

THE LODGE INFAMY

REPUBLICANS PROPOSE A REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE.

A Bold Step in the Direction of Centralization—The End of Popular Government and a Proclamation of Imperialism—It Is Hostile to the Liberties of the People—A Departure from the Old and Tried Ways of the Republic—Violation of the Constitution and a Partisan Intrigue—Able Argument in the House Against the Scheme by Judge Chipman of Michigan.

It is doubtful whether the present discussion is a practical one. We have a bill under consideration, it is true, but we may at the last minute have a substitute thrust upon us more hostile to free institutions than all its provisions than it is. The majority have reserved the right to do that. They cling to the policy of making every measure an ambush, every report of the Committee on Rules a surprise. I do not know, no man save close to the throne knows, what is in store for us, what new mine may be sprung upon the liberties of the people. Sir, the bill before us, the subject of that bill, certainly ought to be discussed in the spirit of the purest patriotism. It is not a partisan measure, it is a measure of national importance. The institutions of our country are not fettered from which to threaten or cajole selfish rewards for ourselves and bad fortune for our political opponents. There is no great question of political action which ought to be common to all the people. The element of popular rights, like the elements of the Christian religion, should bear the same meaning to all men. Where these rights are concerned, there should be no one. It is as clear as sunlight that no party is true to liberty which seeks to intrude itself in power by seizing the machinery through which the will of the people is expressed. No party actuated by honest motives will even attempt to do the will of a man who has either the pride of intellect or the virtue of patriotism will dare go into history as the inventor or the alder of so great an infamy. No one on the floor here to-day will gainsay this. Yet a great change is proposed in our institutions. It will not call it revolution, because that word applied to an honest cause has no terror for Americans. Fanatics and knaves alike use it a sobriquet of their faith or a halo to their villainy.

But, sir, it is a great change, a departure from the old ways and the tried ways of the republic. It is a bold step toward centralization; it is consolidation, centralization in its most positive form. It is the end of popular government. It is the end of the doctrine that the people are unit to govern themselves in the old-fashioned way through their local officers; that the township and county authorities, the executive and legislative of States shall be elected and elected and ridden by the responsible and elected officers of the government. It is a proclamation of imperialism. Why, sir, if these returning boards and supervisors derived their power from some source near the people and which they have confidence, we might tolerate them because we have power to make would be the power to unmake. But, sir, how will you reach the judges? Who can check a judicial officer whom the law authorizes to be a politician and whose party demands that he shall be a politician? There are but two despotisms in this country to-day, the despotism of the House and the despotism of the judiciary—the first omnipotent because the incumbent is expected to be the leader of a party, and the second omnipotent because the power which may lay its hand on every man, person and property, and because of the respect which flatters the incumbent and shuts from his ear the just criticism of his conduct. I repeat, sir, how will you control the judges? What guaranty is there in this bill that they will be honest and unpartisan in the exercise of their appointive power? A constant temptation is set before them. Visions of political advancement will haunt their waking and sleeping hours. The great political prizes of the country will seem constantly within their reach. Judges have heretofore, without the aid of this great power, aspired even to the Presidency of the Republic. They are men like unto other men. You propose to give them a great temptation before them. Sir, the functions conferred upon them by the bill are not judicial functions. They are essentially political, essentially partisan. They will drag the judiciary down instead of exalting them. The inclinations of judges in great public cases will be decided by the result of the election. They will be expected to stand with their party when "emergencies arise." It is certain that these duties are not judicial. They do not come within any purpose for which courts are instituted. They are under the Constitution permitted to institute to the violation when functions of the executive nature are imposed on the judges. It is a confusion of two distinct departments of the Government, a distinct departure from the theory of the division of powers.

But there is another violation of the Constitution in the bill. The measure it proposes is not meant to apply universally or to be the absolute rule in the conduct of the government. You do not say in every election district in the United States this machinery shall be set in motion. The voices of fifty or a hundred men, according to the locality, are required to extend the blessings of free elections to the constituents. What is this? What secret of partisan intrigue is hidden under this provision? Why shall Congress abdicate its power to establish a rule to govern all elections and delegate it to a handful of men here and there through the country? What measure of power will they who may exercise this power of overturning the election laws in some of the States, while the laws of other States remain in force? What monstrous spectacle is this which will keep in force at the same time two different sets of election laws, one for Massachusetts and one for South Carolina? What manner of men are they who may do this great work? Of what moral standard shall they be, of what intelligence, of what patriotism, of what honesty, of what integrity? Will they be the mean panderers of ambitious leaders? Will they seek pure elections or partisan advantage? Will they be the champions of free representation or the instruments of a party which requires this machinery to retain domination of this House?

I know that appeals to the Constitution are in vogue to some gentlemen on this floor. They believe in "meeting emergencies" when they arise, and the result is that the Constitution is freed their noble spirits; but, sir, that instrument, tried as it has been by the storm of battle, assailed by the lust of money and the lust of power, still stands in the path, the bulwark of the people against the passions of the moment. You do this thing. By its terms the election laws of all the States are the normal standard, not to be departed from except on the gravest necessity. Its spirit and interest demand that when you act you shall establish a general rule applicable uniformly to all the country, a rule evolved, not from party exigencies or local traditions, but from the best interests of all the people. You cannot say—and if you constitutionally can you ought not to say—that one law shall prevail in one district and another in the next, that a State shall have two different rules of election procedure present within its border, one Federal and the other local, or within the same Congressional district, and that different States may have different regulations. This sporadic kind of legislation renders partiality to sections and places easy. It makes the oppression of other sections and places easy. It savors too much of taking care of the salvation of the salient points for the salvation of the political opponent. The Constitution prescribes, above all, that whatever is done shall be done by Congress, and not by companies of fifties and companies of hundreds; that here and there only by your votes shall a uniform rule be proclaimed, which shall prevail in every precinct of every country and every district in every State of the Union. You must apply your law everywhere alike. The rural constituencies of the North and the people of the South. This is the only law you have power to make. You cannot delegate your power. Nor can you aid this bill by saying that the rule is universal, that the fifties and the hundreds may apply to put it in operation everywhere. The fifties and the hundreds are unknown powers to the Constitution. The legislative power of this country is not hidden in the vest pockets of a few dissatisfied citizens or of political tools. It is your power, the power of the people speaking through Congress in the same tones everywhere, and imposing rules which no section is favored to escape and with which no section can be crushed to political death. Sir, your law is unconstitutional, and no man in this House

dare try to make it constitutional by applying it to every part of the country.

I observe, sir, that the author of this bill shrinks from altering the registration law of the States by establishing a national law in its stead. I wonder at this forbearance. You endeavor to strike out with the dash of a pen the entire election machinery of the States. Why not take the next step of constitutional invasion and establish an added qualification to the right to vote? Why hesitate? You overturn the State election boards, you give power to appointees of irresponsible judicial officers to override the decisions of inspectors elected by the people. Why did you not complete the work by abolishing the State system of registration? You can never be safe until you do that. I know that this provision, the espionage in the registration boards of the States, but why preserve even the form of respecting the standard of qualification set up by the States?

You will find that you cannot subjugate the Democratic States of the North. They will continue to be Democratic, and the first fruit of the enforcement of this law will be greater majorities against you. I notice, sir, that in this bill you have a special eye on those cities. I notice, too, that you provide for domiciliary visits, that the homes of the citizens may be invaded by the men who are empowered to overturn the people's laws. I notice, too, that there is a peculiar venom in the bill against the naturalized citizens, that they are treated as suspects, and may be dogged by spies and hangers-on, they try to exercise their right to vote. You have all the machinery to annoy the citizen, to terrify, cajole, to corrupt him. You have at the public expense political minutemen to keep watch and ward of our political fortunes, an army of spies and informers under the leadership of the State at the hearthstones of the people. But, sir, you cannot, even by this engineering, subjugate this people. The tide has turned against your party, and even this audacious bill cannot stay it.

This bill means centralization of all power in the Federal Government, because it strips the people of their old security that they shall have fair representatives in this House. Is centralization good for any citizen? Will it bless the black man while it curses the white man, than you do anything by this kind of legislation save to rekindle the fires of race prejudice? Those fires are burning low, and only yesterday seemed to be dying out, but you propose again to thrust the race question into political prominence and to make the negro the pawn on the board of your party necessities. Is this well for him? Will it raise him in either the social or political scale to keep him constantly the bone of contention between party struggles? What, too, let me ask, is to be gained by your proposed treatment of naturalized citizens? Under the law they are part of us, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, as much members of the national family as we are. Why treat them as objects of suspicion? Have they any more enemies than abiding in peace? Have not their brains and brawn been as beneficial to the country as yours? Why shall spies and eavesdroppers hang at their heels? Why shall the unclean progeny of your bill fence on them and watch them as if they are dangerous to the public welfare? If there is need of Congressional interference to purify elections you begin at the wrong place. The great power of corruption to-day is money, the immense sums which control the conventions and the elections, the franchise at its fountain head, money contributed for the mysterious purposes known as "campaign expenses," and rewarded by the great and small offices of the Government. That is the immense evil, that is the power which debauches, which reaches to high places and which is certain to reach your returning boards and to fill this House with its minions. Why not pronounce it a felony to contribute immense sums to defray campaign expenses? Why not take the truth and declare the man who uses his purse to elevate himself to office or to win a partisan advantage an enemy of the people and a traitor to free institutions? Here, sir, is a fertile field for the vigor of virtue and the seal of reform. The plutocrat is the foe of popular rights, the champion of centralization. His interests are not the interests of the people. His ways are not their ways. He demands new ways, the ways of federal life appointments, dominating the old ways of elected officers, the ways of one-man power, armed to overthrow popular rights, the ways of monopoly, of class legislation, of money despotism. If you are patriots, if you burn with zeal to bless your country, strike at him, strike at the power which, the expenditure of money to influence elections, the greatest of civic crimes.

Sir, we do not need this proposed law. The people know we do not need it. Every honest town officer, every inspector of an election precinct in the country, knows that we do not need it. Our States are all prosperous, content at every hearthstone. There is no demand from the people for your fifties and hundreds, your life-long supervisors, your hosts of spies and informers, your political judges, your despotic returning boards. The ways of our fathers have been the ways of prosperity and freedom to us. We will not bow down to your strange gods. We will cling to the true faith of local control of our ballots and of our rights.

HOW WE ARE TAXED.

[From the Chicago Herald.]			
The Buffalo Courier says that some time ago Senator James K. Jones asked C. R. P. Breckinridge, of the House, Ways and Means Committee, to prepare for W. D. Knott, of the Rock, a statement of the amount of tariff duties on a bill of goods bought by a representative farmer. In reply Mr. Breckinridge furnished an exhibit based on actual transactions between R. M. Knox, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and D. W. Branch, a farmer who bought the goods. Mr. Breckinridge explains that "this is calculated upon the basis of copy from the books of Mr. Knox and upon the rate of taxes actually paid upon competing articles at the port as provided by law."			
1887.	Articles.	Cost.	Tariff.
Jan. 26	To cassimere suit clothes	\$11.00	\$4.00
	2 pair brogans	\$1.55	3.75
Feb. 5	1 bell collar	1.00	1.75
	2 pair plow lines	1.00	75
	1 pair boy's brogans	1.25	25
	17-1 box axle grease	1.00	2
	21-1 Avery plow	3.50	1.09
	2 buck boards	50	9
	9 pounds nails at 6c.50	1.50	29
	1 bushel salt, 75c; 1 pair misses' shoes	\$1.25	2.00
March 8	1 pair shoes, \$1.75; 1 pair of gloves, 25c.	2.00	50
	1 yard water proof	2.00	30
	26-1 pair brogans	1.60	37
	2 yards calico, 10c.	20	9
	1 water bucket, 25c; 1 spool thread, 5c.	30	9
April 9	50c pounds nails	50	14
	22-2 hats, 65c; 1 yard lawn	1.80	51
	50c	1.60	51
	20 yards silk, 12c.	2.40	1.06
	14 yards calico, 10c.	1.40	60
	3 yards jeans, 40c.	1.20	35
	1 dozen thread	1.00	19
	12 yards ticking, 25c.	3.00	1.25
	1 set cups and saucers	75	25
May 3	1 knife	75	25
June 8	3 pair men's shoes	4.00	47
	1 pair suspenders	75	20
	24-10 yards bleached domestic, 1c.	1.25	54
July 25	2 suits clothes, \$7.50, \$9.	1.60	5.79
	10 yards oil cloth, 40c.	40	12
	10 yards gingham, 10c.	1.00	93.5
	1 curriebomb and brush	16	5
Aug. 10	35 yards bagging, 9c.	3.15	1.05
	1 bundle ties, \$1.50; 12 pounds nails, 5c. 60c.	70	21
Sept. 8	1 box A. grease, 10 pounds soda, 10c.	20	6
	16-35 yards bagging, 4 pounds, 8c.	2.80	95
	1 bundle ties, 1.50	1.50	95
	10 yards Osmunda, 10c.	1.00	30
Oct. 24	1 suit jeans clothes	7.50	2.67
	2 wool hats, \$1 and \$1.50.	2.50	1.02
	1 boy's wool hat	75	32
	10 yards worsted, 40c.	40	87
	13 yards worsted, 17c.	2.20	93.5
	1 set plates	65	24
	1 set goblets	65	21
	1 set knives and forks	2.75	91
	2 dishes, 40c and 60c.	1.00	38
	35 yards bagging, 8c.	2.80	95
	1 bundle ties	3.15	95
		\$101.50	\$38.80

The Key West and other domestic manufacturers of cigars from Havana tobacco are very much awake to the ruin of their business which would be worked by the McKinley tariff. The duty on their imported material is it is proposed to increase from 35 cents to 50 per pound, which will amount to an increase of \$10.00 on the quantity required for making thousands of cigars, or 4 cents on each cigar. Meantime, the customs duty on the imported cigars is to be increased only 50 per thousand, or 3 cents each. The in-

crease of duty will be therefore one-third more on the domestic manufacture than on the imported. So much for the "home industry" and Mr. McKinley. The customer's part will be to pay 15 cents for a 10-cent cigar.

In the fiscal year 1893 we sold Great Britain \$380,000,000 worth of our products, mostly agricultural. It is the object of the English protectionists to destroy this export trade, or as much of it as possible. Should they succeed our farmers would be mainly confined to the home market for the sale of their surplus and would have to reduce their production accordingly. For we could not find a market at home to take the place of the British market. Supposing that we stopped buying of Great Britain, as well as selling to her, we should reduce our imports by only \$178,000,000, while our loss of patronage would amount to \$880,000,000. Our net assets, therefore, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal, would exceed \$200,000,000. This is the consumption toward which British protectionists are laboring.

In view of the foregoing facts there does not seem to be a great deal of intelligence back of the encouragement which American protectionists occasionally give to their British brethren. Both are laboring to "check imports" into their respective countries, and the consequence of the success of both would be the destruction of commerce between the two nations. But as Great Britain is a better customer than we are, we are to her, the advantage of such a result would seem to be largely on her side—at least, if we admit the protectionist contention that the true policy of a country is to sell as much as possible abroad and buy altogether at home.

The British protectionists are numerically so weak that it may be a long time before they will be able to secure the adoption of retaliatory duties against this country. But the idea is growing, and has already taken shape in Mexico and France within the past few months. Other countries are discussing the propriety of a similar course upon the passage of the new tariff bill. It may as well be understood, at this point, that we can not pursue our policy of "checking imports" without provoking retaliation and injuring our export trade.

The merchant tailors of the United States are up in arms against the Republican party on account of a clause in the McKinley tariff bill which admits into United States ports free of duty \$500 worth of clothing.

In St. Louis there is an organization of merchant tailors known as the "Drapers and Tailors' Exchange," of which B. F. Myers, of the Myers-Luhre Tailoring Company, is President. Mr. Myers was seen by a Republican reporter and asked for some information on the subject of the clause in the tariff bill which admitted free of duty \$500 worth of clothing into the United States. He said that the merchant tailors all over the country had memorialized Congress not to pass that section of the McKinley bill, but that they had passed it in the House, notwithstanding the protest of the tailors. The law, he said, is highly detrimental to the interests of merchant tailors in the United States, and in the tailors' petition to Congress not to pass it attention is called to the fact that it virtually admits duty-free \$500 of value of wearing apparel by each person entering the United States, and further, that each such individual importation by adult male passengers would represent at least fifteen suits of foreign made clothes, representing a value in the United States of at least \$1,000, and further, that 25,000 adult male residents of the United States depart for and return from Europe annually; and further, that the average tourist's trip abroad is once every third year, and that the \$500 worth of clothing will supply such tourist with ample clothing during the said period of three years; and further, that the money value limit in the McKinley bill would induce those residents of the United States visiting Europe who do not now purchase foreign-made clothing to do so.

"European merchant tailors have already begun to send agents to this country to employ American cutters," said Mr. Myers. "There is no tariff on the raw material there, and consequently they can make a suit of clothes and sell it for \$20 that cannot be made and sold for less than \$40 here. They propose to come to this country and get cutters, and then employ men to travel back and forth across the Atlantic bringing the goods they make up into our ports. The first effect of the law would be felt most keenly by the merchant tailors in the Eastern cities, but it would not be long before it would sweep clear across the country. If there was no duty on the materials out of which clothing is made we could compete with the foreign tailors, but when the import duty is on the raw materials and is taken off the made-up goods, as in the tariff now proposed, the McKinley bill, it would not take long to ruin the merchant-tailoring business in this country and set our journeymen tailors out in the street to look for other employment."

Another gentleman who does business with the merchant tailors throughout the country said to the Republican representative: "I have talked with a great many tailors on the question of the stab at their business made by the Republican party through the McKinley bill. I find that every one of them who is a Republican hereafter has made up his mind to vote the Democratic ticket in the future. They have had their pockets pinched by the political party that makes laws for the benefit of the rich and nobles who go to Europe to buy their clothing. The passage of this clause of the McKinley tariff bill will vote the Republican party a good many thousand votes at the coming election, you can bet on that."

Plows in Buenos Ayres.

The makers of protected agricultural implements in this country advertise in Buenos Ayres for \$200 a piece, plows that they sell to the American farmer for \$25. This fact is calculated to cause a suspicious farmer to lose faith in the blessings of a war tariff.—*Wheeling Register.*

Composite Photography.

Composite photography is a device which first came into notice three or four years ago. A sitter is posed before a camera, which is adjusted to give a large picture of the sitter's face. The position of the eyes and lips is marked on the ground glass, and then the plate is exposed perhaps for one-tenth of the usual time.

Another sitter then replaces the first, and the eyes and lips being made to correspond with the marks on the ground glass, another brief exposure of the same plate is made. The process is repeated with eight other persons, and the plate is then developed.

The result is a picture in which common characteristics of all the sitters are strongly marked, while individual peculiarities are only faintly shown. There are some exceptions to this rule, however, as a blonde person with a very smooth skin will counteract the effect of many darker and more wrinkled faces. Hence the composite portrait of a group of persons of different ages appears younger than the average of all of the sitters' ages. The first face taken is also found to be more strongly impressed than the others, if the exposures are equal.

The method may be of value in establishing definite national or local types. It is, at any rate, an interesting subject of study. Applied to portraits of the same person drawn by different artists, it is probable that composite photography may give a more correct representation of the original than is afforded by any one of the pictures. In this way several new portraits of Washington and other celebrated persons have been obtained.

When applied to autographs, it is claimed that this method serves to establish perfectly characteristic signatures. It may thus be of great service in the detection of forgeries.

MILWAUKEE'S WELCOME

THE CREAM CITY GREETED THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Addresses by Mayor Peck and Gov. Hoard. Listened To by 2,000 Visiting Knights—Exercises Attended on the Conclave in Wisconsin's Metropolis.

Milwaukee (Wis.) dispatch: The great Pythian army and their friends has been welcomed to Milwaukee and Wisconsin in right royal style. The members of the Supreme lodge marched from the Plankinton house in a body to the Exposition building, being escorted by the local committee and Gen. Carnahan and staff of the uniform rank. Upon reaching the building Supreme Master-at-arms Robert Aewell escorted the supreme representatives to the seats prepared for them on the stage. Some 2,000 knights had gathered in the mammoth auditorium to listen to the addresses of welcome and the responses. Mayor Peck, who welcomed the knights on behalf of the Cream city, was the first to speak, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. He made a characteristic address, and he brought down the house when he closed by assuring the knights that all they had to do was, in the language of the poet, to touch the button and whatever they might want would come up at once.

Gov. Hoard followed in a brief but appropriate welcoming address, in which he referred to the splendid work being done by the Order of the Knights of Pythias. On behalf of the Knights of Wisconsin Grand Chancellor P. B. Hoskins of Fond du Lac spoke feelingly and eloquently. In reply to all these hearty welcomes to the most hospitable State and city in the union Past Supreme Chancellor John P. Linton of Johnstown, Pa., responded most appropriately in an extemporaneous but well-timed address. At the conclusion of these ceremonies, which did not occupy an hour's time, the supreme lodge was escorted to the West Side Turner hall, where Supreme Vice Chancellor Shaw opened the first session. All of the officers and representatives except Supreme Chancellor Ward were present. The reports of the various supreme officers were offered and accepted when the supreme body adjourned over night.

The grand parade, participated in by thousands upon thousands of brave knights, moved promptly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Carnahan commanding. The streets all along the line of march were filled with people who watched the magnificent army of red plumes and helmets as they marched by.

CRACKER TRUSTS AT WAR.

The Western Combination Will Fight Eastern Manufacturers.

New York dispatch: The American Biscuit Manufacturing company has secured from the White estate the big five-story building on the northeast corner of West and Betanue streets. It is known as White's malt house and stands on a lot 196 by 160 feet. The American company will at once begin to put in ovens, and it is expected that inside of three months the factory will be opened, employing from 400 to 500 hands. This is the opening of the fight between the two big cracker companies.

The New York Biscuit company, which the American, or Western, combination of manufacturers propose to fight here in the East, was incorporated in Illinois with a capital of \$5,000,000. A number of the big Eastern cracker companies were united under this head and prominent among them are E. J. Larabee & Co., and Vandever & Holmes. The company at once secured a tract of ground at Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street. There a big factory will be built.

L. D. Dozier of the Dozier Cracker company of St. Louis and D. F. Bremner of the Bremner Baking company of Chicago have been stopping for several days at the Gilsey house. They are leading men in the American company, and both declare that their company will fight the Eastern concern on its own grounds.

BLAINE CRITICISES REED.

The Secretary of State on the Quorum Question.

Washington dispatch: The criticism of Speaker Reed by "a leading Republican" in the current number of the North American Review is by common consent credited to Secretary Blaine. When the announcement was made that such an article was to appear it was thought that either Senator Edmunds or Senator Ingalls might be the author, as both have shaken their heads doubtfully over some of Mr. Reed's positions. But the internal evidence is all against either of them, and the gossip among Senators is that "the ex-M. C.," to whom the article is attributed, cannot be one of their number because they are not "Exes." Besides some of them think that the sentiments in the article are similar to the views Mr. Blaine has uttered in private talk. It is pointed out that only an ex-Speaker could show the familiarity with the House procedure that is shown by the writer. Mr. Blaine when Speaker held that a quorum could not be counted. His favorite expression was: "You may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." Mr. Reed at one period of his parliamentary career took the same ground and opposed an amendment to the rules proposed by Randolph Tucker to enable the Speaker to declare a quorum, but he afterwards changed his views.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A CYCLONE passed over Catlin, Ill., doing great damage to growing crops.

A LARGE grain elevator at Sheldahl, Iowa, belonging to Ben A. Lockwood of Des Moines, was struck by lightning and burned.

THE National House committee on commerce has ordered a favorable report on the bill giving theatrical troupes reduced rates in part of seven or more.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, LAID WASTE BY THE WIND.

Have Wrought by a Fierce Storm—Several Lives Lost—Many Buildings Laid in Ruins.

St. Paul dispatch: A report is current here that the town of Fargo, N. D., was completely swept away by a cyclone this morning, and that Moorhead, which lies in Minnesota, across the Red river from Fargo, was also slightly damaged.

Of course, if the report is true, there must have been great loss of life at Fargo, and all indications tend to confirm the reports. A railroad man who arrived from that vicinity this morning says a terrific windstorm prevailed there this morning, and that several trains were blown from the tracks. All wires to Fargo are down, and the Western Union officials report that about two miles of telegraph wires near Fargo have been blown down. West of Fargo they say worse conditions exist, and that miles and miles of wires and poles are down.

The last reports received by the signal service from Fargo were at 7 p. m. Sunday, and they show a low barometer, temperature of 80 degrees, and a wind velocity of six miles per hour, good condition for a storm.

From Mapleton in the west, Battville in the south, Muskoda in the east, and Villernon in the north, the country has been swept by a terrible tornado. Fargo was the center of the storm. The stifling, ominous calm of midnight gave warning of the approach of the storm, and the city was awake and as well prepared as possible for the worst.

The storm came just after 2 o'clock and lasted for thirty-five minutes, during which time nearly every large building in the city was unroofed or otherwise damaged. The heavens seemed one mass of flame, and the thunder was appalling. The wind came first in heavy gusts, every one of which seemed to carry off a roof, finally settling into a steady sweep that grew fiercer as the time went by. In the intervals between the thunder bursts could be heard on every side the crash of falling buildings, flying roofs and the smashing of glass in windows. Great chimneys were torn from brick buildings and hurled in every direction. There was not a building in Fargo but lost glass, from the heaviest plate down. Women and children shrieked as they ran about in the darkness, and men stood helplessly about with blanched faces, unable to move hand or foot to protect their property.

For thirty minutes the storm raged, then slowly passed off toward the northwest. Half an hour later daylight dawned and soon the entire scene of devastation was brought to view. As if in mockery, the only tall building left standing was that devoted to the signal service, where a wind gauge showed the velocity of the storm to have been eighty-two miles. The scene about the city was terrible. The streets were choked up with debris of all kinds.

The wife of Captain J. W. McCarthy and her seven children were caught and crushed in a cellar. When the storm approached Mrs. McCarthy gathered the children and took them into the cellar for safety. A moment later the house was lifted up and dashed down upon the devoted band. The seven children were crushed out of all semblance of humanity. For three hours the mother was pinned down with broken limbs and crushed body, but help came too late to save her. These alone were the deaths, though there were several injured.

Milwaukee (Wis.) dispatch: Advice received at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul offices from their agent at Fargo are to the effect that the town is pretty well wiped out. Several people were killed and a number injured. A Northern Pacific train was blown from the track.

A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says: The Western Union office in this city has been unable to get Fargo or Moorhead, Minn., which is located across the Red river from there. Their wires are down for some distance in all directions from Fargo, and nothing definite can be learned from them at the present time. It is probable that a special train will start soon for the scene of the disaster, but it could not reach there before midnight at the earliest. The condition of the wires would also greatly delay the speedy receipt of definite news.

General Passenger Agent C. S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific, has the following telegram from Jamestown, N. D.:

"About 2 a. m. a severe storm struck the Dakota division. No. 1 was blown from the track at the Fargo shops. The roof was blown off the depot at Mapleton. One of the elevators at Dalrymple moved off its foundation. The elevator at Edmunds on the Jamestown & Northern was struck by lightning and burned. Cars were blown out on the main track at Buttsville on the Fargo & Southwestern branch.

"No. 1 has not been abandoned west of Fargo. No. 7 and No. 4 are being held by No. 1. Have sent working outfit to Fargo. Will take six hours to make track passable there. Main line is clear aside from this. Will give you particulars later, as wires are all down."

Mr. Fee says that if any one on the train had been killed or injured it would certainly have been mentioned.

From Far and Near.

DAVID NELSON, a wealthy stock buyer of Bellevue, Mich., committed suicide while temporarily insane.

THE first annual convention of the Young Men's Hebrew association of the United States is in session at Cincinnati, Ohio.

POLICE OFFICER CLARKE of New York was overpowered by a mob while rescuing Mrs. Tobias from the burning building at Livingston street. Both will recover.

THE Kentucky Chautauqua assembly is holding a session at Lexington. Among the speakers are the Rev. F. W. Ganssulus of Chicago and the Hon. R. G. Horr of Michigan.