

Splendid Crops in France.

United States Consul Pieratto, at Lyons, has forwarded report to the department of state relative to crops this year in France. He says: "The wheat crop will amount to about 316,000,000 bushels, which will surpass the harvest of 1883 by over 30,000,000 bushels. The quality is excellent. The rye crop will equal 70,000,000 bushels and quality very superior. Indian corn will amount to 33,000,000 bushels and the potato crop 412,000,000 bushels." Reports from England and continental countries also state a fine wheat crop. The English crop in particular has rarely been so fine. These reports have affected and will more seriously affect the price of wheat, which is falling daily. Cry for protection by increased duties on foreign wheat goes up loudly from all parts of France.

Big Fire in Cleveland, Ohio.

Last Sunday night there was a destructive fire in Cleveland, beginning near Wood, Perry & Co.'s lumber yard, who lost \$250,000. House & Davidson lost \$50,000, both their planing mills being destroyed. Hubbell & Westover's lumber yard has gone, loss \$40,000. King & Co.'s lumber yard destroyed, loss \$1,000,000. Variety iron works, loss not ascertained. Loss on Stanley's candle factory about \$10,000. Potter, Birdsell & Co.'s lumber yard, \$150,000. Howell's coal sheds burned, loss not given. About fifty freight cars belonging to different roads, which were standing in Perry & Co.'s yard, were burned. Eynon & Sons' machine shop was destroyed; loss \$3,000. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio freight house was saved. The fire extended the river from Scranton avenue to the Bee line tracks and back to the bonded warehouse. Everything within that district was consumed. Total loss, \$2,000,000.

Emperor William's Alarming Condition.

A Berlin cable special of Thursday says: Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the sudden and perhaps serious illness of the Emperor William while reviewing the grand military parade recently. His usually ruddy cheeks were observed to grow deathly pale, his face fell upon his breast, and relaxing his hold upon the reins of his horse, his body swayed to the right. An instant later, his condition being unobserved, the stalwart form of the aged monarch would have fallen in the dust, and probably been mangled by the hoofs of hosts of horses. Fortunately his peril was observed in time to avoid so terrible a catastrophe, and a score of friendly arms were outstretched to save him. The emperor was lifted from his horse and removed to a closed carriage. The emperor's carriage, surrounded by a strong guard, was driven hastily to the palace, and his physicians were at once summoned. The belief is very general, notwithstanding medical assurances of his convalescence, that he has but a little while to live.

The British Grain Trade.

London, Sept. 8.—To-day 10,305 bales of New Zealand and Port Phillip wool were sold. There was a good demand, and prices were firm. There were frosts during the nights which were cold. Rains would greatly benefit the stand. In English wheat values lost their hardening tendency, and crops proving of unusual weight makes present value unequal. The sales of English wheat the past week were 23,574 quarters at 48s 3d per quarter, against 24,148 quarters at 48s 8d per quarter the corresponding week last year. The market for the foreign wheat trade lost its steadiness, and values were somewhat nominal and in buyers' favor. Heavy shipments from the United States show Americans to be free sellers at current rates. The imports of flour double those for the same period last year. Off-coast trade is in buyers' favor. During the week 19 cargoes arrived, 5 were sold, 8 withdrawn, 10 remained and 18 are due. Foreign flour is dull and weak in the country. Maize quiet. Round corn favors buyers. Barley quiet. Oats dull. Recent advances mostly lost. Peas were 1s per quarter cheaper. Beans quiet. Linseed firm and dearer. During August British imports increased, compared with that of the same month last year, 21,600,000. Exports, compared with August, 1883, decreased 21,600,000.

THE NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

President Runyon, of the New Brunswick National Bank, Cuts His Throat in the Bank Building.

Mahlon Runyon, president of the national bank at New Brunswick, N. J., cut his throat in the bank on Monday. He was implicated in the thievery of Cashier Hill. New Brunswick is shaken to its center. Bank Examiner Shelly has discovered a deficiency of over one million dollars in the surplus cash and securities. The town is wild. Men rushed frantically to the doors of the national bank, only to be told that the business of this institution had been suspended for the present.

The crash in Wall street in May last took the bulk of Hill's stealings. Runyon, although quite popular, was ignorant of financial matters and was a willing tool in the hands of the designing cashier. At 9:45 Monday President Runyon drove up to the bank in his carriage and twenty minutes later he sent Chief Fitzgerald, who was in charge of the bank, for a copy of the morning paper in which the story was told of his complicity in the bank's downfall. Securing the paper, he went into a room occupied by the directors and began to read. A deathly pallor overspread his face, and he exclaimed: "My God, what will my children do!" Passing a handkerchief over his brow, he threw the paper into the lap of Director Stoddard, and excusing himself went into the toilet room of the bank. A minute later the sound of a fall was heard, the directors rushed to the closet and discovered the body of Runyon on the floor, with blood oozing from a gaping wound in the throat. Determined on suicide, he had cut his wrists deep, blood spurting against the wall and ceiling. The thousands of people outside were horrified. "Shall we raid the bank?" was the question which agitated the agonized depositors.

The suicide of President Runyon, while strengthening the testimony in regard to the affairs of the management, causes unbounded astonishment to the public generally. Runyon was a farmer, sixty years old. He leaves a wife and four children. He had been president of the bank five years, but was not generally regarded as much of a financier, the late cashier, Hill, being considered as running the institution pretty much of his own way, Runyon not appearing of much consequence. It is stated that Runyon was implicated in the theft of Hill, and expected to be arrested when he took his life.

Friends of Cashier Hill, who was found dead Friday morning, when they heard of his sudden taking off, predicted that if he was short in his accounts the deficit would be up near a million, as he loved life too well to kill himself for less. No resident of New Brunswick was more popular than Hill. He was happily married, but childless. He was one of a family of bankers his father having been president of the National bank when he was made cashier, while both his brothers are in the banking business, one in this city and the other in Jamesburg, N. J. He was a hearty, hal-fellow well met with a dash of humor, popular alike among the rich and poor.

Shooting of Henry.

Julius R. Fredericks, who was sergeant in the Greely Polar expedition is in Minneapolis. He denies that there were two factions in the Greely party, and says the men of the expedition were united and harmonious. There may have been cannibalism, but of this he has no personal knowledge. He gives the following account of the shooting of Henry: Henry had been warned several times about stealing food, but he repeated the offense, and finally Greely issued an order for his execution. Three guns were loaded, two of them with ball and one with a blank cartridge. Fredericks, Long and Wainwright were detailed to carry the orders into effect. They took the guns and found Henry 150 yards away in the act of stealing sealkins. The three men approached within twenty yards, and the ranking man called out, "Henry, we are now compelled to carry out our orders." The men fired and Henry dropped dead. Fredericks says his experience has not satisfied him, and he intends to visit the Arctic regions again as soon as possible.

German Display in St. Paul.

The annual meeting of the German Catholic Central Benevolent Union of America, brought to St. Paul last week, delegates from almost every State in the Union, who spent several days in devotional exercises and in attending to the business of the association. On Sunday, this and other Catholic Societies had a grand procession. The streets were thronged with citizens and strangers. In the procession, were a very large number of societies, with elegant regalia and banners, and seventeen bands of music. The ancient order of Hibernians, 493 strong, were uniformed in green and silver sashes and wearing white plumes. The third division, of which Ed. Schlick was marshal, was headed by a large car drawn by four white horses, the car being filled with thirty-eight girls in white dresses to represent Columbia and the various states of the Union, each bearing a flag with the name of the state upon it. The display, as a whole, was never excelled in St. Paul, save by the great Villard celebration last year.

China Keeps it Up.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Chinese government has made a declaration of war in the form of a manifesto from the emperor. He declares that he regards the French action as constituting a state of war, and calls upon his subjects to aid in repelling the foe. The Chinese have closed the mouth of the Canton river to steamers. The English gunboat Zephyr was fired upon yesterday from the Kinpo fort and officers and sailors wounded. The Zephyr was mistaken for a French vessel of similar appearance. The British admiral demanded an explanation. The Chinese are profoundly distressed by their mistake, and have made a satisfactory explanation to the British admiral. The Chinese report the damage done the forts and arsenal on the Min river by Admiral Courbet's shelling. The arsenal has been fully restored. The French landed and destroyed only three guns at the Mingon forts and did not land at all at Kinpo. The arsenal was not damaged, and no war material or stores were destroyed. Work at the arsenal is proceeding as usual. The navy loss was serious, but after all only two fighting vessels were sunk.

Smaller Pension Fees.

Washington, Special Telegram.—Acting Secretary Joslyn rendered a decision which will be of interest to pension agents and pension attorneys alike. It is especially in the interest of pension attorneys and deprives the pension agent of a small fee he formerly received, and which in the course of many years amounts to a considerable sum. The case came up from the pension office on an appeal to Milo B. Stephens, pension attorney at Cleveland, Ohio. The commissioner of pensions had decided that under the new law United States pension agents may deduct thirty cents from the amounts of attorneys fees, as compensation for services in forwarding the same in each pension claim allowed and represented by a pension attorney at the time of allowance. This was the law embodied in section 426 of the revised statutes, which however, was repealed by the act of July, 1877, fixing the compensation of pension agents. It appears that the commissioner of pensions was under the impression that the law passed last session virtually destroyed the old law and he ruled that the pension agents could now collect the thirty cents fee. On this question Mr. Joslyn disagreed with him and ruled that while the act of July 4, 1884, materially changed that of 1878, it failed to enact the old law authorizing this. In his letter to the commissioner of pensions he gives a complete history of the pension laws.

More Damage by the Dakota Cyclone.

The Alexandria Herald gives the following description of damages by the cyclone in Hanson county, Dak.: The damage in this county seems to have commenced at Red Stone post-office. J. H. Nolt's house, barn, stacks and tools, were mingled in one vast wreck and swept onward. Pieces of the building, bedding, clothing, and mail from the postoffice were found strewn along three miles in the track of the storm. Mr. Nolt and one son were away from home. His wife and family, one being a babe in arms, barely got into the cellar when the house was taken, and they looked up shelterless at a clear sky, thankful none of them had been killed. Mrs. S. A. Wilhelm's house was taken up into midair, whirled twenty rods northwest where it seems to have struck on its roof, and plowed into the earth until only splinters, bits of clothing, scattered and broken utensils showed which way the storm went. Walter Peck was mowing, saw the storm coming and got his team unhitched. He threw away from him and ran. He lay down and hid on some grass roots. Parts of hay and grain stacks sailed over him. Household goods and lying timbers raced past. Great chunks of ice fell all around him. The hay raked rolled rapidly along. The mower was taken fifteen rods and dashed to the ground in a hundred pieces. In a minute it was over and Mr. Peck arose from the ground unharmed, and found the only thing he had damaged was the mower. Nelson Van Tassel's stacks were blown down. The tornado started for Charles H. Ward's, took the tops off some stacks, started toward H. W. Peck's, then toward W. D. Knapp's, twisting up corn stalks, backsetting breaking, tearing up fax and piling sod in mounds three feet high. In some places the sod was cleaned off breaking as smooth as a house floor. When it got within twenty rods of Knapp's it moved into the cellar on a run. Circling again it went back to Ward's moved his house, which fronted the south, clear from the foundation, and set it down fronting the east. Everything about it was twisted out of shape. Ward's granary, containing 500 bushels of grain, was twisted off the foundation, one side of the roof taken and part of the shingles from the other side, a cow was killed and other damage done. The neighbors came right to the rescue with teams and money, and ere this his damage has been all repaired. Millard Woodworth had about one hundred bushels of oats standing in shock. This went up and never came down. When the tornado crossed Long Lake the water fairly boiled, and in less than a half a minute enormous hail stones fell. The largest we heard of measured seven inches the long way. Hail fell all along the route. The storm only took a swath about five rods wide, and \$500 is a large estimate for the damage done in this county.

REPUBLICAN POLITICAL NOTES.

Drawing the Line at Hangman.

Mr. Frank Wilkeson—son of one of the brightest and most incisive of the New York journalists of twenty years ago, and himself well known for his occasional contributions to the Sun—concludes a spirited protest, addressed to the Sun, against the election of Cleveland, in this slashing style: "We have had presidents who began life on Mississippi river flatboats; who sat cross-legged on a sailor's bench, and who drove mules on a canal towpath; but they assiduously strove to rise in life, and to occupy positions in reputable professions. It remained for the Southern Democrats, who strenuously insist that they were high-toned gentlemen all, to force on to the Democratic party as its presidential candidate this sordid rascal, who, having secured a position in the ranks of a learned and honorable profession, descended into the ranks of headmen and hangmen."

What the Republican Party Has Done.

It crushed out treason and rebellion and gave new vitality and force to the sentiment, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." It gave freedom to 4,000,000 of bondsmen. It raised a servile race into citizenship. It restored prosperity to the industries of the country and dotted the country over with busy factories, furnishing employment to multiplied thousands of working people. It has increased the wealth of the nation more than three-fold. It has extended our foreign commerce until the nation sold \$1,000,000,000 more of its products in twenty-three years than had previously been sold from the first settlement of the country to 1860. It has spanned the continent with railroads and made the desert place of the west to blossom with busy life. It has given to the country a stable currency in place of the wild cat issue fostered by the democracy. It has raised the standard of the nation's credit to a point never before attained by any government. It has paid off the national debt faster than was ever done by any nation. It has reduced the interest burden from \$172,000,000 to less than \$30,000,000 annually. It has reduced the losses from embezzlements from \$3.18 on every \$1,000 under James Buchanan, to less than a cent on each \$1,000. It has reduced the cost of collecting the Federal taxation, the last Republican congress reducing it fourfold more than the Democratic party did in eight years. It has kept every pledge made to the people. It has made the nation great, prosperous and rich beyond the wildest dreams of the people. While reducing the national debt at a rapid rate, it has paid in pensions to the gallant soldiers who fought the battles of the Union, the enormous sum of \$125,000,000. Such is the record of Republican policy and administration for twenty-three years. During all the time the Democracy has met once in every four years, passed columns of resolutions and then gone up and down the country, grumbling and finding fault.

Testimony from Cleveland's Home.

Whatever effort Grover Cleveland's "independent" friends may make to fortify his position with a manifesto of their personal confidence in the integrity and purity of his private character, there are some facts which they can not deny. He has been a resident of Buffalo for the greater part of his life. He has grown up with this remarkable prosperous city. He has seen it take a start in fresh vigor and enterprise. He has seen its population almost doubled within the past twenty years. He has seen its vast and widely extended commercial resources developed to an extent far beyond the products of the most sanguine of a quarter century ago. With industry, growth and commercial enterprise the city has made steady, satisfactory progress in public education, culture, the arts and sciences, and social improvement. During all these years, Cleveland has seen the national government pass through the most eventful period of its history. He has lived in a time that has tried men's souls; that has quickened young patriotic blood, and brought what was sound, true and earnest in American citizenship to the front. A long, devastating civil war; a severe, almost equally perilous, struggle for "reconstruction"; the establishment of a national banking system; the maintenance of public credit; the protection of American industry against the competition of European pauper labor; the reform of the civil service—all of these trying issues the American people have been compelled to assert their manhood, their courage, their devotion to principle. Where has Grover Cleveland stood? What has he been? As a citizen up to the time he was elected mayor, the man was almost a nonentity in the eyes of the nation devoted to the city's progress in industrial development, in material resources, in literature, art, public morality, with which Grover Cleveland has been even remotely identified, or to which he ever gave the slightest encouragement. Selfish and self-engrossed, he has devoted himself to his private business without the faintest demonstration of public spirit. Prior to the time when a peculiar condition of things suggested him as an available candidate for mayor, his name would not have been mentioned with the fifty leading men in Buffalo. As for social position, whatever difference of opinions may exist as to the depraved character of Cleveland's associates, no one will claim that he had ever been seen a dozen times in the respectable parlors in the city of Buffalo, or that he endured the society of refined, cultivated women if he could avoid it. As for Cleveland's opinions upon great national issues, as for his views upon questions that will put patriotism and statesmanship to the test—if he has any, they have been just those that any man might have who "takes the Democratic ticket straight every time." It has made no difference with him whom the Democrats might nominate, or upon what platform the candidates were presented. You could count on him to vote with the "boys" every time. Little importance has been attached to his private political utterances; and there has not been a public utterance upon national issues worth recording. And this has been the social and political training of the man now presented by the Democratic party for election to the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States! In the excitement of the moment the Republicans of Buffalo deserted their own candidate to make Cleveland Mayor. In the heat of factional animosity, under an erroneous idea that it would do the party good to subject it to the process of self-chastisement and deluded by the plea that Cleveland was the special prophet and champion of "independence" and "reform," the Republicans of New York elected him Governor. They have elected Mayor the man who has had the opportunity for more political reflection, and that they are called upon to make this man the Nation's Chief Magistrate, they do not purpose to have a hand in such nonsense. Here in Buffalo Cleveland is best known, and he is known to be what we have described him. Hence it is that in the very city where he was elected Mayor there is not one Republican of any prominence who has declared an intention to vote for him for President. Nine-tenths of the "independents" are actively at work for Blaine and Logan. And in western New York, which did so much to help his "boom" for Governor, not a leading Republican is on Cleveland's side—not one.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Corner Stone of Dakota University.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the main building of the Dakota University at Mitchell, Dak., was witnessed Wednesday afternoon by a large concourse of people from Mitchell and all the surrounding towns and country. A procession was formed on Main street and marched out to the university grounds, where the basement walls of the building stand. The address was made by Bishop Andrews, who presides over the Dakota mission conference, and addresses were also made by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Dr. Brush, Dr. Pardee and Rev. Wilmot Whitfield. A subscription to the university building fund was opened and six one-thousand-dollar subscriptions were made by business men of Mitchell, beside a number of smaller sums. A tin box was embedded in the corner stone containing among other things, each of all the leading daily and some of the weekly papers of the territory, beside a number of religious papers and several documents relating to the M. E. church.

The idea of founding a great university under the auspices of the M. E. church in South Dakota has existed since that church began its first missionary labors in the territory. The plan took definite shape, in the spring of 1883, when a university board was appointed by the church, with Dr. J. N. Pardee, then of Sioux City, at the head. This board drew out a plan for a full-fledged university, and filed articles of incorporation, and proceeded to lay their plans before some of the leading towns in the south half of the territory. From the first fortune favored Mitchell in the contest, and the meeting of conference held at Huron in the fall of 1883, the inducements offered by Mitchell were so much superior to those offered by any other place that Mitchell was selected as the most available site for the proposed university. The foundation and superstructure will be built of Sioux Falls granite, a variety of which is found in that locality. The main building will be three stories above the basement, will be trimmed with cut stone, the whole design being very handsome and symmetrical in all its details. The laying of the corner stone initiates the erection of the superstructure, and work will be pushed so as to have part of the building enclosed, ready for use this winter, if possible.

Judge Francis, the new judge, took his oath of office before Judge Hudson, at Fargo, and entered upon the duties of his office in earnest.

The insane asylum at Jamestown will be ready for use by Oct. 1.

The Turner county fair will be held at Parker, Sept. 17, 18 and 19.

Grand Forks reports the destruction of 1,000 acres of wheat by hail.

President Wallace, of the Jamestown First National Bank, appears to have lost money very rapidly.

Two carloads of immigrants, numbering forty persons, have just located at or near Highmore, Hyde county.

Gov. Pierce is expected to be in Yankton at the time of the Grand Army reunion.

Bishop Hare contemplates the erection of a \$10,000 residence at Sioux Falls.

The corner stone of the new Episcopal college at Sioux falls will be laid Sept. 11.

The penitentiary at Bismarck will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

The Pierre Press club tenders the newspaper men of the state who attend the Republican territorial convention, a banquet on Thursday evening Sept. 18.

The Jamestown Daily Alert has changed from a morning to an evening paper, with reduced subscription rates.

The four thieves supposed to have stolen the horse of Archibald Morton of Billings county Dak., some time since, were captured by the sheriff of Stark county at South Heart, and jailed at Dickinson.

A letter from Hutchinson county, says three Russians were killed in one house by Thursday's cyclone.

The artesian well at the Indian school, Yankton, is down 375 feet, and no water has yet been found. The city well, on the hill, is 490 feet deep.

The house of C. M. Harrison, at Huron, was entered by thieves the other night, who got away with \$250 in cash and a watch and chain valued at \$50.

Inhabitants of Big Stone City, who were scandalized at the course of a young man who was illicitly intimate with a married woman, in spite of her husband's efforts, prepared for a tarring and feathering, which was only prevented by the flight of the guilty party.

Unknown parties drilled four holes in the safe in the lumber office of M. T. Allum of Brookings, but did not succeed in opening it. From appearances it was the work of amateurs.

George R. Farmer of Howard, son of Judge John Q. Farmer of Minnesota, announces himself as a republican candidate for the territorial council in the district comprising Miner, McCook and Minnehaha counties, Dak. The convention will be held at Sioux Falls, Oct. 7.

The new reservoir at Yankton water works is nearly completed. It will add 3,000 barrels to the storage capacity of the works and give a good reserve for fire purposes.

A herd of buffalo made its appearance within seven miles of Little Missouri, 150 miles west of Bismarck on the Northern Pacific. Three were killed.

Miss Samuels has a claim near Kato, and had built a shanty thereon to make good her title. Monday night the storm came, struck the shanty, carried it out of sight, and left her sitting in the rain for the rest of the night.

GRADING THE GRAIN.

Rules Adopted by the Dakota Board of Inspectors to Govern Operations of the Present Year's Crop.

Fargo, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the board of grain inspectors for Dakota, the following rules governing the inspection of grain in Dakota for the crop of 1884, were adopted:

In accordance with the statute imposing the duty of fixing the yearly grades of grain for said territory upon said board, the rules given below conform to the law and should be observed by all grain buyers within the territory.

SPRING WHEAT.
No. 1 hard spring wheat shall be composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, which must be sound, dry, well cleaned and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 hard spring wheat shall be composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat, which must be sound, dry and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel. No. 1 Dakota must be sound, plump, dry spring wheat, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel, and to contain not less than 20 per cent. of hard wheat. No. 2 Dakota must be sound, dry, reasonably plump and reasonably clean spring wheat, weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel, and contain not less than 25 per cent. of hard wheat. No. 1 spring wheat must be sound, dry and well-cleaned spring wheat, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 spring wheat must be sound, dry, reasonably clean and weigh not less than fifty pounds to the bushel. No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit for No. 3.

Note A—All wheat that is in a heating condition or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly bin-burnt, whatever grade it might otherwise be, pronounced condemned. Rice wheat will in no case be inspected higher than rejected. Wheat containing any mixture of low or light rice wheat (sometimes called goose wheat or California) is liable to grade rejected, however high it might otherwise grade.

Note B—No arbitrary rule of dockage shall prevail, nor shall clean wheat be docked at all. Wheat not clean, otherwise fit for any particular grade, may be docked the proper amount to bring it to grade, but the proper grade must in all cases be given when docked for that purpose.

Note C—The best authorities agree that the variety known as Scotch Fife wheat includes the Saskatchewan Fife.

Note D—The grades named No. 1 and No. 3 Dakota correspond with the grades established at Duluth and Minneapolis known as No. 1 and No. 2 Northern.

WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 winter wheat to be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 winter wheat to be pure white winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, and to weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel. No. 1 red winter to be pure winter wheat, red, or red and white mixed, sound, plump and well cleaned and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 red winter to be pure winter wheat, red or red and white mixed, sound and reasonably clean, and weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 Winter—All winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected winter—All winter wheat, damp, musty, grown or from any cause so badly damaged as to be unfit for No. 3.

Note—No. 1, sound, plump and well cleaned, white and yellow. No. 2 to be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1. Rejected, all damp, dirty and otherwise badly damaged.

Oats—No. 1 white oats shall be white, clean and bright, and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 white oats must be nearly white, reasonably clean, and not less than 30 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 white oats shall be mainly white, and not equal to No. 2 white in other respects.

Mrs. Michael Joyce of Wessington, while temporarily deranged, took a dose of Paris green from which she came near dying.

Bismarck Tribune: Dr. Weschler of St. Paul is in the city looking after his people, the Jews of the Painted Woods district. They have good crops this year and will need but little more assistance. These people, it will be remembered, are exiles from Russia.

The Seventh Day Adventists have located a "depository" at Vilas, Miner county. Buildings will be put up at once.

Charles R. White, an elderly man of respectable appearance and prepossessing manners, has been arrested at Mitchell for larceny. He would gather in anything he could find, whether it had any particular value or not, and the court was puzzled to know whether the man was a kleptomaniac or an accomplished professional thief. He was held to answer.

John Murphy of Waterbury, aged twenty-two, was suffocated by damp while digging a well. His was the first death that ever occurred in Waterbury.

Mrs. Frank Earnings of Sioux Falls, poured kerosene on her kitchen fire recently. The can exploded, the bottom of the can flying and the burning oil saturated her clothing. She rushed out of the house, and when the neighbors tried to tear her clothes off she rushed back into the house and caught up her baby and carrying it out at armslength, handed it to a neighbor saying "Take my baby." Having done this she fell down, overcome by the flames. The fire was put out by throwing pails of water upon her. Her flesh was literally baked and she lived but a few hours.

Lightning struck the house of J. C. Eldridge, about six miles northwest of Grand Forks. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge were thrown down a flight of stairs and their clothes torn from their bodies. An old lady lying on a bed in the lower story was slightly injured and her clothing and the bed-clothes badly demoralized. Two children sleeping in the upper story were not injured.