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.01½; No. 3 Chicago spring, 84c; No. 2 red winter, $1.06. Corn, quiet but firm and higher; 52c cash; 52@52⅛c July; 52⅜@52½c August; 52@52⅛c September; 51⅝@51¾c October; 46¾c the year. Oats, dull and heavy; 33½c cash; 33¼@33⅜c July; 28⅞c August; 27¾c September; 27⅜c the year. Rye, ear[illegible]. Flax seed, firm at $1.41. Pork, demand act[illegible] and closed higher; $13.80@13.85 cash and July; $13.90@13.92½ August; $14.10@14.12½ September; $14.20@14.22½ October; $13.05@13.10 year. Lard, moderately active and higher; $8.60 cash and July; $8.62½@8.65 August; $8.77½@8.80 September; $8.82½@8.85 October; $8.42½@8.45 the year. Bulk meats, in fair demand; shoulders, $6.25; short ribs, $7.15; do clear, $7.55. Butter, quiet and unchanged. Eggs, steady at 14½@15c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 235,000 bu; oats, 151,000 bu; rye, 3,600 bu; barley, 1,700 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbl; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 248,000 bu; oats, 96,000 bu; [illegible] 31,000 bu; barley, [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Minnesota Editorial Convention.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Minnesota Editorial association was held in the state capitol at St. Paul on the 18th inst. There was an unusually large attendance. The president, Mr. B. B. Herbert, called the convention to order and under the existing order of business, after B. C. Sanborn was appointed secretary pro tem., delivered his annual address, which was a very careful review of the organization from its inception through the various phases of the existence up to the present date. Gov. Hubbard then delivered an address of welcome in which he claimed to be a member of the fraternity as he was an editor and proprietor of a newspaper twenty years ago. Liberty Hall of the Glencoe Register responded to the remarks of the governor. Papers were read upon a variety of topics and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—B. B. Herbert, Red Wing.

Vice Presidents—Liberty Hall, Glencoe; S. Listoe, Fergus Falls; C. J. Coghland, Lac qui Parle.

Secretary—T. T. Bachelor, Minneapolis.

Treasurer—David Ramaley, St. Paul.

Executive Committee—H. P. Hall, St. Paul; H. A. Castle, St. Paul; H. A. Nimocks, Minneapolis.

The formal business of the association having been concluded the members scattered about the city, and occupied the spare time in viewing the improvements until 7:30 o'clock, at which hour the members with their ladies assembled at the Union Depot hotel to partake of a banquet provided for them by the Northwestern Newspaper union.

At the conclusion of the feast, President Herbert arose and stated that owing to the shortness of time, saying grace had been dispensed with, but he thought there was sufficient time to return thanks. H. A. Castle then introduced resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by acclamation, extending thanks to the Northwestern Newspaper Union for the banquet; and affirming that ready-print paper is one of modern advancements of the present printing age, and that furnished by the Union has no superior in the west. After a very brief response by Mr. McAffee who represented the Northwestern Newspaper Union, the editors and publishers, and their ladies were all on the cars steaming northward and westward to take a look at the fertile valley of the Red River of the North and pay their respects to her majesty's dominion at Winnipeg. The party occupied three Pullman sleepers.

Six chiefs of the Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians called upon the governor on the 17th inst., to complain of the inroads of white settlers on their reservation. The governor informed them that their complaints had been forwarded to the secretary of the interior at Washington, and as soon as instructions were received he would appoint some suitable person to visit the reservation and investigate the matter. The chiefs were accompanied by H. A. Pemberton of Mille Lacs as interpretor.

Rev. J. G. Portman late superintendent of state fish hatcheries of Michigan, and formerly a Baptist clergyman, died suddenly of heart disease at Benton Harbor.

Multiplying by four, the Fergus Falls city directory shows a population of 7,000.

At Whitfield, Kandiyohi county, recently, in the evening four men were sitting in a carriage conversing, when a person passed and repassed several times, and refused to answer. Being confronted the person ran and fell prostrate. The men procured a gun and fired it in the air, when the strange acting individual came to time and proved to be a girl in men's clothing who foolishly attempted to play off a silly joke to her own great shame.

E. P. Freeman is the new land office register at Redwood Falls.

Mankato is to have a pork packing establishment soon.

Martin Miller, one of the oldest citizens of Mankato, died recently, aged sixty-eight years.

At the judicial convention for the Seventh judicial district, held at Sauk Center Stearns County, on the 18th, D. B. Searle, chairman of the convention, called the meeting to order. Hon. J. W. Mason of Fergus Falls was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Wheelan of Sherburne county temporary secretary. On motion of J. D. Jones of Todd county the temporary organization was declared permanent. A committee on credentials, composed of N. Richardson, Morrison county; E. E. Corliss, Otter Tail; D. B. Searle, Stearns; and C. H. Rhines, Mille Lacs, was appointed. After the report of the committee on credentials was amended and adopted, the nomination of Judge Collins for the office of judge for the Seventh judicial district was made by District Attorney Searle, seconded by Hon. K. Nelson and E. E. Corliss, and carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to wait on Judge Collins, and he delivered an appropriate address.

A correspondent asks how the name of Mahtomedi near St. Paul is pronounced Mahtomedi is a union of the two Indian words, Mah-to and Mede. This has been turned into Mahto medi, which is pronounced with the accent on the first and third syllables. It is commonly supposed that the word means White Bear Lake, but it means only Bear Lake.

Charles Nordhoff is building a $16,000 house in Washington.

The storm on Friday morning was very severe at Winona, Wabasha, Shakopee and other places. In the town of Faxon, Sibley county, hundreds of acres of wheat, corn and other crops were totally destroyed. Among those who have lost heavily are P. Duffy, twenty acres of wheat; James Reilly, his entire crop, corn, potatoes, oats and wheat; Stephen Smith, over 100 acres of wheat together with all his other crops; John Donevan, fourteen acres of wheat; John Crehan, thirty acres of wheat and Michael nearly one half his crops. Besides the above losses, Mayor Keleher, John Phelan, D. H. Fearing and others in town had their wheat and other crops badly damaged, perhaps more than half.

Mr. M. Carroll will be the acting mayor of Duluth until a successor to Mayor Culver is elected by the council.

F. W. Philbrick's safe at Redwood Falls was blown open by burglars, who secured $5 in cash and some checks as follows: Check from W. F. Mills, Mankato, for $18.18; check from J. H. Long & Co., Mankato, $11.46; check from Hubbard & Fay, St. Paul $72.10; check from J. W. Griffin, Minneapolis, $1; check from Jackson & Pond, Minneapolis, $12.50; creamery receipt to William Root, $9.21; creamery receipt to E. N. Martin, $4.51.

The directory fiend is at work in Duluth and figures out the population of that city at 16,000.

As W. C. Lieb and family of Somerset Station, were eating supper recently, in the building which is a combination of store, postoffice, depot and dwelling house, the flames suddenly burst in through the diningroom door. Almost as quick as thought everything was on fire. Nothing of any account was saved.

H. C. Mansfeldt, a pioneer of the state, died suddenly in Gaylord recently, aged sixty-four years.

Fifteen thousand people were at White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, on Sunday 22d to see the soldiers in camp.

William Bradley, who lives in Haverlock, Minn., reports that the crops in his vicinity were badly damaged by the hail storm recently. He is going to plow up his barley field.

C. F. Johnson of Richmond has in his possession $100,000 of confederate bills.

The Post Dispatch of St. Louis estimates there are 100,000 steady drinkers in that city.

Gunn, Curds & Co., of Boston, reported suspended with $120,000 liabilities, have been granted an extension by their creditors, and their label works are running as usual.

Mills Smith of Greene county, Virginia dropped dead just as he was raising his hand to swear that his tax list was correct.

The Northern Pacific has addressed a circular to all connecting lines, directing them to prepare and place on sale, in anticipation of the opening of the road Sept. 1, coupon tickets reading from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to all points on the Northern Pacific, Oregon Railway & Navigation company's lines, Oregon & California, and the Olympia & Chenalis Valley railroads.

SATURDAY'S CYCLONE.

The Storm Passed Through Several Counties in Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin—Destruction to Life and Property from Huron, Dak., Nearly to the Mississippi River.

WIDESPREAD DISASTER.

The hurricane on Saturday morning seems to have originated in the vicinity of Hitchcock, on the northern boundry of Beadle county, Dak., reaching from that point north as far as Redfield. Numerous buildings were torn down and several persons wounded, some fatally. Passing east the storm is next heard of in Codington county, where much damage was done, particularly to the crops. So far as can be heard from the dispatches, it was next learned of at Sleepy Eye, Brown county, where it was accompanied with terrific hail. From there it went to New Ulm, and crossing the Minnesota river, passed on through Nicollet county to St. Peter, laying waste the crops in its course. From St. Peter it seems to have followed the general course of the Winona & St. Peter road through Kasota, Janesville, Waseca, Meridan, Owatonna, Dodge Center, and Mantorville to Rochester, where it made a sharp turn to the northeast to the village of Elgin, Wabasha county, which it almost completely demolished. Beyond this point the force of the storm seems to have been broken, little damage being reported from the eastward.

The list of casualties is a long one, and the damage to property is very large. Thus far eight are reported killed and about sixty more or less seriously injured. The blowing of a passenger train from the track near Owatonna resulted in the injury of some forty people. The town of Elgin suffered most severely, being almost completely wiped out, and several being killed. A complete account of this disaster, however, is unattainable owing to the telegraphic trouble and the fact that the town is some distance from the railroad. The loss to property cannot as yet be estimated, but is very great.

Dodge county, was the scene of disaster and general wreck, both to buildings and the crops. Owatonna and Waseca are also heavy sufferers, the buildings on the State fair grounds at the former place being entirely destroyed. As yet returns are so incomplete that no estimate is attempted of the loss either to the crops or to other property, but as the path of the storm was through a productive agricultural country, the aggregate amount will undoubtedly be very large.

The Loss of Life and Property.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The following is the list of killed and injured by the storm of Friday, so far as has been ascertained, and of the property destroyed:

Killed....8

Injured....60

Buildings Wrecked....85

(Not including Elgin.)

Killed.

Mrs. Thayer—At Elgin.

Mr. Duenlly—Near Montorville.

Mrs. Middleton—Near Byron.

Mrs. South—Near Kasota.

Boy, not known, near Montorville.

Charles Eidenbulz—Killed by lightning in the Stewart house, Stewart.

Mrs. Gessenger and Mother—Between Redfield and Huron, Dak.

The Injured.

AT ELGIN.

Miss Edith Dillon—Skull fractured, serious.

John Townsend—spine injured.

Mrs. Frank Kessler—Skull fractured.

William Bower—Hip and thigh fractured.

NEAR MANTORVILLE.

R. Middleton and S. Munger—Seriously injured.

Two children of Mr. Hardin severely injured.

Four children of William Crosby, severely injured.

Man, name unknown, badly hurt.

IN DAKOTA.

Mrs. Gessinger and two children—Between Huron and Redfield.

Mr. Johnson—Dangerously hurt between Huron and Redfield.

J. C. Peacock and wife—Severely injured near Redfield.

ON THE OVERTURNED TRAIN.

G. S. Borden, Mankato—Head cut on left temple, and back of left ear.

Clara Zickwick, St. Charles—Injured about the head.

S. G. Curtis, Waukesha—Left shoulder broken.

George A. Smith, Pierre—Left eye cut, hurt internally; think some ribs broken.

A. K. Williams, Rochester—Back hurt; badly internally.

A. F. Ingalls, Windom—Hurt in chest, light sprain in left hip.

George Pickering, Trempealeau, Wis.—Left eye cut, right shoulder sprained.

Peter Breggmann, Wykoff—Head badly cut.

Fred Breggmann, Wykoff—Cut slightly about the head.

B. F. Welch, Owatonna—Slightly hurt, do not know how much.

Mrs. Faommes, Winona—Injured badly internally, shoulder badly hurt.

G. Hall, an employe—Cut on head, thigh and knee.

George Elkhart, Chicago—both legs badly bruised, and cut above the ear. Think left leg broken.

Michael Manger. Waseca—Cut above the head.

S. Denning, St. Peter—Sprained wrist face and left hand cut.

Mrs. C. F. Whaley, Winona—slightly injured internally.

Charles Cummings, Winona—left leg sprained.

A. S. Broadway, Chicago—left shoulder out of joint and both legs sprained.

Thomas Hartley, New Richland—left leg slightly injured.

Fred Morgan, conductor—Arm broken and other injuries.

W. H. Morgan, brakeman—scalp wound and concussion of the brain.

W. Rodgers, circus agent—badly bruised.

D. Broodleman—skull fractured, very serious.

Frederick Broodleman, Meriden—injured about the face.

Clark and J. Fickercer, St. Charles—bruised.

G. H. Byrn.

Mrs. Alden.

Miss Alice Blakely, Pleasant Grove—collar bone broken.

George Hale, St. Peter—Severely cut on head.

Mrs. Kennedy, Rochester—Sprained and cut.

Theodore Smith, Eyota—Arm broken and spine injured.

Stella Hartley, New Richland—Hurt internally.

John Lucas, New Ulm—Left leg broken twice.

Theophilus Smith, Eyota—Arm broken, spine damaged.

Callie Morehead, Kentucky—Several bad bruises.

John Rape, Owatonna—collar-bone broken and leg sprained.

Mrs. Kennedy, Rochester—Right elbow strained and cut about forehead.

J. Newport and son, New Ulm—Boy bruised and head cut.

The wounded are distributed at hotels and dwelling houses. All are doing well as far as heard from.

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The following list comprises the losses to property in the shape of buildings destroyed and injured so far as ascertained. The losses to crops destroyed, which will reach thousands of dollars, can only be estimated from the extent of country over which the storm passed.

DODGE COUNTY, NEAR MANTORVILLE.

Mr. Duntley—House and barn demolished.

E. Little—Residence destroyed.

Mr. Middleton—Residence and mill near Byron blown to pieces.

William Crosby—Residence in process of construction blown down.

Mr. Pratt—Residence, barn and grocery blown down.

James Crandall—Grocery demolished.

Eugene Irish—Large barn blown to pieces.

H. Grinnell—House demolished.

C. H. Thompson—Barn, granary and addition to house demolished.

S. D. Ingersoll—House blown to pieces.

J. B. Copper—Barn demolished.

H. McFarland—House, granary and barn demolished; loss, $1,500.

Charles Darling—Barn and granary destroyed; loss, $2,000.

C. S. Dover—Barn blown down.

Peter Frederick House destroyed.

H. Deeds—House and barn blown to atoms.

School house in District 51 carried to unknown parts.

Mr. Brooks—Granary blown down.

B. Cheeney—Dairy, farm buildings and barn demolished; loss $17,000.

E. L. Glasby—Barn demolished.

N. B Gallup—Barn blown down.

Congregational church, Claremont, destroyed.

J. Crough—Barn destroyed.

Claremont cheese factory demolished.

M. H. Hubbard—House carried away several rods.

O. F. Way—House destroyed.

L. Vanandon—House and barn blown down.

AT ELGIN.

Church, school house and nearly every building in the village blown down.

AT OWATONNA.

All building on state fair grounds demolished except the octagonal floral hall which was moved from its foundation.

Methodist church moved from its foundations and badly broken.

L. W. Irving—Barn destroyed and part of house blown away. St. Paul elevator unroofed.

AT MERIDEN.

Church and blacksmith shop demolished.

Mr. Evans—House blown down.

AT WASECA.

Trowbridge's store, end blown in and badly damaged.

Court house damaged.

Storehouse of George Tollen blown down.

Coffin factory unroofed.

Miller's store badly damaged.

Winona & St. Peter elevator and warehouse damaged.

Willard Bros. planing mill damaged.

Waseca Manufactnring Co.'s building damaged.

IN WASIOJA.

Drug store, hotel barn, store and postoffice blown down.

LAKE CRYSTAL.

Humphrey's hall turned over.

NEAR HURON DAK.

J. Gressenger—House demolished.

Mr. Johnson—House blown to pieces.

J. C. Peacock—House demolished.

Twenty other houses, names of owners not yet ascertained.

The Destruction of Elgin, Minn.

At 12:20 p. m. on the 21st., the cyclone struck Elgin, Wabasha Co., Minn., and within one minute there was scarcely anything left of what was a little village of 250 inhabitants. One lady, Mrs. Thayer, was killed and several others wounded. The damage will foot up very heavily. A number of miraculous escapes took place. Mrs. Townsend was in the third story of the building with her family, over rooms occupied by Mrs. Thayer, and was hemmed in by two stoves, but fortunately escaped with slight bruises. A number of people were hurt slightly by missiles. Trees were all torn up. A German blacksmith was working when the wind took the entire shop and carried it off, and no trace of the shop left. Richardson's store is still standing. The front and back of the building is all blown away. All the stores are almost a complete wreck. The hotel office of Sufford's was carried away some distance, including Emanuel Wiel, all escaped by going down in the cellar. The hardware store, saloon and agricultural store were almost demolished. A number of horses were killed. Some had their legs broken. Some dwellings were blown entirely away, nothing left to show except a few boards.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Badly Flooded.

A special of the 22d says: At intervals during the entire week Fond du Lac has been visited by the most terrific rainstorms, accompanied by heavy wind. Last night about 10:30 the heavens seemed to open and a deluge of rain fell, sweeping all light material before it. This was kept up a good share of the night, and at the dawn of morning everybody was of the opinion that a heavy rain had prevailed. They little knew what was in store for them. The usual large number of people wended their way to church, little dreaming that before return their homes would be flooded and carpets and furniture ruined; but such was the case. At about 11 a. m. several dams on Geneva creek gave way and the vast quantity of water which was thus confined swept the entire eastern portion of the city. The roar of the water, as it rushed along, receiving reinforcements at every foot, could be heard over great portion of the city. Upward of 200 dwelling houses are submerged more or less, according to location. For two hours the water continued to rise until it was a depth of three feet in the middle of the streets. At this writing it is gradually receding. The water traveled with such velocity that it tore up the Division street pavement and the lower end of the street, and washed it away to a depth of several feet, and still it rains.

The Damages to Crops from Hail Storms.

Col. A. R. Kiefer, president of the German-Scandinavian Hail Insurance company, whose general office is located in St. Paul, says that thus far, about 100 individuals had reported damages from storms, and these reports covered Minnesota, Dakota and portions of Wisconsin and Iowa. The first lost reported was on June 11 in Monroe county, Wis., and from that to July 12 the damage was very slight. The heaviest loss and damage occurred in the storm of July 15 and 16, which struck Lac Qui Parle county on the 15th inst., and Dunn county, Wis., the following day July 16. In the former county nineteen losses were reported destroying one-half the crop, and in Dunn county, Wis., thirteen losses were reported, mostly to the tobacco crop. There the loss was also about one-half. Storms have been also reported in Lyon, Pipestone, Pope and Brown counties in Minnesota and from Manitowoc and Marquette counties, Wis., where the damage has been from 1-8 to 1-4 per cent of the crops. All these storms have been local in character, and to a large extent are confined to a few individuals. The reports to the company are up to the 19th inst., and as they come from all portions of the Northwest, it is safe to say that no widespread or serious damage had occurred to the crops at that date, whatever may have been the damage by the storm of the 21st.

A Dinner of Death.

A special cable from Paris says: Last evening about 8 o'clock the attention of crowds of promenadors in the Quartier des Pyramides was attracted by a suicide accomplished in a manner very eccentric, even for a great city like Paris. A gentleman neatly and respectably dressed entered the restaurant of J[illegible] Bull, at the corner of the Rue des Pyramides and the place Jeanne d'Arc, and ordered an elaborate dinner. He consumed the delicacies set before him with evident relish, and after each dish or glass of wine he jotted down a few observations in a note book. He completed his repast very leisurely with the satisfaction of a man who had achieved a thoroughly first-rate dinner. He then called for a glass of fine champagne and an excellent Havanna cigar. He sipped the former and lighted the latter, and finally told the waiter to bring his bill. The waiter turned his back, and the gentleman who had dined so agreeably removed the cigar from his lips and inserted in his mouth the muzzle of a revolver. He fired four bullets through his brain. A doctor was called and the dead man was searched. They found absolutely nothing in his pockets, except the note book. On the first page of this were written in large bold characters the words: "A Dinner of Death, My Last Impressions." Then followed a critique on each dish, conceived in the style and unity of idea of a connoiseur. In the end he expressed his regret that he an ex-officer of the French army, and decorated at that, should die as a disgraced man, after having striven during the war to fall by a Prussian bullet.

Judge Beckwith of Chicago has given the board of trade an opinion that its members cannot escape from paying a city license of $50, and that it is not worth while to contest the ordinance. By request of City Attorney Grinnell the city collector has decided to postpone the prosecution of the commission men for evading the license until next week.

Edmund G. Ross, ex-United States senator from Kansas, is now editor of the Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal. He will be remembered as the Johnsonized Republican senator during the famous impeachment trial in 1867.

A band of Flandreau Indians has encamped at sacred red pipestone quarries in Pipestone, and are quarrying a supply of the red stone.