GOES TO MINNEAPOLIS

Next President of the United States Will Be Named in Minnesota.

ONLY SEVEN BALLOTS WERE NEEDED.

Flour City Led the Procession From Start to Finish Easily.

OMAHA'S FRIENDS STOOD BY HER.

Opposition Which Could Not Be Overcome Defeated This C.tv.

HOW THE QUESTION WAS SETTLED.

Eloquent Orators Discuss the Peculiar Advantages of the Saveral Aspiring Cities-Colonel ! cott's Detense of Omaha

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23. - The first informal ballot resulted: New York, 9; Chicago, 0; Omaha, 5; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 4; San Francisco, 8; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 2: St. Louis, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

First formal ballot-New York, 10; Chicago, 0; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 14; Cincinnati, 8; San Francisco, 5; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

Second formal ballot -- New York, 11; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 12; San Francisco, 2.

Fifth ballot-Omaha, 3; Detroit, 0; Minneapolis, 17; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 7; Chicago, 0; St. Louis, 0; San Francisco, 5;

Chattannooga, 0; Pittsburg, 0. Sixth ballot-Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 5; San Fran-

cisco, 3. Seventh ballot-Minneapolis, 29; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3.

The date for the convention is June 7. Called to Order.

The national committee was called together by Acting Chairman Clarkson and the roll was called. It appeared that every state and territory was represented, either directly or by proxy, except New Mexico, whose representative, Mr. Ryerson, was detained on

the railway. The first business after roll call was the acceptance of the resignation of Chairman

Quay and Treasurer Dudley. The resolutions of commendation, which were adopted by the executive committee last summer, when the resignations were presented, were laid before the committee and unanimously adopted. The action of the executive committee in naming Mr. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa as chairman and W. B. Barbour of New York as treasurer of the committee was approved.

The committee took up the case of Utah's representation, involving a contest between special committee had examined the merits of the case, Mr. McBride was recognized as the member of the committee from Utah.

Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma presented his credentials. These were approved and Mr. Flynn admitted, thus increasing the membership of the committee to 452.

Harmony Prevailed.

For calm and fair discussion the addresses made in behalf of Minneapolis compare favorably with any. Mr. Fassett's address in behalf of New York was one of the most interesting and effective of the day. It was Mr. Fassett's first introduction to the majority of those present and the impression created was favorable to the young New York leader. The applause given Senator Washburn testified to the esteem in which the distinguished Minnesotan is held. There was a perfect furore over the appearance of Foraker and McKinley. Almost every speech was a feature. Judge Thurston's effort was subtime. Senator Mauderson's was also a powerful and eloquent plea. Senator Hiscock spoke with great feeling and his remarks were impressive. The most gratifying outcome of the meeting is the good feeling which crowned the deliberations. Harmony and loyalty to the party were abundantly promised. Every republican left the hall with the conviction that it had been a good day for the party all around.

Mr. Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey was elected vice chairman of the committee, and after deciding to allow an hour to representatives of each city contesting for the honor of being the meeting place of the republican national convention, the doors were opened at 12:40 and the representatives of the press were admitted.

Presenting Their Claims.

The first business done in the open session was to call the states in alphabetical order, and ask for the presentation of the claims of cities aspiring to the honor of entertaining

the republican national convention. The first state to answer was California. Mr. DeYoung introduced as the spokesman of San Francisco Congressman McKenna, who addressed the committee. "The city of San Francisco," he said, "will be found to have claims worthy of consideration, regarding not only her interests and the interests of the nation, but regarding the interests of the republican party." He could review the advantages of San Francisco by reviewing the objections urged or entertained against them. It was said that the city of San Francisco was too far away. The distance was

objected to. That argument had not much foundation and led to some strange suggestions. The splendid size of the country seemed to be getting inconvenient to the politi-To be away from home had not heretofore been considered one of their conspicuous characteristics. [Laughter. If geographical considerations were to prevail, other places besides San Francisco were objectionable. Six days would be the extreme amount of time that would be consumed in travel between San Francisco and any other city. Was that consumption of time a consideration! Yes, if the days be wasteful days; no if they be workful days where would other such useful and workful days be found. People would flock to the Pacific states by the thousand. Every town in the bread land would be a center of interest and animation. Every pleasure feit and every sight seen would be a memente of the republican party. Could anything be better done in any other six days. The travel would be the means of exciting, arousing and instructing the country. It would be a splendid opportunity, because he sincerely believed that the political party which broke away from the dry ash dust of conservatism, of doing a thing because it

had always been done, had placed a national political convention for the first time in the west, amid an emotional, enthustastic, impressionable people, would achieve a decided triumph. A western friend of his had told him recently that he often came east to get the conceit taken out of him. He (McKenna) would not suggest sending eastern men west for such a purpose, because everybody knew that the eastern men had no conceit [laughter] but he would send to the west those who had public functions to perform so that they should get that breadth of thought and sentiment which came from such contact. It had taken one of the great men of antiquity fifteen years to compose a panogyric on the city of Athens, and what could be (McKenna) say in fifteen minutes for the great city beyond the Rocky Mountains. He went on to speak of the notel facilities of San Francisco, and quoted in that relation the verse, "We can live without love, which is mere hoping and plning, but where is the man who can live without dining!" It is not expected that such a man would be found in the national republican convention. | Laughter. The city of San Francisco had entertained the Knights Templar and had entertained the Grand Army of the Republic, and with spontaneous politeness and such unwearled courtesy and care that every mem ber thought that he was the special guest of the city and that the whole business had been gotten up for his entertainment. [Laughter.]

After Mr. McKennn, ex-Senator Palmer of Detroit, offered a hall to hold 10,000, a wigwam in the center of the city, a floating raft in the river.

Hon Mark Brewer stated for Detroit that if the convention was held there Michigan would be redeemed from democracy. Representative Allen of Michigan said the convention in Detroit would elect for the republicans in Michigan nine out of tweive presidential electors. Senator Stockbridge said the state would give 5,000 republican majority if the convention were held there,

After recess Senator Washburn spoke for Minneapolis and promised a hall for 14,000, plenty of hotels, and said that the northwest was beginning to feel a grievance against the party powers. The coming fight would be won or lost in the northwest, and the convention should go there as a stimulant.

C. F. Johnson, clerk of the United States senate, said Ohio was safe, but the enemy had made inroads in the northwest and the convention should go beyond the Wall street of New York and the wheat pit of Chicago.

Governor Merriam followed. The repub licans had lost Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The Dakotas were included with the alliance, but the convention in Minneapolis would go far to redeem that region. Senator Casey and M. M. Johnson of North Dakota favored Minucapolis.

Judge C. R. Scott of Omaha spoke for that city.

Colonel Scott's Great Effort. Colonel Scott spoke as follows:

Officer Scott spoke as follows:

Mr. charman, and gentlemen of the committee representing the republican party of the United States: We come not here asking favors at your hands. The great remullican party of this country has not conferred upon its representatives any favors to grant. The favors of the party are reserved by the peope who voice the principles of the party at the ballottlex.

p e who valce the principles of the party the bailot box.

We are here as the representatives of a people constituting one-third of the entire population of the United States—a people who produce the gold and sliver of the nation; whose coal fields and mountains of precious ores and metals are inexhaustible; a people into and out of whose territory is carried annually and metals are inexhaustible; a people into and out of whose territory iscarried annually by the railroads a tonnage greater than the combined tonnage across the sea to and from the harbor of New York city; a people for whom the government thirty-seven years ago carve) out the Great American desert the territories of Kansas and Nebraska with the then population of 4,000 white people all told, and who in Kansas alone have done more during that thirty-seven years to develop and fructify their land than was accomplished by the people of the New England states in a 150 years; who have made the desert to bloom and hioseom and who there number today 1,427,000 as progressive and prosperous a people as the sun shines on. The herole patriotism of the ploneers of that territory, whose blood was so brutally shed by the infamous Quantifel, still lives in the hearts of the survivors and of their children and of their children's children, and will continue so to live until the last generation—a benedletion and an inspiration—teaching them how to demand and defend their political rights.

Wonderfal Country and People.

wonderfal Country and People.

And so in Nebraska, whose territory thirty-seven years ago extended from the western boundary of Iowa on the east to the crest of the lice y mountains on the west, and from the northern boundary of Kansas on the south to the british possessions on the north—a territory out of which has been carved the Centennal state of Colorado, twice as large as England and Wales combined, whose output of gold and silver just year exceeded \$25,000.000.and whose population today reaches nearly half a million of people of brain and brawa, and of whom it cannot be said: "Brawn without brain is thine;" who, where thirty years ago a white man lived not, have builded a city, "the gem of the plains and the pride of the mountains;" and again, out of whoch territory was carved the state of Rhodel Sland; whose output of gold and silver into the last year was \$803.90.000; Montana, whose output of gold and silver into the last year was \$803.90.000; Montana, whose output of gold and silver in to the last year was \$803.90.000; Montana, whose output of gold and silver in to the last year reached \$1.574.185; the two Pakotas, with a combined population of over half a million; the state of Nebraska, larger than the whole six New England states, and nearly twice the size of the president producing state of Ohio; with a population from 20.000 in 1890. This year exceeds \$80.000.000; and, on the banks of the Missouri, where, thirty years ago, not a white man had a habitat this people has 'milded a city whose population from 20.000 in 1890. reached 110.000 in 1890. The largest per cent of increase of any city in the world; a city having 125 miles of graded, and 62 miles of pave streets; 100 miles of electric and cable railway; with banks having a capital of \$5.55.000, whose clearances having a capital of \$5.55.000, whose clearances when Lincoln was first nominited; whose deposits last years exceeded \$21.40.000; with opera houses unexcelled by any in the land for boatty, magnificence and e egances; with railway facilit Wonderfal Country and People.

They D mind Recognition.

These people who have builded seventeen copper states in the nation, and have given within three years six stars to the nation's emblers, and with material left to make a score more ere the contest for 1866 reaches us, these people who will have a voting power of over 100,000 in the national political contest of 1825, and have added to the electoral college the twenty combined electoral votos of Idaho. Montana. North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyombiz, with their twelve scinators and cight monibers of the Pfty-filled congress; those people, who have not one cent for tribute, but infillors for defense; who fear no power when their political ribits are in the contest, who will bear all, defy all and lose all rather than 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where theft may follow fawning: 'those people, who a few years ago went out from among you with brave hearts and strong hands across the 'Pather of Waters,' where the wild Indian unmolested held high caraival at his war against the middle rounned from river to see, and, driving them but hence, builded an emilie of wealth and political power, and returning to you four years are, after years of They D mand Recognition. mnire of wealth and no itical power, and re urning to you four years ago, after years of oyal adherence to and support of your polit al party, asked that you give them political

Tired of Greedy Chiergo.

But the city by the lake, whose cry has ever been "Give, give," and never satisfied; whose coffers have been filled by the transmiss/ssippl commerce; whose greatness and metropolitan grandeur is the free gift of the gold and silver and wealth-producing pro-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Japan Visited by One of the Most Ter rible Earthquakes in Its History.

FEARFUL RESULTS OF THE AWFUL SHOCKS.

Death Beneath the Falling Walls of Ruined Buildings.

FIRE'S TERROR ADDED TO THE SCENE.

Pinned Down by Fallen Timbers the People Become a Prey to the Flames.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS.

Whole Towns Destroyed and Their Ruildings Pited in Ruined Heaps-Monument to the Earthquake's Pow r-Details of Disaster.

YOROHAMA, Japan, Nov. 23.-A severe and prolonged shock of earthquake occured on the morning of October 28. The greatest damage to buildings and loss of life occurred in the prefectures of Achy and Gifu, in which nearly 4,000 people were killed outright and the same number seriously wounded. In those two profectures 42,000 houses were totally destroyed.

The number of provinces throughout which the disturbances were felt is thirty-one. Two hundred thousand people were rendered homeless. Up to November 5, the earthquakes still continued to be felt, but the intervals between them gradually increased and the intensity of the shocks diminished. From the commencement of the disturbances until up to that date it is estimated that 6,000 shocks occurred.

Where the Greatest Damage was Done The town of Gifu, on the Tokaido railway, with a population of 15,000, was almost entirely destroyed. Tairty-five hundred out of a total of 4,400 houses in the town were over thrown or burned and 747 people were killed. In the town of Kano 600 houses were over-

brown and 100 people killed. In the town of Ogakaki 3,500 houses were overthrown, 2,000 houses burned and 700 people crushed to death and 1,300 injured. In the town of Tokegahana nearly 600 houses were overthrown and a like number burned and 100 people killed.

In the town of Kitagatimachi eighty-four people were killed. The entire village of Entakatomi was de

stroyed and eighty people killed. These towns are all in the provinces of Ezozi and Owari and represent a total of 3,400 killed and nearly 53,000 houses totally destrayed. Communication has not been opened up to all the outlying points, but it is now known that the total number of deaths will exceed 5,000.

Terror-Stricken People.

Many survivors were so utterly con founded and terror-stricken that they could only stand vacantly staring at the scene of destruction. At Ichinomya and Kyosu the people had managed to save a few mats and were preparing to pass the night in the open fields, the villages being a waste of fallen houses which the flames were rapidly de

stroying.
Throughout the day and night the work of carrying the wounded to Nagoya proceeded. A continual stream of bearers passed along the railread, the only available route. The inhabitants of ruined towns described the shocks as conveying an impression that the nouses were first raised and then suddenly lowered through a space of from two to three feet. The fact that there was a marked subsidence of the earth's surface for considerable area about Gifu indicated that the latter town was the center of the disturbance.

Shortly after the shock had leveled thousands of houses in the town, and hundreds of people were lying buried in the debris, flames burst from the ruins of a silk factory in Gifu, and in a short time spread to such an extent that the citizens were compelled to desist in their work of digging out the wounded and dying. This configuration burned out in one direction, but three other fires immediately broke out, and joining into one, swept over the streets, fanned by a strong northwest wind, which began to bl By 8 o'clock in the evening almost every part of the town of Gifu was wrapped in fire. and the innabitants, abandoning all hope o staying the conflagration, saved what few articles they were able to and fled from the town, taking refuge in the woods. The police, aided by the normal school and eighty prisoners from the jail, fought the fire turough the night, but it was not subdued until the forenoon of October 28, when it had een burning for twenty-eight hours almost the whole town had been burned

Potteries in the prefectures of Owari and Mino, the great centers of porcelain manufacturing in Japan, at Seto and other towns were almost entirely destroyed, and there is reported to be no prespect of resuming the ndustry during the present year.
The top of the sacred mountain Fujiyama has been rent asunder for a distance of 1,200

feet in width and 600 feet in depth. Buried in the Fallen Ruins.

Much of the destruction of houses is at

tributed to the poor material entering into the construction of brick and stone buildings and the excessive weight of their roofs. The well built wooden buildings suffered but little, except as to plastering and roofs.

Up and down trains on the Tokaldo railroad were just meeting at Gifu station, the center of the seismic disturbance, when the first shock occurred. The shock was accom-panied by a rumbling and the movement was so violent that passengers slipped from their seats. They were thrown into a state of great

alarm, believing that a collision had taken place. From the windows, however, they beheld the station ruined and the water in a neighboring pond being dashed violently from side to side. The rumbling movement continued and large cracks, from two to three feet wide, were observed opening and closing in all directions, volcanic mud and ashes being thrown from some of them. So numerous were these fissures that to step in any direction threatened destruction and the passengers feared to leave the train.

Passengers who made their way into Gifu found immense heaps of ruins of fallen houses, while others were so dislocated that each succeeding tremor threw some of then down as if crushed by a descending weight. In almost every house some unfortunate had been buried, and the chances of escape were greatly diminished by conflagrations, which

broke out in many places.
it was ascertained that the railway line had been too much damaged in both directions to allow of further progress of trains and the passengers, accordingly were co-pelled to make their way on foot to t neighboring towns. The roads were almost impassable by reason of fissures and the land slides, and no conveyances were to be

Not a House Left Standing.

Proceeding from Gifu to Kano, the latter place was found wholly in rules. Not a house remained upright. The town of Kasamatsu fared like Kano, every dwelling being a mass of debris. Everywhere sur-vivors were to be found digging out the dead and wounded and fighting against conflagrations that broke out on nil sides.

The shock experienced at Ogaki was so severe that scarcely a sound house was left.

standing, with the exception of the castle,

which, despite its 400 years, stood the snock

remarkably well. Gobo temple, belonging to the Shin sect of Buddhists, was erowided with worshippers, it being the anniversary of the death of Shinran, founder of the sect. The temple fell, burying at least fifty people.

The temple fell, burying at least lifty people. The ruins took fire and the shricking victims were consumed by the flames before the eyes of the horrifled onlookers.

The town af Nagerio escaped lightly, in comparison with the region west of there, embracing Gifu, Ogaki and Kuto. Slight shocks were felt at Nagerio on the night of Sunday, October 25. On Wednesday morning for Christians were like and the sunday. Sunday, October 25. On Wednesday morning forty Christians were in one of the buildings of the Methodist Protestant school. When the sound of distant rumbling arose and the building began to totter the worshippers fled out doors. One Christian and his wife were killed by falling bricks and tiles and two other Japanese were so badly injured that they have since fled. Of eight foreigners in the building Mr. and Mrs. Vandyke, missionaries, conducting the meeting, together with one other person, were ng, together with one other person, were dangerously hurt.

Terrible Thunder from Angry Earth. Out of doors the city was in an uproar; rild shricks, shouts and innumerable noises filled the air, while every few moments came the terrible thunder from the angry earth. Many streets were blocked with fallen houses, and others were choked with people rushing to and fro. The chimney of the normal school went crashing through the roof, and the building presented the appearance of having been bombarded. The upper story of the postoffice was ruined and the railway station was destroyed. The Owari thread factory's large brick bulleings crashed in, killing hun-dreds of people. The eastle stood firm, but many gateways were demolished and the court house of the military was wrecked. Fires started in several portions of the city, out were subdued. The less of life in the bree towns which go to make up the city of Vagoya is variously estimated at from 750 to

Up to the morning of Friday, October 30, 338 distinct shocks were recorded as following the one of Wednesday.

As the wounded are brought into the city

from the surrounding country, reports con-linue to come from damaged cities. Fissures opened two feet wide and several feat deep, railway rails were twisted, iron bridges broken, river embankments sunk or crumbled and fields flooded.

A lake 600 yards long and 60 yards wide was formed at the foot of Hakusan mountain in Gifu prefecture; big rocks beside the Gongen hill, Inaba hill and several other hills in Gifu gave way and water sprang from cracks in the ground. Water in wells was changed to a brownish color and ren-

dered unfit for drinking.

The embankments of the Nagara, Kiso, Shouai, Gojo and Niko-rivers were broken, and it is expected that one-half of 350 miles of embankments surrounding Gifu will have to be wholly rebuilt.

Terrible Power of the Earthquake. The general appearances of the Misushima division of the Motosu district underwent a complete transformation, and at Nozo, in one district, a marked subsidence of the earth's surface has taken place through an area of two and one half miles in diameter. The bed of the river Neo, in the vicinity of Mizutomura, was raised about six feet, and the rumbling from mountains in that vicinity

was heard at frequent intervals. Out of 700 temples in Gifu prefecture mor than one-third are totally destroyed. Anything like a heavy rainfall would cause nearly the whole of Gifu to be flooded, as many months will be required to repair the ombankments. In some parts of the town boiling mud spouted out of #ssures to a height of ten feet. A majority of these reysers continued sponting for over two

At Osaka, which town also suffered greatly from the earthquake, the Dembo cotton mil was reported as having collapsed and over twenty-five were killed and wounded. The Matsushima cotton mill also suffered and several deaths are reported, while the Naniwa cotton mill at Osaka, a three-story brick building, costing \$200,000, was parti ally crushed to the ground, causing a loss of

twenty-three lives.
The total sum of money distributed for the relief of sufferers up to November 4 was nearly \$11,000, while a quantity of rice was also distributed. The emperor and empress nade a donation of about \$36,000 from their private purses.

The condition of the devastated sections is such that a large number of inhabitants have left those paefectures to obtain work else where whereby to support themselves. One undred and fifty-eight thousand per Gifu prefecture alone have applied for assistance.

REVENUE MARINE.

Annual Repo t of Captain Shepard of the Service.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Captain Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division, in his annual report to the secretary of treasury, says that the thirty-six vessels in commission during the year cruised 301,000 miles and boarded 26,982 vessels, of which 1,042 were found violating the law. The fines incurred by these violations amounted to \$354,000.

One nundred and twenty-three distressed ressels were assisted, their values, with cargoes, aggregating \$2,803,000. The revenue cutters, furthermore, rendered material service to the life saving service during the year and rescued from drowning twenty-six persons.

Cantain Shepard says that during the pasyear the work of the service embraced operations of more than ordinary importance n several directions, many of which have dealt with issues of an international nature requiring nicely of judgment. All such duty has been special in character and distinct from the routine of the service, and the prompt and effective manner in which it was performed reflects highly to the credit of

both the officers and crows. Captain Shepard detailed the work of the various cutters of particular interest during the year, and especially those working in

Bering sea. He recommends that the proclamation pro hibiting the sale to patives of Alaska of breech loading arms and fixed amountition be rescinded, as the very lives of those people depend on the success they meet in hunting, and their present unreliable weapons are be coming of little use new that the walrus have become not only very shy, but are carce. Furthermore, the proclamation only enhances the value of breech-loaders in the

hands of unscrupulous traders. Captain Shepard says a number of new vessels are urgently needed for the main-tenance of the service. The rapidly increasng commerce on the great takes and Puge Sound, the large number of Chinese unlaw fully landing and the enormous quantities of opium believe to be smuggled into the United States from contiguous foreign territory the additional service demanded from the revenue cutter fleetin protecting government nterests in Alaska, demand new and more efficient steamers. Vessels at present on duty when first put into commission, filled the requirements, but are now entirely too small to meet the enlarged dutles of the service. The policy of making extensive repairs to the old vessels is a bad one.

There is urgent need for some of relief in the personnel of the service. Owing to its peculiar status its officers and men have been refused the benefits of retirement longevity and pensions. The present condition of the service is little short of stagnation. Owing to the grades being blocked by so many old officers promotion comes only through occa-sional recognition of merit. Furthermore, duty performed by officers of the revenue marine is the most arduous, perhaps, of any service affoat under the government.

AGAINST THE HOWELLS.

Heavy Judgment in Favor of the Da funct Company's Creditors. Archison, Kan., Nov. 23,- Special Tel-

egram to THE BEE. [-In the Atchison county district court today there were rendered adgments for amounts aggregating \$200,000 in the case against Howell, Jewett & Co., the lumber dealers who failed here last summer. The firm is now trying to settle for 25 cents

IN THE STORM'S PATH

Death and Wrecks Mark Its Course Through the Country.

HIGH WINDS AND CYCLONES PREVAIL.

Damage to the White House by the Furious Winds.

DREADFUL DEEDS OF DESTRUCTION.

Tales from Cities and Towns Visited by the Storm.

TELEGRAPH WRIS IN AN AWFUL TANGLE.

Every Moveable Object Made Play things by the Gleeful Gusts-Washington, D. C., Damaged by the Storm

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .- The storm or today, which has been so remarkable in its varied characteristics so disastrons in its effects and far reaching in the area of its sweep, will be recorded, especially in the log books of the telegraph and telephone companies, as at once having equaled if not exceeded the utter paralysis wrought by the great blizzard of 1888. In truth, this has been a storm king's carnival and, as the sequel may prove, n many instances, the carnival of death.

Already from numerous points come reports of damage, destruction and death, and when a cessation of the warring elements permits of a restoration of telegraphic communication with points at present inaccessible by the prostration of the wires, the extent to which the seemingly wild rumors will be borne out by actual facts is wholly conjecture.

Originating near southern Georgia or northern Florida this resistiess wave of devastation swept northward and easterly, bearing down in its path the wires, snapping off like reeds trees and telegraph poles, toppling over chimneys, tearing off roofs and crushing like playhouses of cardboard apparently substanial buildings. Bounding over the Alleghenes it fell upon Baltimore, Richmond, Washington and Philadelphia in turn, scattering through highway and byway mementoes of its tremendous power. In this city early in the day wires south and southwest failed, often several at a time, until at last all communication outside of a comparatively small territory was cut off from us. Struggle as they would the most expert electricians could not, with all their ingenuity, devise means of getting over and around the trouble, even the routes via Montreal and Toronto

having been rendered useless. The storm seemed to divide itself into two tremendous arms, branching from a center in North Carolina, one arm bearing down the coast, the other sweeping northward and, veering north of Washington, describing a tremendous circle. Bearing down northwest it passed successively over Lakes Ontario and Eric, and finally passed away to the north, disappearing in Baffin's bay.

Meager reports continue to be received o cyclones to the south and southwest. At Lawrence a cyclone passed over the same route as the one several years ago, which de stroved the towns of Beauregard and Wes son. One person was killed and several wounded besides much damage. From eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania re ports are meager. Destruction in every direction is reported, accounts of which can be secured only after the storm subsides Sufficient to say, all is chaos. The damage will reach many thousands of dollars in all sections of the country visited by the storm. The Associated press has made strenuous efforts to secure the distribution of dis patches, every wire to the west and southwest which seemed to promise an outlet being eagerly seized upon Cable disputenes, news from Baltimore. New York and Washington were handled south through Baltimore, reaching Chicago by way of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Louis, thence teng distributed from Chicago to such points west of Pittsburg as happened to be fortunate enough to possess workable wires. The copper wires of their leased circuits were spliced in every direction with pony circuits and railroad wires; quadrupled circuits hobnobbed with single wires through repeaters, and the small caliber railroad operator at improvised relaying stations con tributed his mite in ingenuity in facilitating the transmission of dispatches, that our great morning dailies and the public might

PITTSBURG SUFFERS.

High Winds Play Havoe With That

Municipality. PITTERURO, Pa., Nov. 23 .- A storm of great violence swept over this city this morning, doing great damage and injuring several persons, one, it is thought, fatally. From all parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny come reports of damage by the storm. Houses were blown down or unroofed, trees and signs broken down and telegraph poles torn up and

wires broken. In the west end a building in course of erection was blown down, crushing a small dwelling adjoining. The occupants all escaped but Mrs. Peobles, who was preparing dinner in the kitchen. She is probably fatally injured.

Numerous accidents from falling signs and flying bricks occurred, but as far as reported there were not any of a serious nature.

The telephone and telegraph wires are prostrated all over the city and communica-tion is cut off from all points. For three hours the streets were flooded by heavy rains. In the Allegheny river the Star Sand com

pany's hoisting boat and engine, and Clark's hoisting boat and engine, were capsized and sunk. The crews escaped injury. On account of the crippied condition of the telegraph service, the news from surrounding districts concerning the storm is meager It is known, nowever, that it was severe at all points east and west of us, and a great deal of damage was done, particularly along

At Aspinwall on the West Pennsylvania railroad the station house was lifted by the wind and carried quite a distance along the track. There were sixteen men in the sta tion, who were all frightened, out not hurt.
Damage is reported along the line of the
Baltimore & Ohio west of Connellsville peen blown down. The coal tipple at Alsville is almost a com-

plete wreck.
At New Brighton, Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg railread, a large tree was blown down at the intersection of Main and Harmany streets where the telephone wires crossed the trolly wire of the Beaver Valley Traction company. The tree fell upon the telephone wires and forced them down upon the electric light wire, which was carrying 500 volts. The result was startling. Harri-

was driving across First sti horses stepped upon a broken and were instantly killed. The statement were instantly killed. The statement seet were set on fire by the telephon the flames were action fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on flames were set on fire by the telephon the flames were set on flames were set

the flames were extinguished.

At Butler, Pa., the frame store building of W. H. Goerbing, wholesale commission mer. W. H. Goerding, wholesale commission mer-chant, L. Arras, harness dealer, and Mrs. Fay's boarding house were blown down and completely demolished. The occupants were buried in the ruins, but Joseph Manay, Jr., was the only one injured. The ruins took fire, but were quickly extinguished by the fire department.

this evening the wind became very high in Pittsburg and the rain turned to snow.
This evening about dark the steamer Cow City, while attempting to land at the wharf at the foot of Market street, crashed into the Chartiers packet line's wharf boat and sank

Considerable excitement resulted from the collision, as Captain Reno lives in the unper story of the wharf boat and all the crew of the packet jumped overboard but were

The storm had rather a disastrous effect upon the derricks in the oil fields. Old as well as new derricks were ofown down and nearly all the districts within fifty miles of Pittsburg suffered to a greater or less extent from the storm. Between Oakdale and Noblestown twelve derricks were blown down and reports from the McCurdy, Moon, Washington, Butler, Greene and other oil districts are to the effect that they all suf-

fered. The losses to the oil men are roughly estimated at \$25,000.

At midnight a high wird still prevailed nere, and it was alternately raining and snowing. Communication by telegraph was still cut off from the east. All the wires of the Western Union and Postal companies are prostrated between Pittsburg and Philadelprostrated between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York. The same condition of affairs prevails north, while west and south the wires are working but very poorly. Armies of linemen have been sent out to repair the lines, and it is expected they will be in operation tomorrow. The loss by the storm will be heavy, but cannot be approximated at this time.

WASHINGTON SHAKEN UP.

Effects of the Storm at the National Capital Washington, D. C., Nov. 23,-A heavy wind and rain storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, passed over this city about 12:30

walls of the new Metzerott music hall, in course of construction, were blown down and several persons killed and many injured. George White, ladies tailor, and one of his ewing women, were taken out dead from the building adjoining Metzerott's hall, and two others badly hurt. One of the reser-voirs of the Washington Gas company was

today, doing great damage to property. The

struck by lightning and burned. Loss, \$50,000.
The total loss in this vicinity aggregates

more than \$100,000.

Assection of the stone balustrade around the roof of the White house was blown down during the storm and crushed through the roof of the portice at the castern entrance of the bissement. A large number of telegraph and telephone wires were literally carried down with the mass of stone completely shutting off all communication with the pub-lic. The structure destroyed was about thirty feet long and composed of tree stone in blocks and piliars, and in falling carried with it a large portion of portico.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO SUFFER.

Several Towns Report Damage from the Wrathful Winds. MEADVILLE, Pa., Nov. 23.—The storm

struck this town with terriffic force about eca's supremacy, that the news of his down-fall will everywhere be received with the same satisfaction as at the capital. The revonoon today. The roof was blown off the New York Pennsylvania & Ohio freight house and the roof partly torn from the depot Houses and chimneys were blown down all Telephone reports from neighboring towns

tell of serious damage. No lives were lost.

At Ashtabula, O., the storm did much damage. A brick school building collapsed at 2 o'clock. The children were taken by the teachers when they saw the st coming and none were burt. Many roofs vere blown off and other damage done, At Akron, O., the wind blew in the front

of John Pringle's orick livery stable and played havoe with signs and shade trees, The rain turned to snow about noon and the fail was very heavy, seriously interfering with telegraphic communication.

A blinding snow storm is now raging at Canton and Massillon, O., and trains are

delayed. CYCLONE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction Wrought in Lawrence Mis-., by Whirling Winds NEWTON, Miss., Nov. 23 -A cyclone from the southwest corner swept over Lawrence, four miles west of here, yesterday. All the houses in its track were lifted bodily from the ground and carried away. The timber

could be heard failing seven mites distant. Mrs. Denis was severely bruised about the head and her shoulder dislocated, while one of her children, a little girl, had her brains knocked out by a falling joist and died today.

A number of cabins were blown away leaving the occupants with bruised and

oroken limbs. The Methodist church was almost entirely destroyed, as was the residence of Mr. Clay chose family chanced to be absent. The cyclone was moving in the same direc ion as that traveled by the one which passed hrough here several

destroyed the towns of Beauregard and Wes BLEW A GALE.

Cleveland, O., Visited by a Fierce

Wind and Uain Storm. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23 .- The storm here today was the worst in a long time. Rain has failen continually since yesterday fore noon. About noon today it became so dark that lamps and was were lighted all over the city. The darkness lasted half an hour. when the wind shifted to the west and the rain came down in torrents. The wind was blowing a gale at sundown, but it hus sub sided somewhat since. It is growing colder A railroad man who came in over the Eric road this evening said there was two feet of snow twenty miles south of the city.

IN WEST FIRGINIA.

Damage to Ruildings and Injury to People is Reported. Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 23.-A terrific blizzard passed over this city today. Little damage was done here. From points outside

erable damage, At Moundsville, twelve miles east of Wheeling, the most damaging storm for many years prevailed. The carriage works are completely wrecked. Several workmen were seriously but not fatally injured. The west gable end of the glass works was blown in and considerable damage done. From other surrounding towns news of more or

of the city, however, come reports of consid

BALTIMORE STARTLED,

Houses Unroofed and Other Damage Done by the Storm.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.-Shortly after t o'clock this afternoon a wind and rain storm of unusual intensity struck this city from the southwest, blowing down signs and flag-poles, and doing other damage. At 1:30 the roof of the oyster packing house of C. A. Mnitby, at the foot of Westfalls avenue, was nlown off. A number of persons working in the top story were injured, but none seri-

Will Open at Hot Spring a Hor Spaines, S. D., Nov. 23,- Special to THE BEE.] - A branch of the Keeley institute will be opened in this city within thirty

FONSECA THROWS UP.

Revolution Breaks Out in Rio Janeiro and the Dictator Resigns His Office.

HIS OPPONENTS BREAK HIS BARRIERS.

Government Could Not Hold in Check the Tide of Public Sentiment.

REPUBLICANISM AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

Imperialism Repudiated the Second Time

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

by the Sturdy South Americans.

Rio Very Much Worked Up Over the Turn Affairs Have Taken-No Bad Outbreaks Have Occurred.

London, Nov. 23.-Intelligence was received here this morning that a revolution broke out in Rio de Janeiro today, the object being the overthrow of Fonseca. A later dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says da Fonseca resigned in favor of Floriano Peixotte.

LONDON, Nov. 23. - Dispatches from Rio Janeiro this afternoon bring the intelligence that the opposition to Dictator Fonseca has gathered sufficient force to break through the barriers erected by the government to hold it in check, and to make itself master of the situation. No details have yet been received as to the precise methods adopted. All that is known is that the uprising was so formidable that Forseca decided that it was impossible to longer maintain his ascendancy, and surrendered his authority. In resigning, he deciared that he did so in favor of Floriano Peixotto, the vice president or vice chief of the provisional government, of which Fenseca was the head. Whether the opposition will be content to allow Perxotto, about whom little is known here, to assume the leadership of state is not known. It is not believed that he will be permitted to act as callef executive even temporarily unless he is in sympathy with the ideas and principles of the leaders of today's revolutionary movement.

Rio Janeiro is in a state of great excite-

ment, but no reports have come as yet indi-cating mob law or serious disorder. The uprising, however, had the effect of putting a stop, for the time being, to all kinds of busi-ness. The exchanges are closed and everybody is so interested in watching political developments that no thought is given to commercial pursuits or business elements. The news that Fonseca had resigned spread through the city like wildfire. Everywhere it was received with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction.

The provinces have not yet been heard from but it is believed, from the advices hitherto received in regard to the growing opposition throughout the country to Fon-

norning and its work was quickly accomplished.

CONTROLLING MIGRATION. Philanthropists Who Propose to Reg-

lution at Rio Janeiro only broke out this

ulate the Matter. (Covyrigh'ed 1891 by James Gord in Bennett.) Paris, Nov. 23 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BUE. |-The Internationni Commission for Protection of Emigrants holds its first meeting at the Hotel des Societies Savannah, 26 Rue Danton, under the presidency of Prince de Cassano, with Jules Simon as honorary president. The call was made yesterdap. Prince Cassano was asked: "What are the general aims and objects of the commission!" The

prince said : "We are aiming at exactly the same ends as the United States government, to try to prevent the immigration of paupers into that and other countries. We are not striving to prevent emigration, but to provent persons without resources from leaving their home. We shall try to arrange a way whereby emigrants will receive advice as to the best countries to go to-those most suftable to their individual trades. We demand that emigrants should have sufficient means to live upon after arrival at their destination; that they should have the necessary health

and vigor to make a living."

"How would you suggest that accou plished?" asked the correspondent. "By an international law or general diplomatic action measures should be taken to see that every emigrant leaving this country for the United States, South America and other parts should be examined by the consul of the country to which he intends to emigrate as to his position and competence to take up the life which he proposes embarking upon. Those who oppose this measure say the consula could not possibly undertake this task, but if they are not competent, how can the authorities at the Barge office possibly be expected to be so! Even if the consuls could not undertake such work, we propose that the countries where the emigrants chiefly go shall appoint special agents, whose duty shall be to oversee and give certificates to those who are found to be fit persons, These agonts will be further charged to give advice so that persons having a trade

unfitted for the country to which they propose emigrating shall not go there." "Is the United States represented?" "The Treasury department," replied the prince, "sends Major Biackett, but I understand he is merely to hear arguments, and not with authority to express the opinions of

his government." "Then you do not think the present immigration laws of the United States efficient P1 "No," replied the prince, "I have statistics before me showing that of 90,000 emigrants arriving the New York Barge office refused only 627. This percentage is so small that steamship companies are willing to trade upon it. Therefore the present laws have no influence in preventing unfit people landing. But in the day when the emigrants are compelled bring certificates the United States will be relieved of pauper immigrants and many an emigrant will escape the misery of arriving stranded in a country which has no use for him. If our commission succeeds in starting the project, we shall then send to the reguhar governments of every country, asking

Epidemic of Diphtheria

an international law on the question.

that diplomatic measures be taken to form

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 23 .- Diputheria is raking here and almost amounts to an epismic. It is estimated that there are between 200 and 300 cases in Believille and vicinity. A large number of deaths have oc-current. A large number of children have been withdrawn from school because of the alarming spread of the disease.