The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Second Regiment Minnesota State Troops.

Capt. Lawson, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, U. S. A., at the request of Gov. Hubbard, and in compliance with special order, No. 117, from headquarters, department of Dakota, has submitted a report of his observation while in camp with the second regiment at Camp Hubbard, New Ulm, in the month of July last. He speaks in terms of praise of the sight selected for the camp at New Ulm. He says the company drills were fair in the manual and company movements, and that two of the companies, namely, A and B did quite well in the skirmish drill on several occasions. The battalion drills were good, considering that five of the companies were new troops, having been organized since their last annual encampment. These companies were never in camp before. What these new companies needed most was a thorough drill in the "school of the soldier," as it would teach the men to be steady in the ranks, and improve their soldierly appearance.

Capt. Lawton compliments Col. Bobletter; says target practice was not very good; discipline was fairly maintained; the personnel first class, etc. The report closes as follows:

As you requested me to make any recommendations that I thought proper, I would respectfully submit the following:

First—That all the old rifles now on hand of the 50 caliber, be turned in and replaced by the 45 caliber, with safety notch; that captains of companies see that the arms are properly cared for, and, if possible, an armory provided for each company.

Second—That both officers and men be required to pass a physical examination before they are accepted in the service of the state.

Third—That but one place of encampment be used for all troops at the annual encampment. This will save the trouble and expense of shipping camp equipage from one encampment to another.

Fourth—That before going to their next annual encampment the articles of war, or so much of them as relates to a soldier's duty, and by which all soldiers are governed when in the service of their country, be read to each company.

Fifth—That some dress hat be adopted for all mounted officers.

Minnesota's First Teacher Dead.

The old settlers of Minnesota will hear with regret that one of their number, Mrs. Harriet E. Bishop, died at her residence in St Paul, on the 8th, after a protracted illness. Mrs. Bishop was truly a pioneer of the state, having come to St. Paul in 1847, in order to establish a school. She was born in Vergennes, Vt., Jan. 1, 1817, and was early filled with a wish to become a teacher of youth, and also to engage in missionary work. She was one of a class of several young ladies who had been trained for the profession of teacher at Albany, N. Y. by the celebrated Miss Catherine Beecher, when a letter was read to the class by her from Gov. Slade of Vermont, president of the National Popular Educational society, stating that he had just received an urgent request from Rev. T. S. Williamson, Indian Missionary at Kaposia, that he (Gov. S.) would send a female teacher to open a school in St Paul, a little village near by, and proposed to Mrs. Bishop that she should accept the offer. After some natural hesitation, caused by the long journey into a region mostly occupied by savages, she consented, and in July, 1847, landed at St. Paul. She at once commenced teaching school and continued in the profession for many years. She established the first Sabbath school in St Paul(July, 1847)and at the close of the following year aided in organizing the First Baptist church, of which she remained a faithful member until her death. In 1857 she published a very entertaining and valuable volume entitled Floral Homes or First Year's in Minnesota. In 1863 Mrs. Bishop published another historical work The Dakota War Whoop, being an account of the Sioux massacre of 1862. This work went through two editions.

Minnesota's Revenue District.

The consolidation of the two internal revenue districts of Minnesota is complete, all the requirements of the law having been complied with, and yesterday William Bickel, the collector for the entire State, made the following appointments of deputies and the local force in general office at St. Paul:

First District—W. G. Dye of Winona.
Second District—C. A. Baker of Hastings.
Third District—A. G. Wedge of Albert Lea.
Fourth District—D. B. Owen of Mankato.
Fifth District—J. B. Sackett of St. Peter.
Sixth District—C. P. Barnard of St. Paul.
Seventh District—Charles H. Clarke of Minneapolis.
Eighth District—George W. Benedict of Sauk Rapids.
Revenue Stamp Deputies—E. N. Leavans of Faribault and V. G. Hush of Minneapolis.
Local Office Force—Victor Berggren, cashier; A. F. Nordin of Kandiyohi, and J. W. Walsh of Albert Lea, office deputies, and W. F. Bickel, clerk.

All the above deputies and clerks are appointed direct by Collector Bickel, and the following named persons have been appointed United States guagers upon his recommendation:

Adam Bohland and Adolph Henschel of St. Paul, J. G. Peltier of Minneapolis, and Louis D. Frost of Winona.

All these officers were in the city yesterday in consultation with Collector Bickel, and received their certificates of appointment. The annual salary paid to each deputy is about $1,000, and the division deputies are allowed from $100 to $400 for traveling expenses. The collector and other officers pay their own expenses. The guagers are paid by fees. Collector Bickel estimates the collections of his office at $600,000 for the present fiscal year, and the amount will be collected at an expense of less than 3 per cent, including all expenses, together with the collector's salary. The State is divided into eight districts, and the deputies in each district are required to visit each county in their respective divisions once each month. At present there are 105 cigar manufactories, 103 breweries and 42 wholesale liquor and rectifying establishments in the State.

Mr. McNair Declines.

The committee appointed by the democratic state convention to wait upon the Hon. W. W. McNair and inform him of his nomination for the governorship of Minnesota have received the following letter of declination.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6, 1883. Hon. W. M. Campbell, Dr. A. A. Ames, Hon. R. A. Jones, Committee, Gentlemen: I am deeply grateful for the high honor conferred upon me by the democratic party of our state in naming me at the recent convention as their candidate for governor, to be supported at the next ensuing election. That this distinction was neither sought nor desired by me is a matter generally known and well known to many delegates in that convention, some of whom in compliance with my previous earnest request, informed the convention that I could not accept the nomination if tendered me, and such is yet, after careful consideration of the matter, my decision. The reasons which influence me are of a private character, among others involving my absence from the state at the time of the election, which reason alone, in my opinion, precludes me from accepting the proffered leadership. I therefore cannot accept this nomination, and I ask you to inform the State central committee, when it shall have been constituted and named, of this my decision. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your friendly interest and courtesy in this matter. I remain yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) W. W. McNAIR.

The State Committee will name a substitute for Mr. McNair in a short time.

Democratic State Committee.

Senator C. F. Buck of Winona, chairman of the late Democratic State Convention, had a consultation with a number of the leading democrats of this city and a few others from different portions of the state recently, the result of which was the appointment of the following Democratic State Central Committee.

Michael Doran, chairman, Le Sueur.	A. Ladue, Dodge.
J. Simmons, Morrison.	J. F. Meagher, Blue Earth.
Peter Nelson, Goodhue.	C. F. Macdonald, Stearns.
H. Clark, Washington.	J. A. Roemer, Carver.
W. Crooks, Ramsey.	A. J. Lamberton, Nicollet.
W. J. Whipple, Winona.	H. R. Wells, Fillmore.
C. M. Foot, Hennepin.	R. L. Frazee, Becker.
	W. M. Campbell, Meeker.

Upon this committee will devolve the duty of naming a candidate for the office of governor, to fill the vacancy on the ticket occasioned by the resignation of W. W. McNair, but the new candidate will not be announced for some days.

A few months ago a project was started to obtain the portraits of the different attorney generals of the state from the first to the present incumbent of that office. All of them are alive excepting F. R. E. Cornell. Attorney General Hahn has received those of Gen. C. B. Berry of Winona, the first of the list, and also that of ex-Attorney General Gordon E. Cole. Both are excellent crayon sketches. They are splendid likenesses and handsomely framed. The opinions of all the different attorney generals of the state down to the present time have been collected, and will soon be issued to the public in printed form.

Report on the First Regiment.

From the official report to the governor, of Capt. Gaines Lawson, on the First regiment of the Minnesota guard, as inspected by him at White Bear, the following extracts are taken:

The only troops encamped at White Bear were the First regiment, N. G. S. M., Col. W. B. Bend, commanding—a fine tactician, and an officer of great experience in the national guards of New York, and one in every way, as far as I could judge, capable of performing the duties of his office. The company drills were quite good, with a tendency among the new companies to lose distance. Five companies have been organized since the last annual encampment, and some of them quite recently. Some of the companies of this regiment present the appearance of veterans, both in their drill and deportment in camp. The new companies of the regiment were given an extra battalion drill, which proved of great benefit, and before the encampment was broken up all showed marked improvement in drill, and many regretted that they could not remain longer, when all had been benefited by their stay in camp. The formal inspection of the regiment was made by Col. Van Cleve of the governor's staff. There were present 462 officers and men. But one company practiced at the target range—company D, Capt. Bean—and some men of this company made very good scores, the men purchasing their own ammunition. The arms of the command were, on the whole, in good order. Two companies are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber 50, and the remainder with the Springfield rifle, caliber 45, some with and some without the safety notch. All the companies have good armories. This regiment is all uniformed alike, which adds much to their military appearance. Discipline was well maintained. Guard duty was well performed. There were two guard mounts daily, which gave each officer and enlisted man an opportunity to become familiar with guard duty; in other words, the guard was relieved every twelve instead of every twenty-four hours, which I consider an excellent idea for a week's encampment. I would respectfully suggest that the same recommendations as were made in regard to the New Ulm encampment be applied to this regiment, except that which refers to armories.

C. H. Ketchen & Co., Waseca, grocers, have assigned. Assets, $900 liabilities $1,200.

McNair's store at Verndale, was broken into and his cases relieved of their valuables and silks and satins removed. L. Miller, clerk, returned in time to frighten the rascals away. Happily nothing was taken from the building, the jewelry and silks being piled up in the back of the store ready for transportation. The next morning Marshal D. W. Seal arrested a suspicious looking character with a heavy satchel, containing gold watches, chains, rings, opera glasses and other valuables valued at an estimate of $1,000.

The safe of Benson Bros., grocers, at St. Cloud, was opened by burglars on the 7th, and $150 in cash and a fine new gold watch taken. The watch which was a valuable one had been presented to John Benson a few days since. The safe was entered by drilling holes near the dial and breaking the lock. One man is in jail on suspicion.

Andrew and George Ensinger, brothers, living at the foot of North Mountain, near Carlisle, Pa., quarreled and George probably fatally shot Andrew.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hines, at East St. Cloud, died recently, belladonna having been administered by mistake for cough medicine.

In Davidson, Meeker county, a young Swede child was burned to death in a granery occupied by its parents.

Under the head A Champion Dead Beat, the Carlton County Press gives up the record of Dr. Walter Lennox, who has been confidencing people in that section and brought one pigeon to St. Paul and Minneapolis where he disappeared from view.

The M. E. church at Owatonna recently cleared one hundred dollars at a festival, to be added to the church funds to repair damages sustained by the church edifice during the late storm.

In Wells, Minn., Henry Schaacht jumped from a ladder and struck upon a pitchfork which was standing upright, with the tines in the ground, the handle of the fork entering his body fully eight inches. He died soon after.

Hon. M. H. Dunnell will deliver the address at the McLeod county agricultural fair, held at Hutchinson, Sept. 3.

Thomas H. Burns, who robbed Peter Schmidt of Chaska was arrested in Iowa and was jailed at Chaska by Sheriff DuToit. Burns waived examination and in default of $1,600 bail was committed to Shakopee jail. Starkend, the originator of the job, is in jail at Chaska awaiting the same fate as Burns. Burns says if his partner had been honest and whacked up he would never have been trapped. He was at Estherville, Ia., living luxuriously on the stolen money.

Knights Templar from Rochester, Albert Lea, Owatonna and Waseca, encamped last week on Clear Lake, Waseca.

Henry Schlichting, an old and well known resident of Carver county, and for some time past of Norwood, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

The corner stone of a new edifice for the First Presbyterian church at Stillwater was laid on Sunday last. The church was organized Dec. 8, 1849, by Rev. Edward D. Neill, then of the Galena Presbytery.

Cokato has a horse owned by Isaac Homer that will take the pump handle in its mouth and pump itself a drink. If a water pail is placed under the spout it will pump the water into that, if not it will drink from the spout.

It is stated the Close Brothers have purchased all the railroad lands in Nobles and Rock counties, and will either sell the land or place tenants upon every section.

While Gov. Gilman's daughters Nellie and Carrie were berrying in Alberta they were chased by a bear, but fled in safety.

John Crerar got drunk at Brown's Valley, his team ran away and one horse was killed and the other badly hurt.

Stage Struck Girls.

From the Chicago News.

"Stage struck girls in Chicago" echoed McKee Rankin yesterday afternoon, in response to an inquiry as to whether or not he had seen any since he arrived here. "Well, I should say there were; lots of 'em. I've been bothered with them in every city in the country, but there seems to be an extra supply in this place.

"They come in all shapes and sizes, and various ages. Some of them want to star as Juliets and Camilles the first week, and as a general thing they know no more about acting than a pig does about flying. Just a few days ago one came to me and said she knew she had talent for the stage. She said she had acted in church charades, and people told her she ought to go on the stage. From her appearance I thought she might be able to tell me of what she had seen at the time of the Mexican war, but I didn't ask her. She looked as if she might be a regular veteran. She was tall and spare, wore spectacles, and had a glass eye.

"Said I "What can you do?"

"Oh, anything" she replied, "Just give me a trial."

Died Unrepentant.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—William Henry Ostrander was hanged here at 10:36 a. m. to-day for the murder of his brother, George Lyman Ostrander, Dec. 26, 1880, near Camden. Upon the scaffold he said he did not want any one to pray for him. Prayer was offered, however, after which Ostrander spoke three or four minutes in a rambling manner, claiming his innocence, saying he had not had a fair trial and denouncing the people of the county for hanging him. He was frequently profane and obscene, ending with an oath he said, "But as to hanging me you can do it. Life is of no good to me." Before his execution Ostrander told his spiritual adviser that he did not forgive his relatives and he would not ask God to forgive him.

A young man named Hans Harneston crossing the Van Buren Street bridge, Chicago, over the Chicago river on the 12th, inst., broke in on ordinary conversation by remarking: "I might as well end it here." and plunged into the river. Two hours preceding an unknown man leaped from the Division street bridge into the river. The dead bodies of both were recovered.

SEASONABLE PURSUITS.

The student of the college
Gives up pursuit of knowledge,
And at the beach he seeks the girls to mash, mash, mash;
Or, scorning idle pleasure,
Devotes his summer leisure
To earning honest dollars slinging hash, hash, hash.

Now the apothecary
Doth deem it necessary
To closely scan the men who soda drink, drink, drink;
So that he may not stir up
Their wrath by giving syrup
Entirely inconsistent with a wink, wink, wink.

The small boy goes to swimming,
With very little trimming
Or ornament to deck his bathing suit, suit, suit;
In fact, quite unhampered,
As Adam when he tampered,
In Eden with the interdicted fruit, fruit, fruit.
—Somerville Journal.

THE PARSEES OF INDIA.

A Strictly Exclusive and Very Peculiar People—Their Traditions and Customs.

The Parsees of India are the descendants of the ancient Persian "fire-worshipers." They claim a history back to Abraham. The Zendavesta is their holy book, and the venerated Zoroaster, who flourished B. C. 550, is their great prophet. Driven from Persia, a thousand years ago, they found a refuge in India. Now there are but 8,000 left in their ancient home. Of this strange people there are but about 200,000 in the world. Of this number 150,000 are in India. Bombay, "the city of the Parsees," has 75,000, making one-tenth of the entire population. As you walk the streets of Bombay you cannot help noticing these disciples of Zoroaster, differing as they do from both Mohammedans and Hindoos. The Parsee gentleman is tall and erect, with fair complexion and dignified air. His long white coat of silk or fine muslin is buttoned closely from chin to waist, and hangs in a full flowing skirt to the knees. He wears a tall, tapering, queer-looking, indescribable hat, without a brim, inclining backward from the forehead, and looking very much like a section of a stovepipe. It is apparently of paste board covered with brown silk or muslin. In the top is a hole in which he puts his handkerchief. This hat is one of the badges of his religion, and he must never change it for any other style. The Parsee always keeps his head covered, indoors or out, day or night, asleep or awake. Around his waist he wears a silken cord, which he is to untie when at prayer. No bargain is binding if this cord is left off when the contract is made. These people are among the most intelligent, influential, and patriotic in the community. Most of them are merchants and bankers, and as such are honest, industrious, and polite, taking the lead in all the commercial enterprises. One-half of the wealth and three-fourths of the business of Bombay is in their hands. They are often called the Jews of the east.

The Parsees have an idolatrous reverence for fire. They adore it as the principle of life. To extinguish a fire is looked upon as a misfortune, and many would not put out a fire, even if their house was burning. They keep a lamp ever burning in their houses. In a Parsee temple is a holy room in which is a large vase or censer containing the holy fire. None but the high priest must enter this room or approach near this fire. And when they go to replenish it they must even veil their mouths and nostrils with fine linen cloth, lest their sinful breath pollute the holy flames as they recite their prayers. The sacred fire is kept burning with costly woods and fragrant oils and spices. It must never be extinguished, day or night, from year to year and from age to age. Some years since a mob of lawless Hindoos broke into a Parsee temple in Bombay and put out the holy fire. This insult led to a fearful riot. We were told that their great teacher, Zoroaster, first brought the sacred fire from heaven and placed it on their altars, and since then, for two thousand years, amid all their changes, persecutions, and dispersions they have never let it go entirely out. When they came to Hindostan a thousand years ago they brought the sacred fire with them. The Parsees are sun-worshipers as well as fire-worshipers. Morning and evening we have seen them with uplifted hands worship with great solemnity the rising and setting sun. The more intelligent of them say they do not really worship the sun, but adore it as an emblem of God and the source of life. We look upon this worship as the least objectionable form of idolatry, for did we not know the Lord God to be a "Sun and Shield" we might easily think the sun to be a lord and god. Besides the sacred fire, the Parsee worship the moon, stars, water, air earth and all the elements of nature. But fire is their greatest object of adoration.

The Parsees, will not, like the Hindoos, burn their dead, for fire is too pure to be polluted by the touch of death. They will not, like the rest of mankind, bury in the ground, for earth is the mother of mankind, and they will not defile it by placing a corpse in its bosom. So, will neither cremation nor burial, what can they do with the remains of their dead? On Malabar Hill the highest ground in the suburbs of Bombay, surrounded by a lofty wall, and carefully guarded, is the Parsee cemetery of mortuary. Leaving the city we climbed the hill by a winding road leading through a charming grove of palms, and past beautiful bungalows and villas, with an enchanting view of the city, island and sea behind us, at length we reached the abode of death. Over the great gateway in large letters we read: "None but Parsees can enter here!" For two hundred years no European has ever set foot within that enclosure. But a few years since the prince of Wales unsealed the entrance, and now by proper influence travelers can obtain a pass. Thus we were privileged to enter the strange place. Entering the mysterious enclosure, on our right were the temples where the dead are brought to be disrobed and annointed with oil. Passing these, we followed our guide up a grand pathway until we were stopped by another sign, on which we read the warning notice: "Stop here!" We were within fifty rods of the tower now in use. Looking around, we counted five great, round stone towers, known as "Towers of Silence." These circular structures are built of large white stones, and are perfectly plain on the outside. They vary in diameter from thirty to sixty feet, and are from twenty-five to thirty feet high. The oldest one is 200 years old, and is in good repair. They cost about $100,000 apiece. Each tower has an iron door in the side, from which a flight of steps on the inside leads to the top. On the top are three circles of grooves or open-stone receptacles of the dead, the outer one for men, and the middle one for women, and the inner one for children. In the center of the tower is a deep well reaching from top to below the bottom. Around the outer edge of the top is a stone parapet, which give greater seclusion to the dead.

At the gate of the cemetery the funeral processions are met by the priests, who take the remains to the temple, then to the tower. The bodies of the dead are placed in the stone grooves on the top of the tower, and left, without a particle of clothing, to be devoured by the great flocks of hungry vultures and other carnivorous birds, which sit perched on the towers and trees, waiting for a feast. The moment the priests leave the remains the gluttonous birds swoop down upon their victim screaming and quarreling as they tear it to pieces. Within an hour every particle of flesh is torn from the skeleton, and the Parsee interment is complete. The naked bones are left to dry and bleach in the sun and wind for a few days, and then they are carefully gathered up and thrown into the deep well in the center of the tower. We entered the cemetery about nine o'clock in the morning. Already three bodies had been placed on the tower, and half a hundred greedy vultures had gorged themselves with human flesh, and were sitting stupid and satiated, lazily waiting for another ghastly meal. The Parsees defend this mode of disposing of the dead on sanitary grounds, especially in large cities, and look with disgust on other customs. But give us the Bible method of burial, and the grave for our departed, with the dear old formula: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Following our Savior into the tomb, we have the glad hope of a glorious resurrection.—Corr. Troy, N. Y. Times.

PATTI'S BOUDOIR CAR.

A Magnificent Coach for the Accommodation of the Great Prima Donna.

From the New York Times.

Three cars are being constructed in Troy for the use of the Mapleson opera company during the coming season. One will be for the exclusive use of Mme. Patti and Nicolini, replying to the report that Patti would not be Mapleson's prima donna, the diva herself has sent a dispatch saying: "I am certainly going with Col. Mapleson; contradictory report to the contrary." Count Zacharoff said that the cars, which were designed by Colonel Mann, an American inventor, were running on sixty lines in Europe. Ten other cars were to be constructed besides those for Colonel Mapleson and the company expected to have them in service on four of the important lines by October 1. The car for Patti's accommodation will be called the Adeline Patti. It will have a dome roof and the exterior will be in dark blue and gold. Along one side will be run a wide corridor. In the center will be a spacious drawing-room, fitted with divans, a table, side-board and other appointments. Adjoining on one side, will be Patti's room and on the other Nicolini's and at either extreme will be a room for Patti's maid and Nicolini's valet. There will be linen closets, lavatories and other rooms besides. The car will be ventilated similar to that in use at the Madison Square theatre, by which the temperature in the heated term can be reduced ten degrees and heating apparatus designed for the purpose is to be employed in cold weather. The car will be upholstered in satin, even to the walls themselves, according to designs prepared by the upholsterer to the prince of Wales in London. The car is to cost $55,000.

The other two cars will be on the same pattern as the service cars. There will be a corridor the full length, with boudoirs accomodating four persons each Altogether there will be room for twenty-four persons in a car. In every boudoir will be a couch on which a person may recline at length, and which at night can be converted into the upper berth. A table can be transformed into steps leading up to the berth. The walls are to be covered with embossed leather, heavily padded, which, in addition to comfort, will afford protection to passengers in case of accident. The heating and cooling apparatus will be used in every car, and the exterior will be in dark blue and gold. A peculiarity about the cars will be the arrangement of the berths, which will extend crosswise instead of lengthwise, and the motion will not be felt nearly so much as in the ordinary palace car. The cost of these cars will be from $25,000 to $30,000 each. The Grand Duke Michael traveled over Europe for four months in a boudoir car costing $150,000.

A Colored Doctor of Mark.

Dr. T. S. P. Miller of New York is an American-Ethiopian with some white blood in his veins, but not a great deal. He would pass for what is called a "colored man," anywhere, and he must be a pretty good doctor, as he has recently been elected a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he is the first and only one of the race that predominates in him to receive this distinction. This points him out as a man of mark in his profession. He was born a slave in Charleston, S. C., in 1836; ran away to the Union army as soon as he got a chance; served a colonel till the war ended; came north and became office boy for a doctor; went to school; read medicine in the doctor's office; entered the Howard university at Washington in 1871, and completed the course and got his "sheepskin" in 1874. He went to New York and commenced practice as a physician and surgeon, and was cordially received by the members of his profession and built up a profitable practice among all classes and colors.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—The market was stronger for No. 1 hard, there being a steady demand for it by the millers. Grades below were unchanged in bids. Receipts continue limited, enabling holders to ask good figures. On 'change the feeling was steady, the market being rather quiet. No. 1 hard, $1.12 bid; September, $1.08 bid, $1.10 asked; year, $1.05 bid; No. 2 hard, $1.07; No. 2, $1.02; No. 3, 92c; No. 4, 82c, all bids. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 1 hard, $1.15, f. o. b.; 17,000 bu No. 2 hard $1.10, f. o. b.

CORN—No. 2 was firmer on good demand, and limited offerings. Bulk of supply is of low grades. Quotations: No. 2, 46c bid, 50c asked; August, 50c asked; year, 45c bid, 48c asked; No. 3, 43c asked.

OATS—Spot No. 2 mixed were weaker, though asking prices were unchanged. Futures were steady. The demand was generally light. No. 2 mixed, 30c bid, 31½c asked; August, 30c bid; September, 28c bid, 29c asked; October, 27c bid, 29c asked; year, 27c bid, 28½c asked; No. 2 white, 31c bid; No. 3 white, 30c bid; rejected, 30c asked. Sale: 1 car No. 2 mixed, 36c, sacks included.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—The feeling is somewhat firmer. Minneapolis patents are quoted in Boston at $7.20@7.40, and in New York at $5.60@7.25. Local quotations: Patents, $6@6.40; straights, $5.40@5.55; clears, $4.65@5: low grades, $1.85@3.

MILLSTUFF—Remains steady and quiet. Quotations: Bran, bulk, $6.50@6.75; sacked, $8.25@8.75. Shorts, fine, $10.25@10.50; coarse, $9.50@10. Mixed feed, $17@20.50. Coarse corn meal, $20.

WHEAT—Was strong and higher for No. 1 hard, with $1.14½ bid for spot, $1.06 for seller the year, and no offerings at any figure except year, for which $1.07 was asked. Sales were of sample wheat at 90c f. o. b.; $1.02 f. o. b., $1.03, $1.05 and $1.08 respectively. Quotations: No. 1 hard, spot, $1.14½; seller October, $1.07; seller November, $1.04½; seller December, $1.04½; seller the year, $1.06½; seller February, $1.11; No. 2 hard, $1.10; seller September, $1.10; No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 2 Northern, $1.03; No. 1, $1.03; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 95c; Millers' association prices: No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 1 regular, $1.03; No. 2, $1; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 80c.

CORN—Is still dull and weak. Quotable at 48c for No. 2, and 40@47c for condemned, by sample.

OATS—Were offered freely, but holders would not sell at 28c. Quotable at 28c for No. 2 mixed; white, 30c; rejected, 25@27c, by sample.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour in good demand and firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat stronger; $1.02½ cash or August; $1.04½ September; $1.06½ October. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 51¾@52c; rejected, 44@44½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c old; 29c, new. Rye higher; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 59c. Barley dull; extra No. 3, 49c September, 50c bid. Provisions easier; mess pork, $12.60 cash and September; $12.72½ October. Lard, prime steam, $8.32½ cash and September; $8.37½ October. Butter higher; choice creamery, 20@22c; fine to extra dairy, 16@17c. Cheese quiet but firm. Eggs firm; 17@17½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 23,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

CHICAGO MARKET.—Flour quiet and steady. Regular wheat in fair demand, unsettled and generally higher; $1.02½ August; $1.04 September; 1.05⅞ October; $1.06⅞ November; 1.02⅛ year; No. 2 spring, $1.02⅜; No. 3 spring, 90c; No. 2 red winter, $1.08. Corn, in fair demand and easier; 51c cash; 50⅞@51c August; 50¼@50⅜c September; 49⅝@49¾c October; 47½c November; 45½c year. Oats, dull; 26⅛c cash and August; 26⅛@26¼c September; 26⅝c October; 26c year. Rye, in good demand at 61c. Flax seed, quiet at $1.38. Pork, active and lower; $12.80 cash; $12.75@12.80 August; $12.82½@12.85 September; $12.95@12.97½ October; $12.30@12.35 November; $12.17½ year. Lard, in fair demand and easier; $8.32½@8.35 cash, August and September; $8.37½@8.40 October; $8.45@8.47½ November; $8.17½@8.20 year. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, $6.15; short ribs, $7.10; short clear, $7.40. Butter, quiet and unchanged. Eggs, in fair demand at 17@17½c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Corn to Buffalo, 3⅛c per bu. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 248,000 bu; oats, 72,000 bu; rye, 2,700 bu; barley, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 358,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

NEW YORK MARKET, Special Telegram—Wheat opened ⅜@⅝c higher, afterward ruled weaker and lost the advance, but recovered ¼@⅜c. Speculation fairly active, but otherwise trading was quiet. Sales, 4,236,000 bu, including 62,000 bu on spot. Corn very unsettled and August delivery fully 1c lower; later options opened a shade better, but subsequently ruled weaker and fell off ¼@⅜c. Speculation very quiet and cash trading limited. Sales, 397,000 bu, including 49,000 bu on spot. Oats—Market very dull and prices without quotable change. Rye—Trading is quiet, but the stocks are much reduced, and prices rule very firm. Barley nominal. Flour—The temper of prices continues very steady, but the variations are not material. Export inquiry is quite moderate, and demand from the local trade fair; sales, 16,000 bbls. Pork—The market was very dull and prices weak, in sympathy with lower Western advices. Lard, 6@10 points lower, variable and very irregular, with a dull trade reported, largely in October options.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

Gen. Drum is seeking to learn how soon an army of 20,000 could be put in the field, and some penny-a-liners, for want of other material, have tortured the thing into a war against strikers and trouble with Mexico.

RAILROAD NEWS NOTES.

The effort of Minnesota millers at Chicago to secure favorable rates east on flour and grain seems to be without results thus far. The railroads hesitate to lower the rates while there is an uncertainty in regard to the volume of this year's crop. The special rates desired are for wheat bought in the Red river valley, shipped to Minneapolis and St. Paul, ground into flour, which is then shipped to the east. This is called grinding in transit, and the rates of freight are estimated as on a through shipment. The suspicion that Duluth is having the benefit of discriminating rates, which sends their Dakota and Minnesota wheat to western New York to be ground, results in a movement to secure a reduction between Minnesota and Chicago as an offset.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Minnesota Central railroad company, held in St. Paul, the name of the organization was changed to that of Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific. The road runs from Red Wing to Waterville, connecting there with the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, by which road it is now operated. Several surveyors are now out locating the line westerly, and the work of construction will be resumed as soon as the surveys have been completed.

Milwaukee special: The Minneapolis millers, including Charles A. Pillsbury, J. A. Christian, W. H. Dunwoody and L. Christian, met the representatives of all northwestern railroads to readjust grain rates, so as to meet the rates to the east via Duluth, claiming that the difference is at present so great that they must either get lower transit rates or close down the mills. No decision was reached.

At St. Albans, Vt., President Brainerd of the Transit company says the depositors will not lose much. The last statement showed 2,100 depositors, with deposits of $600,009. Several railroad men, including Gov. Fairbanks, held a conference at Barlow's residence.

The last rail on the Omaha branch from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls was laid Saturday evening, giving that company a direct route to Lake Superior. Monday next the first train will be placed on the new branch and run direct through.

BRIEF FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices from Elkaterino, Solav Russia, where a demonstration against the Jews was made on the 2nd and 3d insts., state that three colonies of Cossacks had arrived tor the preservation of order. Eighteen of the 100 persons arrested for participating in the demonstrations have already been placed on trial before a military tribunal. Many innocent persons who were injured during the rioting have since died. It has transpired that no Jews were injured as they escaped, having timely warning that an attack would be made upon them.

The Canadian minister of finance, Leonard Tilley, was entertained at luncheon in London on the 9th inst., by the United Kingdom alliance. The Canadian high commission were present. Wilfred Lawson presided. He said the colonies were far ahead of the mother country in temperance reform. Sir Leonard Tilly said he thought local option, which prevails in Canada, should be adopted in England.

The Dublin Irishman—newspaper—denounces the verdict in the cases of Featherstone, Deasy, Flanagan and Dalton, who were recently convicted at Liverpool of treason and felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life. It declares that no one could expect Liverpool to be impartial. The Freeman's Journal, commenting on these cases, says no sentence is too severe for dynamiters.

Lord Windsor was married recently to the daughter of Sir Augustus Page. The wedding was a very brilliant affair, and is looked upon in aristocratic circles as the event of the season. The queen's present to the bride was the inevitable Indian shawl, which her majesty seems to think is the only proper gift on such occasions.

The commander of the British troops in Egypt telegraphs that the improvement in the situation is maintained, and no fresh cases of cholera are reported. The government bill for the centralization of hospital management in the event of the outbreak of cholera in London, passed in the house of commons.

The steamship Parthian, with Kavenagh, Joseph Hanlan and four other informers in the Phoenix park murder cases, who were refused permission to land at Melbourne, has arrived at Sidney, N. S. The informers, by order of the home government, have been transferred to the iron-clad Nelson.

Arrangements are being made at Montreal to entertain Lord Carnarvon at a banquet next month, in recognition of his services in parliament in passing the act of confederation.

Further particulars are just at hand of the murder of James Carey by O'Donnel. They show that the shooting took place when the vessel was twelve miles from land.

Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of the duke of Connaught to a divisional command in Bengal.

The British imports decreased the past month, compared with July last year, £640,000; exports decreased £537,000.

Mr. Gladstone, during the American rebellion, squandered $100,000 on confederate bonds, which he still holds.

The British government provides an additional £10,000 to aid Irish immigration.

The Spanish revolt will prevent Alphonso's visit to Kaiser Wilhelm.

Italian scientists are going to Ischia to study earthquake causes.

RECORD OF CRIME.

L. L. Conrad, a lawyer prominent in professional and social life in Baltimore, was shot and killed on the 7th inst., by his wife, near Glydon, Baltimore county. Mrs. Conrad had been suffering from illness for some time, accompanied by evidences of insanity. Conrad was a native of New Orleans and the son of Hon. William H. Conrad, secretary of war in Fillmore's adminstration.

Gen. Terry recently received a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Buford, stating that E. H. Wilson, the notorious scout, who has been confined in the post guard-house at Poplar River on the charge of having committed a rape on his own daughter, has been removed to the Custer county, Mont., jail in Miles City.

At Mitchell, Dak., the jail door was left open after giving the prisoners their dinner on the 12th. inst. and three of the latter escaped—Carl Goeritz and J. B. Star held for the grand jury for shooting two different men, and one Roach, awaiting sentence for horse stealing. Goeritz has been captured, but the other two are at large.

Michael Dauner, station agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad at Marseilles, Ill., was arrested recently for the alleged embezzlement of funds of the Odd Fellow's Benevolent association of New York, while serving as its treasurer ten years ago.

A young lady named Eva Clark has been murdered at Dillon, Mont. Charles A. Lewis is suspected of the crime and is in custody. Eva was a character impersonator and elocutionist, who had traveled through the northwest with a company of which Lewis was manager and star.

A gentleman from Silver Bow valley, Mont., reports that two prospectors were "held up" at the muzzle of the revolver by a single foot-pad recently in the hills, two miles west of T. C. Miles' ranch and robbed of what money they had about them.

J. N. Niddy, a sub-contractor under Fruin & Co., who are doing work for the Missouri Pacific road between Laclede and Kirkwood, in St. Louis county, is alleged to have absconded, leaving behind him debts amounting to $8,000 or $10,000.

McPherson the murderer of Cummings at New York was hanged by vigilantes in the jail yard at Dayton, W. T., July 30. He protested his innocence.

Sunday night burglars entered Brown & Son's hardware store in Grand Forks and took goods to the value of $125.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

At Huntsville, Ala., James, son of E. R. Matthews, city clerk, was instantly killed by the discharge of an old army musket in the hands of Blain, son of the Rev. J. M. Banister. The contents of the gun—an old-fashioned minie-ball—entered the back of young Matthews' head. It is said that the gun had remained loaded ever since the war.

A freight train ran off an open switch five miles south of Massillon, Ohio, wrecked the train and killed Engineer Graham and Fireman Wilson. Others were injured though not fatally.

At Manistee, Mich., recently, a planing mill of Long, Hubbell & Newson and several other buildings were burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

GENERAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mirian Earle of Valparaiso, Ind., the divorced wife of John J. Earle of Chicago, and her two children, bring a suit against the husband and father alleging that in 1876 Earle was appointed trustee of the estate of his father, George Earle of Philadelphia, valued at $1,000,000, including $200,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad to be employed in paying annuities to complanants; that he procured a fraudulent divorce fifteen years ago and married again, and a suit is now pending to set the divorce aside; that when the children took up their mother's cause he converted securities which paid 9 per cent. into government 3 per cents. They ask his removal as trustee and for an accounting.

The New York Herald publishes some interesting interviews with Irish revolutionists, which go to show that the recent dynimite trials in England grew out of information given by James McDermott. The discovery of these facts led to his attempted assassination in that city some three years ago, and his subsequent flight to England where he was arrested by the British government. The arrest is looked upon as blind. McDermott is charged by the Irish revolutionists there with giving the information upon which Featherstone, Deasy, Flannigan and Dalton were arrested.

The valuation of the city of Boston, as assessed May 1, 1883, is announced at $682,369,500, a gain of $9,871,100; this gain being wholly on real estate. The gain on real estate is $10,698,700, and the loss on personal property is $827,100, making the net gain stand as above. The rate of taxation declared is $14.50 on 1,000, a reduction of 60 cents from the rate last year.

William B. Fowle, treasurer of the Auburndale (Mass.) Watch company, has failed. The liabilities are now supposed to be small, although nothing definite is known. The failure will undoubtedly involve the watch company, whose liabilities are thought to exceed assets.

At the Buffalo races on the 8th was the special for a purse of $5,000, trotted by St. Julien, Edwin Thorne Trinket and Fanny Witherspoon. St. Julien took all but the first heat, which was dropped to Thorne, who came in a good second afterward.

The Alaskian, iron side wheel steamboat, built for the Oregon Steamship company for Puget Sound, was launched at Roache's, Chester, Pa., recently. The vessel is 260 feet long, 30 feet beam, 14 feet hold.

The American frigate Bandala is now coursing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and will pay the Montreal harbor a visit after the 16th inst. Citizens propose getting up a grand entertainment for the officers.

Kansas City social circles are excited over the mysterious disappearance of Miss Gladys Frank, who left a note saying that she was married, and then vanished, leaving neither track nor trace.

The Knight's of Labor of Chicago held a picnic Sunday at Oswald's gardens and netted several thousand dollars for the telegraphers. The bar alone earned $2,000.

The national banks number 2,415, with a total capital of over $500,000,000 and deposits aggregating $1,042,937,763.

A Gardiner (Me.) man wills $2,000 to the Methodist church there on condition that it give up sociables.

John Teals of Williamson, N. Y., has picked nearly 30,000 quarts of blackberries this season.

PERSONAL NEWS NOTES.

On the morning of the 9th a gentleman registered at the Merchants hotel as Thomas Slidell Clarke, New York, and was shown to a room. Mr. Clarke had all the appearances of an invalid when he arrived, and shortly after he went to his room he was taken worse, and just twenty-four after his arrival he died. Mr. Clarke was twenty-nine years of age, and was an attorney in New York city, but his home was with his father at Yonkers, N. Y.

Deputy Auditor Hult of Ramsey county, Minn., died the 8th, of heart disease, with which he has been troubled for some time. Mr. Hult was thirty-seven years of age, a native of Sweden, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Hult was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The widow will receive $4,000, $2,000 from each of the above mentioned Orders.

Mr. A. T. C. Pierson, accompanied by Mrs Pierson, left St. Paul recently via Omaha, to attend the grand encampment of Knights Templar, of which he is past grand captain general, in San Francisco. En route Mr. Pierson will attend a meeting of Royal Arch Masons of the United States at Denver, of which he is past general grand king.

Rev. William Cole, a Baptist clergyman of Lowell, Mass., left home fourteen months ago with a horse and buggy, and has just returned from a point some distance beyond St. Paul, having driven in all over 3,000 miles. Mr. Cole is much interested in educational matters, and during his journey visited over 400 schools.

Henry Irving, at the dinner given in his honor recently by the Rabelais club, said that he had, in the course of his career, acted in 640 parts, of which he had played only sixty-two in London.

Dr. Oliver S. Taylor of Auburn, N. Y., the one surviving member of the Dartmouth college class of 1808, is now in his 100th year of life, and enjoys perfect health of mind and body.

Moses Whipple, the veteran driver of Troy, N. Y., is dead. A year ago, while in a race, he was thrown from his sulky, and never recovered from the shock.

C. H. McCormick, the reaper manufacturer, has paid a debt of $40,000 on the Presbyterian church of Rushfield, N. Y.

When Bishop Dwenger returned to Fort Wayne, Ind., from Rome, he was met at the depot by 5,000 of his people.

Allan Arthur killed forty fine salmon in his recent trip in Canada. The largest weighed forty-five pounds.

End of the Spanish Emute.

The latest official dispatches from Madrid say that telegrams from the Spanish provinces continue to be of a reassuring nature and tend to show that the insurrection is almost ended. According to unofficial advices from Hendaye, France, several republican newspapers at Madrid have been suppressed and some civillians arrested. It is stated that Senor Castellar and his party continue to condemn the uprisings.

The Madrid Dia says Gen. Martinez Campos, minister of war, informed the cabinet that four rebel sergeants had been shot at Santa Domingo. The king will review the Madrid garrison, numbering 12,000 men. His proposed visit to Germany has been indefinitely postponed. It is rumored that the ministry will change when the revolts has been entirely repressed Gen. Lacuesta has arrived at Leo de Urgel with loyal troops.

The Mormon Walk-Over.

Salt Lake Special: The general election recently, being the first under the Edmunds' law, was one of the quietest ever held in the territory. The Mormons and Gentiles had tickets for members of the legislature, territorial, county, and precinct offices, but there had been no campaigning in or canvassing on the stump or in the press. The Gentiles practically abstained from voting. Their ticket was not seen at many precincts until late in the day. The few returns all show unexpectedly large Mormon majorities. It is probable that the Gentiles carried Summit county for the legislature, sheriff, assessor and collector. The county embraces the most populous mining district in the territory. All other counties have certainly gone for the Mormons, and with few exceptions the precincts have also been carried by them. This city gives about four Mormon votes to one Gentile. No Polygamist voted and no polygamist ran for office, though the many wives ruled in the nominating conventions and made up the Mormon ticket. The scene at the polls in the city was unparalled to one accustomed to eastern ways. The majority of voters were women, the men apparently preferring the shade. The Utah commissioners were served with ten damage suits by parties whose votes were protested under the articles of the Edmunds bill. It is expected that when the cases come up in the United district court great interest will attach, as the constitutionality of the bill will be tested.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Aug. 10.—Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 168 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, thirteen more than the preceding week, seventy-three more than the same week in 1882, and sixty two more than the same week in 1881. Compared with the previous week:

	No. of Failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Middle States	38	6	..
New England States	34	7	..
Western States	47	7	..
Southern States	21	..	2
Pacific States and Territor's	28	..	9
Canada and the provinces	36	4	..

The important failures were:

Hersey, Whittier & Wyman, hides and leather; Wright, Wooster & Co., wool; the Auburndale Watch company, manufacturers of watches; Wm. B. Towle, president of the Auburndale Watch company; the Whipple Music company, and Charles W. Clement, wholesale boots and shoes, all of Boston, Mass.; Stein & Trough, flour mill, Pottsville, Pa.; George R. Fiske & Co., bankers, Kokomo, Col.; Seitz & Mentz, tailors, Washington, D. C.; Cockraft & Black, manufacturers of worsted yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Northrop & Co., clothing, Cleveland, O.; Carl Lotz, coal, Chicago, Ill.; Hersey & Co., tanners, Moose River, N. Y.; G. M. Blatchford & Co., tanners, Glendale, N. Y.; the First National bank and the Indiana Banking company, Indianapolis, Ind.

In the principal trades they were as follows:

General stores	31	Butchers	3
Grocers	22	Coal	3
Liquors	15	Grain, flour, etc	3
Boots and shoes	11	Jewelry	3
Hotels and restaurants	9	Paper	3
Dry goods	6	Tobacco and cigars	3
Hardware	6	Books, etc.	2
Banks, bnkrs & brokers.	7	Iron	2
Clothing	5	Lumber	2
Leather	5	Millinery	2
Bakers and confect'nrs	4	Oil	2
Drugs	4	Commission	1
Furniture	4	Cotton	1

The Elections of 1883.

Following is a complete list of State elections for the current year:

Connecticut will elect November 6 one-half its senate and its full house of representatives.

Georgia elected April 24 Henry D. McDaniel, Democrat, governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander H. Stephens.

Iowa will elect October 9 governor and other State officers, part of its senate, and its full house of representatives.

Kentucky elected Aug. 6 Democratic governor and other State officers and legislature, and voted upon the question of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the State.

Maryland will elect Nov. 6 governor and two other State officers and legislature.

Massachusetts will elect November 6 governor and other State officers and legislature.

Michigan elected April 24 Democratic-Greenback supreme judges and regents of the university.

Minnesota will elect, Nov. 6, governor and other State officers, and vote upon three amendments to the constitution of the State, which provide (1) that the general elections shall be held hereafter in November in each even year; (2) that the secretary of state, the treasurer and the attorney general shall serve two years and the state auditor four years, and (3) fix the term of service of the judges and the clerk of the supreme court and the judges of the district courts of the State.

Mississippi will elect, Nov. 6, its legislature.

Nebraska will elect, Nov. 6, justice of the supreme court and regents of the State university.

New Jersey will elect, Nov. 6, its governor, part of its senate and its full house of representatives.

New York will elect, Nov. 6, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, engineer and surveyor, and both branches of the legislature, and vote upon a proposition to abolish contract labor from the State prisons.

Ohio will elect, Oct. 9, governor and other State officers and legislature, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the constitution of the State, which (1 and 2) regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor and (3) reorganize the judiciary of the State.

Pennsylvania will elect, Nov. 6, auditor genera and state treasurer.

Rhode Island elected, April 4, Republican governor and other State officers and legislature.

Texas will vote Aug. 14, at a special election, upon four proposed amendments to the constitution of the State, which, first, relate to the sale of public school lands; second, limit the rate of State and local taxation; third, provide for the formation of a public tree school fund; and, fourth, fix the terms of the county courts.

Vermont adopted, March 6, two amendments to the constitution of the State, making officers under the federal government ineligible to seats in the legislature, and providing for the election by the popular vote of secretary of state and auditor of accounts on the general State ticket.

Virginia will elect, Nov. 6, part of its senate, and its full assembly.

Not That Sort of a Man.

Washington Special: Gen. Meigs, who has charge of the erection of the new pension office building in Washington, is known to have the cleanest of records, to be as far above bribery as any man ever was. The president of the Boston Terra Cotta company did not know the kind of a man Ben Meigs is, but he does now. The company has a contract for furnishing material of that character, which is used in the new pension building. The other day there arrived in a car load of terra cotta, two large handsome and costly lawn vases, intended as a present to Gen. Meigs. The vases were taken to Gen. Meigs' residence about 6 o clock one evening. As soon as the wagon stopped and he was told what it was all about, there was some fun. Meigs never was much of a hand at holding back what he wanted to say. He did not hold back that evening; he talked warmly. He finally ordered the presents to be taken away and shipped back to Boston at the expense of the sender. This was done. Gen. Meigs also wrote a note to the president of the Terra Cotta company, which was as warm, if the receiver can read it, as were his remarks when the vases were hauled to his residence.

The Great National Park Hotel.

National Park correspondence Helena Independent: The hotel syndicates are working like beavers and are leaving nothing undone to accommodate tourists, as well as to seeing that hereafter there will be no trouble getting there. Their building is immense—the largest, I think, between San Francisco, and St. Louis—and will astonish Helenaites, when they do drop down upon it. It is being fitted with elevator, electric light, hot baths, and everything approaching the latest and best hotel in the states. The railroads have been premature in their announcements, for, although the hotel was opened some few days ago it is really not ready and will take ten days to put it in a condition to make people feel at home and to afford them every luxury.

Hazer Hartigan.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Aug. 9.—Adjutant General Drum, who has just returned from a Western tour, says that he was present with Secretary Lincoln much of the time during his visit in Chicago and that the most patent personal and political influence was directed upon the secretary to secure the restoration of Cadet Hartigan, who was appointed from Illinois and recently dismissed from the academy at West Point. The influence was such as it might have been supposed, have secured the immediate revocation of the order, but it did not. The secretary firmly, but courteously, replied that he did not think Hartigan was falsely accused at all. The superintendent of the academy did not think so, and he would not, so long as he was secretary of war, tolerate at the academy the presence of any cadet who preferred hazing to obedience to its rules and disciplines. He therefore positively declined to restore Hartigan.

Bigamist and Robber.

MEMPHIS, Special Telegram, Aug. 10.—The police to-night arrested J. B. Burdick on the charge of bigamy. He came to Memphis about six months ago, and when arrested was employed as telegraph operator. Burdick has a wife living at Boscobel, Wis., notwithstanding which he married a Miss Mattie Thomas of this city about one month ago. Burdick has several aliases, among them that of Bannett, and when he first came to Memphis he was arrested for the robbery of a gold watch from John McCedderton of Crookston, Minn. The authorities there failed to come for Burdick, and he was released. Taken altogether, he is a very tough citizen. Burdick, when arrested some months ago, claimed to have a wife in New York. To-night, however, he denies having been married to any one else than his Memphis wife.

The Case of Col. Ilges.

Washington, Special: Judge Advocate Gen. Swaim received the record of the court martial in the case of Lieut. Col. Ilges on the 7th, but has not yet examined it. He will take it up in his turn, review it, and transmit his report with the papers in the case to Secretary Lincoln. He thinks it will be several weeks before it is reached in the course of the routine of the office; a number of minor cases preceding it. No information will be given out by Gen. Swaim regarding the finding until final approval or reversal by the head of the department, that course having been determined upon in view of the alleged injustice to officers, the findings in whose cases are reversed.

The Rocky Mountains Pierced.

The Mullan tunnel through the main range of the Rockies was pierced on the 15th inst. Engineer J. T. Dodge, of the Rocky Mountain division, made the passage through the mountain. The record shows that forty-five miles of main line remain to be completed. The Rocky Mountain division was completed recently, except the Mullan tunnel, which, however, has been surpassed by an overhead line for transferring use. The work for final completion has been so adjusted preparatory to the celebration of the laying of the last rail, that it will all be put down in exactly fourteen days more. The exact distance yet to span was forty-five miles and a fraction. On the 13th inst., the last rail will be laid on the Yellowstone National Park line, at a point fifty and a quarter miles from Livingston and five miles and three-quarters from the park on the northern boundary. The line will not be built further at this time, owing to possession having been secured of the ground where the Gardner postoffice has been located by some reckless speculators and dram sellers, hoping to reap an unholy harvest. The railroad company therefore stops short of them. A large hotel has been built at the former point, which at this date or by the 13th inst. will be ready for guests.

Northwestern Postal Changes

The following postmasters have been commissioned:

Dakota—Morris Jones, Powell; Joseph Myers, Strahan; F. M. Leitch, Willow Lake.

Postoffices discontinued—Dakota: Woodville Grand, Forks county.

Postoffice name changed—Minnesota: Lanesborough, Fillmore county to Lanesboro.

Star service established—Minnesota: Dayton to railroad station, one and one half miles six times a week.

Star service changes—Montana: Virginia City to Bozeman, from Sept. 1, 1883; supply Ennis between Virginia City and Meadow creek.

Star service discontinued—Montana: Virginia City to Ennis.

A WONDERFUL CAVERN.

Charles Dudley Warner's Description of Luray Cave.

In the vestibule of Luray Cavern, Virginia, is a monster pillar, very highly fluted, about twenty-five feet in diameter, called Washington's column. All the chambers and most of the objects in the caverns have been named and generally from their resemblance to natural or artificial objects. From the vestibule we enter a long narrow passage called the Vegetable Garden, from its displays of vegetable forms, very good imitations of potatoes, carrots, and the like. We then enter the theatre, a great audience hall, and thence to the fish market. Here hang along the walls as if for sale, but perfectly sweet in this constant temperature, varieties of fish, almost perfectly formed, even to the white bellies and the wiggle in the tail; one can identify the shad, the perch, the mackerel and the illusion is perfected by the trickling moisture, which gives a slimy look to the objects. There is the Elfin Ramble, fantastically ornamented, six hundred feet long and three hundred in breadth, and beyond that Pluto's Chasm, a rift five hundred feet long, ten broad, and seventy deep, a dive into subterranean gloom. From this point are wonders on every side. In the distance is seen suspended in air, projected on the darkness, a white specure. We pass on to a miniature lake, where the formation of crystals is still going on, the Bridal Chambers, with its delicately veiled and stalagmites, and its long, trailing arms of alabaster; to the Giants' Hall, with columns of Egyptian massiveness and sculpturings of Grecian fineness. And we here pass near other objects—Diana's Bath, Titania's Veil, and the Saracen's Tent, the latter a perfect representation of the folds of a conical tent, with the curtains drawn aside in front. Elsewhere is a throne with a hanging canopy. These objects require no aid of the imagination to make them out. Some of the most striking effects are of hanging shawls, scarfs and lambrequins, in graceful folds, and some of them with borders striped in colors. Illumined by placing candles behind them the illusion is beautiful.

One of the great sights is the cathedral, a vast, lofty apartment with gigantic columns and profuse roof ornamentation. At one end is the stone organ, with its rows of regular pipes. When these are struck they produce musical notes. Striking them in irregular succession with a stick, the guide plays "Days of Absence" without missing a note, and a lively quickstep with only the loss of a note or two. There are upright masses of alabaster which sound like drums when struck. In one place is a vast fallen column fifty feet long and fourteen feet thick. It once hung suspended with its great companions, and the place in the roof where it broke off is still visible. It has lain prostrate so many ages that a stalagmite column has slowly grown up from the drip on one end of it. Drooping near it is an angel's wing of alabaster whiteness, ten feet high and seven broad, tapering like a wing, and finished on the surface with feather-like sculpture.

Everywhere one sees masses of gigantic glittering columns, the Tower of Babel, the leaning Tower of Pisa, the Sultana, the double column, a frozen cascade and a hundred wonders. There is a very good imitation of an elephant's head and trunk, the long neck and head of a camel, with the drooping lip. Through the hollow column it is said an ascent can be made to a chamber sixty feet above. Near this the eye is arrested by the retreating form of an alabaster lady in party toilet. Her head is hid by the jamb of the doorway, but says truly a visitor, the rounded shoulders, delicate arms, shapely waist, and long flowing skirt and train, profusely ornamented are all there. It has been named "Cinderella Leaving the Ball." Beyond this, by the way of the Bridge of Sighs, one comes to Skeleton Gulch. At the bottom of this, in a narrow trench are several human bones more or less imbedded in the calcereous drip. I made out clearly an arm bone. From the amount of drip over these bones they have probably lain here 200 years. Nobody knows who left the skeleton here or his object in leaving it here, but the notion gains ground that these are the bones of a characteristic much heard of since the war, a fossil politician.

One of the minor curiosities in the floor of one chamber is a bird's nest containing three small white bird's eggs, pebbles rounded by the action of water. The guide, who is a man of truth, swore that the nest and eggs were found exactly as we saw them. When he asked me if I did not believe it, I told him that I believed anything he said so long as I was underground with him and he was the only man present who knew the way out.

I understood the guide to say that the lowest point we descended in the cave is 260 feet below the entrance. I have nothing more to say of it except that I believe it is the most highly ornamented, fantastic, bewilderingly beautiful piece of work known to man that nature has anywhere executed unaided. But then we know very little more about the earth beneath us than about heaven above.—Charles Dudley Warner's Luray, Va., letter in Hartford Courant.

Albert Henning, a mail carrier of Omaha has skipped out, abandoning his family and leaving numerous creditors, and it is rumored that he eloped with some woman