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W. A. GABE, - Editor and Publisher.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE

SWEEPS OVER THE NORTHWESTERN PORTION OF OHIO.

Ten Persons Are Dead, Many Are Seriously Injured and the Damage Is Enormous—Ghastly Find of Human Bodies—Northern Indiana Editors—Child Murderer Lynched.

BAVOU IN OHIO.

A Furious Storm Runs Across Western Ohio.

Toledo special: Reports received here from various points in Williams County give meagre particulars of a cyclonic disturbance in that part of Northwestern Ohio.

The section of country between Kunkle and Montpelier, on the Detroit Division of the Wabash Railroad, appears to have suffered principally. The exact amount of the damage done cannot be given correctly, but it is known that ten persons were killed and at least ten others were seriously injured. The names of the dead as far as can be learned are:

Schlesser Edmund, aged 64, hurled against a tree and almost instantly killed.

Rigby, an elderly woman, had one limb torn from her.

Three small children, names unknown, instantly killed.

Daniel Barrett, body badly crushed and arm torn off.

Mrs. Daniel Barrett, horribly mangled, died withing two hours.

Martha Daso, instantly killed.

Myrta Daso, limbs broken and internally injured.

George Oxinger, head crushed, body disembowled.

The injured are: Longley, David, scalp wound and fractured leg; will die.

Miles, Jason, head crushed.

Charles, Mrs. H. B., extent of injuries unknown.

Charles Cole, internally injured, cannot live more than a few hours.

Mrs. Charles Cole, head crushed, will die.

Jennie Creek, badly bruised, will recover.

Seven others, three of them women, are more or less badly hurt, but their names cannot be ascertained.

The property loss is vaguely estimated at between $25,000 and $40,000. It is believed that at least half a dozen more fatalities will have been reported when the worst is known.

The section devastated is about one quarter mile wide and six or seven in length. The great funnel-shaped cloud traveled in an irregular southeasterly course. Houses, barnes, fences, trees, and obstructions of all kinds in the path of the storm were carried away, and nothing was left to mark the spot where they stood except huge holes in the ground. The greatest damage was done about a mile from where the cyclone rose and passed on East.

Ghastly Find.

The workmen at the State Fair grounds, Springfield Ill., while excavating for the Exposition building, unearthed the remains of thirty-two human bodies. For a long time the burying grounds of Springfield were just west of the old fair grounds, and just where the Exposition building is to be built. There is nothing left of them except a few fragments of bones. A silk necktie and a smooth coin—a French piece with the inscription, "Carolus III, 1793"—were found. Some of the bodies are supposed to have been buried for forty years.

Smuggled Tobacco Seized.

Special agents of the Treasury Department have discovered an extensive and ingeniously conducted conspiracy to smuggle Sumatra tobacco from Canada to the United States. The tobacco is packed in ordinary trunks. It is smuggled by boat and wagon over the line and is then sent by express to New York city without attracting suspicion. A trunk shipped from Rouse's Point and addressed to S. Kohl, 184 Water street, was traced and seized as it was about to be received by employes of the tobacco house of Joseph Hirsch.

Northern Indiana Editors.

At a meeting of the executive committee held at Plymouth it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association at Spring Fountain Park, Warsaw, on June 14. J. B. Stall, of the South Bend Times; J. B. Conlogue, of the Kendallville Sun; Gen. Reub Williams, of the Warsaw Times; Dan McDonald, of the Plymouth Democrat, and J. S. Sutton, of the Logansport Reporter, were chosen as delegates to the coming national convention at Asbury Park, July 2.

Missing.

Chicago special: The family of William A. Simsrott, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Switchmen's Union, asked the police to make an effort to find him. The last seen of Simsrott was last Saturday at 10:30 p. m., when he left a saloon saying he was going to Evansville, Ind., to attend the biennial convention of the Switchmen's Union. He has not yet reached Evansville and nothing is known of him here.

Reached No Result.

Cleveland special: The miners adjourned their conference sine die without result. A resolution was adopted blaming a large number of operators for refusing to attend the meeting, thus leaving the situation in statu quo.

Killed While Hunting.

Near Batesville, Ohio, while hunting Leonard Sturm, aged 28, a single man, was shot through the left breast by the accidental discharge of his gun. He lived about half an hour thereafter, and died in terrible agony.

Child Murderer Lynched.

Henry Scott, colored, was lynched at Jefferson, Texas, for the murder of his 6-year-old stepdaughter.

Pullman Car Men Strike.

The trouble between the Pullman Company and the 4,300 employes of the works at Pullman, Ill., reached a crisis Friday, when, greatly to the surprise of the officials, a large number of men in the shops threw down their tools and walked out, thus precipitating the strike that has been threatened for several days past.

Seriously Injured a Child.

Mrs. Lizzie Norton was arrested at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for injuring a child. Because her adopted boy, aged 6, had forgotten what she sent him to the grocery for, it is alleged that she picked him up by the heels, slammed his head on the floor several times, and finally jumped on him.

Big Gas Pipe Lines in Indiana.

The Portland, Ind., Central Contract and Finance Company has obtained the right of way for its two ten-inch pipe lines through Jay County, and now has a heavy force of men at work. A contract has been given to a St. Mary's firm to drill fifty gas well which must be completed by Nov. 1.

Chicago Printer Dies on a Train.

D. F. Bolland, a printer of Chicago, died on a train at the Pittsburg Union station Friday morning. He was on his way to his brother's home in Sharpsburg. His three brothers were at the depot to receive him. Death ensued just as the train arrived and resulted from consumption.

CUTTING TOO CLOSE TO THE BONE.

Cheese-Paring Methods of the House Likely to Cripple the Indian Service.

A Washington dispatch says that the tendency toward economy in appropriations has been so great that grave fear is expressed that the result may be trouble from some of the tribes, as well as a crippling of the service, unless the Indian appropriation bill is amended before it passes. Representative Wilson, of Washington, has been investigating the subject, and he is prepared to show the House that the cuts on the Indian service go to the bone. The cut on the Apache Indians from $125,000 to $90,000 will necessitate a reduction next year of 1,000,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of flour. It is his opinion, based on the authority of those in the service, that this cut on food is likely to lead to trouble from the Apaches. It will also be shown that the Indian police service will be made inefficient. The pay of the officers and privates amounts to $115,500, the police cost at contract price $21,400 and the rations $6,000. From this it will be urged that the police service cannot be kept efficient at the proposed figure. The cut of $278,000 on Indian schools will be opposed as an embarrassment to the educational part of the service at a time when increased attendance is showing the good effects of the policy of educating the Indians. There are many other specific items which will be pointed out as likely to cripple the service and cause mutterings and possible uprisings among the Indians.

MINERS REMAIN FIRM.

Strikers Assembled at Cleveland Refuse to Consider Any Compromise.

Every train arriving in Cleveland Monday brought delegates to attend the miners' convention, and a number of mine operators were also early on the ground. While it has been said the Pittsburg district operators have been insisting right along that their men are willing to work at 55 cents a ton if they could be assured protection, it was not long after the miners had arrived before it became apparent that, so far as the delegates represent the feelings of the strikers, the men are not at all willing to return for the same wages. Secretary P. J. McBryde voiced the sentiments of a good many delegates when he answered a suggestion as to a compromise. "No, sir," he said; "we did not come here for a compromise, and thus far we have no such word in our vocabulary. Nothing short of what we ask will give the miners living wages, and for that we contend. We can hold out for three months, but we have no desire to do so. For that reason we came to this conference." Mr. McBryde would not for a moment consider the effect of settlement in different localities without reference to what is done elsewhere. "The only condition under which work will be resumed," he continued, "is a settlement for all the States, as was originally announced." This declaration means that the miners and the operators of the Pittsburg district are as far apart as possible.

RUSH TO THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Intense Excitement in West Australia—News of the Alameda.

The most important news received from Australia by the steamer Alameda deals with the rush to the mining camps of Cool Garda, in West Australia, and of Wyalong, in New South Wales. Early in March there were 3,000 on the ground, and the number has since increased several hundred daily. March 30 it had reached 8,000. The road from the nearest settlement, thirty miles distant, is in fearful condition, and the water supply is bad. The camp swarms with men who have had no experience in mining and who fall ready victims to sharpers. Others who have no means and who expected to get work have crowded in. They are practically destitute, and the Government will have to help them out.

COAL COMING FROM WALES.

Thousands of Tons Being Imported on Account of the Strike.

New York is already feeling the effects of the big strike in the coal regions. The scarcity of soft coal has already precipitated heavy imports of Welsh bituminous coal. Heavy orders have been sent, and already thousands of tons are on the way. Among the companies ordering is the Berwind White Coal Company. It was compelled to order 15,000 tons of bituminous coal from Cardiff, in Wales, and 5,000 tons from Nova Scotia.

Central Park's Notable.

The big elephant at Central Park, New York, called Tip was killed Friday. He had been a wicked elephant all his life, and the men of science wanted to kill him in such a way that they could examine his organs and determine, if possible, what it was that made him so wicked. They gave him cyanide of potassium, a deadly poison which, if properly taken, would prepare the body for an interesting autopsy. Tip, however, did not take it properly. On the contrary, he took it in such a way that he became very sick. It would have been an easy thing to shoot him and end his agony, but that would have injured his skin, and then it would not have been so nice to stuff. The action of the poison was not as powerful as the men of science said it would be, but nevertheless they were pleased to see that it was slowly but surely taking effect. Nine hours dragged along, and Tip, dazed with a sensation that no elephant had ever experienced before, felt his life slowly slipping away. They gave him carrots, and apples, and bread, and peanuts, and at last they gave him bran, his favorite nourishment, and, being hungry, he swallowed it, and for the first time took the poison in the right way. Then his trunk, that delicate organ with its thousand muscles, slowly uncurled, two loud trumpet blasts resounded through the building, and with a last convulsion that snapped in two the heavy iron chain which bound him round, Tip lay dead.

Only Female Mississippi Pilot.

A novel proceeding was enacted at a special meeting of Harbor No. 28, United States Association of Pilots. It was the formal initiation of Miss Callie French, said to be the only female pilot in the country. Headquarters were crowded with pilots from all parts of the St. Louis district. It was the first time in the history of the organization that a woman was admitted. Miss French is 22 years old, and knows the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers thouroughly all the way from Cincinnati to New Orleans. She spent fifteen years on the river with her father, Captain O. French, who runs a boat between Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Battle in Central Soudan.

A battle between the Tuaregs and the Tibboos has taken place near Kawar, Central Soudan. The Tibboos lost seventy men killed and a large number wounded. The Tuaregs then entered Kawar, capturing 500 camels and pillaging the town. The Brussels Independance Belge has advices from the Congo Free State reporting that the Mayomba and Lukungo districts are in a disturbed State and that four Belgian agents have been murdered within ten days.

Died by Electricity.

Lucius P. Wilson died in the electrocution chair at the Auburn, N. Y., penitentiary, Monday. At his own request he was photographed in his cell. Wilson was executed for the murder of Detective Harvey July 31, 1893, in Syracusa. Harvey was shot through the head as he was attempting the arrest of Wilson and his brother for burglary.

Coxeyites Are Defeated.

At Green River, Wyo., on advice of President Clark it was decided not to risk destruction of the Union Pacific's property in an attempt to check the industrials' train and the project to block Green River bridge with loaded cars and engines was abandoned.

Verdict Against "Lotta" for $635.

At San Francisco a jury gave John W. Turner a $635 verdict against Charlotte Crabtree ("Lotta") for legal services rendered in 1887. Since then "Lotta" had left the state, and so the statute of limitations did not bar the claim.

Shameful if True.

Chicago health inspectors claim to have secured positive proof Tuesday night that other cities were contributing inmates for the pesthouse. Several days ago, according to Health Commissioner Reynolds, a colored man walked into the City Hall who was afflicted with the disease, and who stated that the police of Indianapolis had put him on a train and sent him to Chicago. A few days later a woman suffering with small-pox wandered into the office of the Health Department, and confessed she had been sent from the same city. Tuesday night Commissioner Reynolds was notified that a Rock Island train was bringing another small-pox patient to Chicago from the Hoosier capital. The news came from Peoria in the form of a telegram which stated that Katie Kelley had created a sensation at the poormaster's office during the day by declaring she was suffering with small-pox, and that she had just arrived from Indianapolis, where she had been in the pesthouse with two small-pox patients. The telegram said she was badly broken out, and that the county physician had pronounced her symptoms to be those of smallpox beyond a doubt. She was turned over to the city physician, and, after being detained in the city hall until night, was then put on board a Rock Island train which left Peoria at 11:40 o'clock at night for Chicago.

FIRE SWEEPS BOSTON.

Hundreds of Dwellings Burned, Three Thousand People Homeless.

A cigarette butt thrown into a pile of waste paper under the bleachers or 25-cent seats in the Boston base-ball grounds Tuesday afternoon started a fire which destroyed more than 140 buildings occupying about sixteen acres of land in the crowded tenement-house section of the south end. The money loss is $600,000, and in all other respects the conflagration is the most terrible that Boston has seen since fifty acres were burned over in 1872, for more than 600 families are homeless, and they are the kind of families who seldom indulge in the luxury of fire insurance. All the buildings on the following entire streets are in ashes: Burke, Coventry, Walpole, Sarsfield, all parallel; all of Berlin street, four blocks on each side of Tremont street, three blocks on each side of Cabot street, three blocks on the west side of Warwick street, and two blocks on the north side of Newburn street. Besides the Hotel Walpole two apartment houses on Sterling street were burned, three on Western street, two on Hammond Park, two on Windsor street, and all those on Yendlay place.

BOGUS EXPRESS ORDERS.

By Means of a Plausible Tale Sharpers Sell Them All Over the Country.

An elaborate, but in a great measure futile, attempt to defraud by an extensive forgery of express money-orders has been traced to persons in St. Louis, Mo., and it is expected that all the guilty ones will be in custody in a day or two. The attempt was made on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, and several of the forged orders for small amounts were cashed before the discovery was made. The bogus papers have been sold in all sections of the country. The operator being a stranger, professes inability to collect from the company because of the alleged impossibility of identification as the owner of the money-order. He usually approaches some reputable house or person, and his story is so plausible and probable that the draft is disposed of without difficulty, and the operator immediately disappears. In such cases the loss falls on the purchaser, and no doubt in this direction the aggregate of losses by these sharpers may be large.

BRING COAL FROM ENGLAND.

New York Contractors Make Use of Low Ocean Rates.

There have been 50,000 tons of English and Nova Scotia coal sold to arrive in New York, a portion of which has already been shipped from Cardiff, Liverpool and Glasgow and from Sidney, Nova Scotia. The cost is within 50 cents per ton of the ordinary price of soft steamer coal delivered at New York. The bulk of this has been taken by the companies supplying steamers to fill their contracts. There are negotiations on foot for the purchase of 100,000 tons more to be delivered here between the 1st and 10th of June by the same parties for the same purpose. From this fact it is inferred that the coal companies intend fighting the strike to the finish.

The National Game.

The clubs of the National and Western Leagues stand as follows in the championship race:

	W.	L.	Per cent.		W.	L.	Per cent.
Clevelands	16	4	.800	Brooklyns	10	11	.476
Philadelp'a	11	7	.692	New Yorks	10	11	.476
Baltimore	14	7	.667	St. Louis	8	13	.381
Pittsburgs	14	7	.667	Chicagos	6	13	.316
Bostons	11	8	.500	Louisvilles	6	13	.316
Cincinnati	9	9	.500	Washiut'n	3	23	.130

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

	W.	L.	Per cent.		W.	L.	Per cent.
Toledos	13	6	.684	Minne'p'lis	7	8	.467
Sioux City	9	5	.643	Indian'p'lis	7	11	.360
Grd Rapids	12	8	.600	Milwa'kees	4	8	.333
Kansas C'y	8	7	.533	Detroits	6	13	.316

Thirty Persons Badly Burned.

Several hundred people had a narrow escape from a terrible death at Bradford, Pa., Sunday. In the course of a fire in the barrel-house at the Emery Manufacturing Company's refinery a tank of benzine on a siding near by exploded. A panic ensued among the spectators who were watching the fire and they fled in all directions. Thirty or more persons were severely burned. Fortunately the burning benzine which was flung into the air in sheets of liquid fire had consumed itself before settling down over the crowd. With all the suffering this fire will cause the property loss will not exceed $5,000.

Highbinder Murders.

The battles of warring highbinders in Chinatown, San Francisco, have taken a new turn. The fury of these murdering bands is now being wreaked upon the helpless women who are the slaves of highbinder masters. It has long been an unwritten law in Chinatown that life should be taken for life, and whenever a highbinder has been murdered the members of his Tong, or society, have invariably taken the life of some Chinese belonging to the Tong whose members were supposed to have done the killing.

Harvard Boys Drowned.

Some clothing and a part of a wrecked catboat were found on Thompson's Island and an investigation indicates that a boat hired by four Harvard students was overturned and all of them drowned.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50 @	4 75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 60 @	5 35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 70 @	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55½ @	56½
CORN—No. 2	37 @	37½
OATS—No. 2	32½ @	33½
RYE—No. 2	46 @	51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	15 @	18
EGGS—Fresh	9 @	9½
POTATOES—Per bu	70 @	75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00 @	4 50
HOGS—Choice Light	4 00 @	5 25
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00 @	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 @	54
CORN—No. 2 White	40½ @	41½
OATS—No. 2 White	38 @	38½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 00 @	4 25
HOGS	3 00 @	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 @	54
CORN—No. 2	38 @	39
OATS—No. 2	36 @	37
RYE—No. 2	49 @	51
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	2 50 @	4 50
HOGS	4 00 @	5 25
SHEEP	2 00 @	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	52 @	53
CORN—No. 2	41½ @	42½
OATS—Mixed	38 @	39
RYE—No. 2	49 @	50
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	2 50 @	4 50
HOGS	4 00 @	5 25
SHEEP	2 00 @	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	46 @	46½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42 @	43
OATS—No. 2 White	38½ @	39½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55 @	55½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	39 @	39¼
OATS—No. 2 White	35 @	36
RYE—No. 2	49 @	50
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE—Prime Steers	3 00 @	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 White	60 @	61
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	43 @	44
OATS—No. 2 White	40 @	40½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	56 @	57
CORN—No. 3	38 @	39
OATS—No. 2 White	36 @	37
BARLEY—No. 2	53 @	55
RYE—No. 1	49 @	50
PORK—Mess	12 00 @	12 50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 00 @	4 75
HOGS	3 75 @	5 75
SHEEP	3 00 @	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59 @	60
CORN—No. 2	42 @	44
OATS—Mixed Western	39 @	40
BUTTER—Best	14 @	17
PORK—Mess	13 75 @	14 25

PROBE FOR A BRIBER

SENATE HEARS A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR INVESTIGATION.

Senator Lodge Asks the Appointment of a Committee to Look Into the Tariff Scandal—Sensational Stories of Rottenness Are Afloat in Washington.

Inquiry Is Demanded.

The alleged attempt to bribe Senator Hunton, of Virginia, and Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, to vote against the tariff bill has aroused great excitement in Washington. The matter was taken up in the Senate Wednesday morning when Senator Lodge introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of five Senators to investigate charges of attempted bribery of Senators in connection with the pending tariff bill, and also the charges in a long article published in the Philadelphia Press Monday morning containing allegations relating to the influence of the sugar trust upon tariff legislation. He asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Senator Cockrell of Missouri asked that it lie upon the table until the following day.

SENATOR LODGE

Rumors of the use of money to influence action one way or the other on the tariff bill have been in circulation in Washington at various times during the last few months, but heretofore have received little attention.

It is learned definitely, however, that certain Senators have received intimations that a money consideration could be secured for their votes against the tariff, though whether the alleged briber had any authority for the promise is a matter of some doubt. The negotiations apparently have gone no further than intimations to the clerks of Senators Kyle, of South Dakota, and Hunton, of Virginia. These intimations came from a North Dakota man who is known as a lobbyist on several schemes. He was formerly a member of Congress from the Southern States and was identified with the so-called carpet-bag government.

SENATOR KYLE.

The amount which it was intimated Senator Kyle could receive was $14,000, and $1,000 was to be retained by the man making the negotiation as a commission. Mr. McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle, says the matter never went any further than an intimation. He promptly informed Senator Kyle. The character of the man who is said to have made the intimations stamps the whole affair with the seal of condemnation. It is scarcely possible that any syndicate of persons who could control the amount of money necessary in order to make an attempt to purchase votes would intrust it to the man who made the intimation to the clerks of Senators Kyle and Hunton.

How Fourteen Lives Were Saved.

The following circumstance occurred at the Cape of Good Hope: In one of the violent storms that often occur there a vessel was forced on the rocks and beaten to pieces. The greater part of the crew perished miserably, as no boat could venture to their assistance. Meanwhile a planter came from his farm to see the wreck, and knowing the spirit of his horse and his excellence as a swimmer, he determined to make a desperate effort for their deliverance, and pushed into the thundering breakers. At first both disappeared, but were soon seen on the surface. Nearing the wreck, he caused two of the poor seamen to cling to his boots, and so brought them safe to the shore. Seven times did he repeat this perilous feat and saved fourteen lives, but, alas! the eighth time, the horse being much fatigued and meeting with a formidable wave, the gallant planter lost his balance and was overwhelmed in a moment. He was seen no more, but the noble horse reached the land in safety.

Very Old Bank Notes.

The oldest bank notes are the "flying money" or "convenient money" first issued in China, 2697 B. C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the system of banks under government inspection and control. The early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank notes, bearing the name of the bank, the date of the issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words, and in pictorial representations of coins or heaps of coin equal in amount to its full value and a notice of the pains and penalties for counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to industry and thrift: "Produce all you can; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fiber of the mulberry tree. A Chinese bank note issued in 1368 B. C. is said to be preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

A Strange Phenomenon.

The most singular aerial phenomenon in the world is the Fata Morgana, a sea mirage seen off the coast of Calabria and between Italy and Sicily. It presents the phantoms of cities, houses, temples, palaces and ships, sometimes inverted, occasionally at an angle. The phenomenon has been known for many ages, and formerly occasioned great and widespread alarm, being regarded as an evil omen that betokened some general and severe calamity.

Effective Baptism.

At one of the smaller cities of New England there was an Episcopal church which had two mission chapels, commonly known as the East End Mission and the North End Mission, from the parts of the city where they were respectively located. One day the rector gave out the notices in his most distinguished high church tones, as follows: "There will be a service at the North End Mission at 3 o'clock, and at the East End at 5. Children will be baptized at both ends."—Boston Transcript.

Odds and Ends.

NO SOAP was made in England until 1524.

THE railroads of this country employ 33,136 locomotives.

JAPANESE children are taught to write with both hands.

ABOUT twenty-two thousand vehicles pass over London Bridge every day.

THE membership of the Ancient Order of Foresters is upwards of 850,000.

THE most ancient coins are of electrum—four parts of gold to one of silver.

THE Thames pours forty million cubic feet of water into the sea every hour.

PERSIA is about the only country where the telegraph is not yet at home.

IT is said that the human hair will turn white during violent emotion if the hand is laid upon it.

TO BE perfectly proportioned a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

TWO ACRES of nutmeg plantation at St. Andrews, West Indies, are said to produce an annual crop of $5,000 gross value.

SARDOU, the great French playwright, writes a hand so fine that it almost requires a magnifying glass to read it.

BIG BLAZE IN BOSTON.

TWO HUNDRED DWELLINGS ARE BURNED.

The "Hub" Visited by a Destructive Fire that Leaves 2,000 Persons Homeless—The Blaze Starts in the Base-Ball Grounds—Farmers' Congress Plans.

Licked Up by Flames.

The most destructive fire that has visited Boston in months started Tuesday, a little after 4 o'clock, at the South End ball grounds. The scene of the devastation is that section of Roxbury beginning on the narrow street that is the extension of Columbus avenue, and extending to Walpole street on the south and to the western boundary of the ball grounds. The blaze started, says a dispatch, under what are known as the 25-cent bleachers, and at its inception could have been put out with a bucket of water. The first intimation the audience had that a fire was in progress was a thin sheet of smoke that curled up between the seats and spread over a space not larger than a man's hat. The whole affair was looked upon as a joke by some mischievous boys, no attempt being made to subdue the flames. The hundred or more men who were seated in this part of the field rose leisurely and peered curiously over the fence and watched the flames.

Presently the smoke grew denser and above the high board fence a long tongue of flame shot upward. Then from under the seats came other evidences that something more than an ordinary blaze was in progress. The smoke thickened, the flames rose higher and higher and in their embrace took in the whole tier of seats. They swept along rapidly, and owing to the tinder-like condition of the shell houses it required but a moment to engulf the poor structures in what had now developed into a sort of raging fire. The puny attempts of the fire department had no appreciable effect in subding the oncoming flames. Building after building melted away as if they had been specially constructed as food for the devouring elements. Roofs and windows of houses adjoining the base-ball grounds were crowded with anxious spectators, who hung on to a frail thread of hope that their own houses might be spared from destruction.

Vain Efforts to Check the Conflagration.

Strenuous efforts were made to check the flames by the use of buckets, basins and whatever else would hold a quart of water, but it was like an attempt to subdue the everlasting fires of Vesuvius. Seeing that their efforts were in vain the people hastily gathered together what few articles they could carry and rushed from the houses. All the seats of the eastern side of the ball grounds were a sheet of roaring flames. The spectacle was one of inexpressible grandeur, and the thousands who had gathered in the inclosure gazed upon it in awe, mixed with terror. The fire department had now got thoroughly at work, but the tons of water which were poured into the great flaming space were of no avail whatever and it seemed that the rush of fire would only be subdued when material to feed it had been exhausted.

Crowded on the upper story of the grand stand were several hundred persons who had gathered there to obtain an unobstructed view of the awful spectacle spread out before them. No one dreamed that this beautiful structure was in the remotest danger, but ten minutes later it became evident that this, too, lay in the path of the mad flames. Hurriedly the stand was vacated, and not a moment too soon, as the eastern wing became ignited and the hot breath of the devouring monster nearly overcame those who were making their escape. A rush was hurriedly made for the opposite side of the grounds, but even here the heat was so intense that the people huddled together in the northwestern extremity of the grounds as far out of danger as possible.

It was not until 9 o'clock that control was gained over the fire. The fire burned over about eight acres, 200 buildings were destroyed and 2,000 persons were rendered homeless. None are reported burned to death, but fifteen or twenty injured persons were taken to the different hospitals. Owing to the nature of the buildings burned the loss will not exceed $600,000. The greatest losers is the Base-Ball Association. Its loss will amount to about $75,000.

FARMERS' CONGRESS PLANS.

Executive Committee Names Speakers for the Convention.

The executive committee of the farmers' national congress met at the Palmer House in Chicago Tuesday to arrange the program for the annual convention of the congress, which will be held at Parkersburg, W. Va., in November. The meeting was presided over by the president of the congress, B. F. Clayton, of Indianola, Iowa. The others present were Maj. W. C. Whitby, Atlanta, Ga.; John M. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.; Dennis Kenyon, McLean, Ill.; D. C. Waggoner, Chicago, and Henry Hayden, Savannah. The congress is a delegated body composed of one member from each Congressional district in the country, appointed by the various Governors of the States, and of the presidents of the State agricultural societies and agricultural colleges. The congress was organized and held its first meeting in Chicago in 1881.

The committee selected the following persons to read papers and deliver addresses before the next congress: Will P. Powell, of the Shadeland Farm, Pennsylvania; Col. John S. Cunningham, North Carolina; William Lawrence, Ohio; Harry C. Brown, Georgia; Mrs. B. E. Thompson, Michigan; the Hon. T. J. Appleyard, Florida; Mrs. M. M. Colt, Nebraska; Col. M. D. Wayne, Secretary of Agriculture, Alabama; Mrs. J. B. Foley, Illinois; Prof. George A. Stockwell, Rhode Island; Senator J. M. Slaughter, Tennessee; Mrs. M. G. Rockhill, California; J. T. Wellburn, Texas.

Brieflets.

FRANK MUDDEN, aged 7 years, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., from impure vaccine.

A WASHOUT on the Northern Pacific road at Brainerd, Minn., delayed trains several hours.

HEGWER, of Denver, a prospective commonwealer, says there are 35,000 men in Colorado ready to "on" to Washington.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, has written a letter in which he characterizes the arrest of Coxey, Browne, and Jones a farce.

WM. GALEMYER, of Marion, Ind., an inmate of a soldiers' home, has fallen heir to $25,000 in Germany, and has gone to claim it.

SENATOR WALSH has introduced a bill in Congress making it a crime, punishable by imprisonment from one to twenty years, to retard or obstruct the passage of any train carrying the United States mail.

THE Lima dam at Lima, Mont., was carried away, and ranch owners in the valley below lost thousands of dollars worth of property.

FOUR men named Boivin, Lachance, Devereunes and Siloden, while sailing in a small boat on the St. Charles River, near Quebec, were thrown into the water by a squall. Boivin and Lachance were drowned and the other two rescued.

MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT, widow of the ex-President, has arrived at St. Louis from the San Francisco Midwinter Fair. While there she will visit her birthplace, White Haven, ten miles south of the city, and other points of personal interest to her.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,	Broken Constitution,
Nervous Prostration,	Debility of Old Age,
Nervous Headache,	Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Sick Headache,	Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Female Weakness,	Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Nervous Chills,	Loss of Appetite,
Paralysis,	Frightful Dreams,
Nervous Paroxysms and	Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Nervous Choking,	Weakness of Extremities and
Hot Flashes,	Fainting,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Mental Despondency,	Boils and Carbuncles,
Sleeplessness,	Scrofula,
St. Vitus' Dance,	Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Nervousness of Females,	Consumption of the Lungs,
Nervousness of Old Age,	Catarrh of the Lungs,
Neuralgia,	Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Pains in the Heart,	Liver Complaint,
Pains in the Back,	Chronic Diarrhœa,
Failing Health,	Delicate and Scrofulous Children,

Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '88.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDER, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana, }
Montgomery County, } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion,