THE NEWS.

THE EAST.

FITZGERALD, the sharper who bunkoed Hon. Charles Francis Adams at Boston, has received five years in the penitentiary....A fire in the storehouse of the Pacific mills, at Lawrence, Mass., destroyed the building, including 300,000 pounds of wool—chemicals, dyes, etc. The loss is estimated at ,000,000.

THE Jewish relief committee at New York has on its hands 1,600 exiles who will not attempt to help themselves. The superintendent of Castle Garden will no longer tolerate them, because of their filth, hoggishness and indolence.

THE WEST.

THE Des Moines *Register* estimates the losses of property by the recent cyclone in Iowa as follows: Boone county, $20,000; Story county, $30,000; Jasper county, $50,000; Poweshiek county, $30,000; Keokuk county, $100,000; Henry county, $500,000; Mount Pleasant, $700,000; Grinnell, $600,000; Malcom, $180,000; Fonda, Pocahontas county, $10,000; the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, train merchandise, $16,000; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, $15,000; Central Iowa Railroad Company, $10,000; unenumerated, $305,000. Total, $2,271,000. Some estimate the actual loss will exceed $3,000,000.

THREE young girls employed in a boarding-house at Danville, Ill., named Ella Mills, Mattie Ogle and Mary Jones, resolved to take their lives by arsenic. Two died within a few hours in great pain. Miss Jones, at this writing, lingers in a condition which gives but little hopes of her recovery. Miss Mills left a letter for her father, upbraiding him for living with an abandoned woman.... On a farm on the Big Miami river, in Ohio, has been found a human skeleton of enormous size, surrounded by a tomahawk, chisel, spear heads and clam shells....One of the shops of the St. Paul road at Milwaukee, containing five second-class cars, was damaged $52,000 by fire.

ONE Owen, receiving teller of the Third National Bank of St. Louis—who was also engaged in the commission business—has been arrested for embezzling $150,000 of the bank's funds. The bank's officers give assurance that the stability of the institution is in no danger.

A RARE phenomenon occurred at Cleveland, Ohio. From the placid surface of the lake suddenly arose a wave variously estimated at from ten to twenty-five feet in height and two to four miles in length, which swept to the shore with resistless force, destroying everything in its progress. It is described by scientists as a cyclone wave similar to the tidal wave in mid-ocean; but nobody seems to know precisely what caused it or when something of the kind may occur again.... An outbreak occurred among the Mescalero Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Union. The Agent was wounded twice, and the Indian police killed some prisoners who tried to escape. ....Thomas J. Foster, representing Ft. Wayne in the Indiana Senate, and publisher of the *Journal*, killed himself with a revolver.... George N. Woods was publicly executed at Durango, Col., for the murder of M. G. Buchanan. ....Mrs. Henrietta Randall, of Springfield, Mo., who had for some time suffered from nervousness and the loss of speech, hanged herself to a tree, leaving her children asleep in bed.

A LARGE area of the Northwest was visited by a series of tremendous wind and rain storms on the 24th and 25th of June, causing much damage to crops, farm buildings, dwellings and other property, and in a few sections attended with considerable loss of life. Iowa, as usual, was the greatest sufferer. At Emmetsburg, the shire town of Palo Alto county, the wind demolished a number of houses and killed several persons. At Hosper, fifty miles northeast of Sioux City, the depot, a hotel, an elevator and eighteen cars were demolished and one man fatally injured. The town of Primghar, O'Brien county, was partially wrecked, and six or seven persons injured. In the southern part of Clay county five persons were killed and twenty-five injured. In Kossuth county a number of houses were blown down and several persons fatally injured. Butler, Saunders, Lancaster, Cass, Otoe and Nemaha counties, in Nebraska, were swept by the storm. In Saunders county the hail beat down the corn and ruined the small grain. Two residences in Wahoo were blown down, and a herd of 125 ponies was swept eight miles over fields and through wire fences. Several lives were lost. At Grand Island, Neb., beside doing other damage, a storm prostrated the telegraph wires for a long distance. The tornado visited Marysville and Kerwin, Kan., causing much damage to property and crops.... An accident attended with shocking loss of life occurred on the Manitoba railroad near Atwater, Minn. A work train, running at a high rate of speed, jumped the track and rolled over a high embankment into a ten-foot pool of water. On the train were forty-eight laborers, Swedes and Norwegians, beside the engineer, fireman and brakeman. Nine of the unfortunate men were launched into eternity without an instant's warning, and some half a dozen others were badly maimed....A coach in which a number of young people from San Francisco, who had been camping out, were taking a ride, went over the bank of a turnpike near Felton, Cal., killing Misses Ida Cowdery, Eva Sussey, Celia Scott and Master George Scott, and wounding Masters Burr, Benjamin Burling and William Mockler.

THE accident on the Manitoba road, in Minnesota, proves to have been a more serious affair than first accounts represented. The total death-roll mounts up to seventeen, with a prospect of a still-further increase. Some of the killed were literally broken to pieces. One poor fellow had an eye forced from its socket, a jawbone fractured in six places, three limbs broken and other wounds in different parts of the body.

AT Raton, N. M., Deputy Sheriff Dolman attempted to arrest a gambler named Gus Mentzel. Mentzel fired two shots at Dolman, slightly wounding him, also Charles Fox and Jacob Harris, who were standing near them. Shortly afterward Dolman made a second attempt to arrest Mentzel at his gambling house. Mentzel again opened fire on the Deputy, which resulted in the death of Harry Moulton, Justice of the Peace; Hugh Edelston, one of the proprietors of the Moulton Hotel; S. H. Jackson, a saloon keeper, all instantly killed. Mentzel also wounded H. Latimer and Deputy Sheriff Bergan, the latter's injuries being mortal. Immediately after the killing Mentzel was seized by the enraged citizens and hanged to a sign over Raton Bank....Navajo Frank was lynched at Las Vegas for lassoing R. H. Hunter and dragging him behind a horse for 300 yards.

THE Bank Examiner at St. Louis thinks the embezzlement of Oby E. Owen, receiving teller of the Third National Bank, will amount to $200,000....From Kansas and Dakota the crop reports are in the highest degree encouraging. A splendid yield of wheat, corn, etc., is virtually assured in Kansas, and Dakota seems equally certain to double her last year's production of spring wheat. In Southern Minnesota heavy rains accompanied by wind have damaged the crops somewhat. An immense grain crop will be harvested in Nebraska....At Raton, New Mexico, a hard character named Bradley was hanged by a mob of citizens. He was a pal of the gambler and murderer Mentzel, who had been previously strangled.

THE SOUTH.

THE Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture estimates the wheat yield in that State at 12-500,000 to 13,000,000 bushels, which is a larger crop by nearly 2,000,000 bushels than Kentucky ever raised before. Corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco all promise an unusually large yield.

LIVE-STOCK men at Baltimore and vicinity are greatly excited over the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia at the stock-yards there.....

Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has been "converted" through the powerful exhortation of Rev. Geo. O. Barnes, formerly of Chicago, but of late crusading against sin in Kentucky, where he is known as the "mountain evangelist"....Four negroes, one a woman, were hanged at Kingstree, S. C., two for murder and the others for arson.

HENRY W. FORBES was attacked by yellow fever at New Orleans and died in a brief time with the black vomit. Every house within two blocks of the one in which he was taken sick has been disinfected, and a meeting of the State Board of Health has been held to consider the case and prevent a spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON.

SIXTY THOUSAND Chinese laborers who have finished a contract in Cuba applied for permission to go through the United States on their way home. Secretary Folger placed the matter before the Cabinet, which decided that the request could not be granted, and the coolies will be compelled to return by way of England.

THE Cabinet at Washington made the case of the assassin Guiteau the occasion of a special meeting on Saturday, June 24, and it was unanimously voted that no reprieve should be granted. The result was communicated to Guiteau by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. Hicks. The announcement did not have a depressing effect upon him. The assassin afterward sent to Mr. Hicks the following: "Go and see Arthur, and shake your fist in his face. Tell him I made him President by my inspiration, and he must give me an unconditional pardon, and if he does not God Almighty will blast him forever. I tell you, Brother Hicks, I am God's man, and God takes care of His own."

MRS. CHRISTIANCY, having failed to fasten the charge of cruelty upon her husband, has withdrawn her cross bill, which will give the ex-Minister a divorce.

POLITICAL.

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE, a soldier of the Mexican war and a Major General in the Confederate army, was nominated for Governor by the Tennessee Democratic Convention, at Nashville. The convention adopted a resolution declaring that the settlement of the State debt at 60, with interest at 3, 4, 5 and 6 per cent., was unwise, and favoring a readjustment. The "State Credit" Democrats thereupon withdrew, held a conference and decided to call another State Convention.

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in an open letter to George William Curtis, asks the latter to join him in requesting the President to submit to the Attorney General the question of liability under the law for making campaign contributions....On the fourteenth ballot of the California Democratic State Convention Stoneman was nominated for Governor.... The Iowa Republican State Convention, in which 765 delegates are entitled to seats, will meet at Des Moines Aug. 2....The Michigan Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Jackson on Aug. 23.

THE Maine Democratic Convention met at Lewiston. Gov. Plaisted was renominated, and S. J. Anderson, Daniel H. Thing, Hon. George W. Ladd and Hon. Thompson H. Murch were placed in the field for Congress, the latter three being Greenbackers. Among the resolutions was one denunciatory of the Tariff Commission, on the ground that it was organized in favor of protection.

GENERAL.

BY a decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the electors of each municipal district in Canada are given power to control the granting of liquor licenses.

THREE American forgers, said to be from Chicago, met with only partial success in an attempt to defraud the banks in Montreal. They secured at Ottawa a draft for $20, making a lithograph counter out for $1,800, which was deposited in the Merchants' Bank at Montreal, against which they checked out $2,500. By a similar process $50 was obtained at the Banque Nationale, but the suspicion aroused prevented the payment of anything further on a forged draft for $2,985.

FOREIGN.

A CORRESPONDENT at Alexandria telegraphs that if France and England interfere actively in Egypt, Arabi Pasha intends to blow up the Suez canal, cut the railway to Cairo, and oppose the landing of European troops. France has sent five more iron-clads to Alexandria, and will forward 2,300 marines. ....The French Senate rejected the bill for the importation of American pork on the ground that it lacks sufficient guarantees against trichiniasis.

IRISH noblemen and large landholders have formed a company to work farms from which tenants have been evicted, to defeat the influence of the Land League....An official dispatch received at Madrid announces cholera has appeared in Japan and the Loo Choo islands....Locusts have totally consumed the crops in the island of New Grenada, W. I., and corn is valued at $6 to $7 a bag.... Arabi Bey, in reply to the Sultan's invitation to visit Constantinople, has responded that he is willing to obey, but the army will prevent him. ....The Russian Minister of the Interior has emphatically announced that officials will be dismissed who do not prevent further outrages on the Jews....A syndicate has been formed in Moscow for the promotion of cotton cultivation in Central Asia. American experts will be introduced to superintend the work.

THE Khedive has written to the President of the Egyptian Council that foreigners continue to flee, commerce is dead, and specie is being steadily withdrawn, and he demands a searching inquiry as to the cause and leadership of the riots, in order that severe punishment may be inflicted....A threatening letter, purporting to come from a Fenian association, caused the placing of special police around the office of the *Times*, in London.

JOACHIM RAFF, the composer and pianist, a native of Switzerland, died in Frankfort, where he was Director of the Conservatory of Music.

ENGLAND is still making preparations of a warlike character. A report is current that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood has been ordered to be ready to proceed to Egypt; while it is a fact the British squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived at Gibraltar, and at Malta work is going on preparatory to embarking troops in case of necessity. A consular official has advised Englishmen at Alexandria that news may arrive at any moment from Constantinople which might again arouse the populace; and Arabi Pasha has stated none of the participants in the recent massacre shall be punished until justice is meted out to the Europeans who fired on the rioters.... The crowning of the Czar, despite Nihilist plots and rumored postponements, is announced positively for Sept. 7. Troops are being detailed from every province, from Finland to the Don-Cossack region....Decrees have been prepared in Dublin for the ejection of 2,000 persons from farms in Connemara.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

AT Alexandria there are nearly forty men-of-war, and others are expected soon to arrive. English military preparations are being pushed rapidly, and it is reported that if necessary France will support an armed intervention with 10,000 troops. England is bitterly opposed to any arrangement with Arabi Pasha. Ragheb Pasha informed the Italian Consul that 30,000 natives were starving, and a Cabinet council will be held to consider the question....At Tralee, Ireland, a care-taker named Cahill was shot dead....Count Wannowski, the Russian War Minister, has resigned on account of ill-health.

THE Illinois State Republican Convention met at Springfield and nominated for Treasurer Gen. John C. Smith on the first ballot. On the fourth ballot the Hon. Charles Stratton received the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction....George M. Dallas presided over the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. The leading planks in the platform are in denunciation of the boss system and the levying of political assessments. Eight men were named to the convention for nomination as Governor, Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, being chosen on the sixth ballot.... The Michigan Prohibition Convention, in session at Jackson, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, D. P. Sagendorph; Lieutenant Governor, William G. Brown; Secretary of State, A. H. Lowry; Treasurer, Emery L. Brewer; Attorney General, J. H. Tatem; Auditor General, A. H. Osborne; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Walbridge; Member of State Board of Education, T. W. McKeenan; Commissioner of the State Land Office, E. C. Newell....The people of Iowa voted on the prohibition amendment to the constitution on the 27th ult., and estimates are sent out from Des Moines that the document will have 40,000 to 50,000 majority.

A CLOUD burst in the neighborhood of Frenchburg, Menifee county, Ky., doing great damage to that town. Mrs. Burns and her two daughters were drowned before they could escape from their house. Two Misses Watkins and Mrs. Fox were also drowned, making six in all.

HENRY COLE, a prominent Cincinnati lawyer, shot his wife Sarah and daughter Nettie, aged 12, and immediately afterward shot himself. He was temporarily insane on account of financial troubles.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWE, in a communication to the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, takes decided ground against the reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents. He is still of opinion, however, that postage on newspapers should be abolished.

AT the commencement exercises at Harvard College President Eliot announced that the bequests for the year were nearly $400,000. Among those present was the oldest living graduate, William Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass., of the class of 1807.

The Court Adjourned.

The first, last and only court held at Clinton, Ky., under the provisional government accomplished nothing except to convene and adjourn, for the reason here stated: The first case was called, with Judge Silvertooth on the bench. The defendant answered, and the trial was about to commence, when a young man, half crazed by fear, rushed into the court-room and shouted: "Save yourselves! The devil's to pay! Four hundred Yankee cavalry galloping into town!" The Judge sprang from his seat, exclaiming: "The —— you say! Gentlemen, this court is adjourned and every man save himself who can!" Never was a court-room cleared more effectually in a shorter time; but the Judge was the first man out.

TRUST men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves greatly.—*Emerson.*

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution in the Senate, June 22, which was adopted, calling for correspondence with the Spanish Government in relation to the claim of Pedro de Buzz, a naturalized citizen. A bill was passed granting the right of way through Indian Territory to the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Inter-ocean railway. Chairman Davis presented a copy of the proposed constitution for the State of Utah. A joint resolution was passed appropriating $30,000 to continue Arctic explorations. The petition and bill of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, in relation to property in San Francisco, was placed on the calendar. A resolution granting permission for the erection of a statue to Garibaldi in the National Cemetery at Vicksburg was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to extend the charter of national banks was then taken up. Mr. Vest offered a substitute forbidding the creation of new national banks and authorizing an issue of treasury notes in place of bank notes. Mr. Morgan proposed to force banks and their depositors to receive silver certificates. Mr. Allison said he had never heard of an instance outside of New York where banks refused silver certificates. Mr. Voorhees remarked that bank officers were hostile to what they termed 85-cent money. Mr. Sherman deprecated any attempt by Congress to regulate the value of the two coins; the Government itself had depreciated silver, which should stand as eighteen to one in proportion to gold. Mr. Allison thought the ratio should be 15½ to 1, as in France and Germany. The propositions by Messrs. Vest and Morgan were rejected. The bill was then passed by 34 to 13. The House went into committee on the bill to reduce internal revenue taxation. Mr. Wilson gave notice of an amendment to repeal the internal revenue system so far as it affected tobacco. Mr. Morrison charged that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was striving to empty the treasury without relieving the burdens of the people. Messrs. Page, Aiken, and Reagan announced that they would vote against the bill, and the committee rose. A communication from navy officers was read, asking that the age for retirement be not changed. The Democrats of the House held a caucus after adjournment, at which there were fifty-two members present. The substance of their action was that, so far as they were concerned, they would support the tobacco provisions of the Internal-Revenue bill, and, if those failed, move to recommit.

The House bill to ratify the agreement with the Shoshones and Bannocks for a right of way for the Utah and Northern road was passed by the Senate June 23, as also the Senate bill creating the Oregon Short-Line Railroad Company. Mr. Frye called up the rule allowing the President pro tem., when temporarily absent, to designate in writing a Senator to perform the duties of the chair, which was debated and referred. Condemned cannon were granted to organizations at Vincennes, Ind.; Marshalltown, Iowa; Ironton, Ohio; Danville, Ill., and Council Bluffs. A bill was passed to pay for the use of the orphan-asylum property at Natchez during the war. The House resolution commemorative of the late Thomas Allen, of Missouri, called out several tributes of respect. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to reduce internal taxation. Mr. Kasson expressed the hope that the Government would not become permanently dependent upon whisky shops for its revenue. Mr. Wilson gave notice of an amendment to forbid national banks from receiving interest exceeding 6 per cent. per annum for loans. Mr. Dunnell thought it too early to begin to repeal internal-revenue laws. Mr. Howitt alluded to the strikes in progress, and remarked that Congress should speedily abolish levies on the products of industry, whereas the Republican party offered the workingman the abolition of the tax on matches. Mr. Sparks attacked the entire internal-revenue system, as did also Mr. Springer. The committee then rose, when eulogies were delivered upon the life of the late Thomas Allen.

A resolution for a final adjournment of Congress on the 10th of July was adopted by the House on the 24th. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river. The bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Robeson moved an amendment striking out the tax on bank capital, as agreed to by the Republican party. After considerable debate it was rejected. Mr. Randall's proposition to relieve tobacco and cigars from internal-revenue taxation was lost. A score of other amendments were voted down. The Senate was not in session.

The resolution for an inquiry into political assessments came up in the Senate, June 26. Mr. Pendleton commented vigorously upon the demand made in Jay A. Hubbell's circular to Government employes. Mr. Beck asked if officials who fail to contribute will be allowed to retain their positions. Mr. Allison stated that but little more than 10 per cent. of the Government employes in 1880 made contributions, yet not one officeholder was removed for his refusal. A conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Allison reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with amendments increasing the amount $326,000. The House, after passing some District of Columbia bills, went into committee of the whole on the bill to reduce internal-revenue taxes. A dozen amendments were proposed and voted down, and speeches denouncing political assessments were made by Messrs. Cox and Springer. The previous question was ordered on the bill and amendments, when the House adjourned.

A resolution was passed by the Senate, on the 27th inst., to print additional copies of Mr. Blaine's eulogy on President Garfield, for the use of the bereaved family and the orator. The Pension Committee reported in favor of the claims of the widows of Maj. Gens. Custer and French. A bill was passed to amend the act donating public lands to States establishing agricultural colleges. Sixty-eight pages of the Legislative Appropriation bill were disposed of, Mr. Pimmb arguing against any increase in the salaries of officials. A brief executive session was held. In the House, in the Alabama contested-election case of Strobach vs. Herbert, the former was granted leave to withdraw his papers; and in the case of Smith vs. Shelley, from the same State, the committee reported a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Mr. Page, as a question of privilege, explained how it happened that the bill passed to regulate immigration was not the one agreed to by the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Van Horntis declared that, in handing the bill to Mr. Page, he had no intention to deceive anybody. After a hot debate the error was corrected by the passage of the committee bill. The act to reduce internal-revenue taxation was then taken up. Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a measure abolishing all internal-revenue taxes except those on bank circulation and distilled spirits. The motion was rejected by a vote of 56 to 125. Mr. Hewitt said the bill gave no relief to the great industrial interests of the country. Mr. Dunnell warned the Republican side that the measure would not meet the approval of the people. Mr. Kelley expressed regret that the bill did not make a more sweeping reduction. The Bank Charter bill was taken up and most of the Senate amendments were concurred in, the exception being the one relative to gold certificates. A conference report on the Consular Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Bills were passed by the Senate, on the 28th ult., giving one year's salary of Ministers Hurlbut and Kilpatrick to their widows. Mr. Blair reported a substitute for the resolution directing an investigation into labor strikes. The bill for the extension of bank charters and the Legislative Appropriation bill were considered. In the House Mr. Orth reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to state if any officer of the United States had made propositions to American citizens in British prisons to accept their release upon conditions. Mr. Robinson insisted that for 100 days the President had been on his knees before Lord Granville, and gave notice that he would move to impeach Minister Lowell. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Robeson reviewed its chief features. Mr. Whitthorne, after criticising the provisions of the bill, made the charge that Secretary Robeson squandered $54,000,000 of navy funds during his administration. The committee rose, when a Senate bill was passed appropriating $20,000 for a memorial column on the battle-field of Monmouth.

THE IOWA TORNADO.

The Cyclone Described—Singular Incidents and Hair-Breadth Escapes.

Much has been written with regard to the appearance of the cyclone, but I can not refrain, in this connection, from reproducing, as nearly as I can, a description given me with unconscious eloquence by an eye-witness to the descent of the boreal monster upon the fated town.

"The sun went down," he said, "behind a bank of peculiar clouds. They were of fantastic shapes, and the last rays of the setting sun imparted to them a crimson, angry hue. I couldn't help, for the life of me, thinking of the ferocious red eyes of an untamable bull dog, when I looked at the lurid spectacle. Night came on, and with it the storm. Incessant lightning illuminated the northern and western heavens. The clouds grew blacker and the atmospheric agitation increased. The balloon-shaped cloud about which you already know could be seen approaching a quarter of an hour before it reached the town, and for at least five minutes before its arrival the roaring sound, which has been aptly likened to the rumbling of fifty freight trains across an iron bridge, filled the air with its ominous echoes. It was preceded by a violent wind, which blew down trees and drove people into the house. I was standing in an open space on one of the western streets of the town, and, feeling that I was safer there than I could be in a house, I determined to stay there, though I admit I was frightened half to death. The rumbling roar came nearer, and the lowering mass seemed to reach out black arms to the earth, when, with a horrible, whistling shriek, the monster swept by within a hundred yards of the spot where I was rooted with amazement and fear. The raging thing swooped down upon the place, licking up everything in its path. Some of the houses were mashed down and swept along, while others were picked up bodily, torn to pieces, and the furniture and occupants lifted into the air, either to be buried to the earth again or blown the Lord knows where. The dreadful giant pursued its way, crushing, crunching and destroying with cruel wantonness. In the unearthly glare produced by the blazing lightning, which flashed wickedly and incessantly, and by the balls of fire with which the gyrating mass seemed to be alive, I could see the air filled with flying objects of every conceivable form, from scraps of paper to sections of roofs and floors, to the height of 400 or 500 feet, and I don't know how much higher. A house would be crushed like an eggshell and in less time than it takes to tell the materials that composed it would be climbing skyward with incredible rapidity. The air was charged with electricity, and where I stood the atmosphere was of a ghostly pallor. The whirling monster throw out flashes, and sparks, and balls as it passed along, mingled with the frightful roaring of the cyclone could be heard the shrill, blood-curdling shrieks of women as they were caught up and borne away to their death. The demon concert is ringing in my ears yet. The cyclone was probably a minute, or a minute and a half, passing me. It seemed an age. Nothing ever filled me with such unspeakable awe as this relentless riot of the elements—this merciless march of death."

After the storm came a blinding, drenching rain. It was dark as the bottomless pit—so dark that the blackness could almost be felt—and through this inky air groped hundreds of men and women trying to find the mangled remains of the victims of nature's cruel revolt. The City Hall was converted into a morgue and the other public buildings into hospitals. Relays of doctors hastened to the scene of butchery from all quarters. Mr. Moffatt, who had charge of the dead-house, tells of the spectacle that was presented there Sunday morning:

"We worked half the night and all Sunday forenoon getting the bodies into shape for burial. There were forty of them ranged about in the room, nearly all women and children. It being Saturday night, the men were mostly down in the business part of town making purchases for Sunday. The bodies when first brought in were unrecognizable. Dirt, sand, plaster and cinders were ground into the flesh, and in many instances it could not be washed or scraped off. It was as though the victim had been mashed into an ash-pit and rolled about under tremendous pressure. I can think of no other simile that will convey my idea of how they looked.

"The clothing was torn from the bodies in a few cases, but only a few. The shreds that were left dinging to the forms had to be cut away, however. That was the only way it could be done. Every single person brought to the morgue was mutilated in a shocking manner. Forms were sometimes hammered and beaten into shapeless masses. Spines were driven into the skull, protruding through the top of the head; backs were broken, or telescoped; skulls crushed like egg-shells; eyes hanging down the cheeks; arms and legs torn from the bodies and hanging, disjointed, by shreds of flesh; entrails protruding from frightful gaps, and vitals scooped out and detached entirely from the bodies. The picture was sickening. It took me two hours to lay out the mutilated remains of what had once been a beautiful young girl. Her head had been crushed down into her trunk and could only be extricated by cutting away the flesh in a manner that seemed almost barbarous. There was only one way of doing it, however. I pray God I may never be called upon to see another such a sight."

Astonishing stories of the freaks of the tornado are told, and I am in a fit frame of mind to believe almost anything after having gone over the track of the cyclone for a dozen or more miles, and seen with my own eyes the havoc wrought. Who has not heard of the wind blowing hard enough to take the hair from a dog's back? That is one of the things I never believed. Neither could I quite swallow the statement that, out in Nebraska, the inhabitants have to wall up their wells to keep the hurricanes from blowing out the holes. The story about chickens having been denuded of feathers is scarcely less difficult to believe than the other story; yet to-day there is an old hen and brood of chickens in Grinnell literally stripped by the wind of every feather, and as clean as the day they broke through the shell of the egg that gave them life, and I am told that flocks of prairie chickens have been seen plucked in a similar way.

In Malcom a stable belonging to Bradbrook, a noted sportsman, was lifted from the ground, transported over the tops of a grove of trees, and landed at the foot of a hill an eighth of a mile away, and none of the three horses in the barn were killed, or even seriously injured. One of the animals was thrown through an open door, alighting "right side up, with care," in the mud.

On three of the four corners of the two main streets in Malcom are flimsy frame buildings, and on the remaining corner stood a strong two-story brick block. The cyclone spared the wooden buildings, and knocked the brick structure into flinders. Up the street, half a block, was located a three-story iron and brick building owned by J. H. Duffus. It was crushed like a shell, and pieces of the corrugated iron veneering blown to the outskirts of the town. A farmer living seven miles away brought in a piece of Duffus' iron, weighing several pounds, it having been dropped in a field near his farmhouse.

A one-armed student jumped from the third story of the brick dormitory and was carried a considerable way before he struck the ground, without a scratch. The student immediately ran down town and rang the alarm bell.

Mud and dirt were blown into the sides of buildings still standing with such force that the disfiguring blotches cannot be removed. Gravel was not splashed up against the buildings, but driven in, as though discharged from a mortar.

I saw a delicate mantel ornament taken uninjured from a mass of mortar and other rubbish in Grinnell, and within twenty feet of the place was a dark spot, showing where a young child had been driven into the earth and crushed out of shape.

A large house, owned by Lucius Sanders, in Grinnell, was lifted clear of the cellar, in which were concealed ten persons, and hurled upon the ground 150 feet distant, while a barn in the rear of the same lot was pitched the same distance in an exactly opposite direction.

A young woman living less than a block from the Sanders residence was drawn through her bedroom window on the second floor, and gently wafted sixty yards away and deposited softly on the ground unhurt. Other members of the same household were treated with equally delicate consideration, having been blown to the same place without the infliction of serious injury.

DE LONG'S SUFFERINGS.

Terrible Sufferings Endured by the Party—Dog Meat, Alcohol, Willow Tea and Glycerine Used as Food by the Wanderers—One by One They Succumb to the Intense Cold, and Sleep to Never Waken.

The Navy Department, at Washington, is in receipt of a report from Engineer Melville, giving in detail the story of his search for Lieut. De Long and party, and the discovery of their dead bodies. The following extracts are from De Long's note-book:

Under date of Monday, Oct. 3, De Long writes that his party thought they saw a boat, but upon reaching the spot found only a mound. A camp was made in a hole in the bluff, and a roaring fire built, soon drying and burning their clothes, while the cold wind ate into their backs. Nothing was left to eat but their dog, which was killed and dressed, and a stew made of such parts as could not be cured.

All partook of the stew except De Long. Dr. Alexy was sent off to examine what they thought was a hut, and came back at night with a favorable report. It was decided to wait till morning before leaving. It was then below zero. A watch was set to keep the fire going, and all huddled around it, and thus a third night without sleep was passed. If Alexy had not wrapped his sealskin around De Long, and kept him warm by the heat of his body, he (De Long) thinks he would have perished, as he was steamed, and shivered and shook.

At 8 a. m. the party reached the hut, which was large enough to hold them, and for the first time since Saturday they managed to get warm. Erickson was very low, and prayers were read for him before the others sought rest. At 10 a. m. all except Alexy laid down to sleep. Alexy went off to hunt, and at noon returned wet, having fallen into the river. At 6 p. m. they roused up and had a pound of dog-meat for each person and a cup of tea, the day's allowance. But they were so grateful that they were not exposed to the terrible gale which was raging that they did not mind the short rations.

On Wednesday they had tea and dog meat for breakfast. Alexy again went off hunting and came back with nothing. On Thursday they had a cup of third-hand tea, with half an ounce of alcohol in it. Alexy was again sent out to hunt, and Erickson died while he was gone. Alexy returned empty-handed. The notes at this point say: "What in God's name is going to become of us? Fourteen pounds of dog meat left, and twenty-five miles to a possible settlement."

They could not dig a grave for Erickson, as the ground was frozen too hard, and they had nothing to dig with; so they sewed his body up in laps of tent, covered him with their flags, and buried him in the river. Three volleys from their Remingtons were fired over him.

Under date of Oct. 6 the notes say: "117th day—Breakfast consisted of the last half pound of dog-meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle, and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles, with some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol. However, I trust in God, and I believe that He who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now." The party left a record in the hut, which was found by Melville as already reported. They got under way at 8:30 a. m., and proceeded until 11:20 a. m., by which time they had made about three miles and were all pretty well done up. They had half an ounce of alcohol in a pck of tea for dinner. They went ahead and soon struck what seemed to be the main river again. Here four of the party broke through the ice in trying to cross, and, fearing frost bites, a fire was built. Alexy was sent off to look for food, being directed not to go far or stay long. He came back about 5:30 with one ptarmigan, of which soup was made, and with half an ounce of alcohol made their supper.

Saturday, Oct. 4, the notes say: "Called all hands at 5:30. Breakfast of half an ounce of alcohol and a pint of hot water. Alcohol proves of great advantage, keeping off the cravings for food, preventing gnawing of the stomach, and has kept up the strength of the men, who are given three ounces a day. Went ahead until 10:30, and after five miles struck the big river again. Have to turn back. Only made an advance of one mile; a cold camp, but little wood, and half an ounce of alcohol.

"Sunday, 9th.—All hands at 4:30. Half ounce of alcohol. Read divine service.

"Sent Ninderman and Noros ahead for relief. They started at 7; cheered them under way. At 8 crossed the creek, broke through ice, all wet up to the knees. Dried clothing and under way again at 10:30. At 1 struck the river bank; halt for dinner—half an ounce of alcohol. Alexy shot three ptarmigans; made soup. We are following Ninderman's track, although he is long since out of sight. Found a cave; lay our heads in it, and go to sleep.

"Monday, Oct. 10.—Last half-ounce of alcohol at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexy off to look for ptarmigan. Eat deer-skin scraps yesterday morning ate my deer-skin foot-tips. Under way at 8. In crossing the creek three got wet; built fire and dried out. Ahead again till 11; used up. Built fire and made drink out of tea leaves and from alcohol bottle. On again at noon; very hard going. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. At 3 halted, used up. Crawled into a hole in bank. Alexy in quest of game. Nothing for supper except a spoonful of glycerine. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. God help us.

"Tuesday, 11th—Gale, with snow; unable to move; no game. One spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity.

"Wednesday, 12th.—Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner, a couple of handfuls of Arctic willow in a pot of water, and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker, and hardly able to get firewood. Gale, with snow.

"Thursday, 13th. — Willow tea. No news from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God, and, unless He relents, we are lost. We cannot move against wind, and staying here means starvation. In the afternoon went ahead for a mile; after crossing another river missed Lee. Went down in a hole in the bank and into camp. Sent back for Lee. He had laid down, and was waiting to die. All united in saying the Lord's Prayer, and cried. After supper a strong gale of wind; horrible night.

"Friday.—Breakfast, willow tea; dinner, one-half teaspoonful of sweet-oil and willow tea. Alexy shot one ptarmigan. Had soup. Wind moderating.

"Saturday, Oct. 15.—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Conclude to move at sunrise. Alexy breaks down; also Lee. Come to empty grain raft; halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to southward.

"Sunday, Oct. 16.—Alexy broke down. Divine service.

"Monday.—Alexy dying; doctor baptized him; read prayers for the sick. Mr. Collins' birthday—40 years old. About sunset Alexy died of exhaustion from starvation. Covered in the ensign and laid him in the crib.

"Tuesday.—Calm and mild; snow falling. buried Alexy in the afternoon; laid him on the ice and covered him with slabs of ice.

"Wednesday.—Cutting up tent to make footgear. Doctor went ahead to find new camp. Shifted by dark.

"Thursday.—Bright and sunny, but very cold. Lee and Koack done up.

"Friday.—Koack was found dead about midnight, between the Doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for the sick, when we found he was going.

"Saturday.—Too weak to carry bodies of Lee and Koack out on the ice. The Doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Their eyes were closed up.

"Sunday.—Everybody pretty weak; slept or rested to-day, and then managed to get enough wood in by dark. Read part of the divine service. Suffering in our feet; no foot-gear.

"Monday.—A hard night.

"Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 27th, the 137th day. Iverson broken down.

"Friday.—Iverson died during the early morning.

"Saturday, 29th.—Drossler died during the night.

"Sunday, Oct. 30.—One hundred and fortieth day. Boyd and Sartz died during the night. Mr. Collins dying."

[NOTE.—This is the end of De Long's diary. De Long, Surgeon Ambler and Ah Sam, the cook, must have died soon after the last note was written.]

Another Iowa Cyclone.

Independence, Iowa, was visited by a devastating hurricane on the afternoon of June 21. The day had been a most oppressive one. At 4:30 p. m. rain began to fall, the wind at that time blowing briskly from the southwest. In a few minutes another current seemed to come from the northwest, and they met near Independence. Suddenly it grew dark, and the people were wild with fright. The citizens nearly all went into their cellars, but there were thousands of country people in the city, who had come in to see Sells' circus, and they not only filled the stores but lined the streets. The darkness did not last long, but an opening appeared in the clouds, and at that spot there were rapidly changing colors of purple, pale green and other colors, and that seemed to be almost directly over the city. It was then the hurricane commenced, and the time of the destruction was over in three minutes. The storm was one of the wildest confusion and terror. Houses were picked up and dashed to the ground, demolishing them as badly as were those at Grinnell. Roofs, boxes, boards and gravel stones were flying promiscuously through the air. Wagons were overturned and demolished, horses were running away and becoming entangled in the telephone wires that had been thrown to the ground, and everything seemed to be in chaos. There were nearly twenty-five houses wrecked and completely wrecked, and that number of barns, while of those that were damaged from $50 to $100 each there were over 100 houses and as many barns. Hundreds were unroofed, or partially so, had their windows broken and were damaged by falling trees. Cellars were generally chosen by the residents as places of refuge, but the rural visitors took shelter at the most convenient places. The deaths will number four, and the damage to property will approximate $175,000. There were many miraculous escapes, and the only wonder is that more lives were not lost. The citizens of Iowa now anxiously watch for the appearance of the ominous black clouds.

Questions and Answers for Lazy Lawyers.

Q.—What is a summons?

Ans.—The breakfast bell.

Q.—What is a writ of attachment?

Ans.—A letter from my lady-love.

Q.—What is a Court House?

Ans.—The residence of prospective father-in-law.