WINDS AND WAVES.

THE MILWAUKEE WATERWORKS CRIB BADLY WRECKED.

Fourteen Men Employed in the Structure Drowned in Lake Michigan's Waters.

Two Counties in Southern Mississippi Devastated by a Tornado—Many of the Plantation Hands Killed.

Sections of Arkansas and Louisiana Also Suffer From Storms—Central Iowa and South Dakota in the Grasp of a Terrific Blizzard—Portions of an English Vessel Drift Ashore—Rising Rivers—Other Matters of Minor Note.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—A most frightful disaster occurred here this morning, caused by wind and waves. Fourteen human lives were lost. The house over the crib at the terminus of the new waterworks tunnel was washed away and the men in the air lock below, where they had gone for safety, were suffocated. As soon as the catastrophe became known several efforts were made to rescue the imprisoned men, but they were unsuccessful because of the heavy sea that was running. Finally the life saving station manned the tug Welcome and succeeded in reaching the crib and rescuing one man. The man rescued from the wrecked crib by the Welcome and the life saving crew was so exhausted when taken on board the tug that he was unable to speak. He recovered sufficiently just before being taken to the hospital to be able to tell those about him that his companions were all in the air chambers below the crib. It is believed that they are all suffocated. Two bodies were seen floating around in the well of the crib by the life saver who reached the crib. His name is Olson, and he was badly handled by the sea while performing his noble work. Captain Petersen of the life saving crew was badly hurt about the head. He is now at the station and physicians have been summoned for him.

It was an anxious crowd that stood on the shore and looked at the crib this morning. Some of the spectators were relatives of the men who were in peril. Their hopes were kept alive by the statement of the foreman, who said that if the men were in the air chamber they could live for quite a while. The sea was the most awful one anybody in this vicinity had ever seen. The waves were fully fifteen feet high and dashed over the crib with terrific force. All that was left of the crib were a couple of posts that had supported the house and one of the pumps. The two large boilers, the engine, one of the two pumps, the air compresser plant and the twenty thousand brick that were on the crib had been washed off. Shortly after 9 o'clock one of the spectators, who had been looking intently at the crib, could see the figure of a man moving slowly about. It was only by clinging to the few timbers that he was saved from being washed off by the waves. A couple of men ran along the shore to a little headland and waved their handkerchiefs, to let the man know that he had been seen. Those looking through the glasses could see that the man on the crib answered the signal by waving one of his hands, while with the other he clung to the pump for his life.

From her station in the light-house at North Point Mrs. G. S. Stebbins witnessed the destruction of the house which occupied a position on top of the crib. She says it was washed away about 5:30 o'clock, and that it disappeared in some huge waves which seemed to swallow it. When the waves had spent their force Mrs. Stebbins saw the machinery and other heavy articles alone remaining upon the spot where the house had stood. Twenty minutes after the house was wiped out of existence the entire machinery and whatever else that had been left was lifted into the air, apparently by the combined force of wave and wind, and everything was hurled into the raging sea below the crib. Mrs. Stebbins was able to discover no evidence of life or activity about the place before or after the destruction of the house, and she was inclined to think that the men had long before that time gone below to escape the frightful waves and awful wind, which she declared to have been the most terrible and severe witnessed from her place of observation in twelve years. The wind blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

One of the most pitiful incidents in connection with the disaster was the spectacle of the aged father of Engineer Dwyer pacing to and fro on the beach, vainly trying to see through the mist and catch a glimpse of the man clinging to the crib.

"Johnny is home sick—good for him"—he said, "but Mike is out there, and I wish he was home sick, too."

The wind blew him around and the rain pelted him in the face, but the old man stood his ground and would not leave. Mrs. Dwyer, wife of the imprisoned engineer, soon found the old gentleman. He wanted to send her home, but she would not go. When the man was discovered on top of the crib she took heart and began to pacify the crying women who were gathered around her.

"They are not dead," she said, "and while there is life there is hope. The life boat is coming, and if they can hold on a little while longer, perhaps they will be saved."

But some of the women were not so hopeful, and cried in the most pitiful manner. As the news reached the families of the unfortunate men and the women folks rushed to the scene, it was pitiful to see them running about vainly seeking information about their relatives. They then stood crying in the wind and rain, gathered in little groups, the picture of woe.

The huge waves beat against and over the government breakwater mercilessly, and literally demolished about fifty feet of the superstructure of the north end of the outer arm of the structure. The scow Laurian, laden with hardwood, went ashore a short distance north of Juneau avenue. The crew had no difficulty in stepping ashore from her.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Fourteen laborers employed in the lake tunnel found a grave in the icy waters of Lake Michigan this morning. The dreadful storm raging throughout the night had tossed the lake into a seething mass of foam. Immense waves were rolled towards the shore by the furious east wind and carried away the house built on top of the crib at the mouth of the tunnel, about three-quarters of a mile from the pumping works at the foot of North street. The house on the crib contained two stationary engines and the tools used by the men. It was built of heavy timbers, faced with iron bands; yet it was swept into the roaring waters like an egg shell and its parts washed ashore. For a mile or two the shore of the lake is strewn with timbers and boards and the tools and the articles of clothing worn by the men in the ill-fated crib.

The catastrophe is supposed to have occurred about 5 o'clock this morning. At day-break the men at the pumping station noticed that the house on the crib had disappeared. They telephoned the news at once to the police department, who notified Captain Petersen of the life-saving station. On account of the frightful sea, the tug Welcome took a life-boat with a crew of five, in tow and headed for the tunnel. The battle of the Welcome against the angry waves was watched by thousands of people on shore whom the report of the accident had drawn thither.

When Captain Petersen, after almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in reaching the crib by a rope and with a life preserver around his body, he was met by a horrible sight. One man, James Miller, was still alive and clinging to a post. About him were the corpses of two or three of his comrades. Miller was rescued and conveyed to the Emergency hospital, where he gave the following account of the accident tonight:

"It was 5 o'clock in the morning when we found that the water was in the air-tight compartment of the shaft, where we had taken refuge for the night. We took a vote to decide whether we would risk leaving the shaft. It was decided to leave. Only five of us succeeded in reaching the outside. Nine men, who were not strong enough to get out, were drowned by the water coming into the shaft, and four out of the five who got out were mangled or drowned by the tremendous floods which lashed over the crib. At what hour the house was washed away, I do not know. It had disappeared when we got out of the shaft.

The list of the drowned is as follows:
John McBride, engineer, Chicago.
Michael Dyer, fireman, Milwaukee.
William Pruesner, foreman, Chicago.
George Gregg, lock tender, Milwaukee.
James Murphy, miner, Milwaukee.
Joseph Pesol, miner, Milwaukee.
Gustav Lonkvitz, miner, Milwaukee.
H. Jvener, miner, Milwaukee.
William Manon, miner, Chicago.
Charles Johnson, miner, Chicago.
John Healy, miner, Milwaukee.
Frank Brown, miner, Milwaukee.
John Donovan, miner, Chicago.
Edward Cambrian (colored), steward, Chicago.

TORSION OF THE WIND.

Two Counties in Southern Mississippi Crossed by a Tornado.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 20.—The passengers on a train which reached here at 1 o'clock this morning gave the particulars of a frightful tornado that crossed Jasper and Clarke counties yesterday afternoon. The tornado originated in Jasper county, thirty-five miles south of here, and traveled in a northeasterly direction. A settlement of negro cabins was destroyed and many of the unfortunate inmates perished. From this point to Barnett, thirty miles south of here, the storm was especially severe. Dr. T. J. Krouse, one of the largest plantation owners in the south, was a heavy loser. Every stick of timber on his place was carried away, and every house demolished. Dr. Krouse was badly injured. His son had his skull crushed and his wife and daughter were slightly hurt. A negro on Dr. Krouse's place named Henry Gorman and his wife and nine children were imprisoned under the ruins of a cabin. A fire, originating from the kitchen stove, slowly roasted the unfortunate people, who piteously begged that death might come and release them from their sufferings.

Three miles north of Barnett the wind struck a neighborhood of farms. Tom Lot's dwelling was swept away. Lot's legs were broken and other members of the family slightly injured. John Smith's house was leveled, and he received serious injuries. B. F. Legget's dry goods store was destroyed and his stock of merchandise is now hanging in shreds upon the branches of the forest trees. His wife and children were buried in the ruins, which caught fire. The family would have perished but for the timely arrival of neighbors. A little further on three negro cabins were struck. Two negroes were killed and several badly wounded. Twenty miles east of Barnett the storm crossed the Memphis and Ohio railroad track, tearing down three miles of telegraph wires and obstructing the track. The telegraph poles and wires for a distance of five miles along the tracks of the New Orleans and Southern are down. Crossing the Memphis and Ohio track north of Shubuta, the storm created havoc among the negro cabins on the different plantations.

Reports of the damage done are coming in slowly, but such as are received indicate an awful loss of life and property. All along the thirty miles of the tornado's path is strewn the dead carcasses of horses, cattle and all descriptions of live stock. The fruit crop is ruined. The loss will reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

QUITMAN, Miss., April 20.—A fearful tornado passed two miles west of here yesterday, at 7 o'clock p. m., traveling in a northeasterly direction, and leaving death and destruction in its path. The track of the tornado is fully three miles wide, and the reports indicate that it extended more than ten miles into the interior. The situation in the stricken region beggars description. The public road leading to Pachuta is impassable for miles. Trees many feet in diameter, are lapped and locked together in interminable confusion. More than fifty families are left in a destitute condition without food, shelter or clothing. Relief committees are being formed to alleviate the suffering.

AN ARKANSAS TWISTER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., April 20.—Yesterday a terrific tornado passed through the valley just south of this place, followed by a heavy rain. Its path was about 300 yards wide. It left a barren waste behind it. It swept away everything—uprooted trees, tore down fences and destroyed houses. Many homes were utterly demolished, and many families were in the storm last night without shelter. Of one family consisting of eight persons not one escaped injury. They are all seriously hurt, but it is probable that all except one child will recover. The citizens are doing everything possible for the distressed.

RAIN AND SNOW.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 20.—A terrific snow and wind storm is raging in this city and throughout eastern and northern Iowa. The storm commenced last night with a heavy rainfall, continuing in severity till the temperature fell thirty degrees. Crops will be greatly retarded by the storm. Much damage was done to fruit.

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 20.—There was a heavy rainfall here yesterday, which was followed by a blinding snow-storm this morning. The snow is still falling and unless the weather moderates before night the fruit crop will be greatly damaged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—A snow-storm is raging generally over the northwest. In this city it is eight inches deep and in a number of towns a depth of two feet has been reached.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 20.—A violent snow storm raged all day, with the wind blowing a gale. The Mississippi river is rising rapidly tonight, and is almost twelve feet above low-water mark now. Fears are entertained of a repetition of last spring's disastrous floods.

QUINCY, Ills., April 20.—A blinding blizzard raged here for a good portion of the day, and the wind is still blowing a gale. The river is as wild as it ever has been seen. Several roofs were blown off today. Tonight is freezing.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 20.—A light snow today was accompanied by a blizzard. Reports indicate that the storm was general throughout northern Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 20.—One of the worst blizzards ever known in central Iowa this late in the season began at 4 o'clock this morning, and was but slightly abated this afternoon. The wind is blowing from the northwest with frightful velocity. The temperature is gradually falling, and the snow is drifting three feet deep in places. If the storm continues it will seriously interrupt railroad traffic and injure fruit and early vegetation. The telegraph and telephone wires are down and business is paralyzed.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 20.—The river is steadily rising and is within eight feet of the railroad bridges. Ice gorges are forming. The Red Lake river is within four feet of the bridge at this point, with an ice flow wedged solidly and resting against it. This bridge will be held with cables, in order to prevent it from swinging down stream against the Great Northern bridge when it goes out, as it now seems certain that it will. A large force of men is keeping the bridges free from floating ice.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—Snow began falling here at 9 o'clock last night, and fell steadily until this afternoon, up to which time fifteen inches were on the ground. After a two or three hours' intermission, it began again and the air tonight is full of flying snow. Street car traffic was entirely suspended all the forenoon. The storm was wide spread, covering almost the entire northwest. All over the state seeding was in progress, but this unprecedented storm will delay all farm work from ten days to two weeks. Altogether, the farmers are feeling rather blue over the prospect for the wheat crop. A raging snow storm is reported tonight in Yankton and the cold weather in that state causes fear of damage to stock.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A severe storm of snow and wind has prevailed all day here. Tonight it is freezing. The fruit crop will probably suffer in consequence.

LOST AT SEA.

SAN FRANSISCO, April 20.—J. J. Moore & Co., shipping agents, of this city, are in receipt of cable advices that the figure-head and cabin of the British ship Cowanburn, which left Newcastle, New South Wales, sixty days since, were found on the coast of New Zealand on March 11. She carried a crew of twenty-eight men.

A SAW-MILL BOILER.

GAS CITY, Ia., April 20.—The boilers in Leach's sawmill, nine miles southeast of here, exploded yesterday afternoon. William Payne was instantly killed. George Leach, one of the owners, was scalded; his left leg was broken in two places, and he was otherwise injured. He will die. Esom Smith was struck by flying debris, but his injuries are not necessarily fatal. The wreck of the mill was complete. The explosion was caused by a defective water gauge.

THE EVOLUTION

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

KANSAS STALWARTS RECOGNIZED.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 20.—W. M. Mitchell, a member of the state board of railroad commissioners, has received the following dispatch from J. B. Crouch:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.

"To Hon. Wm. M. Mitchell, Topeka, Kan.:

"Was at the White House today. We have a clear track. Send in names for every postoffice in Kansas.

[Signed.] "J. B. CROUCH."

Asked what this meant, Mr. Mitchell said:

"It means just what it says. John Martin has been knocked out and the stalwarts are on top. The men who get federal offices in Kansas have got to be Democrats, not necessarily "stalwart" Democrats, but just Democrats. But Republicans and populists need not apply; and by populists I mean populists who are endeavoring to pass as Democrats. You may say that all real Democrats who believe that there ought to be a Democratic party in Kansas may send in their claims for office, and that they will be given full and fair consideration. And I would further say that if any Democrat wants a postoffice in Kansas he would better take his chances with us than with the populists.

"Yes, sir; we have a candidate for every leading postoffice in Kansas, and for every other important federal office in the state, and we have filed our indorsements with the departments at Washington. For United States district attorney we have named Joseph Lowe of Washington county; for internal revenue collector, R. D. Morris of Atchison, and for pension agent, J. F. Arnold of Topeka. I think we shall land them all."

Asked what he and Mr. Crouch expected from the administration, he said:

"Nothing. I am satisfied to serve the party for the good of the party. Mr. Crouch will soon come back to Topeka and start a Democratic paper."

THE BERING SEA COURT.

PARIS, April 20.—Mr. J. C. Carter of the counsel for the United States resumed his argument today before the Bering sea court of arbitration. He described the habits of the seal, as given in the report of the American commissioners appointed to investigate the subject. He contended that the report of the British Bering sea commissioners on the same subject had been written with the object of defending pelagic sealing, and was therefore unreliable. The British arguments based on the report of the British commissioners ought to be rejected therefore by the tribunal, as they were supported only by inadequate evidence.

Baron de Courcelles, president of the tribunal, suggested that the argument of the United States would have been strengthened if the senate had already passed a law restraining American citizens from pelagic sealing.

Mr. Carter replied that the United States would not be likely to take the trouble to prevent American marauding, merely to leave the field clearer for the marauders of other nations.

A NO. 1 IMVESTMENT.

Well located real estate, like a flawless diamond, always retains its value. It can never collapse—never default—it is yours "down to China.

North Galveston, Tex., realty is claimed to be a little better and safer than any other investment now on the market. This thriving young city has every industrial and agricultural advantage, and the climate is mild and healthful throughout the year.

Full particulars regarding this investment opportunity can be obtained by addressing Wright & Miller, Wichita, the local agents of North Galveston association. The address of the general office is Box 963, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICAGO GETS A GUN.

CHICAGO, April 20.—At the conclusion of the world's fair the monster Krupp gun, the biggest piece of ordnance in the world, will be presented to Chicago by Herr Krupp and mounted in a fort off Hyde Park, permission to build which has been given to Colonel Robert T. Rae of Chicago by the secretary of war. The fort will be located on five acres of made ground and according to the very latest plans of fortifications. The works will be of earth, as stone is no longer of value to resist the terrific assaults of modern implements of war. Work will begin very soon and be pushed with the greatest possible rapidity. It will be finished in a comparatively short time, and from then until the end of the fair it will be used for a practice ground for an artillery company, the practice being carried on with the most improved artillery in the government's possession. When the fair is over the fort will be occupied by the government artillery, and the monster Krupp gun will be mounted there, ready either for inspection or for active service. With its immense power it can protect Chicago from its northern coast to its southern, for by its perfected sights expert gunners can obtain an accuracy of marksmanship that will enable them to throw a shot weighing pretty nearly a ton clear through a man-of-war. One shot is guaranteed to send the largest craft afloat to the bottom. The gift, Colonel Rae says, was both a surprise and a delight.

Sick headache yields to BEECHAM'S PILLS.

EDWIN BOOTH BETTER.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The condition of Edwin Booth, who was reported last night as being seriously ill, was said today by his attending physician, Dr. Smith, to be not serious. Last night he had a good sleep.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Edwin Booth's condition was reported tonight to be such as to call for no immediate alarm.

LELAND SUES OSBORNE.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 20.—County Attorney Curtis this afternoon filed with Justice of the Peace Chesney, a complaint sworn to by Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Troy, charging Secretary of State Osborne with criminal libel. The papers will be served and Mr. Osborne arrested this evening.

THE WAR FOR WAGES.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SANTA FE APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

The Topeka Shopmen Enjoined From Interfering With the Non-Union Workmen.

A Carload of Men From Pennsylvania Arrive to Take the Places of the Striking Employes.

A Prediction That the Trouble on the Union Pacific Will Be Short-Lived. The Denver Committee Investigating the Condition of Affairs at Omaha—A Leader Returns to Work at the Latter Point—General Notes.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 20.—At 11 o'clock last night Judge Hazen of the district court issued, upon the application of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, a temporary injunction, restraining the striking shopmen from interfering with the operation of the road or with the men who are at work in the shops. The hearing of the case has been set for May 1. The company decided to take this step yesterday afternoon, when seven cooks who were carrying meals to the shop hands, were set upon by strikers, who prevented them from taking the food into the shops. This incident, and the fear that the additional force of new men whom the company expected to put on today might lead to a more serious collision, caused the company to appeal to the courts for protection. An hour before Judge Hazen granted the order sixty non-union men arrived from Pennsylvania to take the places of the strikers.

The strikers expected the men to arrive sooner than they did. They were at the station when both the 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock trains came in, expecting to induce the men to not go to work. The new men did not arrive however until 10 o'clock. Upon their arrival they were marched into the shops, where bunks were provided for them, and where they will live until the strike is over. They are said to be old Pennsylvania shop hands.

Committeeman Glenn, who is spokesman for the strikers, denies that he had any knowledge of the coming of the new men, or that the strikers had any intention of interfering with them. He said:

"I am sure this move on the part of the company is only a bluff to discourage the strikers. The men are not good machinists. Good men can always find places, and they would not come way out here to fill our places. If the Chicago and Alton road could not fill the places of twenty men, I do not think the Santa Fe can, without difficulty, fill the places of over 200. As to the injunction, I do not see the necessity for one. I have not heard of a blow being struck or an angry word being exchanged since the strike began. Such things will not occur if any influence of mine can prevent it."

The sheriff and twenty-nine deputies started out this afternoon to serve notices of injunction upon the strikers. The strikers will not put themselves in the way of the officers, and it will be some time before the work is completed.

The new men went to work in the shops this morning. The strikers say that they were employed under a misrepresentation of the facts; that they were told that the shops they were coming to work in were new ones, and that there was no strike on. The strikers also say that when the new men learned that they were coming to take the places of strikers twenty of their number deserted the train at Indianapolis, and that eighteen more refused to go to work this morning. Forty-three men got off the train last night.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—The situation of the strike on the Santa Fe road at Argentine presents no startling features this morning. The company has withdrawn many of the watchmen and everything is quiet. It was learned this morning that the company had come to an understanding with the engineers, firemen and switchmen, which will obviate the necessity of a strike on their part. The grievance of the Brotherhood of Shopmen is still pending, but the brotherhood has decided not to strike today in case an unfavorable reply to their demand by the company is given them. In this case the difficulty will be held in abeyance for the present.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 20.—The strike situation at the Santa Fe shops here is unchanged. The local officials say that new men are expected soon to take the places of those who quit. It is said that the company will, under no circumstances, reinstate the old employes.

THE UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—The officials of the Union Pacific railway say that the strike on their system is causing them little trouble. The road is not crippled in the least, they say, by locomotives being disabled, as they are all in good repair. At Armstrong there are seven new engines in the round house, and the company says that the rolling stock of the road is in such excellent condition that the service would not be impaired should the strike continue four months. The strikers, on the other hand, say that in spite of the statements made by the company to the contrary, the road is suffering from a scarcity of locomotives in good repair. They say that the new men at work are not skilled mechanics, and that consequently the repairs on the engines are not thoroughly done. They claim that the company has a number of disabled engines at different points on the system. The men present a bold front, and claim that they will surely win.

DENVER, April 20.—Assistant Superintendent Mertheimer of the motive power department of the Union Pacific informed a representative of the Associated Press this morning that so far only 1,300 men had gone out on a strike, of a total number employed in his department of over 10,000. He insists that work is not interfered with, and that new men are readily found to take the places of the strikers. The condition of the strike at this point remains the same as on yesterday.

OMAHA, April 20.—Unless all indications fail the strike now in force on the Union Pacific system will be ended within the next forty-eight hours—if the conservative sentiment can bring about such a settlement as will leave the men in a position to resume work and still give them some of the rights they have demanded. Today the members of the Denver committee were about the shops getting expressions of opinion from the molders, boilermakers, blacksmiths and machinists, so that they might be able to make an intelligent report to the trades sending them to Omaha to ascertain the situation. Shortly after the committee had completed the tour of the shops, T. R. Ireson, in reply to a question, said that the committee would probably conclude its labors in a day or two, when it would make a report to the Denver workmen.

But the surprise of the day was the appearance of Jimmy Young, lately one of the out-and-out leaders of the executive committee, and the man authorized to talk to the newspaper men, in the foundry department, ready to begin work. Mr. Young, in speaking of his somewhat surprising flop, said: "When the molders refused to join the other trades out, my connection with the executive committee ceased, and I made arrangements to resume work."

Twenty-nine apprentices quit work at noon today, but otherwise there was no change in the situation so far as the number of men out was concerned. A meeting was held this afternoon between the strikers' executive committee and President Clark. The result has been kept secret by the men, but that there is something brewing is certain, and it looks as if the railroad company would recede from its position, so that the men can go back to work without chopping off sections of their consciences.

THE TENNESSEE CONVICT MINES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—This city was startled at the early hour of 3:30 o'clock this morning by the discharge of cannon on capital hill. Five heavy reports rang out, as the signal for the soldiers to come to arms, and the summons was promptly responded to. The occasion for the alarm was a telegram received by Adjutant General Fife from Tracy City, announcing that a battle was in progress there between the miners and the convict guards. The telegram was from Warden Burton, and stated that one of the guards had been mortally wounded and another hurt. It was sent at 11 o'clock last night, but for some reason did not reach Nashville until this morning. The special train that left the Union depot at this place at 5 o'clock carried over 100 of the Tennessee National Guards and two pieces of artillery. General Fife and his aides accompanied the soldiers.

TRACY, Tenn., April 20.—About 11 o'clock last night the branch prison at this place was attacked by armed men, estimated at from 40 to 100 in number. The prison officials had information of the intended attack and the guards were all on duty. Firing was soon commenced, but the miners were repulsed, with one of their men—Bob Irvin—killed and Matt Parsons injured. The deputy warden was wounded in the head, and one guard was fatally wounded. This morning all is as quiet as Sunday. The prisoners were not taken out of the stockade today.

WEATHER BULLETIN

WEATHER BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WICHITA, Kan., April 20, 1893.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair with rising temperature Friday and Saturday.

During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 57, the lowest 34, and the mean 46, with partly cloudy weather; high northwest wind and rising barometer.

Thus far in April the average temperature has been 59.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of April has been 57° and for the 20th day 58°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Following is the forecast up to 8 p. m. Friday:

For Kansas—Generally fair; northerly winds.

For Missouri—Fair; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer, except in extreme southeast portion.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story.

THE SALINA MOB SATISFIED.

SALINA, Kan., April 20.—A story of quick justice is told today. Ray Shout, the Union Pacific depot agent here, this morning ejected Dan Adams, a negro, from the station because the latter was creating a disturbance. Returning in a little while, Adams commenced to abuse Shout for the treatment accorded him. In a second attempt to eject the negro the latter drew a razor and cut Shout in several places, inflicting, it was thought at the time, fatal injuries. Adams was immediately arrested, and the criminal court being in session, was taken before it. After a few hours argument the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

It still being early in the day, it was decided to take Adams to the penitentiary immediately, and he was started for the train, chained between two deputies.

In the mean time Shout's friends had heard of the attack and decided to wreak vengeance on the negro. The fact that Adams was to be removed through the streets to the train became public property and the mob decided to take him from the sheriffs. Shout is very popular here, and those who were willing to show their regard for him amounted to 500 by the time the start for the train began.

Having congregated in the outskirts of the town, the existence of the mob was unknown to the officers and no trouble was anticipated by them. When, however, they had gone but a few blocks from the jail they encountered a regular army, who, wild with excitement and the determination that another lawbreaker should not escape again, as they claimed Mrs. Frost's alleged ravisher had last week, refused to listen to the appeals of the deputies.

The prisoner was quickly unchained and taken to the nearest tree, where, with a ready rope, and without being given a chance for a last word, he was strung up. The mob, having accomplished its purpose, quietly dispersed, leaving the scared deputies to remove the now dead prisoner.

Great excitement prevailed all the evening. None of the lynchers, it is thought, are known by the officers and arrests may follow.

Shout's injuries are not considered fatal.

THE FAIR OPENING.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The arrangements for the world's fair opening ceremonies are about completed. Secretary Culp received a telegram today, saying that Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, had accepted the invitation to offer the opening prayer. Invitations will probably be issued to Red Cloud and some of the other Indian chiefs, who came to town yesterday, to occupy seats on the platform as representatives of the race of aboriginal Americans.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN CRASH.

LONDON, April 20.—The failure is announced of the Australian Joint Stock bank, with liabilities amounting to $65,000,000. The deposits amount to nearly $55,000,000. The bank has 500 branches in Australia. The failure was due to the heavy withdrawal of deposits.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 20.—The dry goods store of the Will T. Little Company was closed today by the Guthrie National bank. It is known that several Kansas City houses are creditors.

A TRIP WORTH TAKING.

A special excursion to North Galveston, Tex., leaves Wichita, Kan., April 26, 1893. Homeseeker's tickets are offered. For particulars apply to Wright & Miller, [illegible]

IT'S A SIGN OF DANGER,

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With an entire new stock of Spring Goods! Consisting of a full line of Men's, Youth's, Boys' School and Children's Suits of the latest styles, patterns and make. Made from imported Material, warranted equal in make, trim and fit, to the best custom made garments, as well as medium and low priced goods.

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In our Neckwear and Furnishing Goods, we take the lead, not only having the best goods in the market, but sell them for less money than any other house in the west.

Our children's Department is full of the latest Novelties, such as Jacket and Pant Suits, both double and single breasted, three piece suits, Junior suits, Kilt suits, Knee Pants, Waists, &c. To be sold for about two-third what others sell them for.

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We have a lot of fine imported Lisle Thread and Balbriggan Socks, worth 50c, 75c, and $1.00, that we will place on Sale Monday morning at 25 cents.

All Goods bought of us guaranteed as represented.

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ABOUT HANDWRITING.

An Expert Declares That It Is Degenerating.

The Chirography of Writers for the Press Growing Worse on Account of Hurry and Fatigue—Faults of Teaching.

Is it true that handwriting is growing worse and worse all the world over? This is the statement of Mr. Jackson in his "Theory and Practice of Handwriting." Official reports, says the London News, seem to confirm Mr. Jackson's belief. On the other hand, persons of considerable experience in reading literary manuscripts and examination papers of the higher orders can hardly agree with him. As a rule, the manuscripts of novels and of examination papers are legible and even rather pleasing. The exceptions are scarcely four per cent. in examination papers; in novels an author foolishly sends in a mere rough draft, with erasions and additions tacked on by pins or waste ends of postage stamp paper. But these examples of handwriting are the work, except as regards many novels, of rather highly educated persons, and they throw no light on the hands of people far from literacy.

The letters of servant girls and of other people without aspirations to culture are often penned in excellent and characteristic hands, and, on the whole, we do not think that the age writes ill, as a general rule. Naturally people who have to write great quantities of "copy" for the press or for other purposes find their hands, if Roman and fine at first, gradually disappearing in scrawl due to fatigue. A number of popular and prolific authors are suffering from "writers' cramp," and their hands must have been degenerating in the progress of the malady.

To do the work with the minimum of fatigue is the author's object, and certainly it seems as if the men and women with the most slovenly hands suffer least from writers' cramp. Mr. Jackson, however, thinks that writing is very bad, that its badness is due to bad teaching, promiscuously selected models (he prefers examples on the blackboard to headlines), and, above all, the error is in sloping as opposed to perpendicular or vertical writing. The natural man, he thinks, sits upright to his work, and would write perpendicularly but for the prevalence of sloping copies. From these comes the habit of sprawling sideways at the desk, and that habit is bad for the eyes, bad for the spine, bad for discipline in school (as it facilitates tattling), and finally bad for the handwriting. The slope keeps on running down hill till it loses itself in an indecipherable scrawl.

History proves, Mr. Jackson thinks, that all writing was originally vertical. We do not see Egyptian hieroglyphs on the slope; they are drawn upright, and so are the more elaborate pictures of the Aztec "schritt" of the Mayas of Eastern island, the Sanskrit hand, the Phœnician (witness the Moabite stone), the Greek, whether on inscriptions on stone, on vases, or in writing on papyri, but not, we think, in the Italic hand copied from the writing of Musurus in the editions of Aldus. The Italic hand is on a slope—fifteen hundred. Mr. Jackson says that all writing in Europe was vertical, upright till the age of Elizabeth. The Aldine texts in Italics seem to us to suggest a doubt on this point.

HOW WE TASTE.

The Middle of the Tongue Is the Most Sensitive.

Strictly speaking, with the tip of the tongue one cannot really taste at all. If you put a drop of oil of bitter almonds on that part of the mouth you will find, no doubt, to your great surprise, that it produces no effect of any sort; you only taste it when it begins slowly to diffuse itself and reaches the true tasting region in the middle distance. But if you put a little mustard or cayenne on the same part you will find that it bites you immediately—the experiment should be tried sparingly—while if you put it lower down in the mouth you will swallow it almost without noticing the pungency of the stimulant.

The reason is, says the Yankee Blade, that the tip of the tongue is supplied only with the nerves of touch, not nerves of taste proper; they belong to a totally different main branch, and they go to a different center in the brain, together with the very similar threads, which supply the nerves of smell for mustard and pepper.

That is why the smell and taste of these pungent substances are so much alike, as everybody must have noticed, a good sniff at a mustard pot producing almost the same irritating effects as an incautious dose.

When one is trying deliberate experiments on the subject in order to test the varying sensitiveness of the different parts to different substances it is necessary to keep the tongue quite dry in order to isolate the thing you are experimenting with and prevent it spreading to all parts of the mouth together. In actual practice this result is obtained in a rather ludicrous manner—by blowing upon the tongue between each experiment with a pair of bellows. To such undignified expedients does the pursuit of science lead the modern physiologist.

Why Hand Organs Are Sent Here.

Italy has had no national anthem, for neither the "Garibaldi Hymn" nor the "Royal March" can justly lay claim to this title. Germany does not possess a national song in the true sense of the word. Koerner's "Sword Song" is famous because of the romantic circumstances under which it was composed; while the "Wacht am Rhein" owes its popularity to its applicability during the Franco-German war. Some, however, consider "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," which is none other than the air "God Save the Queen," as the national anthem of the fatherland. Spain is not more fortunate than Italy or Germany. She has many pretty songs, but none of them can be said to breathe a purely national feeling.

All Alike.

Visitor—And so you went to the church to see the wedding? What did you think of it?

Little Girl—I didn't think. I just looked and talked, an' talked without thinking, same as everybody else.—Good News.

UP IN EXPLOSIVES.

Tommy—Aunt Jane, I should think that you would be afraid to bang your hair.

Aunt Jane (an antique)—Why, dear?

Tommy—Why, you might ignite the powder on your face.

(And Tommy wonders why Aunt Jane doesn't send him a birthday present).—Judge.

A JUVENILE CRITIC.

Younger—Listen, moosie!

Older (with much disgust)—Dat ain't moosie; dat's Aunt Annie play a piannor.—Brooklyn Life.

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