

leyan College building about 12:15 a. m., completely wrecking it. There were seven persons sleeping in the building at the time who escaped unhurt. Parts of the roof were carried for a distance of a half a mile, and some of the timbers were driven into the ground to a depth of from two to three feet. The damage is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. At Mound City, Atchison county, the damage done was very great. Large trees were twisted off and others uprooted.

Jerseyville, Illinois 9th: Severe storm passed over this county, striking this city about one a. m. The heavy walls of a business house were blown down, together with a brick smoke-stack and numerous chimneys. Several out-buildings in vicinity were blown down. Near Newburn, forty miles of fence was destroyed, and in that section the storm was accompanied by hail, which did much damage to wheat.

Bunker Hill, Illinois, 9th: The storm of wind and rain of last night was most severe. Large numbers of shade and forest trees were uprooted.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, 9th: It is reported that a school-house five miles southwest of Lakefield was struck by a tornado yesterday. The building was lifted and scattered over the prairie. It was occupied by a teacher and eleven pupils, all of whom are more or less injured. The storm appeared in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, which bounded along the prairie and passed into Herron lake, sucking up water to a height of one hundred feet.

Memphis, 10th: The severe storm, which swept over this section yesterday afternoon, did considerable damage. To the south and in the vicinity of Moor's Landing, trees and fences were blown down.

Fort Benton, Montana, 12th: Severe storm during night; wind attaining a velocity, for a few minutes, of seventy miles per hour. No serious damage resulted.

## VERIFICATIONS.

### INDICATIONS.

The detailed comparison of the tri-daily indications for May, 1882, with the telegraphic reports for the succeeding twenty-four hours, shows the general average percentage of verifications to be 89.5 per cent. The percentages for the four elements are: Weather, 92.9; Direction of the Wind, 88.8; Temperature, 88.2; Barometer, 87.9 per cent. By geographical districts they are: For New England, 84.8; middle Atlantic states, 87.8; south Atlantic states, 91.2; east Gulf states, 90.1; west Gulf states, 91.3; lower lake region, 90.6; upper lake region, 88.3; Tennessee and the Ohio valley, 90.7; upper Mississippi valley, 90.4; lower Missouri valley, 89.8; northern Pacific coast region, 77.1; middle Pacific coast region, 96.9; southern Pacific coast region, 87.5

There were sixty-nine omissions to predict (twenty-one being due to the absence of reports from the Pacific coast) out of 3,813, or 1.8 per cent. Of the 3,744 predictions that have been made, 53, or 1.42 per cent., are considered to have entirely failed; 85, or 2.27 per cent., were one-fourth verified; 292, or 7.80 per cent., were one-half verified; 521, or 13.92 per cent., were three-fourths verified; 2,793, or 74.59 per cent., were fully verified, so far as can be ascertained from the tri-daily reports.

### CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Ninety-one cautionary signals were displayed during the month of May, of which seventy three or 80.2 per cent were justified by winds of twenty-five miles per hour, at or within one hundred miles of the station. Thirteen "off-shore" signals were displayed, of which six, or 46.2 per cent., were fully justified; ten, or 76.9 per cent., were justified as to direction; and six, or 46.2 per cent., were justified as to velocity. One hundred and four signals of all kinds were displayed, of which seventy-nine, or 76 per cent., were justified. The above does not include signals ordered at sixty-nine display stations, where the velocity is estimated only.

Seventeen signals were reported late.

## NAVIGATION.

### STAGE OF WATER IN RIVERS.

In the table on the right hand of chart iii., are given the highest and lowest stages of water observed at Signal Service stations during the month of May, 1882. The Mississippi at Vicksburgh continued to fall, but remained above the danger line throughout the month. At New Orleans, the lowest point, [two inches below the danger-line] was reached on the twenty-ninth. At Memphis on the twenty-second, the water rose to within nine inches of the danger line; at Cairo on the twenty-second to thirty inches, and at Keokuk on the sixth, to twenty-two inches above the danger line. The highest water in the Ohio occurred from the thirteenth to the eighteenth. The Missouri was highest at Leavenworth on the twenty-second and thirty-first, and at Omaha on the twentieth.

### FLOODS.

The excessive rainfall in the western Gulf states during the month has caused disastrous floods, entailing loss of life and much damage to property, especially in the state of Arkansas.

At Jacksonport, Arkansas, the overflow was the most destructive that has been visited that section for years. The town was completely submerged, and many persons were obliged to take refuge in the upper stories of storehouses.

The flood is said to have been the highest since 1876, the whole country for miles around being a sea of water. The damage to the wheat crop is very great.

At Batesville, Arkansas, May 12th, during a heavy rain-storm, which continued in torrents for twenty-four hours, the rivers and creeks rose to an unusual height. Mills, houses, bridges, and fences were washed away, and not only the crops, but in many cases, the soil is gone, leaving only a bare clay surface. The damage to property in the valley of the White river is generally estimated at more than \$500,000.

At Hot Springs, the damage to property amounted to \$30,000; all the bridges and foot-paths were destroyed, several buildings were washed to pieces, and the foundations of others were weakened. Stables, small outhouses, sheds, &c., were totally carried away. Railroad communication was entirely suspended owing to the damage sustained by the tracks and the destruction of bridges.

In Conway county, the destruction was very great, many acres of land being submerged and the crops destroyed; the total loss in this county is estimated at \$100,000.

At Little Rock, on the ninth, the streets were flooded, those leading in the direction of the river having the plank sidewalks washed away. The railroad tracks suffered injury and trains were delayed.

Reports from southern Illinois, dated May 5th, state that heavy and unprecedented rains have swollen all rivers and creeks, and caused considerable damage to movable property and growing crops in the bottom lands. The Saint Louis and Keokuk railroad is under water and railroad traffic is suspended. Serious washouts also occurred on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, obstructing travel.

The observer at Cairo, reports that much damage has been done to the crops in that locality by the heavy rains and floods.

In southern Indiana, the counties of Jackson, Lawrence, and Martin were inundated and entire crops destroyed. Fifteen miles of track on the Bedford narrow-gauge railroad were washed away.

At Owingsville, Kentucky, May 12th, the heavy rains caused an overflow in Prickley-Ash creek, sweeping everything before it. All the fencing along the creek was swept away, and much stock was lost; wheat and corn planted in the bottoms suffered considerable damage.

Reports from Memphis, Tennessee, May 10th, stated that fears are entertained that another overflow may occur

The Wolf river, to the east of Memphis, has overflowed and washed away several hundred yards of the levee at Raleigh,