Deaths in the Civil War.

Twenty years have passed since the close of the civil war, and now, at last, a careful official record of the number of deaths that occurred in the Union army has been made. A little more than twelve months ago, on the 2d of June, 1884, Gen. Drum directed Mr. J. W. Kirkley, an experienced statistician of the adjutant general's office, to begin the compilation of this record, with the aid of ten clerks. A minute and exhaustive exploration of all attainable documents has now produced a table of statistics which far surpasses in completeness anything on the subject hitherto existing.

To state the grand result at the outset. the table shows a total of 9,853 deaths of commissioned officers and 349,913 deaths of enlisted men, making an aggregate of 359.-496 deaths among the Union forces. The period included in the record is, for the regular troops, the interval between April 15, 1861, and Aug. 1, 1865; for a portion of the volunteers it is prolonged beyond the latter date until the muster out of each organization. Yet, careful as the examination of the records has been, one lack renders it still far from complete. The death registers of some of the largest prisons at the South, used for the confinement of Union soldiers, are missing. For the prisons at Americus, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Lynchburg, Macon, Marietta, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Shreveport and Tyler the registers have not been secured at all, and the importance of these prisons is well known. Only partial records ular troops, the interval between April 15. secured at all, and the importance of these prisons is well known. Only partial records were had from the prisons at Cahawba, Columbia, Florence, S. C., Millen and Salisbury. There have been ways, it is true, of partly working up these deficiencies; but on the other hand, as Quartermaster General Meigs, cited by Mr. Kirkley, has shown, in many Southern prisons three or four corpses of Union prisoners were sometimes buried in the same trench, and the number of graves in the same trench, and the number of graves only imperfectly indicates the number of dead. Even in this most imperfect record, the number of Union soldiers known to have died in captivity was close upon 30,000—in exact figures, 29,498. The late investigation, we may add, has increased about onesixth the records of death among Union pris-

Taking Mr. Kirkley's tables, we derive from them the following general results:

Offi	cers.	Men.	Aggre-
Killed or died of wounds.6			
Died of Disease2	,795	221,791	224.586
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944
Other accidental deaths	142	3,972	4,114
Murdered	37	487	524
Killed and captured	14	86	100
Committed Suicide	26	365	391
Executed		267	267
Executed by enemy	4	60	64
Died from sunstroke	5		813
Other known causes	62		
Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
***		-	

..9,584 349,912 359,496 The table gives the statistics for Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin as follows:

Minnesota—Killed in action, 21 officers, 273 men; died of wounds, 11 officers, 209 men; died by disease, 26 officers, 1,651 men; aggregate, 2,392; prisoners died of wounds, 12 officers; 159 men; grand aggregate, 2,581 gate, 2,584.

Iowa-Killed in action, 119 officers, 1.

946 men; died of wounds, 71 officers, 1,254 men; died of disease, 100 officers, 8,398 men; prisoners died of wounds, 11 officers, 20 men; prisoners died of disease, 7 officers.

508 men; aggregate, 13,001.
Wisconsin—Killed in action, 115 officers. 2,270 men; died of wounds, 71 officers, 1,-270 men; died of disease, 101 officers, 7,363men; prisoners died of wounds, 5 officers, 71 men; prisoners died of disease, 4 officers. 600 men; aggregate, 12,301.

Storm Wrecking and Loss of Life in Iowa.

The recent storm was of marked severity and wide extent. The scene of the greatest destruction is along the western border of the state, where the energy of the tornado seemed to center and pass up the Missiouri river valley. In Pottawattamie county the town of Neola was badly damaged, and a large number of farm houses in the \mathbf{v} icinity stroyed. The roof of the deaf and Mrs. Packard's arm, and carried her babe, Arms. Packard's arm, and carried her babe, a week old, 200 yards, stripping all its clothing off, and left it unburt. Four miles north John Davemport's house was blown down and his wife seriously injured. James Smith, while driving near the lake, was blown into the water with his team. The horses were drowned.

The next serious damage known occured

nine miles above Sioux City, across the Da-kota line, where it blew a train off the Milwankee road, injuring several men and de-reolishing the houses of G. W. Kellogg, G. Feller, T. Maloney, and S. Adams, and a large number of barns and windmills in the harge number of barns and windmills in the vicinity. In Leecounty, the extreme south-castern point of the state, bridges were blown from their moorings, tracks washed out and travel seriously interfered with. At Marshalltown, in Central Iowa, the Christian institute was unroofed, cars blown from the track, and the bridge across the Large of given we have the property of the control of the property of the proper Legrand river was blown away. The Rock Island round house at Atlantic and the

Island round house at Atlantic and the Fort Dodge company's machine shops at Grand Junction were unroofed.

At Coon Rapids the engine house of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was leveled to the ground. Four miles north of Ruthven, five houses belonging to Swedes were destroyed. A man named Helgson was fatally and his wife slightly injured. Their baby was carried quite a distance and left under a wood pile unharmed.

under a wood pile unharmed.

At Council Bluffs the storm struck the deaf and dumb institute, tearing the roof from its moorings, and carried it 600 feet. No one was hurt, although there were thirty in the building at the time. Loss, \$8,000 on building and \$5,000 on furniture. James Smith, while driving near a lake, was blown into the water with his team and the horses drowned. In Guthae county the house of G. D. Jackson was destroyed and Mrs. Jackson and daughter both badly hurt.

At Waterloo, the first building struck was the Prairie seminary, one wing of which

to shade trees, nearly all of which are completely destroyed.

LATER

The storm of the 12th passed through the following townships in Yellow Medicine county: Wergeland, Burton, Swede Prairie Normania, Sannes, and the northern part of Westerheim valley and Lucas, in Lyor county. The hail over the larger part of the territory covered by the storm was very heavy, and in many places hall stones as large as hen's eggs were picked up. Crops were beaten into the ground, trees were were beaten into the ground, trees were completely stripped, windows broken, stock bruised and killed, and many people injured. In the town of Wergeland, the losses were as follows: W. J. King, barn; loss, \$500, estimated. Loss to trees and crops, \$10,000. In Burton, \$50,000, Swede Prairie \$30,000; Normanie, \$25,000; town of Mallers, \$10,000 town of Westerheim\$15,000; killed; Freddy Gilbert, aged ten years, killed by flying timbers.

flying timbers.

Mrs. C. W. Gilbert, badly bruised.

Frank Gilbert, aged eight years badly

Jennie Gilbert, aged six years, badly bruised and cut.

Anna Gilbert, aged two years, badly bruised; injured internally.

Mrs. Barlow, injured internally.

The New Premier of England.

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil whom Queen Victoria has summoned to form a new cabinet, holds four degrees of rank in the pecrage: Marquis of Salisbury, by patent of creation. August, 1789; earl of Salisbury, May, 1605; Viscount Cramboune, August, 1604; Baron Cecil, May, 1603; and he is also co-heir to the barony of Ogle. He represents Robert Cecil, youngest son of the well known Lord Burleigh, who was secretary of state near the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and, continued in that office by James L, retained until his death, in 1612. The present marquis was born in 1830—a younger son. He was a member of the house of commons from 1853 to 1868, when, his elder brother. whom Queen Victoria has summoned to until his death, in 1612. The present marquis was bornin 1830—a younger son. He was a member of the house of commons from 1853 to 1868, when, his elder brother dying, he succeeded his father in the famility honors and estates. In 1866 he was secretary for India in the Derby administration, but retired from office in 1867. When Disraeli introduced his reform bill, Disraeli introduced his reform bill, which gave household suffrage, he objecting strenuously to that progressive measure. After this, he assailed Disraeli bitterly in a series of articles in the Tory Quarterly Review. Notwithstanding this, in 1874 he consented to take office under Disraeli, to the surprise of the public, as secretary of state for India. When the complications arose between Russia and complications arose between Russia and Turkey, at the close of the Turko-Servian war in 1876, Salisbury was sent as special emassador to the Sublime Porte. He aremassador to the Sublime Porte. He arranged for the conference of the powers at Constantinople, and proposed an international supervision of proposed reforms in the Turkish provinces. The porte rejected the proposition, and Salisbury went home. In 1878 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs in the place of Lord Derby, who had resigned; and in that capacity he wrote the dispatch announcing the policy of the British government as to the pacity he wrote thadispatch announcing the policy of the British government as to the Eastern question and Constantinople, and soon after went with Disraeli to the Berlin conference to pluck the Turkish spoils from Russia's hands and halt the Russian banners in sight of Constantinople. For his services at Berlin the queen invested Salisbury with the order of the Garter. After the Tory defeat in 1880, Salisbury was, at a meeting of the Tory peers, chosen to lead their party in the house of lords. Salisbury is a man of splendid education, and is conis a man of splendid education, and is considered a good speaker. He is a Jingo, and has declared very emphatically that it would be atrocious cowardice for the British government to evacuate Egypt or yield Afghanistan to Russia.

Spring Wheat in Dakota.

Reports from several hundred points, in Dakota, have just been gathered. From a Bill's show, has left with Sitting Bull summary it appears that the acreage in D_{Φ^+} and several other Sioux chiefs, the best kota is very little less than last year. The shortage does not exceed 5 per cent, and may not reach that figure. The decrease is widely distributed. In the Northern portion of the territory farmers were discouraged were destroyed. The roof of the deaf and dumb asylum was torn off and carried 600 feet. The cupalo was also torn away and several buildings damaged, inflicting a loss of \$20,000. Passing up the river it struck Monona county, and striking the town of Whiting, blew down many houses and barns, and severely injured Mrs. John Crossly. It tore A. Packard's house to pieces, broke Mrs. Packard's arm, and carried her babe, a week old, 200 yards, stripping all its clothing off, and left it unhurt. Four miles north John Davenport's house was blown by the low prices prevailing last fall, and many allowed their land to lie idle in order to rid it of foul seeds. In the southern portion, particularly in the older communities, farmers turned their attack of the Salvationists. They paraded the streets, singing and shouting, and attracting a large crowd. This was the first attack of the Salvation Army upon a Dakota city.

A dispatch says that the business of the suspended Bank of Mitchell is now in a fair way of settlement. All creditors for sums less than \$100 are paid ble, reports to the contrary being confined to small areas in certain localities. In the the weather has been favorable ever since, with the exception of the frost of the 7th and a little too much rain in the James river valley. A few local hail storms have done no damage. The crops along the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads and the branches are in excellent condition and the branches are in excellent condition. the branches are in excellent condition. Frequent rains in the southern portion of the territory have helped the crops very much during the past week, and the condition of the crop, as a whole, is very favor-

The State of Trade.

Bradstreet's journal, in its commercial summary of last Saturday, says: The generally unfavorable conditions affecting trade reported by Bradstreet's last week continue unpleasantly, prominent. The volume of merchandise moving so far as data concerning it are obtainable is light as compared with like periods in preceding years. The accumulation of surplus funds at the banks at leading business centers Fact and West shows an aims of the ters East and West shows no signs of the beginning of a permanent check. The in-dustrial stagnation among the Westerniron dustrial stagnation among the Westerniron mills is no nearer a settlement except in that two more mills have accepted the terms of the Amalgamated association and gone to work. The dry goods market presents no encouraging features. The enforced idleness among the iron mills in the West has resulted in a somewhat better feeling in merchant iron at various points, though no large sales are reported. The condition of the anthracite coal trade is less gratifying, the competition between carrying commanies of the paketa lindex was moved some twenty feet south, and a dwelling just north of the Baxter house was smashed. Mr. Meikle's office entirely disappeared, the fragments flying in all directions. The residences of B. F. Ewan and C. J. Pedrick, on the hill, were destroyed; Mr. Clark's barn, Mr. Rutherwas the Prairieseminary, one wing of which was unroofed. The next important building was the new three-story structure of the Waterloo college, 45265 feet, and in course of construction. It was entirely demolished clear to the foundation. The damage to property in this city is from \$5,000 to \$10,000, exclusive of the injury. competition between carrying companies ford's back warehouse and Mr. Hisbeing so intense as to result in the invasional profit is larger barn are turned into kin.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS

Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Da-

The eleventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Dakota was held at Fargo last week. It was organized in 1875. with only six lodges in Dakota. At this, the deventh annual communication there are seventy-nine subordinate lodges, each entitled to three delegates, eighteen having been organized during the last year. The address of the Grand Master was very lengthy and contained a review of the work of the past year. Charters were granted the eighteen lodges mentioned in the grand master's report as working under dispensation. Following are the new grand lodge

olicers:
William Blatt, G. M., Yankton; H. M.
Wheeler, D. G. M., Grand Forks; J. Q. A.
Bladen, S. W., Aberdeen; Samual Roy, J. W.,
Lead City; Charles E. Bryden, G. T.,
Watertown; Charles T. McCoy, G. S., Aberdeen

Bismarck was selected as the place for the next grand convocation. The members of the grand Lodge were entertained hospitably and participated in receptions, excursions and a benefit and ball.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, was also in session at Fargo and the lodges were well represented. The grand high priest made his annual address and the grand secretary

his annual report.

All the officers were re-elected and are as dusen, Jamestown, eminent grand master of second vail; William E. Jones, Valley City, eminent grand master of first vail; George Davenport, Sioux Falls, eminent grand guard.

The business of the Aberdeen land office for May consisted of 121 homestead entries, 324 pre-emptions, 256 timber culture, 64 soldiers' declaratory, and 85 cash entries; total amount of lands entered, 124,000 acres; cash receipts, \$19,256.74.

Near Bridgewater Mrs. Andrew Wipi was killed by lightning, the bolt coming through the brick wall of her house.

Gen. Lawler, representing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has had a second interview with the president, relative to the settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations. Gen Lawler said he had hopes that something would be accomplished

The Turtle mountain region is jubilant over the fact that the one bushel of wheat sent from that region to the New Orleans exposition was awarded the first premium.

A child in East Pierre was taken up by the wind and whirled 200 yards, and was set down without injury

During the last six weeks 250,000 pounds of Buffalo bones have been shipped from Dickinson to Chicago and

Maj. John Burke, manager of Buffalo looking Indian party ever sent East. They will join the show at Buffalo. Permission to hire them was granted

itors for sums less than \$100 are paid

D. W. Maratta is in Washington, but not, he says, to seek the Dakota mar-

shalship. He will return to Dakota. It is reported that silver has been discovered in considerable quantities in the vicinity of Wilson. A specimen analyzed showed \$485.33 per ton.

Grafton is having a \$15,000 school house a \$6,000 jail, a \$6,000 opera house and a \$20,000 court house

A young man named McCormick was drowned in Twelve Mile creek, in Dayison county, while in bathing.

At Forest City, a hail, rain and wind rodt's large barn are turned into kindling wood.

Moris Taylor, the new surveyor general of Dakota, has arrived at Huron.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

GOLDEN PUDDING.

Bread crumbs, marmalade, brown sugar and suet; of each, one quarter of a pound. Beat two eggs and mix the ingredients well together. Steam in a basin for two hours and a half.

PUDDING WITHOUT MILK. Two cups of cake, cracker or bread. crumbs two cups warm water, two eggs, half cup of sugar, half cup of raisins, fresh or canned fruit, a pinch of sale and a little nutmeg. Serve with sauce

PUFF PUDDINGS Beat six eggs; add six tablespoonfuls of milk, six of flour, one cup of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; pour into cups; bake quickly turn them out and serve with a sauce made of butter, sugar, water and nut-

BANANA CREAM. After peeling the bananas mash them with an iron or wooden spoon; allow equal quantities of bananas and sweet cream; to one quart of the mixture allow one quarter of a pound of sugar. Beat them all together until the cream is light.

DRINK FOR AN INVALID. Beat well the yolk of one egg, place in a glass, add white sugar and lemon

SPANISH BUN.

Beat the yolks of four eggs with two cups of coffee sugar; add three-quarters of a cup of butter, two cups of flour, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one dessert spoonful of cinnamon, one of cloves and a half nutmeg, grated. Make a frosting with the whites of the eggs.

CHICKEN PIE.

Cut the chicken up, put it in a pan and cover it with water; let it stew as usual, and when done make a thickening of cream and flour, adding a piece of butter, and pepper and salt. Have made and bake a pair of short-cakes, made as for pie crust, but roll thin and cut in small squares. This is much better that chicken pie and more simple to make. The crusts should be laid on a dish and the gravy poured over while both are hot.

CREAM CAKE. Beat up the yolks of three eggs with one cup of white sugar; add three tablespoonfuls of water and a cup and a half of flour in which you have mixed two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Then stir in the whites of ten eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into four shallow tins and bake in a hot oven. Cream: Beat one egg with three cups of white sugar. Stir in half a pint of milk with a tablespoonful of cornstarch and one-half cup of butter. Heat till boiling and spread between the cool layers of the cake.

BOILED SWEETBREADS. Sweetbreads boiled and served with canned peas, and with a white sauce, or a cup of cream poured over, make an excellent dish. Sweetbreads and mushrooms are also nice; the sweetbreads should be parboiled; about eight to one can of inushrooms is the proper proportion; after parboiling, cut them into small pieces and stew them in a little water, add the mushrooms after slicing them, and let them simmer gently for an hour; add a coffeecupful of cream, a lump of butter the size of a butternut, and pepper and salt to your taste.

A Story of Ingratitude.

The building itself is on the site of the old Washington hotel. The hotel, by the way, was built on the ground once occupied by the mansion of Nathaniel Prime, the Jay Gould of fif-ty years ago. It may be added, parenthetically, this same banker, Prime, once, when a poor young man, went to a southern planter on a visit at the time to New York, and asked for a loan of \$5,000.

"What security can you give?" asked the planter. "The word of an honest man," an-

swered Prime. The planter eyed him for an instant, and then replied: "You shall have it. This sum gave Nathanel Prime his great start in life, and he soon paid the debt. Years rolled on, and he be-

came the leading banker of the city. One day the planter who had befriended him at the outset of his career came to him in poverty and asked him for the loan of the same sum that he had lent Prime so opportunely. The bank-er remembered him well, but asked:

"What security can you give?"
"The word of an honest," answered
the planter, echoing Prime's own words of years before.
"That won't do in Wall street," was

the banker's reply.

The planter seemed dazed by such an answer, and left without a word. The man who was capable of such ingratitude had become a miser, a monomaniae on the subject of money, and in his old age, becoming insane in the midst of wealth over the thought that he might by some possibility die poor, committed suicide by cutting his throat in his mansion that occupied the site, as already stated, of the present Washington building -New York Cor. Portland Oregonian.

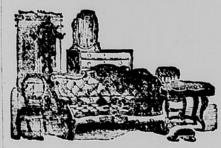
A squad of United States soldiers have been detailed to guard the Yorktown monument from relic hunters.

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