

By Telegraph

Blaine's Letter of Acceptance.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—The following are the principal points in Blaine's letter of acceptance of the nomination for the presidency: AUGUSTA, Me., July 18, 1884.—The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the committee, etc., etc.—Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination for the presidency, tendered me by the republican national convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years. In enumerating the issues upon which the republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the republicans when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and capital. This principle the republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the democratic party in congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that time our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war whenever they have controlled the house of representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted, never more conspicuously than in their principal measure during the late session of congress. Mr. Blaine then enters into minute comparison of the position of both parties on the subject of the tariff, and history of legislation on that subject. He then takes up the subject of foreign commerce and shows the protection of a tariff, and by statistics proves that the commercial cities of America never enjoyed such prosperity as since 1860 under this system. The same is true regarding the effect of protective tariff on the agricultural interests of this country and of the effect on mechanics and laborers. On this subject he says: "Wages are unjustly reduced when the industrial man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age—and the reduction of wages which is inevitably consequent upon the throwing our home market open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger. The republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital, guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future, to the injury of both. Labor is inseparable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on a basis of absolute justice."

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world; at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract, as the United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. With the nations of the western hemisphere we should cultivate close relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite all of them to join with us in an agreement that for the future all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield and it should, in my judgment, be renewed. We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar mutual advantageous arrangements have been successfully made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much; no field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense; a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

"I recognize, not without regret, the necessity of speaking of the two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separate them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the southern and northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are today more marked than at any time in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln. This is the result in part of time, and in part of republican principles applied under favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences, under which southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights and adopting themselves to the condition of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the south against this peaceful progress, the opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopelessly transient that each will prove the last. The south needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the north, the south needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the republican party offers. Some of the southern states have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future. The question of civil service is next taken up and the system of competitive examination commended. Soldiers, other things equal, be given preference in appointments. Regarding the MORRISON QUESTION.

He says: "The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should be no more admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance of only what he does. As citizens the Mormons

are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it into the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin."

After considering the questions of the currency, public lands and our shipping interests, the letter concludes as follows: "The survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican government, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten million voters desire to take part in the pending contest, and the safety of the republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot; upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent ballot is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts the suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the republic; he forgets in violating the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us, but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power." I am with great respect your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Frightful Tale.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 18.—Sergeant Long, of the Greeley party who was first to respond to the welcome tone of the steam whistle, says he and Sergeant Brainerd were first to hear the sound and they helped each other to crawl out of their tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent, which had been swept to the ground, he rose to his feet with great difficulty and succeeded in drawing himself up to a rock that gave the men's extensive view in the neighborhood. Brainerd went to the tent, but Long remained looking out, searching in every direction for some strange object. At length he saw a large black object about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock, but he knew there were no rocks on that line. Suddenly approaching, the steam launch changed its course and Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came from the rock and went to wards the camp to raise the flag pole and flag, which had been blown down during a gale and held it for about two minutes until his strength gave out and it was once more blown to the ground. He then advanced tottering in the direction of the little steamer and in a few minutes the warm hand of Captain Ash grasped his in greeting. Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle, and when his comrades shook him up from his prostrated position in the camp and told him of succor at hand, he wildly exclaimed, "for God's sake let me die in peace." A spoonful of brandy applied to his lips called back the fleeting life spark, for Connell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the survivors, and the strongest must have succumbed within forty eight hours. The story told by Connell from his recollection of their starving experience is a heartrending. How they burned the hair off their seal skin boots and coats, cut them into strips, boiled them into stew and ate voraciously of them till their stomachs rebelled and nausea and weakness ensued. In several cases nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen and even eighteen days, and then bloody hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, heat his hands and pound his feet and restore circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of intense cold.

Commander Schley has received instructions from the secretary of the navy to remain at St. John until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bodies of the deceased explorers. The survivors are doing well, but are still weak and suffering from nervous prostration. Lieutenant Greeley has improved from 120 pounds in weight the 22nd of June to 160 pounds today. Sergeant Brainerd and others are pulling up proportionately. The weather here is delightful and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury ranging from 65 to 75 degrees. Great sympathy is evinced by all classes here for the survivors and dead, and every token of respect is manifested for them. The Thetis and Bear, as they ride quietly at anchor in the harbor of St. John, wear a sombre and mournful appearance with the flag of the United States at half mast. The United States war ship Alert arrived here at 8 p. m. Her detention was caused by a fog and search of other ships of the squadron. All on board well.

THE DEATH OF RICE.

Sergeant Julius R. Rice relates a mournfully tragic story of the sad death, on the ice-covered ground, of George Rice, the artist of the expedition, on April 6. Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave the camp to procure a distance of twenty miles for some meat that was cached near Cape Sabella. They had sledge, rifle and hatchet, and provisions for five days. They travelled for three days, but failed to find the cache. On the way towards their camp, Rice became weak and finally gave up. He was attacked by bloody flux that gradually wore him down. He succumbed and was interred in an ice grave by his companion. Frederick camped out that night under a fragment of a boat, and next day revisited his companion to pay a last tribute to his remains. Frederick retained sufficient strength to drag back the sled with rifle and cooking utensils to the camp, when he encountered more woe in the form of the death of Lieut. Lockwood and another of the party. The cached meat that Frederick and Rice were in search of was brought by them April 6 from Cape Isabella and abandoned next day in order to drag Ellison, one of their party who had been frozen, into camp. Rice was the life of the Greeley party—full of hope, buoyancy and energy, and his death was a great blow to them. He died in a brave struggle to prolong their existence.

WILL SAIL IN A WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following telegram from Commander Schley was received at

the navy department this afternoon:

St. John, July 18.—To Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy: The iron caskets for the dead will be delivered July 25. As soon as the remains are transferred to them I will sail for New York, advising you when ready. A week's rest for the officers and men after the increased labor and peril for the past sixty days is most grateful to them. Your telegram and that of Acting Secretary Admiral Nichols gave us great satisfaction; please accept our thanks for them. In respect to the memory of the dead on board, the flags of the ships will fly at half mast during our stay here. [Signed.]

W. S. SCHLEY, Commander.

TO BE BROUGHT TO PORTLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Rear Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy and General Hazen, chief signal officer, had a conference today, at which it was concluded to suggest to Commander Schley that he bring the survivors of the Greeley party from St. John to Portland, Me., where they can remain until better prepared to stand a change of climate. Their families can join them at Portland if desired.

RECEPTION TO GREELEY.

NEWBURYPORT, July 18.—There is a movement here for a grand public reception to Lieut. Greeley.

Greeley's Condition.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 19.—The following is the present disposition of the bodies of the victims of the Greeley expedition in the respective steamships: In the tanks of the Thetis are Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Cross, Sergeant David Linn, Sergeant Gardner, Private Snider and Sergeant Israel. The tanks of the Bear hold the remains of Lieutenant Killin, Dr. Pavey, Sergeant Jewell, Private Ellis, Sergeant Halston, Corporal Joseph Ellison and Private Whistler. Frederick Christian, Jano Edwards (Esquimaux) and Private Henry Bender have their graves amid the Arctic snows. The caskets for the deceased will be prepared by Thursday. The ships sail Thursday night or Friday morning. Lieutenant Greeley and men are progressing favorably, Gray less so perhaps than others. Yesterday he exhibited symptoms of great fatigue and weakness. He is talking too much, and the constant interviewing operates unfavorably. He was taken for a drive yesterday up the valley to the Waterford bridge and gazed on the beautiful summer prospect in marked contrast to the bleak sterility of his so recent cabin home. "These trees," he said, with exuberant enthusiasm, look so beautiful to an eye that has seen no vegetation for three years. The green fields give me new life." Greeley is the guest of the city. Private horses and carriages are at his disposal and every kindness and attention paid him. Each member of the party forms the center of listening, admiring groups and goes over and over the recital of the terrible part. There will be memorial services for the dead in all the churches in the city tomorrow.

A Heart-Broken Widow.

MARYVILLE, Mo., July 18.—Mrs. Pavey, wife of Octave Pavey, the surgeon and naturalist of the Greeley expedition, received the news yesterday evening from General Hazen, of Washington of the rescue of Lieut. Greeley and some of his comrades and death of her husband. She took the intelligence of the death of the Doctor much to heart, but is more composed to-day and is anxiously waiting for the particulars. Mrs. Pavey has resided here with her uncle, Rev. Dr. Richardson, during the past eight months.

To go to Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, issued orders to Commander Schley this evening to remain at St. John as long as necessary to secure the interment of the dead of the Greeley party in caskets, and then proceed with three vessels with the survivors and dead to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will await further orders, and where the members of the Greeley party and relief expedition can become acclimated before proceeding further south.

The Campaign Opened.

COLUMBUS, June 19.—About five thousand persons attended the democratic ratification meeting at the east front of the capitol this evening. John G. Thompson presided and read letters from gentlemen who had been invited to be present. Governor Cleveland wrote: "Thank you for words of encouragement and assurances of your hearty support. I am convinced the democracy of Columbus and the state of Ohio are determined to complete an organization which is absolutely essential to victory." Letters were also read from Durbin Ward, Governor Hooley, Secretary of State Newman, and others regretting their inability to attend. Ex-Senator Thurman was the principal speaker of the evening. After stating that he was suffering from an attack of rheumatism, he proceeded to the discussion of the various questions. He thought the republicans had been in power long enough and referred to the election of 1876 and characterized the proceedings of that campaign and the electoral commission as the most glaring and stupendous fraud ever perpetrated on the people. He next considered Blaine's letter of acceptance, saying the only civil service reform measure he (Blaine) urges is an increase in the length of time of republican office holders. Thurman devoted some time to criticizing Blaine's views on the tariff question. Judge Thurman had taken his seat when some one reminded him that he had said nothing for the candidates. He then came to the front of the platform and said "I am not personally acquainted with Cleveland, yet I know a great many reliable men who are acquainted with him, and they are men on whose word I can place entire confidence, and by them I am told that Governor Cleveland is a democrat and dyed in the wool, and we can and will elect him president of the United States. I have been acquainted with Mr. Hendricks more than thirty years. He is a man of distinguished ability; one whose public acts are as pure as those of any other man in this country." A feature of the meeting was a radical free trade speech by L. A. Russell, who spoke after A. J. Warner and just before N. L. Converse, who opposed the Morrison bill. Russell denounced all such congressmen, and the audience applauded his stand.

Blaine's Letter.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has been mailed to the press. It opens with a discussion of the differences between the republican and democratic parties on the tariff question and the importance of protecting American labor. This takes up one-half of the letter. The subject of American commerce and the civil service receive attention.

The policy of a friendly union between the states of North and South America is defended, as is the policy of peace and humanity. The style of the letter is plain, simple and direct. It contains about 6,000 words.

Railroad Accident.

UNION, O., July 19.—Two miles east of here tonight, was the scene of a terrible wreck, in which one thousand excursionists from this city miraculously escaped with injuries as far as known, while it is thought half a dozen or more persons are under the wreck dead. The employees of Altman & Co.'s machine works had an annual picnic at Cayohogo today and over 9000 persons went on the excursion, made up of two trains of fifteen cars each. The first section arrived at Canton at 2 P. M. and while a hundred fathers, brothers and sisters were at the station waiting for friends and relatives on the second section a halting messenger came running down the track crying that the train had been wrecked and many killed and injured. The scene that followed was of the wildest description, and when the wreck was reached, men, women and children ran around winging their hands and looking for their loved ones. Nine cars were off the track and in water four feet deep. The cries of the injured were heartrending. Hundreds of willing hands immediately set to work and soon found that no more than fifty were injured, but it was impossible to say how many, or who were killed. About a dozen or more are missing and may be under the cars. Nothing definite can be known until the wrecking train's arrival, which is now on its way to the scene. A telephone office has been opened at the scene and everything is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. The engineer says the wreck was caused by the track spreading. The engine went over all right but the first car jumped the track and eight others followed. The train ran alongside of the track for two hundred feet throwing the occupants from one side to the other and finally jumped a small embankment and landed in three feet of water. The doors were cut open and the people got out. Three doctors are on the ground attending to the wounded, several of whom they say will probably die.

Sanitary Precautions.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Fulger today issued instructions to collectors of customs and other persons interested, to prevent until further orders, the unloading of rags from infected foreign ports, and rags which are suspected, on good grounds, of being infected, coming from any foreign ports.

The Surgeon General of the marine hospital service telegraphed the health authorities at New Orleans that the secretary of the treasury has directed vessels of the revenue marine service to patrol the coast of the United States, including the gulf coast as a precautionary measure against cholera. It is expected that the president will issue an executive order calling attention to the necessity for more stringent precautions against the introduction of cholera and urging the greatest vigilance on the part of the agents of the government, both at home and abroad. Quarantine will probably be established against Cuba and also against Mexico, in which latter place there is reported to be an epidemic of yellow fever.

A New Butler Party.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Hon. Thomas Armstrong, editor of the Labor Tribune, today said: A movement was on foot by the leaders of the anti-monopoly and greenback parties to inaugurate a new boom for Butler, which they predicted will result in the organization of a new party, which will be composed of anti-monopolists, greenbackers and dissatisfied democrats and republicans. The exact mode of procedure is not yet determined. One plan was to have a committee of representative men organized for the occasion, and call a national convention by means of a circular letter, and another was to have General Butler, after Cleveland's letter of acceptance is published, write a letter to the people of the country, which will itself call a convention. Headquarters of the movement are in Chicago and the leaders are confident of success.

Horse Thieves Suspended.

HELENA, Mont., July 19.—Five horse thieves, names unknown, were hanged near Rocky Point on the mountains, on Monday by a band of cowboys organized for the purpose of clearing out the thieves infesting this section. Thirty-two stolen horses were recovered. This makes a total of thirteen horse thieves hanged and shot in the Judith and Musselshell sections within the past two weeks.

A dispatch from Fort Benton says that Canadian Cree Indians have stolen one hundred head of horses from settlers on Teton river and are making north with them. Settlers are in pursuit.

Ocean Fare Reduced.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—Alfred Mortensen, general agent for the American and European Steamship Agency and Foreign Exchange at Chicago, is in the city today making arrangements with A. E. Johnson, the St. Paul agent, to have Scandinavians going home in the fall to go together by steamer Hedka about the 1st of November. Prices this year are \$40 against \$58 last year. The change will be made about the last week in September.

American Cattle Abroad.

LONDON, July 19.—The Marquis of Lorne will introduce to Lord Cardingford, lord privy seal, next week, a deputation in favor of the importation of healthy cattle from the western states of the United States through Canada. He will show him that the farmers of England want American cattle. They will represent that the laws of the states from which the cattle come are sufficiently strict to prevent the spread of disease.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The cabinet discussed the cholera question yesterday. Vigorous measures will be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease to the United States. The importation of rags and paper from the infected districts of Europe is prohibited 90 days or longer if necessary. A cordon of steamers will be placed along the coast to prevent the landing of vessels from foreign ports which do not show clean bills of health.

Unjustifiable Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 19.—The Journal's Brookings, Dakota, special says: James Griffin was shot and killed at midnight at Elyton, by a railroad grader who fled. Sheriff Gould and a posse are in hot pursuit. The murder was

without justification and the excitement is high. Griffin was a highly respected young man in twenty seven years old and a resident of this county.

Fire in a Wheat Field.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A Modesto, California, special says: A fire started this morning at 10 o'clock in a wheat field. An alarm was instantly telegraphed and telephoned to all available points. Two thousand men from different sections rushed to the rescue. The old-fashioned prairie way of fighting fire with fire was resorted to, and after a desperate struggle of six hours the fire was controlled. The streets here and at Oakdale are filled with men with scorded faces and singed heads of hair. Six thousand acres of grain and several large buildings were destroyed. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$35,000.

Belknap Burned.

HELENA, July 19.—Belknap, Montana, the famous entrepot to the Coeur d'Alene mines was burned last night. Only five houses and the depot building was left. The fire started in an unused house and the high wind made the fire spread fast. There was no fire department in the town and hardly any goods were saved. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000.

Minnesota Wins.

MOLINE, Ill., July 19.—The closing day of the regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association. The weather was excellent and attendance good. The senior four oared shell race, one mile and return, was between the Minnesota and Galveston crews. Minnesota won in 12:30, beating Galveston 20 seconds.

An Able Letter.

NEW YORK, July 19.—At the headquarters of the republican national committee to-day Blaine's letter of acceptance was regarded as a very able document. Secretary Teller, Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, Pa.; Gen. Jas. K. Wilson, W. E. Sims, of Virginia, M. D. Helm, of Washington, D. C., were among the callers.

Death of Mrs. Sprague's First.

CINCINNATI, O., July 21.—The fact of the death of Frank Calvert, at the Walnut street house in this city, yesterday, is published tonight. Deceased was the divorced husband of the present wife of Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

The Stricken City.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—The officials are panic stricken because of the failure to check the spread of the disease and are fleeing. Six deaths from cholera at Arles yesterday. Five deaths here since 9 o'clock this morning. Ten patients have been cured and left the hospital.

Ohio Democrats.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—About 15,000 people attended the Democratic ratification meeting in Court street market space tonight, and Mayor Stephens presided, and speeches were made by Governor Hooley, Representative Gordon, Gen. M. Ryan and Emil Rothe.

A Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president has issued a proclamation calling on all persons entrusted with the execution of quarantine regulations to be diligent and on the alert in order to prevent the introduction in this country of cholera and other contagious diseases from the infected countries of Europe.

Down and Out.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Two thousand five hundred people witnessed the hard glove contest at Battery D armory tonight between Mike Cleary, of New York, and J. E. Goode, of England. Goode, who is the protégé of Parson Davies, was knocked down three times and out in the first round.

Denies the Allegation.

OTTAWA, July 19.—There is no truth in the statement purporting to have come from Washington that paper and rags supposed to have been collected in the cholera infected district of Europe are being imported into the United States through Canadian ports.

Heavy Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—A fire at Byer's Mecosta Co. last night destroyed five million feet of lumber belonging to Oliver Seamen. The mill and other property was saved. Loss between 6 and 70 thousand dollars; insured for forty-six thousand.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—Judge Lamb was today appointed receiver for the suspended banking house of A. & J. C. Harrison. Judge Lamb accepted the position and filed a bond of \$100,000 and at once took charge, relieving the sheriff.

Ratapan in Front.

SARATOGA, July 19.—Commodore Kittson's Saratoga, the Traverse stakes to-day. Maj. Hubbard, manager of the stable, was warmly congratulated on the victory. Distance, one mile and three quarters. Time, 3:07½.

Off for Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Logan, accompanied by the delegates from local branches of the G. A. R., left tonight for Minneapolis to attend the national encampment of the society on Wednesday next.

The Campaign in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The republican state central committee decided to open the campaign in Indiana in this city the last week in August. Gen. John A. Logan will be the principal speaker.

Failures.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Failures for the past seven days as reported to Dun & Co.: United States, 192; Canada, 23; total, 215, against 198 last week. An increase in western and middle states.

A London Fire.

LONDON, July 19.—A fire yesterday in a store house on Crane wharf burned until today, causing a loss of £20,000. The fire was subdued by fourteen steam engines.

A Doctor Decorated.

PARIS, July 19.—The Government decorated Dr. Koch with the cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his researches as to the source and spread of cholera.

Wrecked.

LONDON, July 19.—The bark Vickburg, Quebec, for Leith, was wrecked near Portland. Nine lives were lost.

A South Dakota Blow.

SHOUL FALLS, D. T., July 21.—Southwestern Dakota was this evening visited by a destructive wind storm accompanied by heavy rain and at some places hail. No cyclone, simply a straight blow. The farthest point northwest from which news comes is Carthage, near Iron-quois, where a strip five miles wide was cut by the hail. No damage done at Salem, forty miles west. At Dell Rapids, twenty miles north, there was great destruction by wind and hail. The lower story of Crossman Bros. store spread and let the stop story, occupied by the Odd Fellows' hall, telescope down into it. One corner of Minor's store was blown off and another store damaged, name not learned. Two train warehouses near the depot, just rebuilt after the recent fire, were blown down and the ruins had to be removed to let trains pass. The congressional church and school house was demolished. The spire of the Presbyterian church was blown off; John Paul's lumber yard was scattered, and a number of dwellings destroyed or injured. The crops are badly cut by hail. No details on account of telegraph wires being down. At St. Louis, fourteen miles north of here, C. E. Berta's store was blown down and the goods scattered over the prairie. Loss, \$3,000. Pettigrew's mill was injured. At Sioux Falls there was no hail but the wind did damage to the extent of \$2,000. A store house at the Drake Polishing works and a barn at the Queen Bee mill were blown down. A part of the roof from the mill was blown off and the roof on the Phillips house and Masonic Temple was considerably broken. The brick veneering on the Fourth ward school house was partially removed from one side. The plate glass front in the post office building was injured. Knott's ice house and several standing crops were blown down and considerably damaged, but not so much as to make them permanently injured as feared. The greatest damage is to the corn, farmers estimating the loss thereon at three per cent. At Valley Springs the flour mill of H. C. Torrey was destroyed, also the roller skating rink and the school house was unroofed. The fronts of several business places were blown in. Fifteen structures destroyed, and it is alleged there is not a dwelling but is somewhat racked. F. H. Peavey's office was blown down and lumber stock scattered in all directions. Several freight cars were blown off of the side track, blocking the main line for hours. Griffith Rogers, living two miles north, had his house and barn blown down and his head hurt and leg broken. The damage by hail to the crop is not so much as further northwest. At Beaver Creek, Minn., some damage was done to grain, houses and barns, wind mills, etc., but nothing of consequence. A Norwegian church, ten miles southwest of Beaver Creek, was blown down and a boy somewhat injured. At Luverne, Minn., Harrison White's grain warehouse was destroyed and large livestock stables were blown down, but the twenty-five horses escaped uninjured. A railroad grader's camp was swept away.

The Veterans Gathering.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—The week of the eighteenth annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in this city opened today. The regular programme does not begin until tomorrow. Today being passed in the final preparations for the event and receiving the arriving delegates and visitors who have been coming on every train. Minneapolis is profusely decorated in honor of the occasion and every citizen is earnestly interested in the endeavor to make the encampment a satisfactory and successful one. The weather today has been of the pleasantest, and in all the stir and bustle attending the incoming of loaded trains from the north, east, south and west, not the slightest accident is known to have transpired. The arrival during the day numbered several thousands, while the later evening trains have poured fully fifteen thousand more into the city. All trains, regular and extra, are met at the depot by a committee who direct and escort the strangers to the accommodations provided for their benefit. The arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the guests are apparently perfect and no inconvenience in either lodging or feeding the forty thousand people expected is looked for. The camp, called Camp Beath, in compliment to the national commander, B. B. Beath, of Philadelphia, is about a mile from the centre of the city on the fair grounds. The place is reached by the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway and several lines of street cars and is fitted to care for ten thousand men comfortably. The old buildings and halls used for fair purposes have been fixed for sleeping quarters, while nearly one thousand tents have been put in the field. Eight new buildings have been erected for restaurants with capabilities of feeding eight thousand at a time. The business meeting of the encampment will begin Wednesday at the coliseum. Among the distinguished arrivals up to this time is General Sherman, who came Saturday night. General Logan and a delegation of the Department of the Potomac, Commander Beath and others are to arrive tomorrow morning. There are only seven state commanders in the city tonight and no general except Sherman, leaving a large body of prominent persons to come tomorrow.

He Snubbed.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., July 21.—It has been learned that George Branne, a pop manufacturer of this place, committed suicide by taking morphine at a hotel in Morris, Minnesota, a few days ago. None here knew where he had gone until his dead body was identified there by a traveling man and news sent here. He had registered under another name and from Casselton, Dakota. He was about sixty years old and not married; no relatives known. He was a German of good education, industrious and regarded honest. He was hospital steward at Fort Seward here from 1873 to 1876. Had been here eleven years. No cause is known for the rash deed.

Judge Hudson's Court.

FARGO, July 31.—In consequence of this judicial district being divided and Judge Fr. n. is immediately assuming his duties at Bismarck. Judge Hudson has set August 26th, as the date of a term of court at this place. This will be a great accommodation to the regular Jane term could not be held here owing to accumulated business in outside counties where court had not been held for a year or more. The calendar for the Cass county term is very long one and it is doubtful if one judge will be able to attend to all the business in this, the third district, as it is comprised of all the older settled counties of North Dakota.