

# The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

It's really surprising how much happiness or misery lies in the circle of a wedding ring.

Following in the footsteps of an indolent man is about the most expensive traveling imaginable.

Too many men in this country vote as they pray—and they never pray unless it is to ask a personal favor.

The man who built the city hall at Denver is now selling cigars and tobacco at a stand in the corridor of the building.

Count Boni de Castellane refers to rich Americans as "pig merchants, whose highest ambition should be to supply French aristocrats with money."

The cotton crop of this country amounted to only 5,000,000 pounds in 1793, last year it was about 5,500,000,000 pounds, representing three-fourths of the entire crop of the world and valued at \$350,000,000. It filled 9,500,000 bales, and the loss by waste incidental to the process of taking samples was not less than \$7,000,000.

Devotees of golf are fond of referring to it as "the ancient and royal game." It is probably more royal and certainly far more ancient than most of them have any idea of. At all events a pictured tablet was recently unearthed at Carhemish, the old capital of the Hittites, whereon are depicted men and women engaged in a pastime, which, if not exactly golf as played at present, is something extraordinarily like it.

Distinguished Greek consuls from our western cities, as well as hundreds of Greeks in eastern seaports, have gathered the past two weeks to do honor to the Navarhos Miaulis, the first Greek warship to visit American waters. Not only "when Greek meets Greek" has the occasion been notable, but because Greece has taken this opportunity to express to the world her appreciation of the long and unbroken friendship of the United States.

A terrible scene was witnessed in a menagerie at a village near Privas, France. A butcher made a wager that he would enter a cage in which three lions were enclosed, drink a bottle of champagne, and play a game of cards with the tamer. All went well until the butcher was about to leave, when he foolishly thrust a glass of champagne under a lion's nose. The beast leaped furiously at the man and mangled him terribly before he could be released.

In the Belleville quarter of Paris a man named Valles recently died whose career was unique. He was a proprietor of lodging houses, but made it an invariable rule never to press a tenant or sell one up for rent. He has been known to give a tenant who was unable to pay his rent money to cover the expense of removal, and in his will he ordered that every tenant was to be allowed a rebate of a term's rent. His tenants contributed towards a huge wreath for his grave.

So accustomed have Americans become to think of the United States as a new country that the statement of Mr. Albon W. Tourge that "we are one of the oldest of existing civilized nations," seems to require an explanation. Since the foundation of the government, almost 112 years ago, there has been no break in our Presidential succession. During that period, according to Judge Tourge, the form of government in France has changed ten times. "Germany," he adds, "is but thirty years old. Austria, as a nation, is the outcome of the Hungarian rebellion, Italy is a still later product of popular evolution."

A capacity for taking pains in business plans and products is more and more a condition of success. Australian butter-packing may serve as an example. Shipments are secured against deterioration by placing the butter in boxes made of plates of window glass, the edges being closed by applying gummed paper. The boxes are covered with layers of plaster of Paris, and then wrapped in specially prepared waterproof packing paper. Such methods help to raise the average of attention to details. The reluctance of human beings to eat unappetizing things increases. It pays to make food offered for sale attractive in form as well as substance. The high standard is money in the pocket of the dealer and health for the consumer. The converse is true. This country has lost a once-promising trade in exporting cheese. Those who ruined the trade know how they did it, but they should be too much ashamed of themselves to tell the world how it was done.

Japan is to have a new military decoration of the nature of the Victoria cross of the British army, for personal valor on the field of battle, which may be conferred immediately, without red tape. As a companion to this intelligence comes the praise of the nurses of the Japan Red Cross on the hospital ship Hakuai at Taku. They bear these poetical names: O-Tak-San, meaning the graceful bamboo; Umesan, the plum blossom; O-Hagi-san, the modest meadow sweet; O-Yasusan, peace.

# RESUME of the NEWS

## Washington Notes.

Congress will probably reduce the war taxes before the holiday recess. The opinion is expressed in Washington that the Filipino rebellion will soon end.

The censorship on dispatches from Manila to the United States has been removed.

Chicago officially tenders its big drainage canal to the United States government.

It is intended to place the United States on an equal war footing with other powers.

The military department of Porto Rico is to be discontinued and added to the department of the East.

In the estimates now being made at the treasury department, additional appropriations will be asked for the public buildings at Fergus Falls, Minn., and Aberdeen, S. D.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Union League club of Philadelphia, Nov. 24, in honor of Founders' day, on the condition that official business be permitted.

Capt. Folger of the battleship Kearsarge has been appointed chief of staff to Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to succeed Capt. Snow of the New York, who is detached from the squadron.

The president in his annual message will, it is expected, strongly recommend the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and a determined effort will be made to obtain immediate action upon this instrument.

It is announced the North Atlantic squadron will winter in Atlantic waters and that Pensacola, Fla., has been designated as their coaling station. Large quantities of coal are now being received at the Pensacola navy yard. The fleet is expected there early next month.

## Sins and Sinners.

John Porter, aged six years, confessed to murdering a playmate at Denver.

Miller and Hardy were acquitted of the murder of the Wise family at Anoka.

Max J. Lasan was fined \$500 and jailed for six months at Buffalo for smuggling diamonds.

Antonio Quinones was arrested at San Juan, Porto Rico, for fatally assaulting a letter carrier.

Thomas Connell committed suicide at Esquimalt, B. C., as an officer was about to arrest him for murder.

Charles A. Sterling of La Crosse has been threatened with assassination for refusing to let a Filipino eat in his restaurant.

Jerome Hoot was convicted at Waterloo, Iowa, of having attempted to kill his wife by means of an infernal machine.

Hampton Jackson, a colored deputy sheriff who was shot in the election riot in Denver, is dead. This is the third death resulting from the riot.

John Porter, the sixteen-year-old negro who was arrested, charged with the murder of eleven-year-old Louise Frost near Limon, Col., has confessed every detail of the hideous crime. She was first assaulted.

W. N. Daniels and Ross Johnson were yesterday convicted of murder at Lake Charles, La., and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The case marks the first instance in the state where would-be lynchers have been convicted.

The state department has issued a warrant for the return to the United States of George D'Essauer, who is charged with the forgery of ninety-three bonds of the Northwestern Coal and Electric Lighting Company at Chicago, who is now held in jail in London, Eng.

Capt. John D. Hart of Cuban filibustering fame died at Philadelphia of apoplexy. Capt. Hart was convicted in a filibustering expedition and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was pardoned later by president McKinley.

## Foreign Notes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to visit Belfast next April.

Earl Cadogan has consented to continue in office as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Records found in Pekin show that Chinese missionaries landed in America A. D. 493.

The reports that Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the viceroy of India, is ill, are groundless.

Miss Roberts, a daughter of Lord Roberts, who is ill at Pretoria of enteric fever, is progressing favorably.

An imperial edict is said to have been issued announcing that the emperor and empress dowager of China will return to Pekin.

Fifty new cases of bubonic plague have occurred on the island of Mauritius, and thirty-four deaths have resulted from the disease.

Gen. Baden Powell, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail, has contracted enteric fever, but his condition is not serious.

The German foreign office emphatically denies a statement cabled from London that negotiations for an extension of the Anglo-German agreement are in progress.

It is asserted that the empress dowager of China has appointed Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, to arrange the indemnity question with the powers.

Spanish troops have captured a band of fifty Carlists near Villa Franca del Pinnades, twenty-seven miles west of Barcelona. They also captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner, who has arrived at Ottawa from Montreal, will sail in a few days for England, to resume his duties. The report that he has decided to resign the high commissionership is untrue.

## People Talked About.

Two barges were sunk and six men drowned near Providence, R. I.

Two children of Mrs. Myra Gaines were burned to death in a house at Wintershaven, Fla.

Elizabeth and John Gunn, mother and son, aged eighty-six and fifty-two, respectively, were found dead at their home in Indianapolis. The house was filled with natural gas which was escaping from the kitchen stove.

Thirteen persons were killed and nineteen others injured seriously in a life-and-property explosion in the Pluto coal mine at Wlosa, near Bruix, Germany.

A forest fire has destroyed Brookings' mill in Fredalbra Park and burned over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The damage is estimated at \$400,000.

Eight persons were killed and fifteen wounded in a collision between a suburban train and an express at Choisey Leroi, France.

A fire at South Bend, Ind., completely destroyed the gymnasium at the University of Notre Dame. The building was of steel and brick and was one of the largest college gymnasiums in the world.

The Meeker sugar refinery at Meeker, La., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000; insurance \$140,000.

Two express trains came into collision between Offenbach, Hesse, and Frankfurt on the Main. A gas reservoir exploded, setting fire to the wreckage, and seven persons were burned to death and four injured.

One man was killed, five others probably fatally injured and twenty others more or less seriously injured in an explosion of gas at the Buck mountain colliery at Mahanoy City, Pa. The dead man was James Griffith. Those who will probably die are Joseph Storkenas, Edward Gallagher, Charles J. Jones, Henry O'Bright and John McGlynn.

## Casualties.

William Lane was killed by the fall of rock in a mine at Calumet, Mich.

An earthquake in Colombia destroyed 15,000 buildings.

Rev. Father John E. Barry of Concord, N. H., was killed by a New York street car.

Twelve persons were killed and 200 injured by the collapse of a stand during a bull fight organized by female toreadores at Pedreguer, Spain.

Four persons were killed, one is missing, two were fatally injured and several were severely hurt in a fire which destroyed the Gifford house at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

After forty hours at the bottom of a well, buried under a heap of sand, Thomas McPheters of Sullivan, Ind., was rescued little the worse for his long imprisonment.

Virginia college at Roanoke was burned. No lives were lost, but the young lady students saved practically none of their property. The loss is about \$75,000, partly insured.

## Otherwise.

Chicago packers increase the price of all kinds of meat 1 cent per pound.

The presbytery of Philadelphia voted against revision of the Westminster faith.

Census enumerators report great destitution among the Indians of Alaska.

The schools at Nora Springs, Iowa, have been closed because of the diphtheria epidemic.

It is said that there were eighteen deaths from the plague in San Francisco the past summer.

Minnesota and Iowa football teams may meet to settle the question of the Western collegiate championship.

About one hundred members of the Army of the Tennessee assembled at Detroit recently for their thirty-second reunion.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$10,000 to the building fund of the college of physicians and surgeons in Cleveland, Ohio.

It is developed that a Wisconsin pauper who has just died, knew for years that he was heir to a fortune in Germany.

"The report is not true," was the way W. J. Bryan disposed of a story that he was to become a Presbyterian minister.

Three shares of the stock of the Chemical National Bank of New York was sold at public auction at \$4,000 a share.

The legal battle over the copyright to M. Rostrand's play "Cyrano de Bergerac," is to be revived in earnest at Chicago.

The North Atlantic squadron will winter in Atlantic waters, and Pensacola, Fla., has been designated as its coaling station.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has ordered 2,400 additional freight cars, which makes 5,400 cars contracted for within a week.

A syndicate of Danish and Swedish bankers has begun negotiations with American bankers for a \$15,000,000 loan for the Copenhagen municipality.

News indicating that the liberal rebellion in Colombia will result in the overthrow of the government has been received at Guayaquil from Panama.

It was learned at New York on undoubted authority that no Copenhagen fair will be taken in this market, at all events for several months to come.

Reports from the Viborg, Finland, district say the exodus of Finns to the United States has ceased and that the immigration agents have left that district.

Thomas A. Edison has recently perfected a new device for the heating of compressed air, which at the same time utilizes all the stored energy of coal and secures fully 95 per cent of it.

The presbytery of Philadelphia voted against a revision of the Westminster faith and recommended to the general assembly that the whole matter of revision of faith be dismissed.

# MANY LIVES LOST

TORNADO VISITS TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI.

Storm So Completely Interrupted Telegraphic Communication That Only Meager Details of the Disaster Can Be Learned—At Least Nineteen Lives Are Known to Be Lost and It Is Thought That Many More Have Perished—Destruction of Property Will Be Enormous.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 22.—A tornado bounding through a narrow stretch of territory extending from a point three miles north of Lula, Miss., to La Grange, Tenn., caused a heavy loss of life and property yesterday afternoon. The storm so completely interrupted telegraphic and telephonic communication that neither the origin nor the ending of it can be determined, nor can the extent of the disaster be learned. From meager details obtainable, covering only three points it appears that nineteen lives were lost. The destruction of property was very heavy. It is believed that in the cyclone's path through the towns heard from numerous farm houses and inferior communities of more or less considerable population were struck, and these being cut off from the outside world, were

Unable to Give Notice of their disaster. Accompanying the tornado was a rain storm of considerable proportions. At La Grange, Tenn., not a church is left standing except the Episcopal. The streets are littered with debris of destroyed buildings, merchandise, telegraph and telephone wires and poles. Several persons are dead and injured.

A perfect deluge of rain was falling when the cyclone came, but its advance was foretold by a roaring, rushing sound, followed by quick, heavy reports which gave the inhabitants warning and they rushed out from the falling buildings. A telephone message from Columbia, Tenn., says a number of persons were killed and great property damage done by a storm which passed over that place.

Swept Everything in Its Path.

Meager reports from along the line of the Illinois Central in North Mississippi, show that the tornado wrought much damage. Thirteen persons are reported killed between Love station and Coldwater. The tornado made its appearance at about 3:30 yesterday afternoon and swept everything in its path. Trees were uprooted and fences and outhouses were leveled to the ground. Details are lacking. A report from Nashville says: The storm was general over this section, much damage to property being reported from adjacent counties. Communication by wire south of here on the Louisville & Nashville is cut off and the extent of the tornado's work cannot be surmised at this writing.

## TROOPS WILL STAY.

Conditions in the Philippines Make It Necessary.

Washington, Nov. 22.—It would appear from gossip around the war department that the recently arranged program for beginning the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines this winter is to be abandoned. There is no attempt to disguise the fact that the department officials do not like the situation in Luzon. The insurgents keep up an annoying warfare and the policy they pursue is calculated to keep the troops now in the islands busy in order to prevent serious damage to some of the garrisoned posts. The insurgents are particularly active during the wet season, as they are aware how difficult it is for the United States troops to follow them and carry the accoutrements of a campaign over the bad roads into the mountain fastnesses. For this reason the idea of bringing home the volunteer troops much before the date of expiration of their terms of enlistment now seems to have been abandoned for the present. Whether this plan is adopted with a view to make it plain that additional troops must be provided to take the place of the volunteers, is of course not stated, but it is manifest that the department officials are inclined to believe that it would be unwise to withdraw a large portion of the volunteer army, which numbers more than 30,000 men, before arrangements are made by congress for filling the vacancy in the field operations in Luzon which would result from such withdrawal.

## HOYT IS DEAD.

Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 22.—Chas. H. Hoyt, the playwright, died at his residence here at 7:15 o'clock last night of paresis, from which he had been suffering for several months. After his return to Charlestown, after his release from a private asylum at Hartford by order of the court early in August, it has been known by his attendants and nearest friends that his condition was critical and there was little or no chance for his recovery, but Mr. Hoyt apparently had seemed hopeful. Previous to two weeks ago there appeared to be a slight change in his condition, although he had had a bad turn, from which he only partially recovered. Since that time he has been unable to take any nourishment, except liquid, but continued to be up and around his room until Monday. He steadily lost strength and yesterday morning suffered a relapse and became unconscious, in which condition he remained until death.

## ALVORD IS HELD.

Prompt Indictment and an Early Trial Expected for the New York Embezzler.

New York, Nov. 22.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., former note teller in the First National bank, who is accused of embezzling \$680,000 from that institution, was held to await the action of the grand jury. It is understood that Alvord will be indicted immediately, and that his case will be put on the calendar for the term beginning the second Wednesday in December.

## ON CHINA'S THRONE.

The Powers May Place New Ruler Thereon.

Pekin, Nov. 23.—The ministers held another meeting yesterday, but nothing was accomplished, as several of the representatives of the powers had not heard from their home offices. An adjournment to an undesignated date was taken. At the meeting the ministers talked of the edict issued by the empress dowager Nov. 13 for the punishment of princes and officials responsible for the present trouble. It was the unanimous vote that the punishment ordered were insufficient and that the edict had injured instead of helping China's cause. It can be stated on the best authority that the Chinese peace commissioners here, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, are disgusted, and realize that a

## Mistake Was Made

in issuing such an edict at the present time. The ministers are particularly incensed at the "punishment" of Prince Tuan, who is banished to Moukden, which is his home. They say this is something like "banishing" a New Yorker from China to New York. Nevertheless, it must be said that banishment to his native place, where he is to be imprisoned pending trial, is one of the most disgraceful punishments in the eyes of Chinese Tuan. This is proved by an examination of past edicts. It is also acknowledged that the promise of punishment of Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang in the near future was much beyond what was hoped for. Officials who are most familiar with the Chinese characteristics say nothing should be done to induce the empress dowager to return to Peking. She appears to be the only person possessed of the idea that it will be impossible

## To Do Without Her.

These persons say the edict of Nov. 13 and the note which she sent to Li Hung Chang with the official decree in which she told him that he and Prince Ching would be held responsible for the further delay in the opening of negotiations, shows that she is lacking in the spirit of meekness which the powers seem determined to instill in her before they finish. They say the edict is really her ultimatum, and that what she orders in that decree is as far as she will go toward settling the trouble. It is suggested by some people that a further exhibition of the spirit of meekness on her part might be desirable before word is sent to her to return. Otherwise the powers may decide to place some one else on the throne and leave her in exile.

## THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Nov. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74 @ 74 3/4; No. 2 Northern, 72 @ 72 3/4; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59 @ 40; No. 3, 38 1/2 @ 39; Oats—No. 3 white, 24 3/4 @ 25; No. 3, 24 @ 24 1/2; Seeds—Timothy, \$1.75 @ 2; clover, \$5.20 @ 6; flax, No. 1, \$1.62 @ 6.14. Minneapolis, Nov. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76 1/2; No. 1 Northern, 74 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 72 1/2; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 36 @ 36 1/2; No. 3, 35 1/2 @ 36; Oats—No. 3 white, 23 @ 23 1/4; No. 3, 23 1/4 @ 24; Rye—No. 2, 44 3/4 @ 45; Barley—No. 5, 41 @ 46; No. 4, 41 @ 44; feed grades, 35 @ 42; malting grades, 40 @ 49.

Duluth, Nov. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76 1/2; No. 1 Northern, 74 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 70; No. 3 spring, 64 1/2; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 75 1/2; No. 1 Northern, 73; May, No. 1 Northern, 71 1/2; No. 2, 68 1/2; rye, 23 @ 23 1/4; rye, 46 1/2; barley, 40 @ 48; flax, to arrive, \$1.60; cash, \$1.62; November, \$1.62; December, \$1.61; May, \$1.61 1/2; corn, 35c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 23.—Flour is dull. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 75 @ 75 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 71 @ 71 1/2; Rye dropping; No. 1, 49 @ 49 1/2; Barley dull; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45 @ 70c; Oats quiet; No. 2 white 25 1/2 @ 26c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Beeves, \$4.50 @ 5.25; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.00 @ 3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 @ 3.75; calves and yearlings, \$3 @ 3.75. Hogs, \$4.65 @ 4.80; bulk of sales, \$4.70 @ 4.75.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.30 @ 5.50; poor to medium, \$4.35 @ 4.55; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ 2.40; cows and heifers, \$2.65 @ 2.75; Texas steers, \$3.25 @ 3.40; Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.60 @ 4.75; good to choice heavy, \$4.75 @ 4.90; rough heavy, \$4.60 @ 4.70; light, \$4.60 @ 4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.70 @ 4.85. Sheep, \$3.60 @ 4.15; lambs, \$4.40 @ 5.10.

South St. Paul, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, \$4.65 @ 5.25; fair to good, \$4.15 @ 4.90; common to fair, \$3.50 @ 4; good to choice butchers cows and heifers, \$3.50 @ 4.15; fair er cows and heifers, \$3.50 @ 3.75; thin cows and canners, \$2.75 @ 3.50; choice corn-fed bulls, \$1.50 @ 2.50; good butcher bulls, \$2.75 @ 3.50;ologna bulls, \$2.92 @ 3.50; good to choice veals, \$5.65 @ 7.50; fair to good, \$4 @ 5; good to choice feeders, \$3.40 @ 3.75; 5; good to choice stock steers, \$3.30 @ 3.50; fair to good, \$3 @ 3.25; common, \$2.50 @ 2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.75 @ 3; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common, \$2 @ 2.40; good to choice steer calves, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$2.75 @ 3; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.50 @ 3; good to choice milkers and springers, \$3 @ 3.25; good to fair, \$3 @ 3.50; common, \$2 @ 2.25. Hogs—Good to choice light, \$4.50 @ 4.60; good to mixed and butchers, \$4.45 @ 4.55; common to prime heavy, \$4.45 @ 4.55; rough packers, \$4.20 @ 4.25; boars, \$1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, \$3 @ 3.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, \$4.40 @ 4.60; fair to good, \$4.25 @ 4.40; good to choice fat wethers, \$3.50 @ 3.65; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.50; fat ewes, \$2.25 @ 2.50; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, \$3.75 @ 4.25; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.75; feeding ewes, \$2.75 @ 3; thin sheep, \$2 @ 2.50; buck lambs, \$2.75 @ 3; killing bucks, \$2 @ 2.50.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1/2 @ 73 1/2; No. 3 red, 68 1/2 @ 71 1/2; No. 3 hard winter, 67 1/2 @ 70 1/2; No. 3 hard spring, 70 1/2 @ 73 1/2; No. 1 Northern spring, 70 1/2 @ 73 1/2; No. 3 spring, 65 @ 72; Corn—No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 41c; Oats—No. 2, 22 1/2 @ 23; No. 3, 21 1/2 @ 22c.

## Murder Is Suspected.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 23.—Miss Jessie Crowe, aged twenty, a waitress in a hotel here, was found dead in Harry Galloway's barber shop. The police have Galloway under detention pending investigation.

# HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE!

CYCLONE'S DEATH ROLL WILL NUMBER SEVENTY.

Early Reports of the Damage and Loss of Life Fully Confirmed—Beside the Known Dead, Fifty Are Missing and Over a Hundred Are Injured—One Town Almost Completely Wiped Out—Difficulties in the Way of Securing Information Are Almost Insurmountable.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The earlier reports of the extent and damage to life and property by the storm in Tennessee and Mississippi have been fully confirmed by intelligence received here. The difficulties in the way of securing information from the devastated sections are almost insurmountable. The places affected are remote and isolated, and at best they are not well equipped with means of communication, and the storm which carried devastation across the country at the same time swept away the wires, so that telephone and telegraph wires alike were put out of service. Dependence has necessarily been placed in railway men and travelers coming from affected parts. La Grange, Tenn., sixty miles from Memphis, a town with a population of about 2,500, is

Almost Wiped Out and the loss of life there will reach ten. At Lula five negroes were killed in the destruction of one isolated cabin, and further south four people were killed in another house. These losses are distinct from those at Columbia and other Middle Tennessee points, where some forty lives were lost by a tornado entirely distinct from that which swept the country adjacent to Memphis. This western cyclone began east of the Mississippi river, in Tunica county, Miss., and swept northwesterly in a circling direction into Tennessee with diminished force, where it shot off toward the great lakes. Latest estimates place the

Loss of Life at Seventy and the injured at 100, the majority of them negroes. Besides these about fifty negroes are missing and are supposed to have been killed.

In Memphis there is heavy loss as a result of the storm. Culverts were washed out and small bridges swept away. Lumber firms on Wolf river suffered severely from the destruction of logs, and it is estimated that their losses will foot up between \$300,000 and \$500,000. Every timber raft floating on Wolf river below the Illinois Central railway bridge was swept away and the banks of the Mississippi for miles below this city were strewn with debris and logs. Barges loaded with lumber added to the damage. They were moored just above the Illinois Central bridge. They were torn from their moorings by the force of the swollen torrent and as they swept down the narrow channel they carried away every raft of logs with which they came in contact.

## Cyclone Visits Colorado.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 23.—A wind storm which was practically a cyclone, visited this city and caused great damage to many buildings. No lives have been lost but numbers have been injured by flying wreckage, and many people have had narrow escapes. The roof of the Durkee building, one of the largest in the city now lies on Tejon street, and is causing general havoc to adjacent buildings. The Exchange National bank building's roof went into the air and the skylights of the Mining Exchange have been demolished.

## WATCHED WITH INTEREST.

Developments in Colombia Cause Some Anxiety.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The developments in the Colombia revolutionary movement are being watched here with keen interest as well as with some anxiety. This is especially true of the movement of the British gubaot Pheasant, from Victoria to the isthmus, where it is understood she is to effect a settlement with the Colombian government for the seizure of the British merchant ship Taboga by the Venezuelan army as a transport. The fact that a considerable sum of money was offered to the captain of the Taboga for the safe passage of his ship does not legally offset the protest of the British consul against the seizure, so it may be expected that the Colombian government will be called to severe account. As no American interests have so far been directly affected by what has happened no orders have yet been issued for the dispatch of a United States naval vessel to Colombia. The British embassy here has not been involved in this case in any manner, and the British minister resident at Bogota, the Colombian capital, is acting entirely for his government in the matter.

## RECIPROCITY WITH RUSSIA.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Negotiations are in progress between the state department and the Russian government, as represented respectively by Special Plenipot