

MORR DAMAGE IN HOLMES COUNTY.

Millersburg, O., August 3.—It seems that we are destined to be swept away by the floods. To-day another tremendous flood of water came pouring down upon us. This time it approached from the southeast, and was preceded by a heavy roaring sound. Directly it was upon us in all its fury, and the streams again went wild. If this thing is kept up much longer there will be no oats to cut, as they will be all under mud. The train due here at 6 o'clock this evening is detained nine miles north of here by reason, so stated, of a bridge being washed out. The east and southeast part of our county suffered the most from the storm to-day.

DAMAGE IN MUSKINGOHM COUNTY.

Zanesville, O., August 3.—The storm last night destroyed a large portion of the corn and grass crop in this county on the bottom lands. Chap's Run bottom, a few miles west of this city, was completely submerged. Acres of corn were found covered with mud, this morning, ten inches deep. A hay rick belonging to William Snipe, containing several tons of hay, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed by fire. The loss will aggregate several thousand dollars. John Marcellus and Benjamin Leslie, of Springfield Township, are among the heaviest losers.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS.

Newcomertown, O., August 3.—A terrible water spout burst over this section this morning, deluging fields of grain, and washing away fences, &c. Phillips Run and other smaller streams became like rivers in a short time, washing down immense logs sixty feet long, and covering the ground in some places with water to the depth of fifteen feet in a few moments. The water rushed with such force into Mr T. Crouch's house, near here, that it upset the stove, cupboard and furniture, drowned all the cats, and the family only escaped a like fate by taking to the second story.

BARN'S DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Somerseset, O.—August 3.—A fearful thunder-storm passed over here last night, the lightning striking barns and grain stacks in several localities. A barn filled with new-mown hay, belonging to A. Ramsey, was burned to the ground, with a loss of several hundred dollars, one was burned at New Reading while several farmers report the loss grain stacks from the same cause. A heavy wind and rain-storm passed over Junction City to-day, which unroofed cars standing on the B. & O. Railroad.

Crestline, O., August 3.—During the storm this afternoon the lightning struck the barn of William Price, near North Robinson, this county, setting it on fire, and it was entirely consumed, with all his wheat and hay. Loss \$1,000, fully covered by insurance in the Buckeye, of Shelby, Ohio.

Leesburg, O., August 3.—During the storm this evening a large frame barn on the farm of Allen Ocherman, three miles west of town, was struck by lightning, and with its contents, entirely destroyed. Loss \$1,000; no insurance.

Detroit, August 4.—Heavy rains during the present week caused floods, carrying away bridges, dams, overflowing lowlands, and damaging wheat in the stock. Loss, between Ionia and Grand Rapids, \$50,000.

New Lexington, Ohio, August 4.—The unprecedented rain last night produced a sudden flood in the valley between Rendville and Cornng. The water swept everything before it—railroad track, cars, horses, barns, fences and live stock. Great loss of life is feared. The damage will reach from one to three hundred thousand dollars.

Fremont, O., August 4.—A bridge over Green Creek was undermined by the flood and went down with a freight train this morning. Loss heavy. No one hurt. A portion of a passenger train fell through the bridge at Green Sprinds last night. One man was drowned and a number of others injured. Last night the Pacific express on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway ran into a wash-out twenty miles from Canton. The locomotive and postal car were thrown on one side. Two baggage cars ran into an excavation. Nobody was seriously injured. Thirty trains were blockaded between Alliance an Orrville this morning, but were started later.

New York, Aug. 7.—The storm this afternoon extended through a large portion of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and this state. At Harrisburg, Pa., a barn was burnt this afternoon; also one in Easton, Pa., and a dwelling. Northampton, Pa., was flooded and much damage done. At Scranton, Pa., houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, cellars flooded, and the scaffolding of the new court house struck by lightning. Several trees were struck by lightning at Long Branch this afternoon and the avenue badly washed by the rain.

Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 7.—The recent heavy rains in this vicinity and the southwestern section of the state flooded many of the smaller streams and wrought great damage to the crops, fencing and property. Near Crooketts, Wythe county, 700 yards of the Norfolk and Western railroad track was washed out. The Richmond and Allegheny railroad track also suffered considerable damage at several points.

Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Lightning struck two houses here to day, but injured only one person slightly. It struck a barn and burned it, with its contents.

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 7.—There was a heavy rain-storm all last night extending from Monterey, Mexico, to Corpus Christi, Texas.

Windstorms.

This subject continues to excite considerable interest among all classes of people, and in all discussions thereon one thing is predominantly evident, and that is the general recognition of tornadoes, cyclones and windstorms generally, as a class of evils from which there is no escape for the property exposed. Hon. J. A. Jameson, of Chicago, who has had before him various reliable data on the subject, amongst others the testimony in a suit at law relating to a tornado that swept over the southwestern portion of Wisconsin, May 28, 1878, and the report of Sergeant Finley, of the U. S. Signal Corps, to the War Department, on the series of tornadoes that ravaged the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, on the 29th and 30th of May, 1879,—13 in all—from a careful examination of these data, he adduces the following conclusions:

First—While there are exceptions, tornadoes in general approach from the southwest—that is, their general line of progress is from southwest to northeast. Upon that line their movement is in irregular circles upon the surface of the earth, or above it, apparently according to the very nature of the obstacles they meet with.

Second—In a great majority of cases the tornado is preceded by ominous clouds in the northwest and southwest, which finally rush together, and it is their conflict which appears to give rise to the tornado. Doubtless, when the direction of the tornado is different, the aggregations of clouds giving rise to it would have appeared in different quarters.

Third—Great and sudden changes of temperature are frequently observed—hot winds rapidly succeeded by cold, or hot and cold appearing almost simultaneously.

Fourth—The time intervening between these phenomena and the onrush of the tornado, is generally not long, frequently but a few minutes. Sometimes it approaches from a clear sky, almost without warning, until it strikes with the roar of a dozen railroad trains. In most cases, however, there is ample time to fly to a place of refuge, if one be known to exist near at hand.

Fifth—While thunder, lightning and rain are nearly constant accompaniments of tornadoes, neither the rain nor the lightning seems to be the cause of the damage resulting from them. In a few cases the ground is deluged with rain, but commonly not in such quantities as to injure man or beast. So in regard to the lightning; vast quantities of electricity are developed by the tornado, but its tension is slight, and, in all accounts I have seen, but a single instance is recorded of a building injured, and in no case has a person been killed or injured by it.

Sixth—The destructive energy of a tornado seems to lie in the wind set in violent rotary motion by opposing hot and cold currents of air impinging upon each other.

Seventh—Buildings of brick and stone are generally, but not always, safe from tornadoes. In the late tornadoes in Iowa, whose violence seems wholly without example, structures of brick and stone above the surface of the ground were in cases destroyed.

Eighth—Wooden buildings are frequently, not to say generally, destroyed; but they are often merely dislocated or overturned.

Ninth—Of persons remaining in their houses, a large proportion are bruised, and many crushed to death. So of those who are in the streets or fields, few escape uninjured, and many are killed.

Tenth—Most important of all, in not a single case recorded, so far as I can find, have persons who made a timely flight to their cellars being killed or injured. It would be too much to assert, probably, that such cases have not happened; but the testimony is overwhelming that the cellar is, in this chief of all physical calamities, a sure place of refuge. In one case, the whole family being safely gathered in the cellar, an old grandmother ran up-stairs in search of a child supposed to remain behind; she was killed and all but her were saved.

Concluding an article on this subject of windstorms, a Chicago daily paper says: "Practical information has yet to come how to announce their approach, so that people may have time to prepare themselves, and how best to guard against their terrible power. Science should not rest content until every thing possible has been done to protect life from their fury. There is no hope that property can be saved against the attack of a monster so terrible that it can twist great trees up by the roots, and hurl huge rocks through the air, but something may yet be devised that will greatly reduce the loss of human life, first by giving timely notice, and then by suggesting some safe shelter."

And the Chicago *News*, in reply to a suggestion of a contemporary, that concrete buildings would be exempt from the ravages of the dreaded windstorm, says:

"That concrete buildings of the ordinary thickness of brick would, for an instant, withstand an Iowa or a Kansas cyclone like that at Grinnell, is not at all probable. Those cyclones will clear pathways through the heaviest oak forests hundred of yards in breadth, as clean as a mower will cut down the standing grass. Probably no building, except one pyramidal in form, can resist their terrible onslaughts."

In the face of the terrible and apparently unavoidable destruction of property caused by those fearful storms, prudence will gladly avail itself of the opportunity to protect property by insuring it against tornadoes, windstorms and cyclones, a form of insurance authorized by one of soundest and most conservative insurance companies, perhaps the best known of all among the farmers of the Northwest.

Wit and Wisdom of John Ploughman.

Keep such company as God keeps.

Old foxes are caught at last.

To desire happiness is natural; to desire holiness is supernatural.

A good friend is better than a near relation.

Boast not of your wisdom; Satan knows more than you.

If the love of God sets us at work, the God of love will find us wages.

Fretting cares create gray hairs.

Keep your hand out of the fire, and yourself out of a quarrel.

When an old dog barks, there's a reason for it.

Open doors invite thieves.

The breath of prayer comes from the life of faith.

Make your pudding according to your plums.

Be not all rake nor all fork, all screw nor all cork.

If you say nothing, nobody will repeat it.

Do not blow hot and cold with the same breath.

In life it is difficult to say who do you most mischief, enemies with the worst intentions, or s with the best.—Bulwer Lytton.