THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—For Wisconsin: Fair; lower temperature Tuesday morning, followed by warmer Wednesday morning; easterly winds. For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Fair; warmer; easterly winds. For Iowa: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.38	0	Helena	30.06	10
Duluth	30.30	8	Ft. Totten	.....	.....
La Crosse	30.42	6	Ft. Sully	30.28	-6
Huron	30.32	-2	Minnedosa	30.34	-18
Moorhead	.....	...	Calgary	30.58	-8
St. Vincent	30.28	-18	Edmonton	30.20	-4
Bismarck	30.32	-6	Q'Appelle	30.36	-14
Ft. Buford	30.30	-16	Medic'e H.	30.38	0
Ft. Custer	30.10	6	Winnipeg	30.26	-16

— Below zero.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair, warmer weather.

STORY OF A DAY.

Pope Leo and eight cardinals are prostrated by the grip.

Duluth land office is a nightmare for Congressman Comstock.

The Sioux reservation will be opened to settlement this week.

Austria-Hungary has ordered several war ships for the protection of the Danube.

New York state is swept by a fierce wind storm, which does great damage to property.

Argument on the motion of Dr. Cronin's assassins for a new trial will be heard to-day.

A majority of the voting trust of the Reading railroad re-elected Austin Corbin president.

Gov-Elect Campbell, of Ohio, was inducted into office at Columbus with elaborate ceremonies.

Ex-Gov. "Calico Charley" Foster receives the Ohio Republican caucus nomination for United States senator.

A huge elevator and its contents, and the British steamship Sacroboso burned at Baltimore, Md. Loss, $800,000.

A tornado strikes the city of Clinton, Ky., demolishing fifty-five houses, killing eleven people and injuring fifty-six others.

Senator Davis' bill appropriating $1,500,000 for a new federal building in St. Paul was favorably reported in the senate.

Disaffected grangers in the lower branch of North Dakota's legislature seek to oust Speaker Weltman and reorganize that body.

North Dakota's attorney general decides that members of the legislature cannot draw per diem for the nineteen days of the holiday recess.

Secretary of War Proctor recommends that Chief Geronimo and his band of Apache assassins be removed from Florida to Indian territory.

Senator Plumb introduces a bill repealing the authorization to lease the right to capture fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

The will of John S. H. Shoenberger, a deceased millionaire ironmaster of Pittsburg, bequeathes $75,000 to the Bishop Seabury mission of Minnesota.

Caroline J. Cammerer, of Philadelphia, sues Clemens Muller, retired real estate magnate of New York, for $100,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

Portugese cabinet officers resign on account of enforced governmental acquiescence in the demands of England relative to reparation for Maj. Serpa Pinto's escapades in Africa.

The finish fight between Ike Weir and Billy Murphy, of Australia, at the California Athletic club, San Francisco, resulted in a victory for Murphy, Weir being knocked out in the fourteenth round.

Decision was rendered in the supreme court of New York dismissing the suit against Ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe to recover $650,0 0 which he seized from Canon Bernard, who had millions in his custody belonging to the bishop of Tournai, Belgium.

Congressman Amos Cummings, of New York, introduces a joint resolution providing for the erection in the rotunda of the capitol of a bronze statue of the late Samuel J. Tilden inscribed, "Samuel J. Tilden, Nineteenth President of the United States. Elected, But Not Seated."

THEY ARE FOR REFORM.

It has been a favorite theory with Republicans that Democrats must oppose the ballot reform, as they had about all the illiteracy of the country, and consequently would suffer more from any method that required intelligence in the voter. This complacent theory has been difficult to maintain in face of the almost uniform support of the Australian system by Democrats. The Democrats who antagonize the reform are so rare as to attract uncomfortable attention. Without considering the relative standing of the parties for integrity and sincerity, it is noted that the Democrats are taking adverse positions, generally in the direction of purification and freedom of the elective franchise from demoralizing influences. They propose in the senate to graft upon the Sherman national election law the ballot requirements that have given such intense satisfaction in Massachusetts. Senator BUTLER thinks that what meets the high moral and political sense in Massachusetts is good enough for South Carolinas. If this would discourage some of the colored voters in the South, it is also insisted that there are white voters there who would be embarrassed. The South Carolina senator would go further, and add some of the provisions of the election laws of England that have had such a salutary effect. In New York, too, in addition to the essential features of the Australian system, it is proposed to add to the election laws stringent provisions against the practices that are believed to be demoralizing the elective system. The chief points covered are to prevent bribery and all other illegitimate constraints upon the voter. The party who takes the bribe is allowed to become a witness against the briber without criminal prejudice to himself. Employers who seek to intimidate their men by threatening to reduce their wages or discharge them within ninety days previous to an election, if they will not vote as desired, are to be subjected to penalties comprising imprisonment from three to twelve months, loss of any office they are elected to and disfranchisement for five years. Then, after the election, the candidate must, under oath and in the face of severe penalties for non-compliance, file an itemized account of his campaign expenses. The law will define what are legitimate expenses, and any beyond these will require explanation. The provisions of this character in the law regulating the election of members of parliament are said to work well and greatly reduce the outlay to the candidates. With the secret ballot, and the removal of money as a corrupting factor in the ballot, there appears no reason why elections should not be as honest as is the average voter. It is not the view of high citizenship that the fortunes of any political party should be considered in such a matter; but as an extraneous and impertinent suggestion, it is apparent that the Democrats have most to gain by making the ballot free from improper constraints or influences of any character. The great corporations and subsidized interests generally are the chief sources of illegitimate supplies to pervert the popular sense. The parties who raise $400,000, or operate in "blocks of five," as campaign arguments, are chiefly on the other political side. But honest elections are to be sought above all partisan interests.

THE IOWA SITUATION.

The Republicans will not, as indicated by the reports from Des Moines, have the easy time they have anticipated in organizing the popular branch of the Iowa legislature. The Independents were elected by the Democrats, and seem to be acting with them. The Democrats will probably be able to secure the organization. This will enable them to check any partisan movements, if not to effect the passage of their own measures. It is believed they have decided to refuse any alliance with anti-ALLISON Republicans that has for its object the election of some other Republican to the senate who has nothing in common with them but dislike of that gentleman. It would be bad politics and a compromise of principle to aid in the election of Gov. LARRABEE, or any other full-orbed Republican. A measure of responsibility would attach to them and no advantage be gained. ALLISON is only politically obnoxious to Democrats, and not more extreme in his partisanship than any man likely to be supported by bolting Republicans. He will almost certainly be chosen, but he will owe his election to the fact that the hold-over members of the senate were chiefly Republicans. If the Democrats use their strength in the house judiciously they will gain in popular estimation and be in good condition to carry both the legislature and state ticket at the next election. More than that, a gain of several congressmen next fall will reward them.

A SWEET PROSPECT.

Unless the parties who are advocating the development of the beet sugar industry are greatly in error, substantial progress has been made in overcoming the obstacles that have been in the way of its success. It has not been very definitely understood just what the most material of these were, outside of perhaps the few who were giving the inquiry special investigation. An address before the house committee on ways and means a few days ago by H. T. OXNARD, of Nebraska, compiles a good deal of information on the subject. It seems that a material objection has been to the small per cent of sugar contained in the beet. This Nebraska man is himself an extensive experimenter. He is erecting at Grand Island, in that state, a sugar plant to cost a half-million dollars, and designed to turn out thirty tons of sugar a day. This is evidence of his faith in the success of the industry. This is based very considerably upon the fact that the sugar qualities of the beet are made to improve by culture, selection and breeding. There has been a constant growth of this saccharine element in the beet. Ten years ago, as stated, 9 per cent of sugar was regarded as a good average, while the past year this has been brought up to 14 per cent. The value of this increase is seen in the fact that one per cent represents twenty pounds of sugar to the ton of raw beets, or 300 pounds to the acre. Some of the experiments of the Nebraska man had produced as high as 22 per cent, and he is confident that in a few years, by growing only from the best varieties, the average can be made fully 20 per cent. The industry in this country would start in with the advantage of all the science and experience of all the European countries. They grew last year 3,445,000 tons, and the beet already produces 47 per cent of the sugar production of the world, and will soon unquestionably be the principal sugar producer of the world. The experiments of Mr. OXNARD show that the seed brought from Europe produces better than in the old countries. Mr. SPRECKLES had in California an average of 17 per cent, while in Europe about 14 per cent is the standard. Various analyses in Nebraska give over 16 per cent. Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas are quite as well adapted to the growth of the sugar beet as Nebraska and California. If this production is to fill the glowing anticipations of those speaking for it, these Northwestern states will be the chief sources of the supply. Not all parts of these states are presumed to be equally adapted to this beet, but in the main it is a sure and abundant crop. The yield of sugar per acre is estimated at 2,500 pounds. If it is the fact that it is adapted to this climate and soil, and will take place with the great staples of the land, it is worth looking into. Any crop that can be easily produced and is likely to be more remunerative than the present agricultural products would be a boon to this and the other Northern states. Of course it is insisted that the development of this industry will require the continuance of encouragement in a tariff. It has been held by Republicans quite extensively that the sugar tariff might be badly emaciated if not entirely repealed, but in view of the claims made for the beet, it will quite surely be allowed to remain for a time without very material reduction. Not over a tenth of the sugar consumed in the United States is the product of the country.

AN OHIO PROPHET.

Weather prophets are common in nearly all sections, but Ohio has a commercial prognosticator who is given some credit as a veteran, if not expert. He has arranged for a panic in 1891. It is to be "a commercial and financial revulsion, and followed by a long downsweep of prices." Heavy rainfalls and floods are to play some part in the matter. This year, however, is to be a prosperous one, and lead people to go wild in speculation and expansion of credit. Ohio ideas are not in as high repute as in a little earlier times, but it is considerate in Prophet BENNER to give a year for preparation. Happily for the comfort of people, they have DEPEW, who sees cheerful things projecting a good ways into the future, and BLAINE hopes everything will be all right.

A BAD VISITOR.

That cyclone at St. Louis Sunday was inopportune just while an eloquent commission is portraying to congress the attractions of that city for the world's fair. The most seductive picturing has been given of the charms of that locality for summer recreation, with suitable apologies for distempered passages, such as were difficult for delegates to the Democratic national conventions to survive in 1876 and in 1888. There are copious agencies there for alleviating extreme atmospheric conditions, but this cyclone business is disturbing. It is not the first instance of such elementary disturbance in that city. One a few years ago took a whirl along the river and lifted locomotives from the track. People who would like to spend a few weeks at the great exposition would hesitate to go where cyclones are likely to be visitors. It would be well for St. Louis to give assurance that such things shall not occur in that period.

THAT erratic streak of wind, or cyclone, that struck a few points in St. Louis, the other day, was careful to select a route where buildings were infrequent and there was little obstruction to its fury. In one or two other similar visitations recalled in that vicinity, the river was the favorite track. It seems to be the general fact that cyclones and tornadoes avoid the portions of cities closely built. No case is remembered where one has devastaed the localities studded with great buildings. It is fortunate that the thickly settled districts are avoided, or there might be great losses of life.

BEEF is better than buffalo meat, but the domestic animals do not wear exactly the sort of hide that is desired. That is about all the need there is for the buffalo, aside from the sport of hunting. Still, it is to be regretted that the noble animal has been so wastefully exterminated. A similar fate has threatened the kangaroo in Australia, and the government proposes to interfere.

ONE case is reported in the East of a horse having the grip. It may be that he is playing off to avoid work. The horse epidemic in 1872 was far more numerous with the animals than the grip is with men. Hardly any escaped. Now not half the men, and fewer women and children in any city have the epidemic, and it is hardly known in the country.

THE mild weather has been discouraging to the coal barons East, reducing the demand millions of tons. They are unable to keep the figures up. Large contracts in New York have been filled at $3.35, in place of the card price of $3.90. The retail dealers, however, have not heard of any break in prices.

IT WAS not necessary for CLARKSON to deny the reports that he would resign his office in the postal department. He does not belong to the resigning class, and his political conscience would trouble him if he stopped work while there was a Democrat in a postoffice.

ONE of the great sugar merchants in New York has lately taken out $100,000 life insurance policies for each of his four sons-in-law. Such thoughtfulness would be a great balm for the woe his early demise might cause.

A DISTILLER in Georgia is credited with the statement that if the administration forces negro officials on them all the distillers will go out of business. Possibly the prohibitionists will see in this a new and more effective way of accomplishing their ends.

ROSCOE CONKLING didn't go to college, and was a stumbling, indifferent sort of a speaker at the start. Industry and application made him an example for others. Most great men have climbed up, often with much awkward preliminary work.

AT A recent banquet at Spokane Falls the report says: "It is not distinctly remembered by anybody present who made the last speech." That sort of memory is not adapted to localities this side of the mountains.

ONE who has been prowling about tax books insists that the wealth of many people is ridiculously overestimated by the public. He is unable to see how most of them manage to worry along with so little.

IT IS one whose turn has not yet come who proposes to treat La Grippe with contempt. That won't quite take the ache out. The Texas remedy of gin and onions is more likely to appall the visitor.

THERE is no urgent need of more millionaires in the United States senate. In fact, the country generally could get along somehow without additional protection for that production.

HENRY VILLARD the other day donated 50,000 marks for the erection of an orphan asylum in a town in Germany. Perhaps he has been an orphan at some time.

PEOPLE claim to be fording the Mississippi as far down as Davenport. This is disrespectful to the Father of Waters, and gives a bad impression abroad.

IT IS claimed that a baby with a full set of teeth has been born in Ohio. If he had been in Indiana he might have an office.

IT IS a partisan innuendo that suggests "blind pig" when the presidential hunter makes game of a hog.

STATE SENTIMENT.

For Mayor.

West St. Paul Times.

There is a move on foot by the Republicans to bring Paul Martin out as a candidate for mayor. We have heard tell of stranger and more sudden events happening than this. Brazil was changed from monarchy into a republic in the twinkling of an eye. Wonders will never cease.

A Doubter.

Mankato Free Press.

It is announced with a flourish of trumpets that all the street cars in St. Paul and Minneapolis are to be run by electricity. That sounds well and will do for something to blow about, but we prophesy that it will be some time yet before this wholesale abandonment of horse and grip cars goes into effect.

McGinty Too.

Anoka Herald.

And now the Rev. S. G. Smith of St. Paul has expressed doubts of the literal truthfulness of the Bible deluge story. Great Scott! Somebody will be doubting the whale-Jonah interview next, or the fact that McGinty went plumb down to the bottom.

Not a Blank.

St. Peter Herald.

If there is a man in this state to-day who is being aired in an unenviable way in the papers, that man is William Drew Washburn. When the legislature Drew Washburn they did not get a blank by any means, but it would have been just as well or better if they had.

A Terror to Albert.

Martin Sentinel.

It is conceded that Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is the head and front of the alliance in this state. It is further conceded that Mr. Donnelly is an out-and-out Merriam man. These facts taken together must strike terror to the heart of our friend Albert Scheffer, who has heretofore been supposed to have a pretty firm grip upon the farmer vote.

Joel's View.

Northfield News.

But we notice by Monday's dailies that Mr. Washburn is courting more party trouble by seeking out candidates who are distasteful to Senator Davis. The coming state campaign will not be an easy one for the Republican party. The factional disintegration has been rapid since 1888, and the unfortunate disagreement of the senators has been a great factor in that disintegration. The News believes that in that misunderstanding Mr. Davis is right and Mr. Washburn wrong.

Will Deviate a Little.

Canton Herald.

There are no doubt many members of all political parties who have become wearied of the acts of the last legislature, and will deviate a little in the next election from strict partyism doctrine, in order that more competent men may be chosen as law-makers. There is no doubt a great deal of dissatisfaction among the leaders of the Republican party in this state already. High prices for what people have to buy and exceedingly low prices for what the people have to sell is causing many people to reflect seriously.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

There have been 165 foxes caught and killed this season in and around South Acworth, N. H.

In the Cape de la Hogue lighthouse in France a windmill is used to drive two dynamos, the current being stored in accumulators.

There were $100,000,000 worth of jewels worn at the New York New Year's ball, but not one was stolen, which says much for the honesty of the 400.

The Albany, N. Y., school board has contracted with a local liveryman for conveyances to carry children living in the outskirts to the nearest school.

A man who recently died in Wilmington, Del., gave $50 to his attending priest to be returned to the Farmers' bank, of that city, which amount he surreptitiously secured in September, 1879, from the institution.

While the total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is set down at $50,000,000,000, that of the United States is computed at $40,000,000,000. But while England pays in taxes $20 per head of population, the United States pays only $12.50.

The city of Rome seems to be an almost inexhaustible depository of interesting relics. Archæologists and students generally will be interested in the latest find, which is claimed to be nothing less than the pavement of the ancient temple of Jupiter.

Nellie and Hattie Cook, aged fourteen and sixteen years respectfully, daughters of Lyman Cook, of Smith county, Kansas, husked 1,000 bushels of corn for their father last fall, for which he paid $25, having agreed to pay them 2½ cents a bushel for all they would husk.

Conductor Kelly, who operates an electric car at Scranton, was engaged in making some repairs to the brushes a few days ago, when a bystander saw a ball of fire hovering over Kelly's head. Kelly was so stunned that he was unable to work any longer.

Otis H. Brown, an eccentric old widower, who lived a hermit's life in the village of Osseo, Minn., committed suicide Monday. He wrote a funeral sermon several months ago, which he left in the hands of a neighbor, with instructions to have it preached over his remains.

Joseph H. Craig, of Kentucky, weighs 600 pounds and is tall in proportion. He is an Odd Fellow and carries a gold medal given to him by his associates in commemoration of the fact that he was probably the heaviest Fellow who had ever succeeded in going through the third degree.

Antone Fratus, of Provincetown, Mass., selected his pillow as a safe place for keeping money and there deposited $300 in an envelope. His two-year-old child found the envelope and shoved it through an open grate into the fire. There was $290 in bills, which were destroyed, and a $10 gold piece was found in the ashes.

ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A pear raised at Modesto, Cal., measured 8 inches high by 19 inches around.

A letter containing $90,000 has been stolen in transit between Vienna and Pesth.

Gen. Jubal Early never will accept a bank note with Gen. Grant's picture upon it.

At Tucamche, in Guatemala, the boys in a school recently seized the master and hanged him in the schoolhouse.

A telegraph message costing $2.37 a word was recently sent from Portland to Hong Kong, and an answer received in twelve hours. It was first sent to New York, thence to London, across the continent to Yokohama.

A Franklin, Penn., editor happened to mention to a friend on Christmas day that, among other things he really wanted was an extra pair of suspenders. Before the day was over half the stores in town had sold all the suspenders they had, and enough of those articles to last him for 150 years were in the possession of the editor.

Allentown, Penn., has a girl to be proud of. A few nights ago she ate fourteen fried oysters, two pieces of bread, three pickles, two pieces of red beet, two oranges, two apples, three bananas, two pieces of chocolate cake, a piece of fruit cake, a lot of grapes, a piece of cocoanut cake, and some candy.

Two grocers in Dubuque had a quarrel and each figured to drive the other out of business. The sharper one advertised to give away one dozen clothespins with every 50-cent purchase, and small as the gift was, it closed the other store in six months for want of custom.

An eccentric old German living in the town of Milwaukee recently went to the city and chartered a street car for his exclusive use. He rode all over the line and would not permit anybody to get in the car with him. At another time he attempted to charter a special train to take him to his station, some four or five miles north of the city.

One Jed Smith, a young Missourian, claimed that he saw Miss Mollie Davis talking over the gate at midnight with a young man. She waited on him with a six-shooter, gave him two minutes for calm reflection and vigorous recollection, and in sixty-five seconds he concluded it was another girl he saw—a girl who didn't resemble her in the least.—Detroit Free Press.

Medicinal rings were at one time very seriously believed in. Physicians were wont to wear finger rings in which stones were set, and these stones were credited with the possession of many virtues. Sometimes the patient was simply touched with the ring; sometimes he put it on his finger for a while. Many a patient has worn such a ring to stop hemorrhage. If the desired result followed, the ring was unreservedly regarded as the healing agent; if the cure did not follow we were told nothing about it.

AS BRIGHT AS GOLD.

The New Reformation—Sullivan is a Presbyterian, isn't he?

"Yes, a sort of John Knocks."—New York Evening Sun.

First Man (excitedly)—Our boarding house is a-fire. Second man (calmly)—Come, then, hurry up, and perhaps we may be able to get something hot.—Jury.

"That man's a genius. He started a pistol factory and invented a new cannon." "That's nothing. I know a man who started a bucket shop and made a barrel."—Munsey's Weekly.

Tommy—Maw, are animals stylish just the same as real people?

Ma—I guess not, Tommy; why?

Tommy—Nuthin', only I was jest readin' about a cow-bell.—Kearney Enterprise.

No Demand for It.—You must practice a trade when in jail, and we generally let the prisoners do what they can do best. What is your best line of work?

"Bunco."—New York Evening Sun.

Wickwire—Now, there's Figg, for instance. He has no idea of the value of money. Wabsley—Why, I thought Figg was a little close, if anything. Wickwire—Yes, that's just what I said. A nickel looks as big to him as a cart wheel.—Terre Haute Express.

The widow of a New York man lately deceased is trying to collect from a celebrated physician $1,000 for her husband's brain, which is now in the doctor's cabinet. From this we infer that brains among New York men are exceedingly rare.—Chicago News.

Getting at His Record—Bank President—I like young Stylo, and I would like to make him cashier, but his character—

Director—Not bad, I hope?

"I know absolutely nothing about it one way or the other."

"Couldn't you persuade him to run for some petty political office?"—Time.

Benney—Mr. Sloat, will you give your daughter to me in marriage?

Mr. Sloat—Well, well, I see that you don't know my daughter as yet.

Benney (astonished)—Wh-what do you mean, sir!

Mr. Sloat—If you had been thoroughly acquainted with her, you would have said: Will you give me to your daughter in marriage.—Kearney Enterprise.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

A Drayman Fatally Carved by an Engineer.

John Young, a drayman, was stabbed between the shoulders (and it may be fatally injured) at 1 o'clock this morning, his assailant being a man named Wm. Igo. The trouble occurred on Rice street, near Summit avenue. The causes which led to the attack cannot be learned owing to the refusal of Igo, who is under arrest at the Rondo street station, to divulge the animus of the stabbing. Young is a brother of Patrolman Matt Young, of the Rondo district, and is a drayman. Young walked some distance after receiving the injury, when he fell from loss of blood, and was conveyed in the Rondo street patrol wagon to his residence at 536 Rice street. Igoe utterly refused to say anything about the affair when arrested. Medical aid was summoned, and the injured man was made as as comfortable as the serious nature of his injuries would permit. The physicians attending the case state that the injuries, though dangerous, are not necessarily of a fatal character. Igoe is said to have been under the influence of liquor when arrested. Young is a brother-in-law of William Bircher, town clerk of South St. Paul, and is highly spoken of by those who know him.

GOV. STONE TAKES HOLD.

Lowry Hands the Reins to an Able Mississippian.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—John Marshall Stone was inaugurated governor to-day. The inaugural address was lengthy and concise and patriotic. Special reference is made to the reunion next May at Vicksburg (blue and gray). He expressed the belief that congress would not pass obnoxious election laws to apply to the South, because of a lack of indorsement from the Northern people. He recommended strongly the abolishment of the present convict leasing system.

A Condensed Novel.

Puck.

Mr. Winn—Well, Callis, how's papa?

Callis (a five-year-old)—Nicely, I thank you.

Mr. Winn—What a polite little fellow you are. Here's a nickel for you.

Callis—Pardon me; but I am not allowed to take it.

Mr. Winn (to himself)—What perfect discipline.

Callis—However, nothing was said which will prevent you from buying some of those cocoanut taffies from the man on the corner.

The Grace Contract Ratified.

LIMA, Jan. 13.—The Peruvian government has promulgated a law ratifying the Grace contract, which goes into immediate effect. Peruvian bondholders claims have been settled by concessions by Chili. Mutual concessions have been made by both countries, amounting in value to several million pounds sterling.

He Had Fixed It.

Detroit Free Press.

"Do you want the leaves raked off your grass?" asked the boy as he rang the doorbell of a house on Fourth avenue.

"Why, we haven't got any," replied the woman. "We haven't a single shade tree in front."

"Oh, but you've got four big brskets of leaves out here," protested the boy. "Me an' 'nother boy dumped 'em here early this morning, an' I'll carry 'em off for a nickel!"

The Latest Fashion News.

Miss Fitz—I see by the latest fashion papers that dresses are not to be made any longer.

Miss Modest—Dear me? what are we to wear, bloomers!

Miss Fitz—Dresses are made long enough already.

Not Extemporaneous.

Tommy (at dinner, the new minister being a guest)—You are quite a singer, I believe?

New Minister—Why, no; what makes you think so?

Tommy—Mother says that you stick to your notes more closely than any man she ever heard before.

A Change of Subject.

St. Paul Eye.

Young Fledgeley has been presented to Miss Debutante, and for the past ten minutes has been unable to think of anything to say to her.

Miss Debutante, (pleasantly)—And now let us talk of something else, Mr. Fledgeley.

Didn't Want Any New Medicine.

Agent—Madam, I would like to show you this new pictorial.

Madam—No, sir. I want none of your new-fangled stuff. I have taken Blank's cherry pectoral for years, and it's good enough for me.

Moths Would Know Better.

Lowell Mail.

Visitor—Say, Sack! What makes this mince pie smell so funny?

Boarder—Hush! Don't let Mrs. Hashley hear you. She puts them in camphor in summer to keep the moths off.

LOVE'S SEASONS.

The wallflowers to the frolic wind
Do dance their golden aiglets,
And elf-maids steal the hawthorne beads
To wear for fairy amulets.
The spring is here, the spring is here—
The love-time of the year, my dear!

All heavy hang the apple boughs,
Weighed down by balls of yellow gold;
The poppy cups, so fiery bright,
Mesems would burn the hearts they hold.
The summer's here, the summer's here—
The kiss-time of the year, my dear!

The birds are winging for the south,
The elf-maids haste them to their bowers,
And dandelion balls do float
Like silver ghosts of golden flowers.
The autumn's here, the autumn's here—
The wife-time of the year, my dear!

Now are the heavens not more gray
Than are the eyes of her I love:
More dainty-white than her sweet breast
The snow lies not the earth above.
The winter's here, the winter's here;
But love-time lasts the year, my dear!

—Amelia Rives in Harper's Magazine.

KILLED BY A TORNADO

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in the ruins. Neighbors came to their assistance after the storm and all were taken out alive and but slightly hurt. Scratches and bruises were the sum of their injuries. There was terrible excitement at the natatorium, Nineteenth and Pine streets, during the storm. The natatorium lay a short distance to the west of the track of destruction, but the wind passing over it was very strong. The building was shaken, and seemed upon the point of being wrecked. Between 500 and 600 girls and men were there, dancing, as is usual on Sunday afternoon. The girls became wild with terror, and had it not been for some cool men, there would have been a stampede from the building. Several women faintsd in the excitement, but no one was injured and the building was not damaged. The office of the Smith & Heller Lumber company, 109 North Broadway, a small one-story frame building, fell during the storm, burying Frank Kohler, an employe of the company, in the wreckage. He lay there until the firemen, who were summoned, removed the boards and drew him forth. He was badly frightened, but not hurt, and walked to his home, 2913 North Broadway. No. 920 Mound street, owned by John H. Diehl, and occupied by Mr. Burns and Mr. Horn. Mrs. Horn, on the second floor was blown out through the side of the dwelling, with most of her household effects, and landed almost uninjured, but

SCARED NEARLY TO DEATH,

on the wreck of what had just previously been known as 922 Mound street. The St. Louis planing mill at Tenth and Mullanphy streets was badly shattered. An unknown man standing under one of its sheds had his leg broken by falling timber and was cared for by the police. Passengers of the Ferguson, Mo., accommodation train had a narrow escape, and they congratulate themselves now that a dozen or more of them did not have their heads cut off. How they were saved from death or injury is a miracle quite as mysterious as any of the peculiar freaks of a cyclone, which people never tire of telling about. Col. Thomas Thoroughman tells the story of the passengers frightfull experience. He says the train had left the station at Vine street, and had proceeded as far northward along the river front as Kuase, Stout & Co.'s lumber yards, when the water poured down in such quantities that no one could see outside the coaches. Slowly the train proceeded, and when everything looked darkest and most dismal from the fury of the storm there was a smashing of glass that rose above the din, and

INCH PLANKS CAME SHOOTING

into the coach windows one side and went out at the other just like they had been fired from a huge cannon. What few passengers there were in the passenger coach crouched down close to the floor and the lumber went flying over their heads. The storm of planks and wood was so heavy it crashed every pane of glass in the last coach, and the wind jammed it in piles on the track between the trucks, stopping the train. There the cars stood until the storm had somewhat abated, when the train crew got out and cleared the roadway, after a half-hour's tussle in the drenching rain. The car was taken on to Ferguson, where it was side-tracked for repairs.

EMPIRE STATE ZEPHYRS.

A Fierce Wind Storm Does Great Damage to Property.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Shortly before noon to-day a fierce wind storm prevailed here and considerable damage was done. The velocity of the gale during the four hours it prevailed reached seventy miles an hour. Many trees were blown down, and the streets were strewn with branches. The steeple of the Church of the Evangelist, 110 feet from the ground, was toppled over by the high wind, and fell to the ground with a resounding crash. At the same time the roof of a near-by dwelling was lifted by the gale and landed in the street. Part of the roof of the state normal school was blown off and the building suffered considerable damage. Chimneys were blown down, lumber piles overturned, and many windows broken. The breakwater is damaged, but to what extent cannot as yet be estimated. While the gale was at its height an alarm of fire was sounded from the western part of the town. Four dwellings and four barns were burned, causing a loss of $10,000. A conflagration was narrowly averted. The damage from the gale will be about $10,000. There is no telegraphic communication to points west of here.

DEATH IN THE GALE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The storm in this city caused considerable damage. George Welter, a cabinet-maker, was struck on the head by a piece of stone coping blown from a building and was almost instantly killed. The south wall of the Joslyn block was blown down this morning. The two-story frame structure adjoining was crushed by the falling wall, but the occupants of both buildings escaped uninjured. In various parts of the country houses and barns were blown down.

BURIED UNDER FALLING WALLS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A terrible wind storm this afternoon about 2 o'clock blew down the west wall of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad company's new brick freight house here, which was all finished except the roof, which was being put on to-day. W. H. Willis, a carpenter, was buried under the wall and was taken out dead. A dozen people or more, mostly carpenters, were injured more or less seriously. The wind blew off all the tin roof of the north wing of the Onondaga penitentiary, wrecked the cement roof on the machine shop, and blew into kindling wood fifty feet of outer fence around the building.

UNROOFED A CHURCH.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A heavy windstorm passed over the northern part of this county at noon to-day. In the village of South Trenton the Baptist church was unroofed, and the steeple of the Union church was blown down. A number of houses and barns were unroofed, and trees were lifted in the air and thrown on top of buildings. Fences and small buildings were blown down, and many orchards nearly ruined. The path of the storm was about half a mile wide.

WORSE THAN ANY HURRICANE.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A regular cyclone struck here at 8:30 this morning, the wind reaching a velocity of ninety miles an hour, carrying everything before it and destroying outbuildings, barns, trees, telegraph poles, railway semaphores and fences. The wind struck the building of the Canadian Web company, tearing the roof from the brick walls, tumbling the north and west walls in upon fifteen girls who were employed in the upper story. One girl, Alice Deckon, aged fifteen, had her leg broken, and was badly bruised about the body. A tobogganing slide and the fence around the Athletic grounds were leveled. About 11 o'clock the guys of the foot and carriage suspension bridge that has recently been rebuilt, snapped and fell into the river. The bridge was closed to travel, but is still standing. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. A tree fell across the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg track in front of a freight train, pilling the engine and nineteen freight cars in the ditch. The engineer was badly hurt. The smoke stack of the Niagara Falls brewery fell, smashing through an adjoining barn and killing a horse. The water rose several feet in the river, washing away a portion of the promenade and buildings of the Whirlpool Rapids park.

THE TEMPEST RAGED TWO HOURS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A terrific cyclone struck here shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. The Grace Episcopal church steeple was blown down. Weaver's arcade building and the American District Steam company's roofs were blown off. Chimneys, trees and fences were blown down as if they were straws. The wires are all broken—telegraph, telephone and fire alarm. The severity of the gale was over in two hours.

A BREEZE FROM LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—A hurricane struck this city about 10 o'clock this morning, the velocity of the wind reaching ninety miles an hour. A large amount of damage was done throughout the city, but no casualties are reported. The principal damage was to signs, windows, roofs and buildings in course of construction. Part of St. John's church tower was blown down and portions of the roofs of the Grand Trunk and New York Central terrace depots were blown off. Electric wires suffered severely, and to avoid possible danger to life the electric light currents were shut off for several hours. Along the lake front the water rolled in over the breakwater, and flooded that district. The long trestle of the New York Central road was under water, and trains had to be discontinued on that route. It is reported that there are two bad washouts on the Chautauqua Lake railroad, one between Bemus and Long Points, and the other at Dewittville. The lake is very rough.

TERRORS OF THE TEMPEST.

Illinois and Iowa Show the Effects of the Storm.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The storm last night did a vast amount of damage throughout Illinois. At Macsburg, a little hamlet near Olney, several residences and barns, together with the parsonage of the M. E. church, were blown down. In the parsonage were Philip Nicholson and family. They all escaped with more or less bruises, except Mrs. Nicholson, who was killed outright by the falling building. At Cooksville, near Bloomington, a drug store, a general store building and another building were completely demolished, and several were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Several people had narrow escapes, but no one was badly injured. At Brooklyn and Venice, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, ten houses were blown down and a dozen people hurt, but no one was fatally injured. A great deal of damage was also done in Southern Indiana, many houses being unroofed, and barns and fences leveled in the tornado's path.

Many Houses Blown Down.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 13.—Yesterday's severe storm did great damage in this section. Many houses were badly wrecked at the suburb of Oak Cliff, and at Louisville many houses were blown down. Mrs. A. Jasper was fatally injured. Considerable damage is reported from several sections.

BIG BLAZE IN BALTIMORE.

A Huge Elevator and an Ocean Steamer Destroyed by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Elevator No. 3, on the north side of the Patapsco river, belonging to the Baltimore Elevator company, and used by the Northern Central railroad company, was burned to-night, with all its contents. The total loss is between $700,000 and $800,000. The British steamship Sacroboso, which was lying alongside, was also totally destroyed, involving a loss of $150,000. Three of the steamer's employes—the chief engineer, whose name is said to be Roby, and two seamen, whose names have not yet been learned, were either burned or drowned. The steamship Sacroboso was an iron vessel. She belonged to Charles Turnbull, of North Shields, Eng., and was commanded by Capt. Henry Gill. She was built in 1883, was of 1,746 tons burden, 300 feet long, beam 37, depth of hold 34 feet 4 inches. The fire was discovered about 7 o'clock this evening. Its origin is unknown. A general alarm brought all the fire engines in the city to the scene, but the combined efforts of the force proved of little avail. The fire rapidly encircled the elevator and embraced the steamship before she could be run out into the stream. There were 500,000 bushels of wheat and cor