

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

RISE AND CRIMINALS.

From clues obtained on two men, Thomas E. Rice and Barney Hoffman, arrested in San Francisco for passing counterfeit half dollars, the U. S. detective discovered the counterfeiters' workshop, and seized a large quantity of false coins, dies, &c.

The stockholders of the Sagamore Mills Fall River, Mass., voted to put the concern into bankruptcy, after considering the statement of irregularities of the late treasurer, George T. Hathway. The statements show the assets of the corporation to be \$655,471; book liabilities, \$616,435; deficiency in account, owing to appropriations of cash by Hathway, \$60,978; notes outstanding not appearing on the books, \$138,000, and more to come. The indebtedness shown by the books is \$309,372, to which must be added \$138,000 of bogus paper.

The United States grand jury of New York, has indicted Alex. Barton, ex-cashier of the Fisk National bank, tried and acquitted before Judge Benedict some time ago, on the charge of embezzling funds of the bank. The indictments were for false entries to the treasurer of the currency, and for perjury. Luther H. Redfield, president of the Tarrytown National bank, for perjury, and for making false reports to the comptroller, and an indictment for murder was found against Michael Toller the West Point soldier who killed his room mate a few months since.

Nightly robberies for three weeks past at Omaha, Neb., and the presence in the city of an unusual number of tramps necessitated action of citizens. A committee of safety, otherwise a vigilance committee, was organized, and 150 men thoroughly organized, acting under a well devised plan, searched the city thoroughly. Commencing at 10 o'clock the search was continued until morning. It is not known what disposal will be made of those captured. Legal measures will be adhered to until they fail, when desperate remedies will be applied. The committee will continue to act nightly until the tramp nuisance is abated.

CASUALTIES.

A skiff containing three women and two children, was struck by a raft on the Allegheny river, five miles above Pittsburgh, on the 6th inst., and capsized. Two of the women were drowned. The other three were rescued by parties on shore.

A portable engine in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 6th inst., exploded with terrific force, instantly killing Tom Holst, the engineer, and probably fatally injuring Jim Kennedy, the fireman. The following laborers were also wounded; Barney Bierns, leg broken; Tom Stearns, arm broken and scalded; Jas. Zahone, arm broken and severely scalded; Friday Gullen, colored, who was passing the spot on the way to his work, was severely scalded.

A fire at Keokuk, Iowa on the 6th inst., destroyed the Keokuk & Des Moines railway company's general office, the Athenaeum, in which was situated Burkett's wholesale notion house, a three story brick building. The Keokuk & Des Moines loses everything except such books, papers, etc., as were in the safe. Burkett's stock was valued at \$45,000. The insurance will more than cover what was lost. The building occupied by the K. & D. M. was owned by S. S. Vail, and is valued at \$10,000. The other buildings were also owned by Mr. Vail, and were valued at \$3,000. On these there is an insurance of \$4,000. The Athenaeum building cost \$25,000 and was once sold for \$28,000. It was worth about \$12,000 when destroyed. Insurance \$5,000. The total damage is estimated at \$60,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The vestry of Trinity church, New York have selected Rev. Dr. De Koven of the University of Racine, Wis., as successor to the late Dr. Oglesby as assistant minister.

Information has been received that the Chinese minister accredited to Washington, accompanied by members of the legation and consuls for the principal ports of his country, will soon leave China for the United States.

There seems to be little doubt that Hon. John M. Binckley of Milwaukee ex-assistant attorney of the United States, who has been missing for some time, committed suicide by drowning in the lake near St. Francis seminary, at the south side of the bay. He left several letters addressed to different parishes of that city, the contents of which show conclusively his intent to suicide. All efforts to recover his body have thus far been of no avail. The immediate cause of his rash act is attributed to mental liberation, brought on by domestic troubles. Mr. Binckley's family consisted of a wife, from whom he was separated, and four children, who are now at Knoxville, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Specie in the Bank of France increased 12,300,000 francs last week.

The steamship Scythia from New York for Liverpool took out \$100,000 in gold.

Application has been made for a receiver for the New York Evening Mail.

The British consul at Portland has gone to Southwest harbor to watch the movement of the steamer Cambria.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth took place on the 5th inst.

Three companies of mounted infantry, that go out to superintend the removal of the U. S. Indians, left on the 7th inst.

In view of the recent disturbances in Montreal the Canadian government has taken measures to prevent the carrying of arms.

The main building and office of the Albion lead works at Dighton, Mass., was burned on the 2d inst. Loss \$150,000; insured for \$80,000.

In Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d inst., a man named Codsigny finished a walk of 500 miles

in 100 consecutive hours. He made the last mile in 13 minutes.

In the case of Oliver P. Cummings vs. The Grand Trunk railway, at Boston, the jury gave a verdict for \$15,708. Cummings was engineer, and injured by a collision with a wild engine.

At the session of the Vermont M. E. conference at Woodstock, the committee of trial in the case of Rev. E. D. Hopkins, charged with forgeries, reported that he be expelled from the ministry and church membership.

It is reported that the Commerce insurance company of New York, a purely local organization, is about to close its doors. The last statement made Jan. 1, 1878, stated its capital to be \$300,000; assets \$240,379, and surplus \$30,008.

A dispatch from Constantinople, says: Gen. Todleben is about to retire to the lines of Tchotaldja, leaving a small force at San Stefano. The Russians offer to fall back behind a straight line drawn between Dedegatch and Adrianople, if the British fleet will withdraw at the time.

A correspondent of the evening Post, writing from Tokio under date of April 5th, sends the following: The famine in the north of China rages with increasing severity and most dreadful reports come from the afflicted regions. In one town a man opened a shop for the sale of human flesh and did a good business in cannibalistic joints and roasts until the local mandarin caused the shop keeper to be arrested and beheaded.

Vague rumors are afloat of a raid on Canada by the Irish in case of war between Russia and England. It is stated that three companies of Irish patriots are armed and equipped at Buffalo N. Y., ready for service, and 10,000 western Irishmen have been notified, so that they can be there in twenty-four hours, where there is 3,000 more that will rendezvous for a raid within three days after orders are issued, but nothing authentic can be obtained to substantiate these rumors.

A dispatch from Pera says petitions and protests are reaching the Porte, and embassies from all sides against the territorial arrangements of the treaty of San Stefano. One from Sendjak, of Varna, declares that the inhabitants will resist by force Russian occupation of the fortress. Another from Batoum makes direct appeal to England, and reports that the Russians are advancing towards the town. Information comes from the Doburdzha that a rising in that direction is imminent.

Frank Greenard, Gen. Crook's chief scout and guide, with a detail of eleven men from the Fifth cavalry, arrived at Deadwood, D. T., on the 7th inst. They came out from Fort McKinny, in quest of a gang of thieves whom they tracked to within 40 miles of that place, where the trail was lost. Greenard states that information was gained from straggling bands of friendly Indians to the effect that a portion of Sitting Bull's band had crossed over the line into the United States, and thought it very likely that the Indians would be very troublesome during the coming summer on the upper Missouri.

Gen. McDowell has been instructed to institute a vigilant watchfulness along the southern border of Arizona and southern California, to prevent violation of the neutrality laws by Lerdo revolutionists, and to arrest any and all parties who are suspected of congregating on the border for that purpose. Gen. Ord has notified the war department that he has made such distribution of the force under his command as will in his judgement with the co-operation of other federal officials and State officials, prevent any serious violation of the neutrality laws. He has directed the prompt arrest of all suspected persons who may attempt to cross from the United States into Mexico.

The report of the committee appointed to adjust southwestern freight rates was adopted by the association at Chicago on the 4th inst. It names the combined roads, "The Southwestern Railway Association." The Chicago roads are entitled to 45 per cent. of the gross business, the St. Louis roads to the same, and the Hannibal and St. Joe 10 per cent. This applies to all tonnage to or through Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joe and Atchison on the west or to or through St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Davenport, Burlington or Chicago, on the east. The associated lines are to charge full local rates on Colorado business. Any road receiving more than its allotted proportion may retain 40 per cent. of their earnings therefrom. The Wabash road is recognized as the Eastern connection of the Hannibal & St. Joe road. The organization is to continue till January next. The following are the rates on west-bound freight from Chicago: First class, 85; second, 70; third, 43; fourth, 30; special, 25. From St. Louis the rates are: First class, 65; second, 50; third, 35; fourth, 35; special 20.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, May 6.—The bill to repeal the bankrupt law and that for the repeal of the specie resumption act came up alternately, Mr. Gordon making a speech on the latter. When his speech was concluded, the pension appropriation bill came up and was discussed. The amendment of the committee on appropriations changing the House provision that pension agencies shall be filled by disabled soldiers created some discussion.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced, among them one for the appointment of an agricultural commission to investigate diseases of stock. The house then considered the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia. Several amendments were adopted, but the house adjourned without action.

SENATE, May 7th.—The house bill forbidding further retirement of legal tenders was given a second reading by a vote of 33 to 25. Mr. Howe, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a substitute for the senate joint resolution on Chinese immigration. A large part of the remainder of the day was taken up in discussion of the pension appropriation bill.

HOUSE, May 7.—After some skirmishing over amendments, the District of Columbia government bill was passed. Mr. Wood moved to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and after several votes being taken the motion was carried by a bare majority. Mr. Banks took the floor and spoke against the bill at considerable length. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose. The bill relating to distribution of the revised statutes was passed. Mr. Butler introduced a bill to provide for a tariff commission, and the house adjourned.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of the Great Washburn Mill at Minneapolis—Seventeen Killed and a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

From St. Paul Globe, May 4th.

"There is an earthquake," was the expression and thought of hundreds of persons both in Minneapolis and St. Paul, at 7:20 Thursday evening. Those who were in buildings rushed to doors and windows, to ascertain the cause of the shock, and those already on terra firma paused to consider the cause of the phenomena. They did not have long to wait. Flame and smoke in dense volumes leaped hundreds of feet heavenward, and the word went from lip to lip, almost with the rapidity of lightning, that the Washburn mill, which has long and justly been the pride of Minneapolis, had exploded and was destroyed. How a flouring mill, using water power and with no boilers in it could explode was a problem, but the stern reality was so terrible that that was soon forgotten by the consideration given the dead and the efforts to stay the progress of the flames. It was a night of horror in Minneapolis. The wild reports of the number killed and of the amount of destruction added to the excitement and confusion, and the feeling that a great calamity had befallen the city was universally apparent. As the night wore on a calmer feeling prevailed, and, earlier than might have been supposed, Minneapolis became quiet, leaving her professional firemen to stand guard over the checked elements.

The Daybreak.

Daybreak succeeding the fire revealed the extent and character of the destruction. The area covered by the conflagration was not so extensive as the completeness of the destruction was impressive. As the rosette streaks of morning began to overtop the opposite side of St. Anthony, one gradually realized the flattening effect of the dire explosion. The indescribable masses of flame and masonry of the midnight and darkness of the night preceding began to assume shape and form. The mounds of smoking embers began to be clearly defined. The black phantoms at the ends of hissing nozzles gradually evolved into helmeted firemen. The yellow glare was supplanted by the white light of God's precious day until, creep, creep, creeping with Aurora's footsteps, the suddenness and completeness of the explosion filled the mind of the observer.

The stones, which had composed the towering edifices of the previous day, had been scattered with the caprice of a playful fairy and with the fury of a demented demon. While huge blocks of masonry were resolved into sand, the fraillest particles of office furniture remained intact. Here was the top of a brick chimney lifted bodily and entire until placed alongside of a flimsy waste paper basket; and both were entire. The huge, ponderous and fire-proof safe, all shattered and torn, was a near neighbor in reckless ruin with the elegantly cushioned stool of the exquisite clerk of the night before. The iron work of the machinery of the destroyed mills began, with the advancing morn, to protrude through the masses of stone debris their Gordian-knot shapes into stern and common-place reality. Railroad rails were found to be twisted like the capital letter W, while fragments of torn envelopes remained unscorched.

A reporter of the GLOBE was on the spot along with the sweet breaking of early dawn. The air was nipping keen, and the wind blew freshly, but that did not deter the usual heterogeneous crowd from collecting, and rushing into all positions of danger. Men and women seemed to delight in getting under the tottering, gaping walls still uprearing on the east side of the canal. The timber covering up the canal had been upheaved into a hundred protruding and gaping wounds, but the eager mass of humanity still persisted in thronging over it. Odd nooks and sheltered corners were gradually pre-empted and filled, as lucky claims from the pitiless chilly breeze. But among all the crowd, the relatives of the dead or missing were conspicuous by their absence. There was neither weeping nor mourning in the crowd, but there was an immeasurable amount of unquenchable curiosity. In the latter traces, their appearance was, taken all and all, eminently suggestive of down-at-the-heel stockings, and a general state of demi-toilette, while the morning air pinched their nostrils into redness and inquisitiveness, and one or two persevered through the rough ruins with the inevitable baby-ridden perambulator. The men wore a more anxious aspect, and eagerly discussed the whys and wherefores of the catastrophe, and the mill owners themselves, at a later hour, began to mingle with the throng. And it was astonishing from what a distance some of the congregation had traveled. The country, within long radius, was largely represented, having been attracted by the shock and flames of the night previous. Parties from Hammett, Wis., some sixty miles away, had been drawn to the spot, while country boys and lasses of varying degree and from varying directions were in attendance.

STATEMENTS OF EYE WITNESSES.

Among the components of the crowd, of course, were some who were immediate participants in the catastrophe, or who had immediately seen it. Among them was Mr. Mortimer B. Rollins, of Day, Rollins & Co., proprietors of the Zenith mills, who was encountered by a GLOBE reporter. He said he was on the East Side when the explosion took place. Turning round on hearing the noise, he saw the debris fly fully five hundred feet into the air, and said to his wife, "That is the big mill." He scouted the idea of there being any nitro-glycerine about the mills or the cans upon the railroad tracks. The cans running among the mills never contained anything but wheat and the products of the mills. Some powder was being used in blasting out the foundations for the new Washburn mill. There was not, however, sufficient of that explosive to do any material injury. Beside, he was positive the explosion was in the big mill, and he was equally positive that the cause of all the disaster was in the firing,

probably by the carelessness of some hand, of the dust and gases which are the necessary concomitants of the flouring business. Mills had exploded before from these causes. There were only two men in the Zenith mill at the time of the explosion, John E. Rosienius, killed, and Fred George, who burned about the face and hands, but will recover. Rosienius leaves a widow and one child, the latter about eight or ten months old.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

Then one survivor was met, Joseph Monti Jr., the watchman of the Galaxy mill, who was discovered by the reporter in all the plenitude of full health. He said he was in the basement of the mill, one story below the canal, engaged in putting in an alarm bell upon the shafting. The concussion lifted him fully six feet, when he fell and was stunned for five minutes. He was in a dazed condition when he recovered from the shock, and only heard one explosion. If there were other explosions they must have occurred while he was stunned. When he realized his position, he found the water from the canal pouring in, and naturally thought the thud of the explosion was merely the result of the breaking in of the canal. He rushed to a window up stairs, and looked for a place to jump. When there he saw John G. Rosienius, of the Zenith mill, looking out of the window. Monti called out to him, "Are you going to jump?" but Rosienius either did not understand or did not hear what was said. Monti saw him alive. Monti took in the situation, saw the elevator in one tremendous sheet of flame, and was momentarily paralyzed. Looking below the window, Monti observed an ash heap, fifteen feet or so below him. He straddled the sill, swung himself over, hung by his hands for a second or two on the sill as the roar of the flames boomed hissing around him, and then dropped and rolled thence into the seething waters. Once in the water he swam out despairingly and exhausted, until he struck a protruding rock upon which he climbed and rested to recover his presence of mind and courage. His senses being gathered, he waded to the paper mill. Reaching the under portion of it, he rose before some of the employes engaged in putting out a blaze. As a voice from the dead, he asked, "Which way can I get out?" He was then directed to a place of safety.

THIRST SAVED HIM.

There were other narrow escapes, though not so thrilling as Monti's. Among these that of Peter Humboldt, of the Humboldt mill, whom the reporter of the GLOBE interviewed. He escaped by reason of his thirst, having gone for a pail of water just before the explosion. He had only a very short distance to go for the water, and when in the act of returning he saw the roof lifted from the big mill. The Diamond and the Humboldt mills were flattened at the same instant, before the fire struck them, and the elevator in the latter immediately caught fire and was a mass of flames.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF RAILROAD MEN.

Bradley, a locomotive engineer, and Hinds, a fireman, both of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, were proceeding homeward together. Mr. Bradley said the two were walking up the track together, when he said to his companion, "They are burning bread." "I think it is wheat," said Hinds. At that moment, Bradley saw, as he described it, "puff, puff," from the big mill, and it instantly exploded. He was thrown down by the concussion, but recovered. Some of the falling debris caught him and imprisoned him, but he was rescued without any injury, but not seriously. Hinds escaped without the slightest injury.

The Day After.

The day after the calamity is always horrible. In the heat and excitement of the first rush, while the answers are passing rapidly from lip to lip, those who have no individual grief can scarce take time to sorrow with those that are afflicted. But of all the thousands who visited the ruins of the mill disaster yesterday, the one who could have witnessed the many scenes of agony unaffected, must indeed have been strong-hearted. A woman weeping makes her way through the crowd down to the little stone building used as a morgue. The crowd respectfully make way for her, and her over-charged heart breaks out with, "My husband my husband! He has not come home to me. Was he in the mill? Have you found his body?" The poor woman cannot realize that the cruel flames had so destroyed what had once been the body of her husband that recognition would be impossible. "He was my only brother," said a large, strong man with an English accent, "and God knows I would rather have died with him." Such incidents were occurring constantly yesterday, while an army of workmen were engaged in clearing away the debris and making the various railway tracks passable.

The Dead and Their Families.

The GLOBE reporters were busily engaged yesterday in looking up further particulars concerning those who met their death in the disaster of the 2d inst., and the condition of their bereaved families.

The greater portion of the families are middling well provided for, as the millers have been employed, at good wages, for some time past, and were a saving class of men. A few of them, however, are in a rather destitute condition. Several of the millers were members of one or more secret organizations of a benevolent character, and their widows will receive aid from that source.

IN THE BIG MILL.

Charles Henry was a married man, about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He resided at No. 613 Third street South, and leaves his family in rather reduced circumstances. He was a member of Hermon Lodge No. 18, K. of P. Yesterday afternoon the lodge gave his family \$50.

Fred Merrill, a single man, aged twenty-eight years, resided at the Merrill boys came to Minneapolis some time since and wished to locate here permanently. Therefore his parents were sent for and arrived in the city and commenced housekeeping about two weeks ago.

Ed. Merrill, brother of Fred, also resided. He was a single man twenty years old.

Clark Wilber was a married man, aged forty-five years, and has a wife and two girls living in Vermont.

August Smith, aged forty-five years, leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He resided at 313 Eighth avenue south. Family in moderate circumstances.

E. H. Grundman, a millright, about fifty years of age, resided at 1,211 Harmon place, and leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. His family were quite well provided for.

William Leslie, twenty-eight years old, leaves a wife and one child. He resided on Seventh street and Cedar avenue. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. Thus his family will be provided for by the order.

Cyrus E. Wing was a single man thirty-four years old.

Ole Shei was a married man, residing at south end of Washington avenue. His family are in moderate circumstances, but depended upon him for support.

Walter Savage, a married man, twenty-three years old, leaves a wife and one child. He resided at No. 1,313 South Third street, and leaves his family nearly destitute.

Charles Kimball a single man aged twenty years, was a new arrival in the city, and had been working but a short time.

Henry Hicok was a married man, aged forty years. He was not living with his wife, and it is understood was about applying for a divorce.

E. M. Burbank was the oldest man in the mill, being past sixty. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

THE OTHER MILLS.

Those in the other mills were John E. Rosienius, of the Zenith mill, who was a married

man. Was about twenty-six years old. A wife and ten-months-old child are left in not the most desirable circumstances.

John Boyer, who nearly escaped from the Diamond mill, was a married man, about twenty-five years old. Has been here but a short time.

Peter Holberg, burned in the Humbolt ruins, was married, leaves a wife and one child, and was about twenty-five years old. Family not in best of circumstances.

Peter Lund, who was first reported as having perished in the Humboldt mill, escaped unharmed. A few moments before the explosion occurred he was engaged in a bantering conversation with Peter Holberg, who perished, as to who should go out for a pail of water. Lund, fortunately for himself, concluded to go, and was scarcely outside of the mill before the explosion occurred. He asserts that the explosion occurred in the big mill, and that Humboldt and Diamond mills were blown down by the concussion.

Jake Rhodes, who lives just below the mills, left his home a few minutes before the explosion, and said he was going to a fire. He went toward the mills, and has not since been seen. His friends are apprehensive that he is among the killed.

A stranger called at No. 215 Second street, south, on Thursday, deposited his trunk and satchel, took tea, and started towards the scene of the fire, since which time he has not been seen. He was evidently a mechanical or a man working about machinery, but was well dressed, wore a dark moustache, and was about twenty or twenty-five years of age. It is feared he was near the scene of the disaster, and was among the killed or injured.

THE FRENCH MACHINES.

The insurance men, or quite a number of them, attribute the explosion to the use of the French built machines for purifying, which was one peculiarity of the "A" mill. Mr. Christian, partner of Mr. Washburn in the "A" mill, and a gentleman who has been largely instrumental in introducing the "patent process" which has given such world-wide celebrity to Minnesota flour, some years ago while in Europe purchased the French machines and introduced them into this mill. It is claimed by some that while these machines make a great saving in the manufacture of flour, that their use is unsafe, as through their use the air becomes thoroughly charged with the fine particles, and there being little or no ventilation, that the explosion is liable to occur at any moment. It is easy to theorize, however, though the exact facts can only be ascertained by a most careful and painstaking investigation.

Interview with C. C. Washburn.

As had been expected Hon. C. C. Washburn appeared in the city yesterday morning, and the reporter immediately hunted him up for the purpose of interviewing him upon the question of rebuilding. He was down at the ruins when found and gives the following statement: He says the Washburn "A" mill cost, with the land upon which it stood \$350,000. The lot alone he said was worth \$30,000. The total loss on mill and machinery he set down at \$320,000. If the wheels and pits are all right the loss will probably be reduced to \$300,000. The insurance upon the property was \$175,500. About \$100,000 of this amount was written by Chicago agencies.

REBUILDING BIG MILL.

Mr. Washburn says the big mill will be rebuilt without delay. The running capacity will be equal to if not greater than before. The new structure will not, however, be built so high, but will be a great improvement upon the old. Probably a different system of manufacturing flour will be adopted, i. e. using more hand labor and less machinery.

During the meantime the B mill will be completed and enlarged to forty run of stone, equal in capacity to the A mill.

In reference to the elevator he said the structure cost \$63,000, and had a capacity of 300,000 bushels, of which 100,000 was allotted to the various millers, and 200,000 reserved for storage purposes.

As an investment it had never paid, but if the millers really desired it he would rebuild, with a capacity equal to the one destroyed.

The Mills Destroyed and Mills Remaining.

The Tribune, last evening, gave the following interesting summary:

Hobart, Shuler & Co. are in running order, with no damage to machinery and no loss by the destruction of the elevator.

Goodrich & Co. are uninjured and are in running order.

W. H. Cahill & Co.'s mill is also uninjured and in running order.

D. R. Barber & Co.'s mill was running this morning.

Empire, C. A. Pillsbury, report no serious damage. They will start up to-morrow.

Crocker, Fisk & Co. were running this morning.

The Dakota mill, S. S. Brown, was somewhat shaken up. The burrs were not started. The machinery is not seriously damaged.

The Anchor mill of C. A. Pillsbury & Co. is in running order. It will be started to-morrow.

The Pillsbury mill is running in good order.

The City mill of Solon Armstrong & Co. is badly shattered, but to what extent cannot be ascertained this morning.

The Cataract mill of L. Day & Co. was considerably injured, but the machinery was kept running during the night, and it is believed, is all right.

The Washburn "B" mill is badly shattered, and will require considerable repairs before it will be in running order, but it is thought that two weeks will be sufficient to place the old part in operation. This will give the following mills for the summer work:

Table listing mill names and their status, including North Star, East Side, Phoenix, East Side, etc.

Total 180

MILLS DESTROYED.

The following are the names of the mills destroyed and their capacity:

Washburn A 41

Petit-Robinson 15

Galaxy 12

Zenith 6

Hennepin 6

Humboldt 6

Total 86

The total loss is estimated at about a million dollars, and insurance at \$560,000.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, opened weak and 1/2c lower, and closed quiet; No. 1 hard, \$1.16; No. 1, 1.14; No. 2, 1.11; May, 1.11; June, 1.09; July, 1.06; No. 3, 1.06; Corn in fall request; No. 2, 40c; new 38 1/2 @ 38 3/4; Oats firmer, No. 2, 26c; Rye, steady; No. 1, 69c; Barley scarce, wanted; No. 2, 62c.

Foreign Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, California white, average, 11s 4d @ 11s 8d; do club, 11s 6d @ 11s 2d; red western spring, No. 2 to 1, 10s 2d @ 10s 8d; red western winter, No. 2 to 1, 11s 6d; Oats, American, 3s 3d; Barley, American, 3s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 80c; Lard, American, 16s 6d; Cheese, 64c; Bacon, long clear, 26c; short, 27c.