Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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HARD ON RAILROADS.

Union and Northern Pacific Torn Up on the Coast by Storms.

Many Miles of the Great Northern Grade Washed Away.

An Entire Mountain Side Sliding Into the Columbia River.

Many Lives Reported Lost From the Floods Above Seattle.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 21.—Not since the winter of 1889 have the railroads of the Northwest experienced such difficulties on account of washouts and landslides. The Northern Pacific has probably suffered more severely than any other line. Since Thursday night no trains have passed over the main line to the east, but the mails and passengers have been sent over the Union Pacific from Wallula by way of Portland. A dispatch from General Manager Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific, this afternoon states that the bridges have all been repaired on the main line and that the trains will run on schedule time.

The Great Northern has had trouble north of Seattle on the coast line. The heavy rains have raised all the streams until many of them are raging torrents, carrying bridges, logs and debris before them. Only thirty miles of the Great Northern remained to be built to complete the connection with the east, but the heavy storms have destroyed much of the grade, and the construction work has been suspended. The landslide at the Cascades on the Union Pacific blocks all through trains, but the company have boats at hand with which to make the transfer of passengers and mails, so only slight delay is occasioned. General Superintendent Barker, of the Union Pacific, said this landslide was something enormous; that the entire mountain side appears to be sliding into the Columbia river.

MANY TOWNS FLOODED.

Much Damage Done by Water Above Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 21.—Reports received from the districts visited by the recent storms show a far greater loss than was at first anticipated. At Sedro several lives are reported lost and fatalities are reported in Skagit and Stillaguamish valleys from the floods. Mount Vernon, Fir, Laconner and Hamilton and other towns are under water four or more feet deep, and the people are removing their effects to higher ground, fearing a still greater rise.

In Skagit river navigation is suspended. Nearly a million feet of logs came down yesterday, tearing out the pier of the wagon bridge at Mount Vernon and snapping the piles off. The banks of the river are lined with crowds watching the mad torrent. Several breaks have occurred in the levee, and the valleys and towns are the scenes of desolation. The lower floors of the houses are covered with several feet of water, while the water is out in the streets.

In one place the break in the levee is half a mile long and six feet wide and the torrent is rushing madly through the town of Fir. Beaver Marsh and the town of Laconner are also flooded, and the farmers are driving their stock to high ground. The damage to the farming district alone will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The telegraph lines are prostrated in many sections, and when communication has been restored a fearful tale may be told.

Railroad washouts are reported from many sections. In many places big landslides have washed out the roadbed for many miles. At Samish lake and Rickshan several hundred feet of track have been washed out. Yesterday a Seattle & Northern train ran into a floating bridge in the Skagit valley, and the engine and baggage car went into the river. The fireman was buried under the locomotive, and the engineer and baggageman only saved themselves by jumping. Word from the town of Stanwood says that that place is flooded. Communication with the other districts is cut off except by boat.

The southwestern part of the state did not fare so badly as the northwestern. The railroads, however, suffered by landslides, and numerous bridges and considerable track have been washed away. The rain ceased last night. Many here believe the worst is not yet known. The log jam at the Snohomish railway bridge has grown to half a mile in length, and the bridge begins to show weakness. Should it give way, those living in bottom lands will perish. The jam at Snohomish consists of over 3,000,000 feet of logs, and debris has formed a huge mass in the Snohomish river at the Great Northern railroad bridge. The railroad company has a large force of men at work trying to break the jam. If the Great Northern bridge goes, it will take the Lake Shore & Eastern bridge and the city wagon bridge located below with it. The steamers Mamie and Isabella were forced to drift from their moorings, and are now in the center of the jam, and probably totally wrecked. The first fatality reported is the death of J. A. Medora, a laborer who was drowned while trying to save stock yesterday afternoon near Snohomish.

There is but little, if any improvement in the flood situation in the Puget sound basin tonight, and the steady downpour of rain since dusk, with a falling barometer, gives but little encouragement of the abatement of the deluge for at least a day or more and many fear the worst is yet to come. There is still an almost complete blockade of railroad communication. The damage done to railroads and farms thus far aggregates $300,000.

DEATH FROM EXPLOSION.

Three Miners Killed and Others Fatally Injured.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 21.—A fearful powder explosion occurred shortly after noon today at the Blanche coal mine, located at the west end of Colliers, W. Va., twenty-five kegs of powder exploding, causing the instant death of three miners and the serious wounding of eight others, three of whom will probably die. The names of those who were killed are as follows:

John Piesky, Wesley Anderson, colored; Michael Coperakeny. Injured: William Anderson, colored, who was just entering the mine when the explosion occurred, was blown a distance of fifty feet over a trestle, leg broken, face and head badly bruised; will die. Edward Cook, colored, horribly burned about head and back; will die. John Gillespie, lately came from Akron, O., was burned inwardly and it is thought he cannot recover. John Anderson, colored, was on his way into the mine; was blown out a distance of several feet on to a railroad trestle and his head badly cut by being wedged under a coal car. Lawrence Campbell, colored, burned about arms, back and head. John Zaging, burned very seriously about arms and head; was sent to a Pittsburg hospital. Matthew Wright, burned about head and back. George Teeters, injured internally. John Ramsay, burned about head and arms. John Hully, a miner, is missing, but it is not known whether he was about the mine or not.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Six Men Lost While Taking in Trawls.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—The captain of the schooner Edith M. Pryor, which arrived here Sunday, reports the loss of six men while taking in trawls. The drowned men were all of Gloucester, Mass. The other men who were with the unfortunates before the accident were afterward found on the Island of Matinicus.

Red Bud Calls for Aid.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The devastation of the recent cyclone at Red Bud, Ill., has necessitated a call for aid from that town. In response to a telegram from Mayor J. H. Meyer, a meeting will be held on 'change here tomorrow to listen to the statements of a committee from Red Bud and take action thereon.

FOUGHT WITH FISTS.

Duel With Nature's Weapons Between Kentucky and Tennessee Bloods.

The Police Appear and Save the Tennessee Man a Sound Drubbing.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—Society circles in Bowling Green, Ky., are worked up over a duel in which two scions of worthy families used their fists. Guy Kelly, a prominent member of Nashville society, arrived in Bowling Green Friday, accompanied by six friends, and at once sent a challenge to Carl Herdman, one of the best known young men in the city, to fight a duel with knives or pistols. Mr. Herdman accepted the challenge, but insisted on his right, as the challenged party, to select the weapons. He chose fists, and named Reservoir hill, a quiet spot in the city, as the place and this morning at daylight as the time.

The men met with seconds and referee. They stripped to the waist and were soon at work. Herdman is a magnificent athlete, and knocked the Nashville man down three times in the first round. Kelly was groggy, but came up gamely for the second round. Herdman was doing up his exhausted antagonist, when the police arrived and arrested the whole party. They were arraigned in court this afternoon and fined for fighting in the city limits. The encounter was the result of a note written by young Kelly to one of Mr. Herman's girl friends.

MURDERED BY A PRIEST.

Three Lives Lost in a Mysterious Tragedy in Italy.

ROME, Nov. 21.—A laborer named Mascezieri yesterday rushed out of the small country house of Father Blondel, a respected priest, who lived with his sister at San Pancrazio. A wild look of fear was upon his face, and his clothing was stained with blood that was pouring from wounds in his body. He declared that when he went into the room Father Blondel drew a revolver and fired three times at him. As he fled from the room he heard another shot. The body of the priest's sister was found in one of the rooms, where she had been murdered. The body of Father Blondel was found on the floor in his room. Maseezieri's wounds are mortal. The case is a very mysterious one, and, as Maseezieri is now in a comatose condition, it will probably never be solved.

KILLED HER CHILDREN

Because Her Husband Was a Drunkard.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A horrible tragedy is reported from Mulhausen, Alsace. A woman named Kern, the wife of a basketmaker, Theobald Kern, had been driven to desperation by the misconduct of her husband. He had become so dissipated in his habits that he was unable to earn a living for his family, and remonstrances on the part of his wife seemed to make him more of a drunkard. Saturday last there was no food in the house and the little ones were crying for bread. They had had but little to eat for several days and were almost starved. The husband was away drinking. Mme. Kern took the children to the cemetery, where she cut the throats of four of them, the fifth escaping. She drew a knife across her throat, dying almost instantly.

FLOODS IN IRELAND.

The Blackwater Inundates the Country for Miles.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The Blackwater river in County Cork has overflowed its banks, and stretches of country are inundated for miles. In the town of Fermoy, which is on the banks of the river, there is almost utter darkness tonight, owing to the fact that the gas works of the town are submerged. Many of the inhabitants of the flooded region are removing their household goods to higher ground. There have been heavy, prolonged rains in the county, and extensive tracts in the lowlands are flooded.

A number of mountain watercourses are swollen into veritable torrents, and one of these rushing streams has worked fatal havoc. A house at the base of Claddough mountain has been swept away and most of its occupants were drowned. Numbers of other houses are inundated and numerous sheep have been drowned.

Relations Are Strained.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Times says that he believes that there is some truth in the semi-official statement that the English government has informed the Portuguese minister in London that on account of the unfriendly attitude of the Portuguese the British fleet will not be allowed to visit the Tagus.

FRENCHMEN GO WILD

Tumultuous Scenes Witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Wholesale Boodling Charged During the Progress of the Debate.

Millions of Francs Levied on the Panama Canal Company.

The Paris Also Charged With Receiving a Share of the Boodle.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—There was an unusually large attendance in the chamber of deputies today. The public thronged the galleries. Nearly all of the ministers were present. M. Argelies opened the Panama debate. He said his object was to defend the interests of the shareholders of the company. He reminded the chamber that it had authorized the issue of shares in 1888, under exceptional circumstances. M. Rouvier, minister of finance, interposed to say that the chamber's vote had not pledged the responsibility either of parliament or of the government. Mr. Argelies said that it was none the less true that the action of the chamber was contrary to law authorized the issue of shares in 1888, under exceptional circumstances. M. Rouvier, minister of finance, interposed to say that the chamber's vote had not pledged the responsibility either of parliament or of the government. M. Argelies said that it was none the less true that the action of the chamber was contrary to law and had therefore been in the nature of a privilege. The mere fact of granting it entailed moral responsibilities. "I call upon the government," said M. Argelies, "to make a declaration reassuring the small shareholders."

M. de Lahaeye arose and declared: "This is a question of public morality. I ask the chamber for the sake of my honor and of your honor to order an inquiry into the facts I am about to submit to you."

Caused a Commotion.

There was a commotion in the chamber for a minute. Then a moment of suspense. M. de Lahaeye then continued:

"I will give no names, as I do not wish to appear as a denunciator."

There was another prolonged disturbance in the chamber. When quiet was restored the speaker continued:

"The scandals in the Panama matter exceed those of the Wilson affair. The inquiry demanded is in the nature of a general purification to be effected in the broad daylight."

Here the speaker was again interrupted with an uproar among the De Huts. When he was able to resume he said:

"M. de Lesseps, in 1890, had vainly traversed France appealing for subscribers, when an individual, whom I shall not name, proposed to the Panama directors a system of lottery bonds. He was the evil genius of the company. The directors duped the public; he duped the directors. He first asked for 5,000,000 francs, declaring that he could purchase therewith all the necessary consciences in both chambers of the national legislatures."

There were renewed interruptions here, and cries of "Name him, name him." M. de Lahaeye replied:

The Medium.

"If you want names you will vote for an inquiry. But I can say that the medium of these transactions was a man named Arton, who has since fled the country to escape punishment for embazzlement of a large sum from a dynamite manufacturing company of which he was director."

M. De Lahaeye proceeded: "There was a sum of 3,000,000 francs distributed among 150 deputies and a few senators. [Violent uproar among the deputies.] But the appetites thus excited grew greedier, and the man managing the matter was compelled to ask the Panama directors for more millions of francs. The money was demanded for election expenses in the department of Nord."

Intense excitement broke out again in the chamber, and M. Floquet arose and exclaimed:

"I was minister of the interior at that time, and I desire to solemnly state that I received nothing."

M. de Lahaeye waited for the confusion which existed to abate, and then continued:

"Three hundred thousand francs was spent in buying three papers. A minister now dead asked 400,000 francs;

Another 200,000 Francs

was paid for a journal of little value, but behind which hidden influences were working. A foreign paper was bought for 500,000 francs, a check for which was signed at its office. I can name the person who acted as messenger between the contracting parties." [Cries of "name him."]

M. De Lahaeye did not notice the interruption but proceeded:

"Now, for the last scandal. The committee of this chamber charged with the duty of examining into this lottery bond scheme comprised five favorable to it and five opposed. The eleventh member, before casting his vote, offered his services to the company for 200,000 francs. As the company refused his proposition, he formed a syndicate, being aided by a banker, and caused a fall in the shares and compelled the company to yield. The scheme was then approved by the committee. But the banker was not warned in time. The shares were recovered and he was ruined. [Great sensation.] You ask me for proof. Although the authorities conceal evidence, there are a hundred here present who know where it can be found. There are two categories of deputies—those who receive money; those who do not."

Indescribable Uproar

followed this assertion. M. Floquet, president of the chamber, intervened to say: "You cannot come into this house and accuse the entire body."

There were renewed calls upon M. de Lahaeye for names. He replied: "Vote for the inquiry."

M. Floquet asked him to give names, as such a course would be more dignified than an anonymous denunciation. "I consider myself attacked," said the presiding officer of the chamber. "I am not only unopposed to an inquiry, but I have demands therefor signed by our colleagues."

This announcement was greeted with prolonged cheering, during which M. de Lahaeye quitted the tribune. As he walked to his seat there was an unparalleled scene of confusion. He was hissed and hooted, and a violent dispute began at the same time between MM. Hubburd and De Roulede. Hereupon M. Loubet ascended the tribune. He was unable to speak for a time, owing to the tumult. When, finally, he was able to make his voice heard, he said he would not reply to M. de Lahaeye's allegations, as he believed that the charges arose from violent political passions. The government, however, could not refuse the demand for an inquiry. It was in the interest of all that light should be thrown upon the matter. The government had nothing to hide.

Appointed a Committee.

The chamber agreed that a committee of thirty-three should be appointed with extraordinary powers to examine all the charges. M. Delaunay urged that the most searching investigation be made, as the responsibility of the government, the press, the leading financiers and contractors were involved. M. Casagnac called upon M. Delaunay to tell what he knew. M. Boissy-D'Anglas interposed that M. Casagnac's own name had been mentioned in the lobbies. M. Casagnac indignantly protested, whereupon M. Boissy-D'Anglas remarked that he had not accused him. He only wished to show how abominable were M. Delahaye's charges.

The members of the Right also shared in the mud-throwing. M. Germain, of the department of Ain, and manager of the Credit Lyonnais, and M. Hely d'Oisset, of the department of Sein et Oisse, and a director of the Societe Generale, denied M. Delaunay's statement that their companies had loaned money to the Panama Canal company at 85 per cent interest. The chamber then, by a vote of 311 to 244, decided that the investigation committee should be appointed at tomorrow's sitting by scrutin de liste. M. de Roulede moved that before adjourning the sitting, which had been

So Humiliating

to the public they adopt a motion of congratulation on the success of Gen. Dodd's expedition in Dahomey. This was carried by a unanimous vote, and the chamber adjourned. M. M. de Roulede and Hubbard afterward appointed seconds to arrange for a duel.

After the adjournment of the chamber there was an animated discussion in the lobbies. The scenes of the debate are described as recalling the days of Boulangism, the conduct of the deputies and the fiery character of De Lahaeye's accusations. M. De Lahaeye's own friends blame him for his wholesale charges, while admitting that he kept his promise to avoid personalities.

A magistrate and a police commissary called at the offices of the Libre Parole, Figaro and l'Intransigeant to ascertain what knowledge their editors had of the transactions in which Arton acted as the go-between. The editors were all absent and the magistrate left summonses for them to appear tomorrow.

The latest news is that a clue has been obtained which is likely to result in the arrest of Arton tomorrow.

The leaders of the Right and Left parties are arranging tonight the numerical representation of these parties on the Panama investigating committee. The Hubbard-Deroulede quarrel has been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of both gentlemen, and no duel will be fought.

LEO INTERESTED

In the Recent Presidential Struggle in the United States.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The pope followed with the liveliest attention the recent presidential struggle in the United States. He had special reports concerning the progress of the campaign and the result of the election sent to him. His holiness has no special sympathy with either of the great American parties, but his sympathy with and admiration for the United States make him desirous of knowing all the developments of the republican spirit and all shades of current public opinion in both political and social questions.

La Rassegna Nationale, the great political review of Florence, has an article attacking the democratic policy of the pope. The Rassegna asserts, and gets angry over its belief, that this change in the Vatican policy will end in the election of an American pope. The article is singularly significant, proving, as it does, the interest which the United States has in the pope's policy and its developments toward democratic Catholicism.

The Vatican is well satisfied with the results of Italian elections, because in the great towns, out of the total of possible voters, only a fifth or a fourth have gone to the polls. This indifference of the electoral body is the best justification of the pope's tactics, and proves that without peace being made with the Vatican the political life of Italy has become sterile.

The periodic reports current about the pope being ill seem to arise from two causes: First, that he is wont to seclude himself in order to work more at his ease, and, next, that his death is desired by all those to whom his democratic and republican tendencies are obnoxious. All rumors that he is ailing should be held doubtful. At present he enjoys good health, with a freshness of spirit and power of work which are simply astonishing. His doctors, his domestic attendants, and others with whom he is in daily contact, marvel over his vitality, his alertness of mind and body. "He will live many years yet," said one who daily sees him. For a number of weeks past, since the intense heats of the summer passed away, he has worked particularly hard. One is astonished to learn that this old man after sleeping only three hours in the night can devote the rest of the day to business, or to intellectual work.

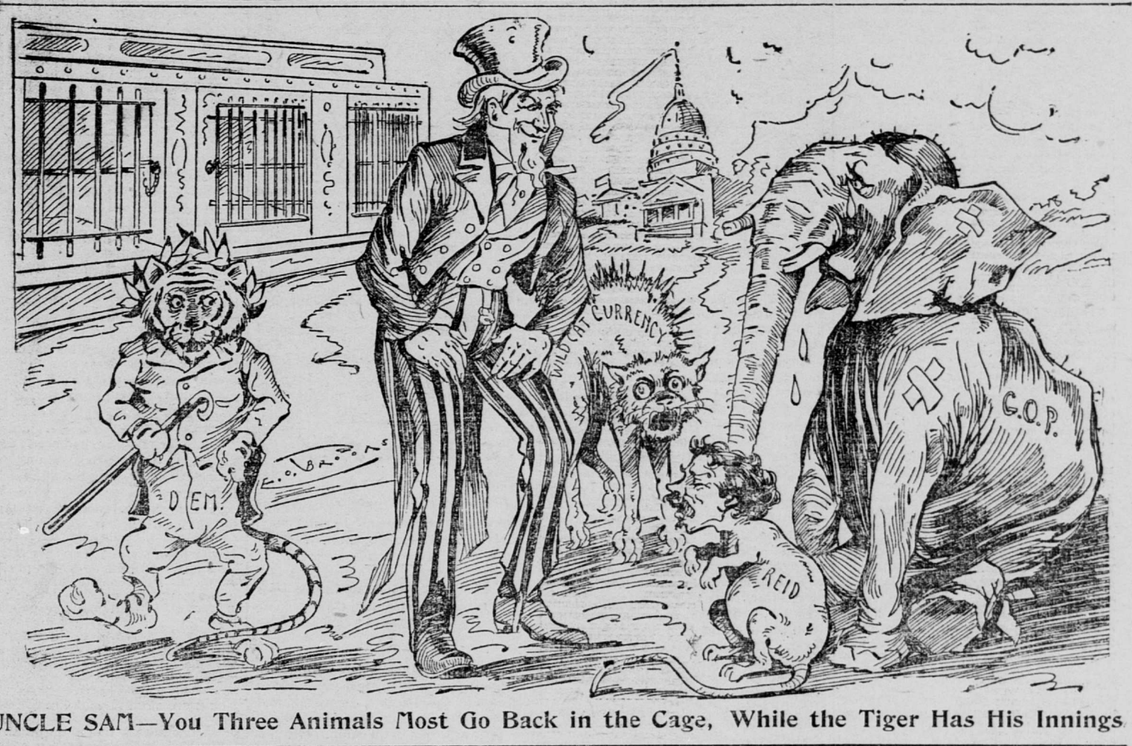
SPAIN NEEDS MONEY.

Large Sums Advanced by a Paris Bank.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Banque de Paris and the Pays Bas has advanced the Spanish government 25,100,000 francs, making in all 75,000,000 francs advanced by the bank. The bank made a condition of the loan that the cortes should meet at the beginning of December and authorize the government to raise a large loan, part of which shall be used to pay the bank. The Spanish opposition proposes to compel a full discussion of the financial embarrassment. Should the passage of the loan be delayed, it may end in the suspension of the payment of interest on the national debt, the Rothschilds having already declined to advance more money. It is estimated that 4,000,000,000 francs in Spanish securities are held in France. Spanish bankruptcy, coming on top of the collapse of the Panama Canal company, would be a heavy blow to France.

Rounding Up Anarchists.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The German police show an untiring vigilance against anarchists. They are constantly descending upon anarchist domiciles, and daily arrests are made. Important papers, proving the intimacy of the relations existing between German and foreign anarchists, have just been seized, and this advantage was followed up today with the arrest of six anarchists at Altona.



UNCLE SAM—You Three Animals Most Go Back in the Cage, While the Tiger Has His Innings.

NO LACK OF TIMBER.

Republicans Numerous Who Are Qualified to Succeed Senator Davis.

Judge Stearns, Knute Nelson, Gen. Clapp and Searle in the North,

And Gov. Yale, Major Strait and Many Others in the South.

Caustic Review of the Situation by a Republican State Senator.

The approaching session of the state legislature promises to be more than usually interesting and exciting. Although more than six weeks must elapse before the members are due to commence work preparations are being made for their entertainment at all of the hotels. Quarters are being secured by both the senators who hold over and the newely elected members of the lower house. Hardly a day goes by without a number of the statesmen who are so soon to commence their biennial task of adding to the laws of the state making their appearance in the Saintly city. All of them say that they come to secure quarters, and have nothing to say about either the senatorial question or the more exciting speakership fight.

The senators are proverbially shy and slow to express their views regarding the contest for senator. This is probably due to the fact that they feel themselves perfectly free and at liberty to do exactly as they please. They were elected two years ago, and the buncombe Davis resolutions passed at the Republican state conventions cut no figure with them. How this senatorial contest is looked at by some of the Republican members of the upper house was very clearly expressed by one of them the other day.

"How do you stand on United States senator," was a question asked by the GLOBE representative.

"I am instructed for no man and pledged to none," was the answer. "Neither I nor my friends owe anything to Senator Davis, and if a candidate comes forward who, in my opinion, will better represent the people of this state, I shall have no hesitation in voting for him. Senator Davis is not in hormony with the vast majority of the people of this state on the tariff question, and in fact it is my opinion that two years hence will find him still farther away from the people on this question. The Republicans of Minnesota are going back to their old position on the tariff question, to the low tariff views of Gen. Gordon E. Cole, B. B. Herbert and others. The result of the late election settled this. To the leadership of Senator Davis, 'Bob' Evans and others of their class the Republican party of Minnesota owes its present condition, and I believe in repudiating their leadership."

"Have you a candidate in mind who fills the bill?"

"I have given little thought to the matter, but I think there are plenty of men who would prove entirely satisfactory. I am not one of those who believe that the Republican party of Minnesota is reduced to the condition that it has but one man big enough to send to the United States senate. If such was the case we would be in a terrible plight if this one highly accomplished individual should be suddenly carried away. Senator W. B. Dean, of St. Paul, would make an able senator, so would ex-Lieut. Gov. Yale, of Winona; Judge Stearns, of Duluth; Attorney General M. E. Clapp, of Fergus Falls; Judge Searle, of St. Cloud; ex-Congressman Dunnell, of Owatonna; Maj. H. B. Strait, of Shakopee, or the governor-elect, Knute Nelson."

"Nelson can hardly be a candidate on account of his relations to Senator Davis in the recent campaign," suggested the GLOBE man.

"The public does not understand the true state of affairs as regards Nelson and Davis," was the reply. "The fiercest opponent Nelson had in the contest for the nomination was Senator C. K. Davis, who was the last one to give up the fight. Senator Davis tried to get John Lind into the race, and he encouraged both ex-Gov. McGill and Lieut. Gov. Ives in their efforts to corral delegates. When he found that he had not the power to defeat Nelson's nomination, Senator Davis secured the adoption of the resolutions lauding himself and his services to the sky. I repeat that Knute Nelson owes Davis nothing, and as he saved the legislature to the Republicans, Nelson is entitled to the senatorship. Besides, I believe that it is pretty nearly time that the state outside of the cities were given a senator. Either Nelson, Judge Stearns or Moses E. Clapp would be preferable to Senator Davis, as far as I am concerned, and one of them will get my vote."

"But Senator Davis says that the caucus decree will carry him through and that no member will dare to refuse to abide by its result."

"'Cush' Davis is the wrong man to talk about a settlement by caucus. I have resided in Minnesota for a good many years, and I remember how Senator Ramsey was laid out by Davis nearly twenty years ago. This is a long time, but some politicians have such short memories that it will do no harm to recall a little ancient history. The oldtimers will remember the famous senatorial fight of 1875, when Judge McMillan was elected. Davis was then a candidate against Senator Ramsey. Ramsey defeated him in the caucus and then the Davis men bolted the caucus, carrying the fight into the legislature. This bolt against the caucus nominee, old Senator Ramsey, so enraged the leading Republicans of the state that Mr. Davis went on the retired list, and did not dare run for the senate again until six years ago."

"How about Gov. Merriam?"

"I do not think he is a candidate; in fact, I know he is not. He is nearer the people on the tariff than Davis, but I favor a man from outside these two cities. Give the country a chance."

CAPT. COLE ARRIVES.

The Veteran Otter Tail Farmer Appears in St. Paul.

Capt. H. S. Cole, the well-known Otter Tail farmer, dropped into the city yesterday for the first time since the election. Of course he felt a deep and abiding sort of satisfaction over the result of the election, and calmly remarked that he would have made a trip to St. Paul to rejoice with his friends earlier had his farming interests not required all of his time. Early in the day the captain met ex-Senator Sabin, but both declared that the re was no politics in their meeting.

"You are not a candidate for United States senator then?" asked the GLOBE man.

"Before I am elected," said the ex-senator, laughingly, "I hope they will let me and my friends know about it."

STILL CELEBRATING.

Hoosier Democrats Continue to Paint Things Red.

Col. H. M. Buckley, of Spokane, Wash., passed through St. Paul yesterday on his way home from Indiana. He stopped over a few hours in this city, dining at the Merchants', with L. C. Dillman. Col. Buckley is a Democrat from away back, and feels in the best possible frame of mind over the recent political landslide. He was in Indiana on election day and for some time after, and describes the enthusiasm of the Democrats in that state as something unusual.

"In Northern Indiana," he said, "the Democrats are still celebrating the election of Cleveland. They use a great deal of red paint, and are making the grief of their Republican neighbors not a little harder to bear. At night they make things hideous with tin horns. It was a wonderful victory."

"I was disappointed over the result in Washington," continued Col. Buckley. "I felt sure that the Democrats would elect the governor even though Harrison carried the state by the usual majority. The returns show a greatly reduced Republican plurality, but the whole state ticket went through."

PUSHING THE WORK.

Many of the Wood Harvester Buildings Already Completed.

Manager McGowan Speaks in Detail of the Progress Made.

General Manager McGowan, of the Wood harvester works, stated last evening that the works would begin operations Feb. 1. This season's work will be devoted to the manufacture of mowers, and the machinery for the manufacture of harvesters will be kept in Minneapolis until the manufacture of harvesters for the coming year's supply is completed. When that is done the machinery will be removed to St. Paul and placed in the buildings. This will probably be done early in September.

Mr. McGowan has just returned from the works, and detailed the progress in the building operations up to last night as follows: The malleable iron foundry, one story high, and having ground dimensions of 371 by 107 feet, is completed. The malleable iron annealing building, one story, dimension 239 by 107 feet, is completed. The malleable iron cleaning and pattern building, two stories, 50 by 80 feet ground dimension, is completed. The gray iron foundry, one story, 370 by 105 feet dimension, is completed. The gray iron cupola and core buildings, two stories high, and 124 by 51 feet combined dimension, are completed. The gray iron milling and finishing building, one story high, 235 by 50 feet ground dimension, is completed. The wood shop, which stands in an ell-shape, two stories high, 275 by 83 feet ground dimension, is completed. The smith shop, one story, 305 by 80 feet, is completed. The machine shop is about half done, and when completed will be two stories high and have a ground dimension of 460 by 72 feet. The knife department and malleablo finishing rooms are about half done, and when finished the building will be one story high and cover 470 by 80 feet of ground. The paint shop is one-quarter done. It will be two stories high and cover 265 by 80 feet of ground. The foundations are laid for the engine and boiler house, the paint-mixing building, the pattern vault and the storehouse for manufactured goods. These will be four mammoth structures.

The Farm Implement News, a leading weekly publication of Chicago, has in its last issue a two-page write-up of the works in St. Paul, giving a page diagram of the grounds and buildings. The following is extracted from the News article:

"These new works are St. Paul's greatest enterprise. To find that they surpass implement works previously erected need not be a surprise, if one considers the advances that have been made since other establishments were built, not only in methods of construction, but in interior appointments, apparatus for wood and material working, and the generation of power. The Walter A. Wood Harvester company is well informed regarding the plans and methods, systems and processes of all harvesting machine manufacturers up to the present time, and, after close study and deliberation, has discarded every time-worn inconvenience and employed every facility of arrangement calculated to yield a maximum of good results at the minimum of cost and risk of fire. The huge plant is laid out on new ground, under one coherent, clean scheme of economy. The shops are laid out not only for the present but with an eye prophetic of still greater things, as the Northwest and Southwest shall still more generously unfold their noble resources to the coming years. The plant is so laid out as to admit of the extension of its several elements without inconvenience to the others, without disturbing the proper relation of different classes and stages of work in case of future increase of business."

The article proceeds to give a detailed and very interesting description of the buildings, machinery and methods of operation, and declares that it will be the finest harvester works in the world.

THE CORDAGE WORKS.

Operations to Begin the First of the Year.

The cordage works will begin operations Jan. 1 with about 500 employes. This fact was announced last evening by the officials of the company. Manager Allison stated yesterday afternoon that the buildings will all be completed Dec. 1, and that the machinery will be put in at once. The only annoyance of the company is the delay of the railway companies in putting in the sidetrack. The agreement was that the sidetrack would be down by Aug. 1. Not a stroke of work in the matter has been done, and Mr. Allison is considerably worried about it.

NIPPED A REVOLUTION.

Chilian Authorities Discover a Plot of Balmacedists.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 20.—An elaborate plot was discovered late last night to burn down many prominent houses in Santiago, sack the Moneda, seize Capt. Gomix and a number of other naval officers, and, if possible, to inaugurate a revolutionary movement. The plot originated, apparently, in the seven regiments of the line many of the officers of which were known to be in sympathy with Balmaceda's followers. As soon as the plot was discovered, the ringleaders were put under arrest. A number of prominent Balmacedists will be placed under arrest at once. While the discovery of the plot has been kept as quiet as possible by the government, there is no reason to fear any further trouble.

Ruined the Princess.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 21.—The court at Galatiz has commanded Princess Gortschkoff to transfer to her brother, Prince Gregory Stourdza, the sum of 35,000,000 francs and the residences held by her in Paris and Baden Baden under the disputed will of her father, the late governor of Moldavia. The judgment financially ruins the princess.

French Enter Abomey.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A dispatch received here from Porto Novo states that the French troops have entered Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, without meeting with any opposition. King Behanzin has vanished, and the French are in possession of the capital.

THE RASCALS' REVEL.

Bums, Blackguards, Bullies and Bluffers Bulldozing the Burg.

Robberies, Assaults, Hold-Ups and General Cussedness Reported.

Peelers, Fly Bobs, Chiefs and Puffed-Up Thief-Takers at Fault.

Criminals Cutting Loose in Outrageous Fashion, All Unchecked.

The carnival of crime in St. Paul is still progressing and growing more fast and furious. Once in a while the police arrest a sneak thief of the cheap type and claim great credit for the capture; but the fly crooks get in their work at once, just to give the laugh to the helpless force.

Friday night the Arlington Hills district was raided. In the vicinity of Payne avenue every barn in a radius of three blocks was robbed of all the harnesses, laprobes and everything they contained which could be carried away. On the same night the clothes line of Charles J. Wedin, who lives on Payne avenue, was robbed of about $50 worth of articles.

Saturday night the St. Paul laundry, corner of Rice and College avenue, was broken into and a lot of valuable articles and all the cash to be found taken.

Sunday night Jacob Koch, who lives at 432 Wabasha street, while walking on West Tenth street, was attacked by three men near the O'Leary packing house. He had in his trousers pockets $43 in cash and his gold watch in his vest pocket; in the small outside pocket of his coat was 52 cents. He made a desperate resistance, and during the melee the footpads choked him and tore his coat nearly off. They secured the 52 cents, but were frightened away before they secured his other money and the watch. Had it not been in so public a place they would probably have killed him; at any rate, they would have seriously injured and secured everything of value about him.

Alfred W. Nord lives at 619 East Rose street. In the upper story of his house he manufactures cigars. Sunday morning before daylight burglars entered the place. They took his trousers, containing his pocketbook, with a good wad of money in it, and after taking everything of value left the garment in the street. They also stole a large quantity of cigars. Members of the family heard the movements of the burglars, but did not suspect the character of the noise.

The city is infested with desperate marauders and footpads. The people are wholly at their mercy, so far as anything the police and detectives can do for their protection is concerned. How long the city will be the home of these desperadoes there is no telling; but it looks as though it will continue until a competent police and detective force replaces the present worthless crew.

WILL PAY NO RENT.

London Socialists Begin an Anti-Rent Campaign.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Socialist Democratic federation, through its committee on unemployed workingmen, began today a new rent campaign. Waite, the socialist who organizes the demonstrations of the unemployed, addressed a meeting yesterday. In the course of his speech he said that if after today any man paid a farthing in rent while his family did not have sufficient food he would be a cur. He admitted he did not believe in paying rent. He had not paid any for several years, and did not intend to pay any. This statement was greeted with cheers. He called upon his hearers to imitate the irish, and pay their landlords with blackthorns.

Emergency committees, he added, have been formed in every district to assist tenants to resist their land owners. If the property owners succeed in distraining their tenements it would cost broken heads. Then the distrained, together with their wives and children, will go to St. Stephens and camp out before the houses of parliament. This plan of campaign, the speaker shouted, would pain thousands of dirty landlords.

Throughout his speech Waite was greeted with hearty choruses of applause, which showed that the sympathies of his audience were with him. Waite's threat that organized bands will resist eviction is not an empty menace. A great number of cases are already occurring in the slum districts where sheriffs dare not execute writs of