

STORM ON THE COAST.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND POSSIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

BRIGANTINE BEACH SUBMERGED.—HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21.—Brigantine and Peters Beach are submerged and much anxiety is felt as to the safety of the inhabitants. The new thousand-dollar bulkhead at the former place has been broken into fragments by the waves.

THE DAMAGE TO ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY, March 21.—Two of the highest tides ever known since the beach front has been built up were those of last night and to-day, and as a result the destruction of property has been unparalleled. The storm of November 25th made its worst inroads at the upper end, but the present storm struck the section lying between Michigan and Texas avenues with unparalleled fury, the waves dashing in shore much farther and with far more destructive effect than those occasioned by its predecessor.

The first effects of the present storm were felt on Tuesday evening, a driving rain and high winds being the preliminary symptoms. Wednesday morning hail and snow took the place of rain, the wind increased and the waves dashed in with threatening force. They not only covered the tracks of the previous storm, but three volumes of foaming water around the buildings on the inner side of the boardwalk, undermining them to an alarming extent. The storm gained in strength as evening approached, and at 10.30 Wednesday night the devastating flood tide found the shabby buildings, booths and pavilions easy prey, and they went down before its irresistible onslaught like so many reeds.

To-day's tide found but little left to attack. Blocks of four to six buildings between Michigan and Texas avenues, some of them three stories, were at one stroke of the waves pulled up in ruins. The remaining portion of the boardwalk was swept away and logs, lumber and debris were strewn all along the beach and carried fully half a square up the ocean avenue. Such wholesale destruction was never witnessed and losses to beach property must be something appalling, many of them losing all they possessed.

A number of the houses between Missouri and Georgia avenues were occupied by people who felt sure that they were safe, as their buildings had stood the November tide, but when Wednesday night's flood struck the frail structures they hastily left through back doors and in many cases had miraculous escapes, a notable one being that of Professor Jones, a corn doctor, who jumped out of his bed when the waves enveloped his shanty. He had just reached the door when a detached board struck him and he fell in among the ruins and seething surf. He succeeded in reaching a place of safety, but how, he cannot tell.

From Michigan to Texas avenues the ruin is complete. George Robinson's bath-houses, just below Michigan avenue, are gutted and have fallen over seaward. Ewald's photograph gallery is wrecked, the Fortescue pavilion and other buildings are torn asunder, and the boardwalk is broken into fragments. The front of the Switchback road is gone, so also is about thirty feet of the Sea View Excursion House covered walk. Ledom's pavilion, Doyle's, Governor's and Bowler's pavilions and bath-houses, and William A. Lee & Sons' bath-houses are wholly or partially destroyed. Below Mississippi, Pullitzer's bath-houses, Philip Fitzgerald's bath-houses and bar, and all the small bath-houses and stands are completely wrecked. The side and front of the B. J. Kelly House, at Georgia avenue, is torn out. Freedy's house is gutted. Johnson & Wilson's bath and other buildings, below Georgia, are partially gone, and all along these four squares the ruins of houses cover the line of the boardwalk. Richard H. Lee's ocean terrace has succumbed to the waves, and the houses thereon are toppling over, the occupants having escaped in a hurry.

Above Pennsylvania avenue, Jackson, Bew, Adams and Johnson have again suffered, and Kidd's photograph gallery has been overturned on the strand. Mr. Jackson had built a new front to his bath houses, and a large section of it was badly damaged. Opposite the Traymors the waves dashed in with great fury and made several large breaks in the boardwalk, and at Park avenue it also made serious inroads. The outbuildings of the Children's Seaside Home are in danger of collapse, several of them being undermined.

For the first time in its history South Atlantic City has been visited with a destructive flood tide. On two occasions it flooded the whole place, and the foundations of almost every house have been seriously weakened. A 19-room cottage supposed to be the property of Mrs. Mary Coyle, was completely wrecked at high tide to-day and fell over on the beach in ruins. Other houses are expected to go down to-night. The boardwalk put up last season is a total wreck, and the famous White Elephant is toppling over and cannot possibly remain intact through the night. Six feet deep of solid embankment, for a distance of 30 feet, was washed away. The few people who had the courage to remain in the dreary storm-battered place, are in the greatest dread as to what the night will bring forth, for although the high winds have moderated, the sea is still threatening.

Up the inlet at noon to-day the high tide dashed over the bulkhead and flooded the inlet district down to the street car station, stopping travel for fully two hours. No serious damage was done to property at this point. The upper part of the Baltic avenue is comparatively free from inundation, but from Delaware avenue down to Tennessee the majority of the houses are surrounded by

water, and the distressing scenes of November 25 were repeated in many cases. While a considerable amount of water is still on the meadows, the railroad tracks have been kept clear of floating obstructions and there has been very little, if any, interruption to travel. A heavy snow storm prevailed during the greater part of the day, but at this writing it has given way to a drenching rain. The more robust hotel guests found amusement and exhilarating exercise in watching the wild waves and visiting the points where the greatest havoc was wrought.

AT SEA ISLE CITY. The heavy storm has been unusually severe at this point, the seas dashing with relentless fury. It has damaged a large amount of property here and caused a heavy loss. Two handsome cottages north of the Continental Hotel, which were nearing completion, have had the foundations nearly washed from under them, so that a heavy wind would be liable to blow them to the ground. The sea wall has been wrecked for hundreds of feet and the ocean front is in a deplorable condition, but arrangements will be made to restore it at once. The light house premises have also sustained considerable damage.

AT OCEAN CITY. Another big tide came in this morning and caused a few slight washouts on the railroad, delaying travel for the day. Little damage was done on the beach, notwithstanding the surf was very high. The total amount of damage done on the beach during the six days' storm will not exceed \$250. Travel will be resumed to-morrow, unless something occurs.

AT OCEAN GROVE, ELBERON AND ASBURY PARK. ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 21.—Increased damage has been done along the coast of this section by the storm that has been raging since yesterday afternoon. At Elberon three bathing houses have been washed into the ocean and the sea lashed into such a fury that the waves ran up and over the bank into Lake Takahasha, which divides Elberon from West End, completely undermining the fancy boat houses of the wealthy summer residents.

At Deal Beach the damage was confined to a cut into the sand near the station, No. 6, that threatens the bulkhead which protects the watchtower of the station. Along the coast from Deal Lake to Ocean Grove the ravages of the storm are less apparent, although another portion of the boardwalk has been carried away. The pier at Ross Pavilion, Ocean Grove, has been badly shattered at the extreme end, and will cost considerable to put it in repair.

Immense quantities of drift wood and heavy timbers are being thrown up on the beach, and this, it is feared, will cause still more damage. Gangs of men are at work to-night, gathering, as well as they can, the timbers that are cast ashore. Great difficulty is experienced in doing this work, owing to the blinding snow-storm and high winds that prevail. Upon the success of the men in gathering this driftwood largely depends the surety of the boardwalk, fishing pier, and two pavilions at Asbury Park.

MORE GOLD FIELDS DISCOVERED

MINERS FLOCKING TO SWEET GRASS HILLS IN MONTANA—GOLD AND SILVER IN PAYING QUANTITIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—A special to the Tribune from Big Sandy Montana, says: This little town is full of excitement over the development of gold mines in the Sweet Grass Hills, 55 miles northwest of here. People have just arrived from the hills reporting that miners in Eclipse Gulch are making from \$50 to \$80 a day. The most of the gold is taken out in the placer diggings. But blue ore has been struck by several parties in the hills, and the country is full of prospectors from Helena and other mining districts. It is present rush continues straightened times must inevitably result, as men from all parts of Montana and Dakota are flocking here in great numbers without making adequate provision for subsistence. Actual work at the mines has as yet only fairly begun, but the results are very satisfactory to the parties working claims.

To Alfred Hillis, a Butte miner, is probably due the credit of the discovery of gold in paying quantities in the hills. He has been working quietly at Middle Butte, and shows about \$4000 for his labors. About a week ago, however, a general rush commenced, and now the country is overrun with prospectors, some of whom have absolutely nothing, and supplies cannot be brought in fast enough to feed anybody. It looks as if a temporary famine was imminent.

The Sweet Grass Hills, in which the gold has been discovered, are 55 miles by wagon road northwest of Big Sandy, and just south of the international boundary. The hills comprise three buttes, varying in elevation from 7900 to 8400 feet. Water and timber are abundant in East Butte, no timber and water scarce in Middle Butte. Between and around the hills are broad bottom lands with good soil. The richest placer diggings are at Eclipse Gulch, in Middle Butte and Hazel Lines Gulch in the East Butte. Silver, copper, iron and a fine quality of marble have been found, while coal is abundant on Milk river and Sage Rock, to the east. If the present immigration continues these mines will be developed in a short time, and prices of food, now at the low notch, will go up out of sight. Scarcely a man at the mines is getting less than \$4 a day, that being the wages paid, but nearly every one is prospecting for himself.

The one great obstacle here is the distance from market. There are but two lines of railroad here, Dr. Barker, of Helena, and a party of Ohio capitalists control a valuable property here, and have decided to develop these mines next month, taking the products to Benton or Great Falls. Like every one else here, they are enthusiastic on gold finding, and nothing else can be heard around here but the strike in the Sweet Grass Hills and the development of the mines.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—At the Mahanoy City Colliery of the Reading Company, on the 18th, while David Evans and his sons, David and Edward, were "robbing" pillars, the roof fell upon them. The elder Evans and his son Edward were killed, David escaping with severe injuries. An elevator in the machine shops of Flynn & Emrich, in Baltimore, fell on the morning of the 18th from the fourth floor, a distance of forty feet, severely injuring three men who were upon it. The men were carrying on the elevator a heavy iron bar, held vertically, which as the elevator reached the top struck the ceiling, and the strain upon the light rope broke the cog wheel controlling the drum which at once gave way, causing the elevator to fall. A fourth man who was on the elevator saw the danger and jumped from the elevator to the fourth floor.

—A despatch from Parkersburg, West Virginia, says that Detective Baldwin and an armed posse, who went into the wilds of Wyoming and McDowell counties to break up a gang of illicit distillers, have been surrounded and their lives are threatened. The moonshiner band is made up of noted desperadoes, who for three years have defied the law. Thirty have been captured, and it was while attempting to arrest forty more the officers were entrapped.

—The boiler in Whitney & Tuttle's saw mill at Pound, Wisconsin, burst on the morning of the 18th, wrecking the building. One Clement was killed, and August Regel, Frank Greenman, Julius Gokey, Henry Devey, Frank Forcica and Philip Goodchild were severely injured. It is feared some of the injured will not recover. Josiah Rhodes and his mother were drowned while trying to cross the Ohio river in a boat at Pomeroy, Ohio, on the 18th. Peter Nearsalsky, the miner who was imprisoned for 54 hours at Black Diamond Colliery, at Mount Carmel, Pa., and who was liberated on the 16th, died on the 18th from nervous exhaustion and internal injuries.

—Constable Harnishfeger from Los Angeles, California, to Garvanza village on the 17th to arrest B. S. Sprague, an old man, for beating his little girl. Sprague shot and fatally wounded the constable and then opened fire on his deputies. The deputies returned to the city and gave the alarm and a posse started after Sprague. During the battle which followed Sprague was shot through the abdomen and fatally wounded. Sprague is thought to have been insane.

—It is reported that gold and silver in paying quantities have been discovered in Sweet Grass Hills, 55 miles northwest of Big Sandy, Montana, and that miners in Eclipse Gulch are making from \$50 to \$80 a day. Men from all parts of Montana and Dakota are flocking to the new fields, without making adequate provision for subsistence. It is feared that a famine will follow, as supplies cannot be taken to the ground fast enough to feed everybody.

—An express train on the Inter-Colonial Railway collided on the 19th with a special freight train near Rimonski Station, Quebec. Both engines, the baggage car and two freight cars were wrecked. Four train hands were killed and two injured. The passengers escaped injury. In drilling out an unexploded blast of dynamite at the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Company's tunnel in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 19th, an explosion occurred whereby Joseph Hamersmith and Joseph Wegman were fatally, and Noah Long and Solomon Moore severely injured.

—Eight tramps forced an entrance to the Midland depot, in Anderson, Indiana, on the evening of the 18th, and took possession. About thirty citizens, armed with poles and barrel staves, led by the town marshal, went to the depot and formed a gauntlet along the railroad. Through these lines of men the tramps were forced to run, their speed being accelerated by heavy blows well laid on by the men. The tramps were unmercifully whipped, the blood trickling from many of them by the time they had reached the end of the gauntlet.

—Three cases of drowning in Chesapeake Bay were reported in Baltimore on the 19th. They all occurred during the wind storm on the evening of the 18th. John Manoughs, of New York, was washed overboard from the bug-eye Pinto, and was drowned in spite of the efforts to save him. Solomon J. Hall, of Baltimore, was missed from the slope Undine, while she lay at Oxford, Md. His hat and boots were found on the wharf on the morning of the 17th. John Cooper, also of Baltimore, was drowned from the schooner Julia while in rocky dock, Annapolis.

A despatch from Indianapolis, Indiana, says that the shortage of John E. Sullivan, the County Clerk, so far discovered, is about \$35,000 in the trust funds. In addition to this he secured \$15,000 from the County Treasury by fraud.

—By the burning of a dwelling near Baldwinville, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 19th, Mrs. Russell, aged 79 years, and two daughters, aged respectively 5 and 15 years, of a neighbor named Truehart, lost their lives. W. H. Albright, fireman on a Baltimore and Ohio freight engine, was on the 19th missed by his engineer near Cumberland, Maryland. Not seeing him the train was backed for a few miles, and Albright was found hanging by his neck on the iron of a bridge, dead. It is supposed he leaned too far out while keeping a look ahead.

—Typhoid fever is reported epidemic in the village of Luzerne, near Wilkes-Barre. Forty cases have appeared. Small-pox has again broken out in Nanticoke, Penna. Three children of Michael Mack are down with the disease, and it is believed that there are other cases in the town. Throat specialists in New York say there is an epidemic of tonsillitis. It is confined to women, and is especially prevalent among actresses. It is contagious.

—A body found in Lloyd's creek, at Easton, Maryland, has been identified as that of George N. Sidney, of 1144 Snyder street, Philadelphia. A heavy rainstorm on the evening of the 19th caused the waters of Richmond creek, which runs through Dayton, Tennessee, to overflow the banks. Furnace fires were put out and a mile and a half of railroad was washed up. A number of houses were swept away and several families barely escaped with their lives. Alexander Vaughan was drowned. Another gas well was struck at Kempton, Indiana, on the 19th. When the drill was withdrawn the gas became ignited in some manner and a stream of fire leaped forth. In the little room around the derrick were fourteen persons, and all were or less burned, four of them badly.

—Our Consul General at Shanghai has informed the State Department, at the request of the Shanghai Committee of the North China Relief Fund, of the distress existing over a large area of China, the result of floods in the Yellow river sections and of droughts in portions of the provinces of Kiang See and Anhou. The committee desires to invite the charitable people of the world to respond to its request for funds. Thousands are starving and dying from exposure in Northern China. Relief has already been received from America and England, but more is needed. Until the spring crops are gathered the famine will continue.

—As Robert Harbin, a wealthy farmer, was driving near Vincennes, Indiana, on the 19th, the wheel of the dog cart struck the roof of a tree, throwing him over the back of the seat. His right foot caught in the spring of the vehicle. The horse, becoming frightened, ran away, dragging Harbin for a mile and a half. His head and face were dreadfully mangled and death followed. Herman Lenck, aged 17, was suffocated by smoke during a fire in a bakery on Third avenue, New York, on the morning of the 20th.

—J. J. Shedlove, a prominent broker, and Gustave Werner, a merchant tailor, in Topeka, Kansas, quarreled on the evening of the 20th over the terms of a lease for the building occupied by them. Eye shots were heard on the outside, and it was subsequently discovered that Werner had been killed and Shedlove fatally wounded. Circumstantial evidence indicated that Shedlove did the shooting. John Giddens was shot and killed by his son, aged 17 years, in Greenville, Texas, on the 20th. The boy had frequently asked his father for a pistol, but had been refused. He secured possession of a weapon, and while playing with it it was discovered by Mr. Giddens, who asked for an explanation, and this so angered the boy that he turned the weapon on his father, shooting him through the breast.

—James Cooley went to the residence of Mack Brown, in Roane county, Tennessee, late on the evening of the 18th, and called for Brown, with whom he had a quarrel of long standing. Brown refused to leave the house, when Cooley threw several dynamite cartridges on the roof from which they rolled to the ground, exploding with such violence as to almost demolish the house and severely injure Mrs. Brown. Cooley was arrested on the 20th, but where he would kill any one who would testify against him. He was taken before a magistrate and drew a pistol on the sheriff, witness called. Before he could fire, however, the Sheriff shot him in the head, without inflicting a serious wound. He was found guilty, gave straw ball and fled to North Carolina. A reward is offered for his recapture.

—George H. Carlton, bookkeeper for Smith, Bros. & Co., in Seattle, Washington Territory, sent a note to the firm on the 18th, together with the safe keys, saying that he was ill. It was discovered that he had left the city and an examination of the books showed that he had embezzled \$20,000.

—A telegram from Scranton, Penna., reports that a week ago Charles Nier ran a needle into his foot. Surgeons sought in vain for it. On the afternoon of the 21st Nier was taken to the plant of the Suburban Electric Railway and his foot held near one of the dynamos. In 15 minutes the needle was drawn out.

—The team of Henry Mott, of Alburgh Springs, Vermont, went through the ice on Lake Champlain, at House's Point, on the 21st. Mr. Mott was drowned and Mr. Mott was badly cut by the struggling horses. A mine underneath Hyde Park, a suburb of Scranton, Penna., sank for the second time, on the evening of the 21st. The business portion of the town is greatly alarmed.

—It is reported that a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad backed into an express train at Deshler, Ohio, on the morning of the 17th, killing the engineer of the latter train and dangerously injuring the fireman. George Leeman and John Peole were drowned by the swamping of a boat at New Hamburg, on the Hudson, on the afternoon of the 17th. Thomas Doherty, a stableman, who quit work during the late street car strike in New York, and who has been idle since, was on the 17th sent to an insane hospital. The defeat of the strikers preyed on his mind and he had made several attempts to throw himself from the window of his residence.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Packer introduced a bill providing that telephone companies be added to the list of corporations required to report to the Auditor General and also that the fiscal year, when all such companies are required to present their reports, shall end on June 30. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the classification of cities was passed finally. Bills were also passed giving the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture power to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals, and to expedite the distribution of money from sales of real estate upon execution. The special committee on the Australian Ballot bill reported several amendments to the bill. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 20th bills were introduced by Mr. Reburn increasing the rates allowed Delaware river pilots, and by Mr. McAleer fixing the salaries of judges. Among the bills reported negatively were those fixing the weight of a ton of anthracite coal at 2000 pounds, prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining, and to prevent discrimination by railroads. Bills were passed finally allowing insurance companies to change the par value of their stock and to prevent the operation of factory insurance companies. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 21st, Mr. McAleer's bill fixing the salaries of Judges, was reported with amendments, making the salary of Common Pleas Judges in Allegheny the same as those in Philadelphia, \$10,000 per year. A bill was introduced by Mr. Mylin, and reported favorably at once by the Committee on Charities, providing for the investigation of all institutions receiving support from the State. The bill making 2000 pounds of anthracite coal a legal ton, which had been reported negatively, was recommitted. Bills were introduced by Mr. Harlan, authorizing the courts to appoint deputy constables and police upon petition, and by Mr. Penrose, to prevent traffic in registered bottles. The bill for the incorporation and regulation of Young Men's Christian Association was passed finally.

HOUSE. In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Brooks introduced a bill providing for a State Board of Arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employees, said board to consist of three members, to be appointed annually by the Governor, one to be an employee, another an employer, and the third to be appointed upon the joint recommendation of these two. Several ineffectual attempts were made to have resolutions passed making special orders for bills. On motion of Mr. Wherry the Committee on Rules was requested to consider the expediency of providing against false voting on bills and resolutions. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, Mr. Capp moved to suspend the rules and place on the calendar the negatively reported bill regulating the incorporation of city passenger railroads. The motion was lost for want of two-thirds majority, the yeas being 190, the nays 72. The bill to prevent the crossing of steam railroads at grade in cities of the first and second classes was passed finally; also, the bill in relation to the erection and leasing of wharves and collection of wharfage thereon. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Wherry introduced a bill to enforce Article 17 of the Constitution in relation to common carriers. The bills establishing a State Board of Education, for the incorporation of passenger railroads, and "for the education of children in cities and boroughs" were reported negatively. Bills were reported favorably making it lawful for ship-building corporations to increase their capital stock, to provide a better system of fire escape, and to authorize mutual fire insurance companies of other States to do business here. A bill was introduced by Mr. Fletcher fixing the rate of pilotage. The bill to prevent the standing aside of jurors by the Commonwealth failed for want of a constitutional majority. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, Senate bill 133, relating to the incorporation and regulation of passenger railroads, was, on motion of Mr. Keyser, recommitted. The General Revenue bill was passed finally by a vote of 173 to 7 and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

Dr. W. Chandler Roberts, in a course of Arts lectures, has stated that the gold coinage of Great Britain is estimated to consist of not less than 700 tons of an alloy of gold and copper.

THE MARKETS

Table with market prices for various commodities including Flour, Sugar, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

Is It a Wonder?

"Dear teacher, will you tell me what the inhabitants of America are called?" "They are called Americans, my boy." "And are the people of Mexico called Mexicanes?" "No, my boy; they are called Mexicans." "Ah! And the people of Greece are called Greecycans?" "No; they are called Greeks." "Then, are the people of Spain called Speaks?" "No, dear boy; they call them Spaniards." "Indeed; and are the people of Portugal Portugards?" "No, my boy; they are called Portuguese." "And the people of Germany are Germangeese?" "No; they are Germans." "Oh! and are the people of Norway Normans?" "No; they are Norwegians." "And the people of Sweden, are they Skowbegans?" "No, dear boy; they are Swedes." "And are the people of Sardinia Sardines?" "No; they are Sardinians." "And in Japan are they Japanians?" "They are Japanese." "And in Morocco, are they Morococose?" "Oh, no. They are Moors." "And are the people of Patagonia Pat?" "No; they are Patagonians." "And in Hindoostan are they Hindoostanians?" "No; they are Hindoos." "And in Holland, are they Hollous?" "They are Dutch." "In Belgium are they Belch?" "No; Belgians." "And in Poland they are Polians?" "They are Poles." "And in Russia, are they Rushees?" "No; Russians." "And in Wales, they are Wallians?" "They are Welsh." "In Scotland, are they Sculch?" "Scotch." "And in Ireland itch?" "No; Irish." "And in France, they are—Fish?" "No; French." "And in England, Inch?" "No; English." "And are people in Switzerland called Switch?" "They are Swiss." "And the people of Sicily are Siss,—or Sissys?" "Sicilians." "And in Turkey, are they Turkeyans, or Turkey?" "Neither; they are Turks." "And in Italy, they are Its?" "No; Italians." "And the people of Denmark, dear teacher—" "The people of Denmark may go to Copenhagen. I think we have had all the geography we need for one day."

MADE A MISTAKE.

A Man May Be a Countryman and Yet Know How to Spar.

He had a mouth like a carpet bag. His hair looked as if it had been cut by a cross eyed barber afflicted with the shaking palsy; and, moreover, he appeared to be a redoubt hayseed. All day long he had hung about the place, occasionally "asking the boys," and between times "doing the lone act." Along the middle of the afternoon two young men meandered in, like Judge Finn and Colonel Blood, looking for whisky and trouble. While they were being served the gentleman with the rural air stepped up and asked for the same. "You're not drinking with us," remarked the younger man who had "called on." "Oh, yes, I will," replied the other, meaning, as he afterwards explained, that he would drink at the same time. The young man gave him a light openback hand tap on the cheek, called him "Old Hayseed" and warned him to keep away. "Don't do that again, young man," said the other. "I don't like to be cuffed!" "You don't, eh?" and then followed a harder one on the other cheek, and the young man, who up to that time had quite a fancy for himself as an amateur sparrer, "put up his hands" in the most approved style. The next instant that misguided youth resembled nothing so much as a Maux penny with the St. Vitus dance. In sixty seconds he was humped up in one corner. "Want any more?" queried "Old Hayseed."

The victim spit out a mouthful of blood, teeth and bad language, and was understood to reply that he had enough, but that he would like to know who it was that "did him up." Never you mind who I am. I've fought in public five times with small gloves and once with kids, and I won five times and I got a draw the other. Good morning!

Evil Effects of Tobacco.

Says the New York Medical Journal: "In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, coughs and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco within six months one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year."

—The northeast gale continued on Massachusetts coast, on the evening of the 17th, with an occasional velocity of fifty miles an hour. No disaster is thus far reported. The damage done by the storm on the evening of the 16th at Asbury Park and vicinity is estimated at \$50,000.