

Yankton to Sioux City, the corn

was wholly and absolutely destroyed

and not a bushel was gathered

for miles. There was nothing

left but a part of the stalk. Never-

theless, they had made a good crop

of wheat, oats and potatoes. He

was satisfied that the people of

Dakota could prosper even though

the hoppers came every year by

planting only such grains as would

be matured before the pests came.

"The moral effect had been worse

than anything else. The Territory

had been damaged ten times more

by the panic than by the grasshop-

pers. Newspapers and other fright-

ened people had done more harm

than good by applying for aid, in

the east. He had stood out in 1874

as long as possible against the ap-

peal for aid. The people who

came there were poor and they

needed help every winter anyhow,

but the people of the Territory were

able to support their own destitute

farmers without outside aid. In

1874, after all the harm had been

done and they received the paltry

sum of \$7,000 there were

hundreds of thousands of bushels

of surplus grain shipped out of

southern Dakota to Chicago. They

were able to take care of their own

needs. In 1875 the hoppers were as

numerous as before, coming from

the northeast and going south-east,

but none came down, and he did

not know of \$10 worth of damage

done. They had the biggest crops

ever known.

"They always go the same way.

This year the damage to the wheat

crop would not be 5 per cent, and

the crop is very good. They had

gathered good crops of wheat, oats,

and everything but corn, which

varied from one-fourth to one-half

a crop. By fall harvesting and early

seeding, in the spring, wheat could

be wholly saved without damage,

and one object of the convention,

he thought, was to reassure the

people. He believed that the peo-

ple of Dakota could feed themselves

and the grasshoppers too, and yet

grow rich.

"In Dakota the hoppers were all

foreigners, not natives, coming

there full grown, and his people

had had no experience with those

which hatched out.

"He would urge fall plowing and

early sowing, relying on small

grains; and they could thus make

a living."

He was not disposed to petition

for financial aid. It demoralized

the people and made mendicancy

honorable among some classes.

Governor Hardin, of Missouri,

came to learn. In 1874, many

grasshoppers came and laid eggs in

Missouri, and that State had a big

lot in 1875, for a time there was

great danger in thirteen or fourteen

counties, but they left in June, and

by late planting they raised one of

the finest crops ever known, and

they were troubled by no other

varieties of insects. He thought

Congress ought to do something, at

least to appoint a commission of

investigation. He should even

suggest to his own legislature to

establish commissions to call on the

people to fight the pests in the

afflicted districts, and make it a

matter of police or military duty.

He didn't know exactly what could

be done. They had done every-

thing practicable, but after they

had destroyed millions upon mil-

lions, there were still millions upon

millions to come.

THE GRASSHOPPER CONVEN-

By Telegraph.

TO-DAYS DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Another Contradiction.

New York, 1.—The Times Phil-

adelphia special says that the dis-

patch yesterday, asserting that the

Treasury of that city was a default-

ers, is a falsehood. The dispatch

in question was held back and not

given to the newspapers here until

nearly one o'clock this morning, so

that there could not be any chance

of having at least one day's circula-

tion throughout the State.

American Mining Board, Transac-

tions.

The transactions at the American

Mining Board, to-day, were 9,800

shares. The following are the quo-

tations:

Alpha, 50; Belcher, 50; Bunker

Bullion, 80; Calumet, 100; Cen-

tennial, 50; Con Virginia, 40; Con

Imperial, 40; Crown Point, 120; Ex-

changeur, 100; Grant, 50; Hale

and Norcross, 90; Julia Consoli-

dation, 100; Justice, 20; Ken-

tucky, 100; Kossuth, 100; Lar-

senne, 100; Merchants, 100; Mex-

ican, 100; Northern Belle, 30; Ophir,

50; Savage, 150; Sierra Nevada, 100;

Union Con, 14; Yellow Jacket, 20.

Formally Installed.

Col. James Moore was formally

installed as general superintendent

of the Central Railroad, New Jer-

sey, to-day, vice H. E. Ricker, re-

signed.

Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The debt state-

ment shows a reduction during

October of \$3,388,139; amount of

coin in the Treasury \$15,967,025;

currency balance \$12,922,325; spe-

cial deposits \$40,670,000; coin cer-

tificates, \$35,283,100; outstanding li-

gal tenders \$357,355,716.

Disastrous Fire.

MEMPHIS, 1.—A private telegram

from Grenada, Miss., says a fire last

night destroyed sixteen business

houses on the west side of the

square and on the west side of

Green street. The buildings de-

stroyed were principally frame.

Snyder's Bank and the post office

and George Laker's grocery were

burned. No further particulars.

\$75,000 Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., 1.—A fire early

this morning destroyed Summer's

Opera House, Akron, O., which in-

cludes the Opera House, Summer's

Hotel and several stores. Much of

the furniture and stock were saved.

The building cost \$55,000, which, in

addition, the hotel furniture, the

scenery and fixtures of the Opera

House, were valued at \$12,000. The

property was owned by K. A. Sum-

mer. His loss will be \$75,000, in-

surance only \$11,000.

Thrown from His Horse and Killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., 1.—During the

Republican parade here to-night,

Wm. H. Young, colored, of the

Eighteenth Regiment of New York

Volunteers during the rebellion,

was thrown from his horse and

killed.

Gen. Miles' Indian Fight.

CHICAGO, 1.—The official report

of the battle between Sitting Bull,

Pretty Bear, Bull Eagle, Sans Ar-

es, and Cedar Creek, the general