

ARP IN A CYCLONE.

Bill Goes to Mississippi To Deliver Lectures.

RIPLEY ONE OF THE PLACES

Just As He Was About To Speak Storm Strikes Place and Audience Is Terror-Stricken

Blue Mountain, Miss.—Some good people called me over here and I came. My wife said I had better go, for the winter was at hand and the family needed clothes and she was obliged to play old Santa Claus, as usual, and provide some Christmas gifts for the children and grandchildren. That is a good part of her life and happiness—pleasing the children. She never asks for anything for herself. She doesn't have to. The girls tell me what she needs and I surprise her with it if I have the money, and if I haven't I strain my credit and get it anyhow. Professor Lowrey called me here to talk to his college girls, for he is a noted educator and has 260 girls out here in the woods and is building up an institution that is the pride of north Mississippi. He got four other towns to join him in the call, and so I lectured in Tupelo last Monday night to a large audience in a large house and found a warm welcome. It is wonderful how these old towns are looming up and taking on new life. Twelve years ago I was in Tupelo and I thought it was pretty dead. I had only about 100 people out to hear me then, and this time there were near 400. Prosperity has done it. Ten cent cotton and a cotton mill has done it; McKinley had nothing to do with it. Last night I was lectured for Ripley—a nice old court house town not far away. The evening betwixt a storm and by night the lightning was flashing incessantly all around the horizon and the thunder pealed heavily. Country people became alarmed and hurried home, for everything seemed ominous of coming trouble. There seemed to be something in the elements that was brooding over us, and sure enough there was. The court room was about half full of people who had dared to venture out to hear me. Suddenly the storm came with like the sound of many waters. It hushed the audience into a solemn silence. I did not take the platform, but waited. In a few minutes some wild, excited messengers came rushing up the stairs and called for the doctors and other help, for the cyclone had come and torn up everything in the suburbs and killed men and women and children. The night was intensely dark, but the men rushed to the rescue in haste and the lecture programme was broken up in a twinkling. Everybody hurried to their homes or to the scene of the disaster. What an awful thing is a cyclone! What a merciless thing it is! How quickly it comes and as quickly goes, leaving swift destruction in its track. Happily it gives no warning, for the terror and apprehension would be worse than death. This morning we rejoiced to learn that nobody was killed, though many were badly wounded. Some houses were wrecked and blown away and many were unroofed and some were set on fire. One man was lifted up and carried away and thrown to the ground in the woods, with only a few bruises. How strange that so few people are killed by a cyclone. It seems providential, and this morning the question discussed at the breakfast table was whether God or the devil was the author of these terrible visitations. One said that the spirit of evil was still on the earth and was ever contending against the spirit of good, and this spirit brought famine, pestilence, fires, storms and all these disasters. Another said that all these things came from natural causes, and that neither God nor the devil had any agency in them. Another quoted from Job where the Lord delivered him over to Satan, who was going to and from upon the earth and walking up and down in it. He afflicted Job awfully, but was not allowed to take his life. Another quoted from the Saviour's words when He said: "Think you that those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell were wicked above all people? I tell you nay, but unless ye repent ye shall perish." Professor John Fiske, a very great and learned man, has written a little book called "The Mystery of Evil." I have read it twice and found but little comfort or philosophy in it. His argument is that evil is of divine creation and designed to illustrate and exalt the good. That but for sickness we would not appreciate or enjoy good health. But for an occasional famine we would not enjoy the blessing of abundant food, and but for sin we would not enjoy heaven. His book leaves you just where it found you, and the mystery is still unexplained. We know that God loves His creatures, and that is enough. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice, and He did not wish to destroy Ninneveh, where there were 600,000 people and much cattle. "And much cattle." That was always a very significant expression to me.

Well, I had to come here from Ripley by private conveyance. We had a good team, but the road was fearful, for it had rained nearly all night. Mr. Pitner, an old Georgian, had the lines and did not anticipate trouble,

but when we got to the river we found the lowlands flooded on both sides for a quarter of a mile, and after we crossed the bridge the horses plunged suddenly into a washout and submerged us into deep water. It flowed into the buggy and over it and up to the cushions, and for a time we were both alarmed for fear of a collapse. But we got out of it safely, and here I am with a valise full of wet clothes and no change for to-night. Here I am at the college and will have to stand up before two or three hundred pretty girls to-night. Fortunately Mr. Lowrey is about my size and says he will lend me some garments while mine are being renewed at the laundry. Ha! Ha! Hard, indeed, is the contest for freedom and the struggle for Christmas money. Cyclones and floods are pursuing me and disturbing my tranquility. But one thing more may come which I cannot fight, and that is a Methodist revival, for like a cyclone, they are terribly in earnest and always break me up. Old Simon Peter Richardson says in his book that the Methodists are all fire and the Baptists all water, and some others are all wind. I hope they won't all come upon me at once.

But I am still hopeful and trying to keep calm and serene. To-night I shall be inspired with the presence of these college girls and for an hour or so will be the cynosure of their beautiful eyes. Yes, the cynosure. That word comes from two Greek words which mean the dog's tail, and so I will be the dog's tail of the fair assembly. Professor Lowrey's father was the brave old soldier known as General Claiborne who succeeded to General Claiborne as commander of that corps in the Army of Tennessee. He is buried near here, and I shall visit his grave. I go from here to Pontotoc, the oldest town in the state, where the Indian agency was located and the chief of the Chickasaws lived. From there I go to New Albany, and from there to my own home, where there is always a light in the window for me and many happy ones to greet me.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



To be content with less is to have less discontent. A very little child may open a very large door into heaven. It is poor religious exercise balancing on one foot on the edge of sin. The modesty of true worth is only equalled by the worth of true modesty.

Getting Christ into the people will solve the problem of getting people into the church.

A blank cartridge will make the most noise.

Fidelity to old truths demands hospitality to new ones.

A man's wealth may be measured by his capacities, not by his coin.

There is only one single step from the level rock over the precipice of ruin.

When we think to thank God for our pleasures it will be easier to bless Him for our burdens.

It needs no courage to choose evil in the face of good.

If you would escape all censure, do not walk with Christ.

When you open your heart to lust, love will leave your life.

Not man, but the Christ-man, is the crowning work of creation.

Modern murderers are bitten with the fiery serpents of their own tongues.

If men put more sense into their sacred services the world would put more faith in their sanctity.

It is mockery to pray that your children may be gathered home in eternity while you do nothing to keep them at home in time.

Census of Two States.

The Census Bureau at Washington announced the population of Rhode Island as 428,556, as against 345,506 in 1890. This is an increase of 83,500, or twenty-four per cent. The population of Illinois is 4,821,550, as against 3,282,351 in 1890, an increase of 905,199, or twenty-six per cent.

Broker Falls For \$1,000,000.

Francis D. Carley, a broker, of New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$1,000,000 and no assets.

Wants Rural Free Delivery Extended.

An enthusiastic plea for a wide expansion of rural free delivery is made in the annual report of W. M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, at Washington. He says that the extraordinary development of this system during the past twelve months is conclusive as showing that hereafter it must be a permanent and expanding feature of the postal administration.

Fossil Remains Found in Missouri.

Fossil remains of men and animals of enormous size have been found at Montezano, Mo.

Tibet is a country forbidden to European eyes, and no "barbarian" has yet set foot in the capital, Lhasa.

TORNADO IN TENNESSEE

Most Destructive Storm in Its History Sweeps the State.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Scores of Lives Are Lost and Many Are Injured—Hundreds Are Made Homeless—Tornado Enticed Tennessee From Northern Mississippi Leaving a Trail of Death and Destruction in Its Wake.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Tennessee was swept by the most destructive storm ever known in the State. More than fifty persons were killed and a hundred more injured, while the damage to houses, timber and other property will reach large figures.

The storm entered the State from Northern Mississippi and swept across in a northeasterly direction. Great damage is reported from the counties bordering on Mississippi and, further on, Columbia, in Maury County, is the heaviest sufferer. Lawrence, Nolensville and Gallatin also felt the wind's force, the storm finally losing its force against the Cumberland Mountain range.

At Lawrence, sixteen miles south of here, the velocity of the wind was marvellous, and from best reports lasted only about twenty seconds. In this short time about thirty-five dwellings were turned into kindling wood. Two lives were lost.

Many lives were lost at and near Lagrange, Tenn., forty-nine miles east of Memphis. Property damage there amounts to nearly \$40,000. The streets are littered with the debris of destroyed buildings, merchandise, telegraph and telephone wires and poles.

The loss of life was greatest in the vicinity of Columbia, where the number probably will exceed thirty-five. Most of the dead are negroes, about about twelve or fourteen only being white. Immense damage was done to farms, and hundreds of head of live stock were killed. Considerable damage resulted at Martin's Mill and at Indian Creek.

In Williamson County great damage was done, but the town of Franklin escaped with comparatively small loss. Houses and timber in Sumner County also suffered considerably.

The number of houses destroyed in the Nolensville neighborhood is sixteen. There were two fatalities there. Lumber firms whose mills are located on Wolf River, the northern boundary of the city, suffered damage estimated at more than \$300,000 by the overflowing of Wolf River during the night.

Hundreds of cabins on plantations near Lula, Miss., were demolished and four negroes were killed. Near Tulecia five negroes were killed in the collapse of their cabin. A white man and a negro were killed six miles south of Hernando, Miss. Many plantation houses, a cotton gin and a church were destroyed.

At Love's Station, Miss., a dozen residences and churches were wrecked, but no one was killed; only one person was fatally injured.

Twenty houses at Dallas, Ala., near Huntsville, were demolished, but no lives were lost. At Boxley's a storehouse was destroyed and three negroes were killed.

Gate in New York State.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The wind blew at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. At the Pan-American grounds the building for the cyclorama of Missionary Ridge was blown down and another Midway building was seriously injured.

North Tonawanda, N. Y. (Special).—A hurricane wind rushed through this section at eighty miles an hour. Over \$200,000 damage has been done.

Lyons, N. Y. (Special).—A terrific wind storm swept over the surrounding country. Orchards were uprooted and buildings unroofed and blown down.

Schooner Wrecked in Lake Erie.

Lorain, Ohio (Special).—The schooner St. Lawrence, bound from Kelly's Island to Cleveland, with a cargo of limestone, went ashore near here during a heavy gale. All on board were rescued.

One Man Killed in Paterson.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—One man was killed and five were seriously injured by being buried under the wreck of a half built ice-house which was blown down by the high wind. James Speer was killed outright.

IN FAVOR OF ICE COMBINE.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Says Testimony Is Not Compulsory.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided to grant the writs asked for by President C. W. Morse, of the American Ice Company, and the Attorney-General is restrained from compelling the directors and officers to appear before the referee appointed to take testimony as to an alleged combine.

It is not thought any appeal will be made unless certification therefore is made by the Appellate Division. The appointment of Referee Nausbaum is vacated by this decision.

Attorney-General Davies will take an appeal. Under the decision the combine cannot be proceeded against as its officers prosecuted.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAX

Ways and Means Committee Decides on a Decrease of \$30,000,000.

FOR AN ARMY OF 100,000 MEN

The Committee Hears a Good Financial Report From Secretary Gage—Plans For Bringing Home Volunteers From the Philippines Will Be Suspended Pending the Action of Congress.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Ways and Means Committee has decided on a reduction of about \$30,000,000 in the war revenue taxes. A few days ago Secretary Gage expressed the opinion, after a meeting of the Cabinet, that a reduction of only about \$15,000,000 should be made. Later the President expressed the intention of recommending a reduction of \$20,000,000, but the announcement of the Ways and Means Committee shows that there is a tendency to indorse the views of Senator Aldrich and members of the Senate Finance Committee, calling for a sweeping reduction.

President McKinley's determination to ask Congress for an army of 100,000 men, increased naval expenditures and prospects of the passage of the Nicaraguan Canal, Ship Subsidy and Pacific Cable bills were taken into consideration by the Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means when they met to consider the problem of reducing the war revenue taxes.

Secretary Gage was before the committee, and presented the financial condition of the Government in rather better light than had been expected. He predicted that the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the present fiscal year would amount to about \$80,000,000, this in spite of the fact that it is only a little more than \$8,000,000 up to date. The heaviest receipts and the lightest expenditures usually fall within the latter half of the fiscal year.

All preparations for bringing home the volunteer troops now in the Philippines have been suspended pending the action of Congress with reference to the Army Reorganization bill. It is now almost certain that the work of transporting the volunteers back to the United States will not begin until about January 1.

Recent reports from the Philippines, including General MacArthur's declaration that he could not spare any of the military force now in the archipelago, has convinced the War Department authorities that there can be no material reduction of the troops in the Philippines for some time, and that every volunteer regiment will have to be replaced if returned to the United States. To do this will require the passage by Congress of a bill authorizing an army of about 100,000 men, and the present intention of the Secretary of War is to have presented to Congress as soon as possible a bill for the reorganization of the army. It is expected that by January 1 it will be apparent what Congress will do along the line, and the War Department officials can then plan for a general reorganization of the military force in the Philippines. Reports from recruiting officers in this country, however, show that there will be no trouble whatever to secure men to raise the regular army to 100,000 men.

PRESIDENT GILMAN RESIGNS.

Head of Johns Hopkins University Will Retire at Close of Scholastic Year.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—President Daniel Colt Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, has notified the Board of Trustees of his intention to retire at the close of the present scholastic year, after a service of a quarter of a century.

Dr. Gilman in a letter to the trustees referred to his approaching seventieth birthday, and said he felt it was time for a younger man to take hold.

An unwritten law recognizes seventy years as the age limit for university presidents.

Rochester Girl Slain in the Street.

The body of Miss Theresa Keating, a respectable young woman, who lived with her two sisters at Rochester, N. Y., was found in a vacant lot near the New York Central Railroad tracks. The girl had been robbed of \$30, assaulted and then choked to death. The police can find no clue to the murderers.

"Conscience" Payment to Uncle Sam.

Treasurer Roberts, at Washington, has received a "conscience deposit" of \$200 from Boston, Mass. The letter accompanying the money stated that it was due on account of internal revenue.

New Trial For Dr. Kennedy.

Because of errors at his trial the Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., has granted a new trial to Dr. Kennedy, the dentist who was convicted of the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

Effective Method.

"She attracts a good deal of attention."

"No wonder; she's so outre."

"In what way?"

"Well, for one thing, she tries not to attract attention."—Detroit Journal

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In Its Preliminary Report to the President the Isthmian Canal Commission Favors the Nicaraguan Route Against All Others, and Recommends a Thirty-foot Waterway at a Cost of \$120,000,000.

The Secretary of State sent a new note on China to the Powers, appealing from the extreme course suggested by some of the Powers.

The population of South Carolina as officially announced is 1,340,316, against 1,151,149 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 189,167, or 16.4 per cent.

Secretary Gage announced that Treasury refunding operations are to be discontinued after December 31.

Captain W. M. Meredith, of Illinois, was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Negotiations for a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Russia are in progress.

In an interview Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, emphasized his country's unselfish aims in China.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has decided not to remove the tax on tea.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Rott sailed from Nuevitas, Cuba, on his return to the United States.

Dorotian Karragdag, an insurgent Lieutenant-Colonel, and Manuel Lazars, were arrested in Balacan Province, P. I. Karragdag had previously been arrested and paroled.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention decided that its sessions shall be public.

Filipino correspondence at Hong Kong shows that Aguinaldo has been severely wounded.

The natives control both branches of the Hawaiian Legislature, but have not a two-thirds majority.

The Philippine Commission at Manila discussed a bill for a provincial government in Benguet.

Commander Lucien Young, Captain of the Port of Havana, called for proposals for removing the wreck of the Maine from the bottom of Havana harbor.

DOMESTIC.

The Vermont Senate passed a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Governor Roosevelt dismissed the charges against Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, for connection with the so-called Ice Trust.

Kentucky's Railroad Commission increased the assessed valuations of the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads in the State.

Two white men whipped a big mob of negroes who were looting the town of Hyndman, Penn.

The Tobacco Trust notified the retail dealers in Iowa to stop selling cigarettes, as it will not fight the prohibitive-tax law.

Chicago's commerce for the year 1900 will show a great falling off, as compared to that of previous years.

At a meeting of all the World's Fair Committee in St. Louis about 250 leading citizens were present and more than \$200,000 was subscribed.

Mrs. Nancy Hollifield, who died at Charlotte, N. C., was said to have been 121 years old.

Five persons were killed by the upsetting of a stage at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Frank Spensmaker, Mayor of London, Ohio, committed suicide.

Charles Hartley, a hunter, arrived at Watertown, N. Y., after wandering four days without food in the Adirondacks.

Governor John Cripps Wickliffe Beckham and Miss Jean Fuqua were married at Owensboro, Ky., the wedding being the most largely attended and one of the most notable society events in the State's history.

Brooks Story, a well-known express robber, escaped from the Mississippi Penitentiary. This is his fourth escape.

John Beert, of Chicago, died from fear of hydrophobia after fighting a strange dog with his own teeth and hands.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee arrived at New York City from Havana to take command of the Department of the Missouri.

The anti-noise ordinance was defeated in the City Council of Chicago.

FOREIGN.

General Roberts reports a British Zeppelin on an outpost of "Buffs," six being killed, five wounded and thirty-one captured.

The typhus epidemic at Copenhagen, Denmark, is assuming serious proportions.

Three steamers sailed from Corunna, Spain, for the United States, having on board 2750 emigrants.

The Colombian rebels at Buenaventura have been completely crushed.

A Rome dispatch says the Pope visited the Basilica and became so fatigued that he had to take to his bed. It is reported that he fainted twice.

A house collapsed in Darmstadt, Germany, burying a score of workmen, of whom twelve are dead.

The Porte definitely refused to grant an exequatur for the American Consul at Harpoot.

The Anti-Semites and a number of Conservatives introduced a bill in the German Reichstag against the immigration of Jews.

AN OVATION FOR KRUGER

He Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome on Landing at Marseilles.

SAYS BRITISH ARE BARBARIANS

Former Ruler of the Transvaal Proclaims His Belief on Arriving on French Soil — He Declares That the Boers Will Never Surrender and That the British Wage a Savage Warfare.

Marseilles, France (By Cable).—A salute of twenty-one guns from the French shore batteries greeted the Dutch cruiser Gelderland when she arrived here with former President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, on board. Dr. Catalan, the Health Officer, at once boarded the vessel and granted free pratique.

There was a great crowd on the quay when Mr. Kruger landed. He was enthusiastically cheered by the people and there were cries of "Vive Kruger! Vive les Boers!"

The former President of the Transvaal walked to a carriage which was in waiting and before seating himself ceremoniously saluted the crowd. A procession was formed around the carriages of Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates and they were escorted to the hotel amid continuous cheering.

When Mr. Kruger reached the Hotel Noailles at noon, in response to cheers by the crowd he appeared on the balcony and made a speech. He said he was glad to land on the soil of France—a country of liberty. He felt that he was among a free people who received him as a free man. He thanked the French Government for the many marks of sympathy that had been shown him. He declared that ever since Dr. Jameson's raid he had always desired to arbitrate the differences with Great Britain and was convinced that the enemies of the Boers would be obliged to recognize the justice of the cause of the South African Republics.

But the English had always refused to arbitrate the differences and they were now waging a war of barbarism. He was not ignorant of the usages of savage warfare, he said, but had never known a people more barbarous than the English, who had pillaged and plundered and burned farms and driven women and children from their homes and left them without bread to eat or a roof over their heads. If the Boer republics must lose their independence every Boer—man, woman and child—would have to be killed first.

Mr. Kruger wore a dark gray overcoat and a high hat bound with a deep crepe band. He had on gold-rimmed spectacles and his whole personality was much more striking than is suggested by his portraits.

President Kruger is much neater in appearance than had been expected from his portraits. His hair and beard have been trimmed. He walks with a firm step and shows no sign of illness or age.

Mr. Kruger sent the following dispatch to President Loubet:

"In debarking upon the hospitable shores of France my first act is to greet the worthy chief of the French Republic and to forward to you a testimony of my gratitude for the marks of interest your Government and country have so kindly wished to offer me."

Will Prosecute the Colorado Lynchers.

District Attorney McAllister, of Colorado Springs, Col., has ordered Sheriff Freeman, of Lincoln, to proceed against the members of the mob who burned the negro, Preston Porter, Jr., at the stake.

Sir Arthur Sullivan Dead.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the popular musician, whose name has been known more familiarly, perhaps, to persons of English lineage than any composer that ever lived, died in London of heart failure. His death was wholly unexpected. He was born in 1812.

Lieutenant Released By Filipinos.

Lieutenant Alsbetter, who was recently captured by Filipinos, was released and arrived at Manila.

Labor World.

The Cornwall Ore Company, of Lebanon, Penn., has discharged all foreign-born, and is employing only married men.

A thousand American cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., find themselves out of employment because of a strike of Cubans in the trade against American workmen.

Nearly 5,000,000 women in Spain work in the field as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—this is, they work for their food and lodging. There is no such class anywhere else.

The Recent feat of a Long Island woman bicyclist ought to result in changing the view commonly held on the subject of masculine as compared with feminine endurance.