MINNEAPOLIS.

WINDUS IS HERE.

He Is Brought Back to the City by Inspector Hoy.

Inspector John Hoy arrived home yesterday from New York. He was accompanied by young W. H. P. Windus, who absconded some time ago after appropriating, it is alleged, $3,200 from the Minnesota Packing and Provision company. He was apprehended in New York and held a prisoner in the Tombs until Inspector Hoy reached there with requisition papers. When Windus was arrested a lawyer secured $60 from him, all the money he had, under the pretense that he could prevent the Minneapolis authorities from taking him back again and allow him to go scot free. When the court turned the prisoner over to Hoy the lawyer ran to the court of sessions to secure habeas corpus papers, but with the aid of the New York detectives Hoy landed his man on the train safely.

Mrs. Windus and her child are in New York, and it is said they are destitute of money. The wife desired to accompany her husband back to the city, but she had no money with which to purchase a ticket. It is a very sad case, and considerable sympathy is felt for Windus. He is the occupant of a cell at the central station.

CLARKSON'S ASININITY.

Senator Cullom Is Inclined to Indorse It.

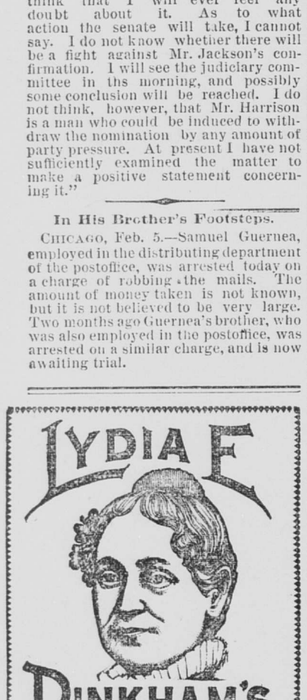
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Post tomorrow will say: Senator Cullom was shown the dispatch sent by Hon. J. S. Clarkson to Representative Houck, of Tennessee, characterizing the nomination of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench as a betrayal of Republican priniples and an abandonment of the helpless Republicans of the South, and stating that a protest had been sent to the senator. The Post then quotes Senator Cullom as follows: "The protest sent me by Mr. Clarkson consists of a telegram some fifty words in length. It is upon the same general lines as the message to Representative Houck, but is hardly so strong in language. He makes no personal charges against Mr. Jackson, and does not charge him with incapacity or dishonesty, or anything of the kind. His objection is that the nominee is a Democrat, and was clearly identified with the late Confederacy. I have not seen Mr. Houck, nor do I know what action will be taken.

"President Harrison is a man who runs his own business, and has a habit of standing by what he says and does. He may have named Mr. Jackson in the belief that he could not secure the confirmation of a Republican, and was anxious that some one should be confirmed, or he may have been very strongly influenced, or he may have had motives for which no one outside of himself knows anything about. I cannot say. I have not been to see him. For myself, I am frank to say that I consider the Jackson appointment very unwise and in a certain sense unjust. The vacancy should have been given to a clean and able Republican lawyer, of whom there are plenty. Judge Leon A. Pardee is a sample of the class. If the Democrats of the senate had refused to permit confirmation, the responsibility would have rested on them. I do not see why a number of Southern Republicans should have been passed over in favor of a Democrat identified with the rebellion. They have been discriminated against, and I do not think that I will ever feel any doubt about it. As to what action the senate will take, I cannot say. I do not know whether there will be a fight against Mr. Jackson's confirmation. I will see the judiciary committee in the morning, and possibly some conclusion will be reached. I do not think, however, that Mr. Harrison is a man who could be induced to withdraw the nomination by any amount of party pressure. At present I have not sufficiently examined the matter to make a positive statement concerning it."

In His Brother's Footsteps.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Samuel Guernea, employed in the distributing department of the postoffice, was arrested today on a charge of robbing the mails. The amount of money taken is not known, but it is not believed to be very large. Two months ago Guernea's brother, who was also employed in the postoffice, was arrested on a similar charge, and is now awaiting trial.

LYDIA E.



PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 99 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25c., cure Biliousness, Constipation, and Torpid Liver. By mail, or of druggists.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*

You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

THIEVES GROW BOLD.

Mrs. Brad Held Up on the Bridge by a Highwayman.

He Held a Gun to Her Head and Demanded Her Money.

Lively Time Expected in the Council Tonight Over Runge.

Windus Is Here--Rev. William Wilkinson on Gambling.

The cold weather has brought the thieves and crooks of the city to a state of desperation. A young fellow last night held up a lady on the Fifth street north bridge. He was hungry and desperate, and had the lady offered any resistance or called for help he would undoubtedly have killed her.

Mrs. Brad, who lives in the rear of 814 Third avenue south, went to see her mother, Mrs. A. Maney, who resides at 619 Fifth street north. At 8:30 she left the house and started on her way home. When she reached the bridge she was accosted by a young fellow, apparently not over twenty years of age. He was a hungry-looking Cassius, with hollow eyes and a revolver in his hand. He placed a hand upon the shoulder of frightened Mrs. Brad and ordered her to stop. Mrs. Brad, in a tremulous voice, asked the fellow what he wanted. He replied that if she did not give all her money he would shoot her.

"I haven't any money," said Mrs. Brad.

"D—n you! I'll find out if you have or not," said the footpad, at the same time pushing a revolver close to her face and threatening to kill her if she uttered a word. He then subjected her to the indignity of being searched. Not finding anything of value in her pockets he forced her to stand quietly while he delved into the recesses of her small garments. He had nothing but disappointment for his pains for, as luck would have it, Mrs. Brad had given her money to her mother only a few moments before. She carried a package in her arms, and this, too, was subjected to a rigid examination. Then the miscreant turned up the collar of his dilapidated coat, and, calmly placing the revolver back in his pocket, informed Mrs. Brad, with an oath, that she was at liberty to pursue the even tenor of her way. Almost fainting from fright, Mrs. Brad staggered across the bridge, and when she came to the corner of Fourth street and Nicollet avenue she met Officer Hasey and told him of what had occurred.

Mrs. Brad says she could identify the man under any circumstance, for the lights on the bridge shone full in his face. She has a brother employed at the Bijou theater, Mike Brown, and another at the Minnetonka meat market, James Brown. Officer Hasey notified the officers at police headquarters of the occurrence, and a sharp lookout will be kept for the daring feltow.

A MERRY WAR.

There Will Be One at Tonight's Council Meeting.

Unless all signs fail, there will be merry war at the council meeting tonight. A resolution will be offered by a well-known Democratic alderman asking for an investigation of the methods of the chief of the fire department and the chairman of the committee on that institution. It is desired that both these gentlemen shall inform the council and the public why so many of the ablest firemen in the department have been dropped from the lists and why so many inexperienced men have been appointed in their stead. The list of new appointments is expected to come up before the meeting for confirmation. It remains to be seen whether the new appointments are confirmed or not. However, the records of the old city council show that all "investigations" were lost in the shuffle. They were quashed in some way, perhaps because the aldermen felt that the honor and integrity of the municipal body must be maintained at any cost. It is feared that even should the council vote for an investigation of the fire department, the matter will be side-tracked after the fashion of yore.

A well-known alderman, in speaking about the matter yesterday, said: "There is no reason why the council should not grant the request for an investigation. Public clamor is for the investigation and it should be stilled. If there is nothing wrong about the manner in which firemen have been discharged, an investigation will bring forth such a fact, and it seems to me that both Chief Runge and Ald. Woodward would be the first to ask for it in order that their skirts might be shown up clean. If there is something wrong about the appointments and the discharges, then we certainly ought to now it."

The alderman's sentiments are the sentiments of the public.

There will be another squabble tonight over the ordinance to be introduced by Ald. Kilchli relative to the water works department. The ordinance will make it necessary for the supervisor of the water works to be a mechanical and hydraulic engineer. The object of the ordinance is to oust Supervisor McConnell, who is a mechanical engineer only. There are but two hydraulic engineers in the city, and their services are worth about $5,000 a year. This fact alone ought to be sufficient to knock out the ordinance.

Ald. Flanders' central pound ordinance will also come up for discussion. It will not pass without a hard fight, and the chances are it will not pass at all. It is said Flanders does not want it to pass.

WILKINSON ON GAMBLING.

What the Rector of St. Andrew's Thinks of Speculation.

Yesterday the subject of discourse at St. Andrew's church was gambling. Rev. William Wilkinson, the rector, said:

"It is most undoubtedly true that now sermons of a soothing nature are in demand in the churches; but sermons which instruct, rebuke vice, warn from sin, are the kind needed if the world is to be made better by the preaching the people hear. The watchman, as well as the comforter, is to be desired in the office of pastor. He must stand on the look-out, and when evil is at hand he must declare it in words which awaken conscience and bring new nerve to moral rectitude. So it shall be made vigorous and strong.

"This mighty people stand face to face with giant and insidious evils, evils which will not be pulled up and cast out by mild words and halting deeds, evils which threaten the very life of honest commerce, and which endanger honest money invested for the good of those who lend and those to whom it is lent. Gambling is not confined to the card table. It is there, and bad enough, truly, for it has no mercy and appears to know no remorse. It will, and often it does, take the last dollar the man who loses has, and the money he has not, but which belongs to his employers or friends. A man had better have a plague in his house than a card-playing, gambling spirit there. How many wrecked hopes are the result of this dire evil no man knows, but its track is printed in tears and blood, and pain and death, and unspeakable disgrace. The public gambling houses ought to be, in every city, closed promptly, effectually and forever. It is easy to say, 'Oh, but men ought not to go to them.' True this is, but not less true that facility for the doing of wrong makes wrong deeds done. This is the proved experience of all time and of most men. There is a law that says any man may recover money paid as the result of bets on games, but it is practically a dead letter. If a man should take legal measures to get back his cash, he would, in the most instances, be laughed at; and, in other cases, men who play and lose money dare not take such action. Often the play is done in a clandestine way, and the man who loses, if honestly or by being swindled, to save the disgrace suffers the loss, and it is never known by the public, except by some accident.

"It is not clerks and men on salaries alone who keep up the gambling spirit, who help the growth of this deadly upas tree. The Monte Carlos of this land are the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange—institutions which began in a noble idea, which serve important purposes in many ways. But alas! useful things can be prostituted to ignoble service. Going down to business, it is often called, when what is intended is going to back a man's judgment on the rise or fall in the price of stocks or grain or other food, and going down with cool, deliberate plan to make these things rise or fall in price in the quotations, no matter who suffers. Can this be right? Is it honest? Ought not this to meet the swift reprobation of any just man? We may glaze it over with fine names, call it by the rustic word 'corner,' or 'combination,' or 'manipulating the market,' or 'shrewd policy,' but it is dishonest, and hence disreputable and vile.

"Deep at the roots of this vice are many other vices—greed, love of something for nothing. Men want to grow rich at a bound. They will not take the just methods of trade; they want to shine and to be thought eminently successful, or very wealthy, to live in greater or grander style than their neighbors. And to do this they just take a flyer in wheat, and the money they speculate with has flown. Then to get even they try their luck again, with results similar. And so on, with now and then a bright spot, to the bitter end. When money, credit, honor, character and prospects are all gone, when home is, instead of being a joy, a black desolation and relatives are distracted with grief, the victim, sinner and foolish as he is and has been, exclaims in anguish, 'How have I hated instruction and despised reproof.' Never has it been more needful for the pulpit to declaim against gambling in each and all forms because it is against the law of God and against the good, the peace and prosperity alike of the individual and the public, because no permanent good and much present and future evil reside in its practice. I for one speak in the clearest, strongest and most trenchant words at my command against this frightful sin, and say pass by it, though it charm never so seductively, for in its path is the way of death and its doors lead from the way of life."

A SUNDAY ORGIE.

Those Who Indulged Were Locked Up at the Station.

The South town police were called to a house at the corner of Fifteenth avenue south and Sixth street yesterday afternoon to quell a disturbance. A number of men and women were indulging in a terrible orgie, the police say, and when the officers arrived they found the woman of the house, Mrs. Hanson, lying on the floor in a drunken stupor, while a Mrs. Peterson and Ed Johnson and John Gunderson were conducting themselves in a manner that would have disgraced a brothel. They were all in a state of beastly intoxication. What made matters worse was the fact that there were five little children present, who witnessed the whole proceeding. One of these children was the offspring of Mrs. Hanson, and the other four claimed Mrs. Peterson for their mother.

The patrol wagon was backed up to the door and the two men and Mrs. Hanson were loaded in and taken to the central station. Mrs. Peterson was allowed to remain and care for the children. Ed Johnson was recently released from the workhouse, where he served ninety days for assaulting Mrs. Hanson.

MINNEAPOLIS AMUSEMENTS.

The play at the Bijou this week is entitled "Eagle's Nest," with Edwin Arden in the leading role. The play is a very fervid melodrama, and the two large audiences that witnessed its production yesterday literally howled themselves hoarse over the exciting situations and picturesque scenery. Edwin Arden essayed the part of Jack Trail, a young and romantic California miner, whose thrilling escapes from harrowing positions outrivaled in their intensity anything ever accomplished by Old Sleuth, the detective. Mr. Arden was a trifle too intense in his acting, so intense in fact that at times his voice could not be heard beyond the footlights. Frank Lossee and his clever little wife, Marion Elmore, made their appearance in the characters of Robert Blasedon, the villian, and Sierra Sue, a mountain girl. Mr. Lossee and his wife are out of place in "Eagle's Nest," for they are first-class exponents of the dramatic art. Harry Mack and Miss Adelia Sawyer were good in their respective parts. The play will undoubtedly prove a drawing card, for it is exciting and well staged.

E. S. Willard will be seen in his celebrated creation of Cyrus Blenkarn in "The Middleman" at the Grand opera house tonight.

Relief Association Kicks.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the Firemen's Relief association. They claim that Chief Runge is inclined to discriminate in favor of certain of his chums in the department to the detriment of the funds of the association. Among the many cases cited by these dissatisfied members is that of Nick Steffes. It is said that when Steffes was taken ill he was sent to the Hot Springs and was given $500 from the relief association funds. He also drew the specified $10 a week allowed for sickness, and at the same time the $30 a month difference between his own salary as fireman and that of his substitute. He is now on the retired list and is pensioned by the association for life.

Broke Into a Barn.

Officer Weimelt, of the East Side precinct, arrested Charles Buchholz yesterday afternoon and locked him up at the central station on the charge of burglary. Buchholz is accused of breaking into a barn on the East side and stealing three overcoats. He had one of them on when arrested. It is claimed that he is one of the gang of coat thieves who have been operating on the East side to the great chagrin to the owners of fashionable "Bennies."

Excessive Coal Orders.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—Ralph Peters, superintendent of the Little Miami division of the Pennsylvania system, said that the refusal of the road to receive freight was due to a blockade caused by the cold weather and excessive consignments of coal. He said that the freight would be cleared up in a short time, and tomorrow or next day he expected to issue a notice that freight would be moved as usual.

No Cahenslyism.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Rev. Thomas N. Killen read the decision of Mgr. Satolli on the charges preferred against Bishop Wigger by him from his pulpit during the services today. Father Killen told his congregation that the decision wiped out Cahenslyism, and decided that there shall be no German or French or Irish Catholic churches in America, but only the American Catholic church.

SHELLS OF THE VESUVIUS.

Description of the Ammunition of the Big Vessel.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 5.—The fuses for the loaded shells to be fired by the Vesuvius this week arrived from the American Gun company today, and are now in the Port Royal express office. As Capt. Rapieff, inventor of the fuses, has not yet secured a patent on them, it is difficult to secure an intelligible description of their mechanism. The fuse is contained in a movable case, which may be kept free from the shell until the latter is ready for firing. The case contains fulminate of mercury with appliaces for detonating it, and next to it is placed a layer of dry gun cotton to act as a primer to fire a charge of wet gun cotton. The fuse has a duplex action, and may be exploded either by impact or by a powder train. Eight percussion caps, each with its own plunger, are arranged around the fuse. The plungers are withheld by springs, and while quiet are separated from the caps by metal plates. Immediately after firing the metal plates become free and slide from between the plunger and the caps. Upon impact the plungers are driven against the caps and an explosion is produced. In the second case, a ball held in place by a strong spring is set in motion when the shell strikes the water, and its forward flight ignites a time train which explodes the shell after it has passed fifty yards under water. The firing of dummy shells, six of which remain, will be resumed tomorrow, and later in the day the Vesuvius will drop down the river and prepare herself for moving trials.

DEDICATED A CHURCH.

Archbishop Ireland Officiates at Sioux City.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Feb. 5.—Archbishop Ireland arrived here from St. Paul this morning to dedicate the new St. Joseph's church, which is nearly completed. He celebrated early mass at the church at 7:30 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock performed the ceremony of dedication. The service was a long one, lasting three hours. The archbishop was assisted by a number priests of Sioux City and vicinity. The church was crowded with an audience of 1,500 and many were unable to get in. The archbishop preached a dedicatory sermon, which is considered the finest ever heard here. The general theme was "Religion as a Necessity to Man." In the evening he lectured at the Seavy Grand opera house, his discourse being an answer to atheists and agnostics. The lecture was of a popular character and was heard with great interest by an immense audience. Tomorrow noon Archbishop Ireland will be entertained at dinner y Rev. E. W. Fowler, pastor of St. Joseph church, and a party of thirty priests, some of whom have come from long distances to be present. In the evening the archbishop will be given a reception and banquet at the new Mandomin club, which will be one of the most elaborate affairs ever seen here.

VERY COLD AGAIN.

The Wind Blowing at a Terrific Pace Out West.

Specials to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 5.—The wind has been blowing from the northwest all day at a velocity of forty miles an hour. Some snow has fallen, and the mercury is 12 deg below zero. The storm is as severe as that of last Wednesday, and telegraph wires are down at many points, and railroading again interrupted.

DAWSON, Minn., Feb. 5.—The most severe blizzard that we have had for years has been raging here since noon today. The mercury is 35 below zero.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Feb. 5.—The steamer Ludington is in the ice just off the harbor. She has been there since yesterday evening unable to break through the heavy ice which formed during the cold weather. The bay as far as can be seen is one mass of ice, owing to the easterly winds now blowing, and the winter boats plying have been unable to get into port until the ice flows out.

LANCASTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A blizzard struck this section yesterday, piling roads and railroads full of snow. The thermometer ranged below zero all day. Today the mercury ranged 22 deg below zero, the coldest by four degrees it has thus far been this winter.

TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Illinois Physicians Looking Into Asiatic Cholera.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—In view of the possible invasion of Asiatic cholera during the present year, if the quarantine laws be not amended and immigration checked, the leading physicians of Illinois have been in consultation to determine what action should be taken to bring about a needed reform. Resolutions calling upon congress to take such steps as will secure protection to the country were unanimously passed and a committee appointed to go to Washington to have them presented to the proper body. The meeting was called at the request of the New York Academy of Medicine, whose members ask that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with committees from New York and Philadelphia for the purpose indicated. The resolutions passed were to the effect that the physicians of the state of Illinois believe it imperative for the welfare of the country that congress should enact such laws as would secure the nation against the threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera, and giving the opinion that the passage of national quarantine laws is the only way in which to obtain the desired object.

PREFERRED HER LOVER.

Miss Etta Fiddick Forfeits a Fortune by an Elopement.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 5.—Miss Etta M. Fiddick, prospective heiress to $250,000, left her home secretly last night and was married early this morning to Calvin K. Clauer, of Ottawa, Ill., a lover whose suit she had been forbidden to entertain. Clauer arrived here early this morning, met his betrothed at a hotel where she had spent the night, and almost at dawn they presented themselves for marriage to Rev. David Clerk, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who pronounced them man and wife. They took the first train for Chicago, and were gone hours before the family of the girl were aware of her flight. This elopement is the second in leading society circles of the city within a few months. Miss Fiddick was an adopted child, and, while she already has a comfortable fortune in her own name, she probably forfeited one five times as large by her elopement. Clauer is a poor man.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 5.—Lloyd W. Smith, clerk at the Battery Park hotel, accidently shot and killed himself at midnight while playing with a pistol. He was nineteen years old.

To Cost Half a Million.

DUBUQUE, Io., Feb. 5.—The Dubuque Malting company, which controls the four local beer breweries, will at once erect a modern brewery alongside the railroad tracks at a cost of half a million dollars.

Arrests Probable.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—Several arrests in connection with the dynamite outrage in Exchange court are said to be imminent.

SPEED AND COMFORT.

Inventions to Overcome Atmospheric Pressure on Trains.

Railway Trains to Be Operated at 125 Miles an Hour.

The Plan Is the Subject of a Well Written Book.

The Inventor Recently an Attache of the Chicago Press.

Nothing can better illustrate the versatility of the newspaper reporter than the announcement which is made today of a series of railroad inventions upon which patents have been obtained by F. U. Adams, until recently an attache of the Chicago press, says the Chicago Herald. As a rule people look with suspicion upon railroad patents and associate them in a vague way with car appliances, improved brakes and other devices which have caused the financial wreck of thousands of alleged geniuses. Mr. Adams' inventions, however, are broad in their scope, startling in their originality, and in the opinion of the best railroad engineers and experts in the country destined to revolutionize in the near future the construction of railway trains. The inventions are made the subject of a well-written book, just issued from the press, entitled "Atmospheric Resistance; Its Relation to the speed of Railway Trains." Mr. Adams maintains that the existing construction of passenger trains is unscientific and ridiculous. He atserts that air is a fluid as well as water, and that railway trains should be designed so as to offer the least resistance to the atmosphere, the same as boats are designed to offer the least possible resistance to water. He declares that the modern passenger train is, of all things animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, the one exception that attempts, while defying a self-evident law of nature, to attain a high velocity.

Unscientific Principles.

Inventor Adams is bitter in his denunciations of the existing construction of passenger cars, and declares that as a result of the failure of railway engineers to take cognizance of the existence of the atmosphere, there has been comparatively little increase in average speeds in passenger trains for half a century. He quotes figures to show that fast steamships are making nearly the time reached by express trains, and lauds marine architects for their skill in overcoming the resistance of the medium through which their crafts must pass. As a substitute for the present railway coach Mr. Adams proposes to construct a train of cars which, when vestibuled, will present an external appearance of one immensely long coach, with a surface perfectly smooth from end to end and free from roof to track of any projection which in the slightest degree will offer any obstruction to the swift passage of the train through the air. The front of the locomotive will be pointed, like the bows of a ship, and the rear end of the tender is vestibuled to the first car of the train. The pointed front of the locomotive will therefore sustain the entire atmospheric resistance of the train. By careful measurements Mr. Adams has ascertained that a modern vestibuled train presents to the air a front surface exceeding 600 square feet. He calls attention to the fact—which, simple as it is, seems to have been overlooked—that a train moving at a rate of sixty miles an hour, on a comparatively still day, encounters the same atmospheric resistance as is resultant from a sixty-miles an-hour-gale. At sixty miles an hour the atmosphere exerts a pressure of not less than eighteen pounds a square foot, and the pressure increases with speed in a proportion with the square of the velocity of the wind. At low speed, such as ten and twenty miles an hour, this atmospheric resistance is a small factor. At ten miles an hour it is only half a pound to a square foot, and at twenty miles an hour it is only two pounds to a square foot. At sixty miles an hour, however, a train of six cars has to withstand an atmospheric pressure, according to Mr. Adam's figures, of 10,800 pounds. The average passenger locomotive has a traction power not exceeding 12,000 pounds, and it therefore follows that the locomotive exhausts a high percentage of its power in overcoming the tremendous pressure of the atmosphere. With such a train as the inventor is about to build, an engine and six cars will present a resisting surface not exceeding 160 square feet, and at sixty miles an hour will therefore encounter an atmopheric resistance of 2,880 pounds, as against the 10,800 of the modern train. Mr. Adams claims and seems to prove that with the factor of atmospheric pressure thus reduced, it will be an easy matter to reach a speed exceeding 100 miles an hour without exhausting the capacity of the average passenger locomotive. Tables are given showing that speeds of forty, fifty and sixty miles an hour can be maintained under the new construction at less than half the present expense of power, and consequently of fuel. When it is understood that the coal bill of the railroads of the United States alone exceeds $150,000,000 a year the importance of this saving will be appreciated.

The inventor quotes from extensive series of experiments made recently on leading railroads, and shows that such train resistances as wheel and axle friction, track friction and internal friction of the working parts of the locomotive do not materially increase with speed. In fact, it has been demonstrated that wheel and axel friction is greater at low speed than at high. He then asks what it is that increases with speed, and boldly declares that atmospheric resistance is the only factor that increases with speed, and that it becomes greater with the square of the velocity of the train. At sixty or seventy miles an hour a train is held as in a vise, and the most powerful locomotives yet constructed have been unable to accomplish any material increase in speed beyond these points, even with two or three cars.

Improved Ventilation.

Not less novel and interesting, and seemingly practical, is the system of ventilation proposed by the inventor. On this subject Mr. Adams says:

"The existing system of ventilation is a constant menace to the health and life of the passenger. The sleeping car is a reproduction of the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The passengers are alternately poisoned by gases and choked by the fumes and smoke admitted through the skylights of the cars. If the figures were obtainable it would be found that the modern system of car ventilation numbers more victims than the car coupler, the misplaced switch and the careless engineer combined. No system of ventilation which takes its supply of air back of the first car of the train can be called, or be made, perfect. The attempt reminds one of the water supply system of cities all over the country by which water for drinking purposes is drawn from sources polluted with sewage."

The change suggested by the inventor is declared by experts to be feasible. Mr. Adams proposes to admit all the air for the ventilation of the train at the front end of the tender, from which point it is conveyed back through connected ventilated ducts located under the roofs of the cars. From these central overhead ducts branches lead down, and fresh air in any quantity required is admitted through registers placed at convenient points. The train is vestibuled from end to end; all windows are hermetically sealed, and no air is admitted except at the point designated—the front end of the tender. The inventor claims that this point is perfectly free from atmospheric contamination of any kind, being above the dust line and below the smoke line. The inventor claims that when the train is under motion the air will rush in at this point with a pressure sufficient to force it through the train. When the train is at rest fans located in the rear of the tender can be set in motion by the engineer or other train employe and an artificial circulation of air is secured. Mr. Adams also proposes to throw a shell around the highly heated portion of the engine boiler and fire-box and convey the heat, which now escapes and is wasted, into the central ventilating duct of the train and utilize it for heating purposes. If it shall be found that there is not enough of such heat to secure the required temperature in the cars, coils of steam pipe will be located in the ventilating ducts and the air brought to the required temperature before it is admitted into the body of the car.

An Experimental Train.

Under the direction of the inventor, work will be immediately begun on an experimental train of ten cars. It is proposed to take ten ordinary passenger coaches and remodel them so as to embody the leading features of these inventions. Before the cars are thus remodeled a number of runs will be made under various conditions of wind and weather, and careful tests made to determine the amounts of resistance, the consumption of fuel and other points which enter into the expense of operating passenger trains. The cars will then be rebuilt and runs made under similar conditions. By making comparisons of the test it will be possible to determine with comparative accuracy the value of the invention.

Mr. Adams is about thirty-two years of age. He comes from a family of inventors and is himself the originator of an electric lamp post now being introduced in Chicago. He is an expert yachtsman, a pedestrian with a record and a crack shot with the rifle and billiard cue. As an entertainer he has few equals.

MRS. WHITNEY'S DEATH.

It Came at 3 O'Clock Yesterday Morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The death of Mrs. Whitney was not unexpected. Her attending physicians pronounced her condition critical in the extreme last night, but they said there was a chance for her recovery. Her illness was due to heart trouble, and a fatal change might come at any moment. About midnight the family retired, but towards 2 o'clock the suffering woman began to show alarming symptoms, and the family was called. In the house were her husband, her sister, Mrs. Bingham, of Cleveland; her brother, Oliver H. Payne, who has made his home with Mrs. Whitney, her daughter, Pauline, her elder son, Henry Payne, and her younger son, William C. The physicians were hastily summoned, but the patient was beyond medical aid, and at 3 o'clock the end came. Mrs. Whitney was born and reared in Cleveland, O., where she lived for many years with her aged father, ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, a brother and sister, Mrs. William Bingham, who lives next door to the home of the ex-senator, in famous Euclid avenue. Oliver H. Payne, her brother, has of recent years made his home with the Whitneys. He it was who gave Mrs. Whitney the house in which they lived, and he has always been her favorite in the family.

The death of Mrs. Whitney awakened wide-spread sympathy throughout the country, and all day telegrams and messages of condolence were received by the family. Dr. McBurnie said tonight that Mrs. Whitney's death was due to an affection of the heart of long standing and which became pronounced about a month ago. For the past ten days she has been confined to her bed, but it was only during the last five days of that time that her condition was alarming. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon from St. Bartholomew's church, Madison avenue.

Mrs. Whitney fully deserved the name of a social leader. She was not surpassed by any of the charmed circle outside of which such an expert as Ward McAllister holds there is no society. Upon these occasions her characteristics have been unexcelled for dignity and grace, charming self-possession and the rarer qualities of kindliness of spirit and genuine hospitality. While her life and name were to a remarkable degree linked with political, official and financial as well as social greatness, she counted her friends in many classes, and her undemonstrative generosity won the gratitude of those who have met her.

WISCONSIN IN THE CABINET.

Gov. Peck Is Not Very Sanguine for the Badgers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—George W. Peck, of Wisconsin, was at the Auditorium today, leaving tonight for his home. "My presence in Chicago has no political significance whatever, despite the publication of a dispatch under a Milwaukee date that Chairman Wall, of the Democratic state central committee, and myself were here to meet Senator Vilas with reference to a Wisconsin man for a cabinet position." He said: "I do not know that Mr. Wall is in the city at all. I met him some days ago in Milwaukee, and he said he was on the way to Washington. Whether meant it or not I cannot say. With regard to Senator Vilas accepting a position in the cabinet, I can only say I do not think he would accept a cabinet position if it was offered him. That it has not been offered him I am certain, for I saw a dispatch from him a few days ago, in which he said he had not been asked to accept such a position. The place for him is in the senate, and I think he thinks so."

"Do you think a Wisconsin man will get a place in the cabinet?"

"I cannot say. We, of course, would be pleased to have a representative in the cabinet, but I know of no one. Senator Vilas set aside, whose chances of getting one are very bright."

DONE WITH A DIRK.

Two Fatal Wounds Inflicted by a Cherokee Boomer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—A band of Cherokee boomers, which has been camping near this place for several days, had been making free with hay belonging to Liveryman Powers. Today, while accompanied by his fifteen-year-old son, Powers arrested one of the thieves and was taking him to Powers' residence, where the man said he would pay for the hay. The hay thief was on horseback, Powers and his son walking beside him. They were approaching the house, when suddenly the thief pulled out a dirk and, reaching over to Powers, whose back was turned, cut him from ear to ear. With a second movement the boomer reached over on the other side of the horse and gashed William Powers from the left corner of his mouth to his ear, cutting off the lower part of his ear, inflicting fatal wounds in both cases. The boomer then jumped from his horse and has not been seen since.

THE BEST COUGH-CURE

and anodyne expectorant,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

soothes the inflamed membrane and induces sleep.

Prompt to Act sure to cure.

SWITCHMEN'S WAGES.

An Attempt to Secure a Raise in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—About 200 non-union switchmen held a meeting here today to discuss the advisability of demanding an increase in wages, and also to consider the advantages to be derived from joining the organization. Switchmen in the employ of all the roads centering here were present. The feeling of the majority was in favor of seeking admission to the tra inmen. It was decided to ask for 35 cents an hour for helpers and 40 cents an hour for foremen of switchmen for day work, and 40 cents an hour for helpers, and 45 cents an hour for foremen for night work. It was also decided to ask that ten hours constitute a day's work, extra pay to be given for overtime at the same rate as for regular work, no one to ask more work than two hours overtime, except in cases of accident. A committee was appointed to take the matter under consideration to report at another meeting to be held next Sunday.

Counterfeits in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 5.—Counterfeit half dollars and nickels of the date of 1892 have become so numerous in circulation as to lead the officers to believe that a gang of counterfeiters are at work in this city. Merchants, street car conductors and people in all lines of business have been detecting the spurious coin for a week, but in the last two days it has become notably abundant. The treasury department has been notified, and detectives are working, with as yet no clue.

Stalwart Democrats Kicking.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5.—A meeting of the leaders of the stalwart wing of the Democratic party of Kansas was held here today, and it was decided to continue the fight against the regular state organization, which still favors fusion with the People's party. A call was issued for a state convention, to be held in Topeka Feb. 18.

Pears' Soap

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be.

It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does it do?

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way good.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

DR. NELSON

LOCK HOSPITAL

301 and 303 Washington Av. South Corner 3d Av., Minneapolis, Minn

Regular graduate. Devoted 30 years to hospital and special office practice. Guarantees to cure, without caustic or mercury, chronic or poisonous diseases of the blood, throat, nose and skin, kidney, bladder and kindred organs, nervous, physical and organic weakness, gravel, stricture, etc. Acute or chronic urinary diseases cured in 3 to 8 days by a local remedy. No nauseous drugs used. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 2 to 3 p. m. Call or write.

PILES.—Dr. H. Waite, Specialist, sixteen years in Minneapolis. Why suffer when cure is mild and certain? Ask hundreds of leading citizens of St. Paul Minneapolis and the Northwest as to treatment and cure. Pamphlet free. 1210 Hawthorne avenue, Minneapolis.

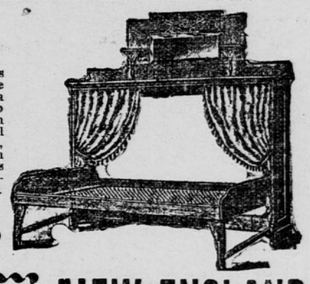
Globe, Feb. 6.

It Is Not Cold in the New Palatial Interurban Cars. They are "warm as toast" and "light as day;" and when you get to the NEW ENGLAND the "winter of your discontent" will be made "glorious summer"

Hints on House Furnishing.

Presuming now that we have convinced every Young Man and Young Woman in the Northwest that IT IS EASIER TO MARRY AND GO TO HOUSEKEEPING THAN NOT TO DO SO, we are prepared to tangibleize our statements. On application we will furnish you with printed sheets showing what can be done with One, Two or Three Hundred Dollars; also, a form which tabulates furnishings for each room in the house, gives prices on three different grades of each article, and then gives blank spaces so you can estimate your needs and insert such prices as you can afford, and see how you come out. Call or send for these sheets, also for our "Carpet Talk," which will give you more information about Carpets and all Floor Coverings than you will pick up in a lifetime. Ask also for our "Drapery Gossip"—it tells you how to do your own draping and what to get. Ask also for our "Terms Sheet," which shows you specifically, in black and white, that we live up to every identical statement we have made in these columns. If you live at a distance, send for our mammoth Portfolio, which contains everything mentioned above, and lots more.

MANTEL BED.



Best Mantel Bed made. It is Hard Wood, and is to the average Folding Bed what a common Door Bolt is to a Lock—that is to say, it is simple in construction and always in order. It is full size, and includes, of course, good woven wire mattress with Rod for Drapery (the Curtains you supply yourself), and is usually sold for from $10 to $12. Our midwinter price,

(Same as cut, only without mirror.) $7.75

CATALOGUE COUPON. Send for our Mammoth Portfolio, 100 sheets 12x18 in., showing best things in each Department.

TWO CONDITIONS: 1st, Name some one who is building, has built or will build; 2nd, Cut out and send us this Coupon. Goods on our Partial Payment Plan anyw