actor will soon be in America on a starring trip. He has enjoyed a whirlwind in this country.

The advocates of high taxes claim that the people have not received any benefit from the reductions of the internal revenue. As the law did not go into effect until July it is too soon to note the effect. In the long run the public will get the benefit of the reduction, and the effect would be sooner felt if the reduction had not been so insignificant.

The failure of Orange Judd, the well the American Agriculturist is traced di- they sailed, but we are told that there rectly to an excess of generosity. He is seriously ill and almost penniless at his other governments from using Canada home in Florida, N. Y. Mr. Judd is wellknown for his liberal gifts to churches, Sunday-schools and charitable enterprises of every kind. When he retired from the publishing business his wealth was still considerable, but unlucky investments in real estate and railroads, together with his habit of reckless and indiscriminate giving, crippled and ultimately destroyed his impaired estate.

The fact that capitalists are protesting against the calling in of government bonds indicates that they view the disappearance of that species of securities with aversion. But the process must go on until the payable bonds are exhausted unless some means is adopted to lessen the flow of currency into the treasury It can not remain locked up there to an indefinite extent. It should not be allowed to gather there to an amount greater than is required for an economical administration of the government from year to year, and a gradual reduction of the debt. All beyond these requirements afford a continual incentive to extravagance and jobbery.

A war on American lard has been begun by the North German Gazette, official organ of Kaiser Wilhelm's government. The Gazette details with disgusting accuracy the manifold adulterations to which our lard is subjected. Not one of the list is omitted-stearine, tallow, cottonseed oil, water, and fat from dead hogs are all instanced as entering into the composition of American lard. It is quite possible that the Gazette's crusade may be successful. The rapid diffusion of information in these days operates powerfully against the dishonest lard manufacturer. Unable to keep secret his nefarious practice, he will be compelled to export pure goods or none at

Postmasters are directed to advise the public that in sending newspapers, books, pamphlets and other articles by mail to

sillerable interest both to patentees and to those who are liable to be charged with infringing patents. It is, substantially, that while the law authorizes a reissue of a patent to enable a patentee to contract his claim and to correct any errurs, it does not empower him to expand his claim. He can make his description | employs 1,000 men in New York.

Edward Irving the renounced English | more comprehensive, so that his invention will be more clearly understood But he cannot broaden his claim under of popularity in England but intelligent | the pretext of making his right clear ir, Americans who have witnessed his act- unless an actual mistake has been coming believe that he will not be well liked mitted. As there have been several not able enlargements of patents by a surrender and reissue, notably in the patents of sewing machines, reapers and other inventions, the decision of the Supreme Court is likely to touch a great many interests.

It is openly charged that nearly all the countries of Europe are sending paupers and criminals to the United States. Many of them come through Quebec and Montreal. At New York, the authorities have returned some Irish, and a known former publisher and owner of few Polish Jews to the ports from which is no law to prevent the British and as a back door for emptying their scum upon this country. If we have no laws to prevent the perpetration of such outrages then it is quite time that the matter received legislative attention at the hands of congress. Until congress meets the law of necessity and self-preservation should govern, and if paupers and other improper persons find their way here through Canada they should be when to the border and started back.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. Trade light. Quotations: Patents, Orange Blossom, \$6.50@ 0.75; Red Cross, straights, \$5.75; Capitol family, \$5.25.25; Bakers', XXXX, \$4: in barrels, 25c extra; outside brands, 25.250c per bbl less, according to quality; low grades, \$25c.250. Rye flour, \$4.25 per bbl. Graham, \$5.25.25 per bbl. Wheat—There was more inquiry for No. 1 hard, and the market was quotably firm on light sumply. Bids were not as high as on Saturday, Chicago being lower in the morning hours. No. 2 hard was also lower. Year showed decline, but at the figures the teeling was strong. No. 1 hard, \$1.09 bid; No. 1, \$1.03 bid, \$1.07 asked; No. 2, \$1.04 bid. Conn—There was a fair inquiry for corn, that helped to make asking prices stronger by 2c. Samples were put on the board, and some attention was brought out by them. No. 2, 52c asked; year, 44c bid. 40c asked; No. 3, 43c; 1 car do, 422c; 1 car do, outgoing, 47c.

OATS—The market was fairly active. Spot was lower in bids, but futures were stronger on good demand. The market showed considerable life, more than for several days past. Bids and asking figures were quickly made, and prices closed firm. No. 2 inited, 32c bid, 33c asked to spot and July; August, 30c bid, 31c asked; September, 29; c bid, 30c asked; year, 29c. MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—There is nothing in the situation that can be considered an improvement, though the

ber, 29c; 1,000 bu do, year, 29c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—There is nothing in the situation that can be considered an improvement, though the market is assuming a slightly firmer tone. Minnesota patents are quoted in New York it \$5.60@7.25, and in Chicago at \$5.30 @6.90. Local quotations are: Patents, \$6.75; straights, \$5.40@5.55; clears, \$4.65@5.10; low grades, \$1.85@3.

WHEAT—Much was offered, but sales were few, being limited to No. 3 at 95c, and sample wheat at \$5.60@3. For No. 1 hard \$1.10 was bid, and for No. 2 hard, \$1.05; No. 2 hord, \$1.00; No. 1 Northern, \$1.05; No. 2 Northerg, \$1.01; No. 1, \$1.03; No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 95c; Millers association nrices: No. 1 tard, \$1.07; No. 2 hard, \$1.02; No. 1, \$1.03; No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 95c; Millers association nrices: No. 1 tard, \$1.07; No. 2, hard, \$1.02; No. 1, regular, \$1; No. 2, 97c; No. 3, 87c; No. 4, 77c.

CORN-Duil and weak, with no trading. Quot-ble nominally at 16c for No. 2, and 44@45c for ondemned by sample.

Postmasters are directed to advise the public that in sending newspapers, books, pamphlets and other articles by mail to foreign countries or to distant points within the United States, the addresses should always be placed on the articles emotioned the united of the wrappers become detached, as they frequently do, through the friction and movement incident to mail transportion by land or sea, it will still be possible to deliver the articles if this precaution is taken. Persons to whom such packages are regularly sent from Europe, or other places abroad, should advise their or respondents to adopt the above suggestions.

The regular three-cent postage will be reduced to two cents on the last of October. There will be a new four-cent stamp to meet the requirement of a double postage, fulfilling the functions that a six-cent, stamp performs now. There will very likely be a new two-cent stamp and it is said that its color will be either green or fawn. A four-cent stamp will be called in, and as 6-cent stamps will be called in, and as 6-cent stamps are used to a very limited extent outside of double postage, there will be an all the called in, and as 6-cent stamps are used to a very limited extent outsides of double postage, there will practically be no further use for them, and they will therefore be about sided also. Stamps of the larger denominations are used almost entirely on parcels.

The rapid growth of cities is by no means confined to the west. The New Haven, directory shows an increase of 3,784 names over last year's issue, indicating a growth of all teast 10,000 in population. When it is considered that New Haven contained but about 63,000 inhabitants only three years ago, traited of the contained of th

Nathaniel Stimson, a pensioner of the war of 1812, is living in Brooks, Me., at the age of 101.

M. C. Butler, the son and namesake of Senator Butler, of South Carolina has been appointed a cadet at West Point.

Digging for sandworms is an industry in which \$200,000 are invested and which

SCENES AT ELGIN, MINN.

Frightful Effects of Saturday's Cyclone-Pathetic Incident. The following are additional accounts of

the cyclone at Elgin, Wabasha county, Minn Of all the places visited by Saturday's torevery house that remains standing, few

nado, none suffered more than Elgin, where though they be, shows some marks of the storm that destroyed over \$50,000 worth of property in that village, including dwellings, barns, stored grain and horses.

For over an hour before the storm, which occurred about 12 o'clock meridan, there was not a breath of wind, and clouds of a was not a breath of wind, and clouds of a dark, murky green obscured the heavens, the darkness being so intense, that lamps were lighted in several houses; then rain fell for a few minutes very heavily, when the air seemed suddenly illuminated as if by electricity, and the hurricane came rushing down upon the village from both sides. Many people rushed into cellars as soon as the storm broke, and remained there until all passed over; but all tell the same story, that the air in the cellars was so oppressive it ws almost impossible to breathe. The first house struck was that of Henry

ws almost impossible to breathe. The first house struck was that of Henry Claussen, on the northwest corner of the village. Mr. Claussen was at work a few miles from home, and his wife and little daughter were at home. Mrs. Claussen tried vainly to hold the door closed, but was hurled back in the room, and looking out she saw the trees snapping assunder and breaking like twigs. Under the excitement of the moment she grasped her little daughter in her hands and rushed out into the street.

Passing on, the next thing that was met by the destroying element was the Bryant windmill and a blacksmith shop, owned and operated by Frederick Meyer. In less than fifty seconds all that was let to indi-cate where the blacksmith shop and windmill stood were a few posts standing like sentinels, and a hear of bent iron, horseshoes and broken beams, from under which a few moments later the blacksmith and a young man crawled into light. In Meyer's

The first impression I had was that lightning struck the building, and then everything was dark; but I could hear a terrible
noise, like crashing of timbers, and apparently children or women wailing—this was,
no doubt, the noise of the wind. Then
came about a half minute's dead calm, and
then again, on the other side of the house,
the buildings falling, and I began to realize
that a cyclone or tornado had struck the
town. After feeling around a little, I found
that the building had failen on me, but the
forge supported the ruins, and I was unhurt;
se that I crawled out, and gasing around
what a sight met my eyes—the ground cov-The first impression I had was that lightse that I crawled out, and gazing around what a sight met my eyes—the ground covered with broken timber and articles of furniture; women rushing madly around with children gin their arms, and desolation on all sides. My next move was to look in the direction of my own house, that I had intended to

move into next week, having just built it new. Not a shingle or board remained intact, and a few broken beams and part of the masonry of the chimney were all that was left.

After leveling the blacksmith shop, the next resistance that met the fury of the storm was two grain elevators and a hoisting apparatus, owned by Byrant Bros, and Johnson. These buildings were built of oak timbers and filled with grain, but the force was so great that it whirled one around off the foundation, and took the roof and hoist. the foundation, and took the roof and hoisting apparatus and landed them in sections on the railroad track.

A few yards further the only tragedy oc-curred. Mrs. Thayer, a milliner occupy-ing the first floor of a two story frame house, was taken from the ruins dead.

As soon as it became known that some was buried in ruins everybody seemed to forget their own loss and hastened to re-move the debris. But they had hardly commenced when a little child's hands and commenced when a little child's hands and head appeared crawling out from the mass, her eyes tilled with tears and her clothing torn to shreds. This was Maud Thayer, and when questioned as to her mother, she said that just before the building went down her mother was trying to hold the door shut, but was knocked down by the ferce of the wind. She said she called her mother to come under the counter, where she ran to, but her der the counter, where ale ran to, but her mother laughed and was about to make some reply, but just then the building came down with a crash. The little one explained that she crawled out, but not finding her mother she returned, scrambled over broken glass and piles of bricks and sand, and finally reached a place where she could find her mother's hand. She clung to it and kissed it and pleaded with her parent to speak to her, but finding it in vain she came out the second time. it in vain she came out the second time, just as several people were at work on the ruins, and her first words were: "I can't make mamma speak to me." The little one, with hands all bruised from crawling over the debris, refused to be comforted. The dead body of her mother was found attracted access the counter with a heart stretched across the counter with a heavy beam (almost squeezing her body in halves), across her stomach.

On the opposite side of the street another severe and probably fatal injury was sus-tained by Edith Dillon, a young lady who, with her sister, mother and step father, ocpied the second story of E. Martin's house. This house was at the angle where the current changed to southwest. The roof was taken off first and carried about thirty yards, one portion of it slightly injuring Frank Roessler, who resided in the rear. The second story was carried about fifteen yards, with its load of human freight

and the floor deposited levelly on the field, but just as it the field, but just as it touched terra firma, the sidewalk came crashing down over it, one of the pieces of troken timber striking Miss Dillon on the top of the head, penetrating the skull and severing an artery. For a moment she was stunned, but suddenly recovering herself, she has-tened to aid her triend, and it was not for several minutes that it was noticed she was severely injured. She was taken to the residence of Mrs. Chapman, a few doors from where she lived, and attended by Dr. Adams who is hopeful, but not confident, of the lady's recovery.
Elgin, the scene of the disaster, is situa-

ted on the north bank of the Whitestone, in Wabasha county, and before the visitation of the tornado of the 21st, was one of the most thriving and prosperous farming communities in the county. It was settled twenty, years ago, but until seven years ago did not develop itself to any extent. The population this year is about 500, and the country for miles around is one of the richest grain raising tracts in the state. Thousands of acres of grain in the state, Phousands of acres of grain that is in many cases ready to cut now will, perhaps, be a loss from the fact that nearly all of the agricultural implements fell victims to the destroyer, and although the will of neighbors to aid in saving it may be good enough they are not able to cope with the extent of the need.

The scenes in the vicinity of the ruins during the day were harrowing. Around a pile of bricks, and perhaps a few broken articles of furniture, a haggard, distressed mother with her little family clinging to her garments, or a man robust in health but bending under his affliction, might be seen—not a word spoken, not a noise to break —not a word spoken, not a noise to break the death-like calm, save the attling of wheels and plodding of the horses assome new arrival of visitors was noticed. The ominous sileace seemed to impress the symathizing visitors with a dread to utter a word, and when one more daring than the others ventured a word of dondolence or query it was in a voice sesrcely above a whisper, and oftentimes the reply was choked by sobs or expressions of anguish.

Similar scenes to those above depicted oc-curred in a dozen localities on the line of the cyclone from the Dakota border to the Mississippi river. Pages could be filled with these accounts, but readers are so fa-miliar with cyclonic operations that more space need not be taken.

The Minneapolis water board wants \$52,-704,69 to complete work already begun.

Among the greatest sufferers by the storm of Sleepy Eye, Broon county, by the late storm, are Thomas Allison, P. Christensen, J. J. Kelly, J. Addy, Charles Kissner, F. Block, J. Tesmer, E. Davis, A. Steffew, J. Schiller, F. Burcinger, J. Dobias, E. A. St. Conturier, H. Meyer, P. Penning, H. Romberg, A. S. Larribee, Fred Kissner, S. Gerhlk, F. Kinzie, L. Fredrickson, D. Stage, M. Marphy and P. Eitzgerald. M. Murphy and P. Fitzgerald.

Three prisoners of note confined in jail at Dubuque, Iowa, succeeded in making their escape. One of them Ed. Williams is an accomplished burglar, who was awaiting trial comprished ourgiar, who was awaiting that on a charge of breaking into a residence in Peru township and abstracting \$3,000. Another, Ed. Beach, was jailed on a charge of counterfeiting at West Union. The third, D. Erin, was awaiting trial for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

Last week Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a orilliant dinner to Matthew Arnold in view of his approaching departure for America to lecture on Sweetness and Light.

Cardinal McCabe, receiving the clergy in Dublin, on the 22d inst, condemned the false teachers who asserted that the pope, in issuing his late circular, was exceeding his legitimate sphere of authority or had been influenced by secular motives. Those disaboutes the secular motives. disobeying the circular, he said, incurred the guilt of heresy.

At Denver, Robert B. Beath of Philadelphia was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on the second ballot. Many grand army men attribute Gen. Barnum's defeat to his expressed opin-ion on the Fitz-John Porter case.

Sam Wilde, [an attorney, and a man named William Bennett were held in Billings, charged with stealing \$300. The justice decided that Wilde's conduct in the matter, though unprofessional, was not criminal, but Bennett was held to await action of the next grand jury.

The members of the firm of L. B. Day & o., of Milwaukee, which failed a short time ago, were arrested on the charge of getting goods under false pretenses.

General Freight Agent Bird and Traffic Manager Wicker, representing the Milwankee & St. Paul and Northwestern roads, have agreed upon new rates for emigrant movables to Minnesota and Dakota points from Milwaukee. The present rate of from \$40 to \$50 per car were advanced from \$10 to \$20 per car.

Attorney General Brewster is at Elberon, where his predecessor a year ago received tidings which made Chester A. Arthur president. From his cool apartment, overlooking the ocean, the attorney general holds direct communication with the department of justice in Washington, and is performing the duties of his office with as much care and celerity as though he were under the histering you of the cenits. blistering sun of the capito!.

Marcus Newman of New Albany, Ind., was married to Miss Emma Demerest on the 23 inst., and three days latter she ran away from him, and joined the Salvation

Amos Ficyd, a tarmer living near Rushville, Kans., has been lynched by his neighoors for persistent horse stealing.

New York Special: It stated that Col. William Crooks of St. Paul, Minnesota, who is at present in this city, had sent twenty four me sages since the strike began, to his home; being anxious to find out the dition of his wife, who is ill. He offered \$500 if the company would get him an answer, but it was unable to do so.

The storm in Iberia, Brown county, July 21, destroyed many buildings and; stables M. Hoer lost his house and stable; J. Augustine, W. Dauer, Fritz Koenig and Fred Kossbach lost stables and houses; M. Wiggins, S. E. Rice lost stables, and also the schoolhouse was demolished.

Commodore Kittson's Minnie R. was distancel at Pittsburg.

Mr. Colfield of Minneapolis is building a store-house at Duluth with a capacity of holding 50,000 bushels of oats

New Cure for Small-Pox.

The Mexican Consul in Madrid, Spain, under date of April 15, 1883, wrote to his government in Mexico as follows,

In El Liberal, newspaper, which is published in this city, appeared an item which I believe to be of public interest to make known in our country, in order that the medical faculty may study and make use of the information which it gives for the good of humanity of the treatment which ought to be used to cure perfectly the terrible disease of small-pox. RAMON CARONA.

To the secretary of foreign relations:

A surgeon in the English army in China has decovered a remedy very efficient in small-pox. The disease is treated as follows:

When the fever has reached the highest point, and before the eruption ap-pears, rub the chest of the patient with croton oil and tartaric ointment, which makes the eruption appear on that part of the body, and not on the rest of it.

By means of this treatment they also obtain the result of causing the eruption to break out entirely, and of preventing the disease from attacking the internal organs.

Such is the treatment adopted in the English army in India, and it is considered a perfect cure.-New York People We Talk About.

A rumor from across the sea is to the effect that Mr. Ernlatour, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, is about to marry Miss Mackey, daughter of the California millionaire, Mackey. Mr. Brulatour, who is the son of a rich old New Orleans wine merchant, has ably seconded Minister Morton's efforts to make our legation in Paris famous for

Jay Gould and a few friends went to Philadelphia on Saturday and took possession of his magnificent new yacht lanta, which has cost nearly \$250,000. In the afternoon they started down the Delaware, under the guidance of Cap-tain Shackford. The yacht has a 1,600horse-power engine, an seventeen knots per hour. and can make

Sitting Buil's battle club was recently bought by a sergeant of the Seventh cavalry, stationed at Fort Yates. The weapon, in shape, resembles an adze handle, about two feet long, and thickly studied with brass nails. From its upper edge project two keen knife blades en inches long and set in the two flat sides are small mirrors for signaling by means of the sun's rays. Sitting Bull was paid \$10 for it.

The Hon. Daniel Pearce, of Central Falls, R. I., who celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently, is now serving his fifty-second year as justice of the peace. He has been married sixty-eight years and has eighteen grandchildren and thirty-two great grandchildren. His son, Daniel Pearce, jr., aged sixty-five, is said to be the oldest man in New England whose parents are both living.

Miss Rosalind A. Young, who couple of years ago wrote an article about Pitcairn's Island for Scribners Magazine, is still living in that out-of-the-way spot. Her father is paster of the island church and teacher of the school, and she is organist and assistant teacher. She is about twenty-six years old and, writes a retired sea captain who not long ago visited her at home, "she weighs two hundred pounds, never had a shoe on her foot, and if necessary could swim off to a ship four miles from the island and back again to shore, and then go into the little church and play the organ rearly as well as any young lady in the states."

The late Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, of London, left a number of bequests to Jewish charitable institutions. Amoug them are the following: "Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, Bevis Marks, £5,000; Jews' Infant School, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks, £500; Gates of Hope Charity Schools, Heneage Lane E1,000; Spanish and Portuguese Orphan Asylum, Bevis Marks, £500; Spanish and Portugese Jews' Hospital(called Beth Holim), Mile-end Road, £1,000; Jews, Infant school, Commercial Street, White-chapel, £1,000."

Of the 152 young men who applied for admission at West Point twenty-seven were rejected. Among the rejected was William White, of the Oberlin, Ohio District. He was weakened on gram-mar. His alternate was John H. Alexander, of the same district. John was high in grammar, ninety-eight in arithmetic, and passed a fine examination on everything. He is a dark mulatto, of quick movement, bright manner and gentlemanly bearing. He passed also a good physical examination. He is 19 years and six months old and weighs about 135 pounds. A West Point officer says he will be treated well, the "old feeling" having largely died out. It is to be hoped that this is true.

Kate Kane, the belligerent Milwaukee lawyer has written a letter to a Minneapolis paper in which she says Judge Mallory put unnecessary fire into his broadsides against her, and the cup of water she threw on him was kindly meant to put him out. Miss Kane is not entirely pleased with the consequences of her sudden notoriety, and is inclined to complain of it. During her enforced leisure while in prison for contempt of court, she heard of herself as a grass widow and atermagant, learned that she had murdered one husband, and had divorces from three, and had burned fifteen step-children, had kept a boarding-house and starved the boarders on shadow soup, and that she had been disappointed in love, and was a soured old maid. Miss Kane is of the opinion that there are some drawbacks to the practice of law in Milwaukee.

He Knew Him as a Liar.

Uncle Hank Alien was perhaps the smoothest and most accomplished liar in central New York. Why, the old man's stories were so smooth, so artistic, that. while listening to them, you imagined you were listening to Elder Cleveland's bible stories. One day we were all talking about potato-bugs in Uncle Hank's grocery, which was a sort of village farmers' club. Old Hank scratched his head thoughtfully and remarked: "Gentlemen, you don't any of you appear to know anything about the ravenous nature of them potater-bugs. You may call me a liar, but I've had potater-bugs walk right into my kitchen and yank red-hot pota-ters out of the oven. Waiting around the potater patch for the second crop!" exclaimed Old Hank with a sneer. "Waiting? Why, confound your eyes, I was up at Townsend's store yesterday, and I say potator, buss up there looking. and I saw potater-bugs up there looking over Townsend's books to see who had bought seed potatoes for next year. I did, by gosh!" The whole grocery was still when Uncle Hank finished. You could have heard a pin drop. Finally a long, lean man from Woodman's Ponding the beautiful the woodman of the still be seen to be seen the seen that the seen raised himself up near the door. as evidently a new-comer, and was not acquainted with Mr. Allen. Pointing his long finger at Uncle Hank he exclaimed: "You are a liar!" Uncle Hank looked over his glasses at the stranger long and earnestly. Then holding out his hand he inquired with a puzzled look: "When did you get acquainted with me?"

Ex-Senator Tabor, who was made famous by a \$250 robe de nuit, has recently paid \$3,000 for a coach, lined with sky-blue satin.