

RANKS OF WARSAW STRIKERS GROWING

REPORT FROM RUSSIAN CITY SAYS OVER 100,000 WORKMEN ARE OUT.

LITTLE BREAD LEFT IN THE BAKERIES

Rioting at Libau—St. Petersburg Resuming Normal Appearance—Belief at Berlin That Revolution Is Impending.

Warsaw, Jan. 30.—One hundred thousand people are now out on strike. Thus far there have been no disturbances of any importance. The street cars are not running and no newspapers were published Saturday morning. There is practically no bread left in the bakeries.

About 100,000 persons have struck at Lodz. Telephone communication with that city has been interrupted by the strikers.

Says Strike Is Spreading.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Consul General Watts, at St. Petersburg, cabled the state department Saturday in regard to the situation in Russia, as follows: "Strike spreading. Just received a cablegram from Warsaw that all workshops are stopped. Vienna railway men joining. Gas works and water works are being operated by soldiers."

Newspapers Reappear.

Moscow, Jan. 30.—All the newspapers reappeared Saturday. The factory inspectors report that 20,000 persons are still out on strike. Work is being resumed at almost all the mills which had been closed, but on the other hand some large mills, including Prohoroffs, where the men were paid Friday, have struck. The situation is not causing alarm, although there is some anxiety regarding a possible disturbance.

Attempt to Loot Bakeries.

Libau, Russia, Jan. 30.—There were some demonstrations on the part of the strikers during Friday night and attempts were made to loot bakeries, but the rioters were dispersed by the troops who have been reinforced by a regiment from Kovno. Some telegraph poles were torn down, but they have been replaced.

Situation at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—St. Petersburg has entirely resumed its normal winter appearance. The ordinary routine is in effect and large forces of men are removing the heavy accumulations of snow piled up during the strike. St. Petersburgers are beginning to discuss topics other than strikes, riot and revolution. All the dailies except two appeared Saturday morning in their accustomed form. The papers are under orders to refrain from all save the most cautious comment on the occurrences of Sunday and the following days, and they do not print any details beyond the official reports, holding that as they are not permitted to print the truth fully and freely they will print nothing further.

Several of the most sensational of the foreign newspaper correspondents are reported to have been summoned to headquarters by Gov. Gen. Treppoff and called to account for the lurid accounts of recent happenings which they had sent out.

Blame Laid to Grand Duke.

The real origin of the charges contained in the London Telegram posted at Moscow by Assistant Police Chief Roudneff to the effect that Great Britain has been supplying money to tie up the Russian arsenals and dock yards for the purpose of aiding her ally Japan is now definitely laid at the door of Grand Duke Sergius. The grand duke, according to absolutely reliable information from Moscow, turned over the telegram to a Moscow newspaper which declined to print it, whereupon by the grand duke's direction, M. Roudneff placarded it in the streets. Grand Duke Sergius' connection with the matter is believed to be greatly embarrassing Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who is anxious to avoid a diplomatic incident. Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, followed up his personal request for an explanation Thursday with a letter on the subject when the same charges in another form appeared in official papers here.

Believe Revolution Impending.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Foreign residents of St. Petersburg are beginning to arrive in Berlin to await developments. Some Americans and Englishmen and many Germans, who are obliged to remain there to attend to business, are sending their families here. The opinion of the arrivals is that the present half calm is only a period of preparation for greater resistance to the government and that active smuggling of arms and dynamite is going on across the Austrian frontier. St. Petersburg society shares the belief that more serious events and even a revolution are impending.

Spencer F. Eddy, secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, was nearly ridden down by cavalry on Tuesday, having gotten in between half a squadron of Cossacks charging a crowd, and the crowd itself. He ran three blocks, met the sleigh of an acquaintance, jumped on the footboard behind and escaped.

Old Stock Exchange Man Dies.

New York, Jan. 30.—Wayland Trask, one of the oldest members of the New York stock exchange, died Saturday. Mr. Trask had been a member of the exchange since 1869.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Jan. 31.

In a powder explosion at the Victoria coal mines at Madisonville, Ky., one man was killed.

Fire destroyed the Kips Bay brewery in New York. Loss, \$150,000. Five firemen were injured by falling walls.

A Lehigh Valley locomotive of the compound type, drawing a freight train, exploded at Gratwick, N. Y., killing three men.

Eleven dwelling houses and a department store were destroyed by fire at Stockton, N. J., entailing a loss of \$30,000.

The body of an unknown young man, probably frozen to death by the cold spell, was found in a straw stack at Wichita, Kan.

During the past fortnight over 1,000 laborers have arrived at Colon from Port Limon, Jamaica, and Barbados to work on the Panama canal.

The main building, which includes the dormitory of the Roger Williams university for negroes, was destroyed by fire at Nashville, Tenn. Loss, \$60,000.

Frances, 13-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Opie Herriott, was accidentally shot and killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., by William, her 15-year-old brother.

A horse, sleigh and driver were found under a ten-foot snowdrift near Winsted, Conn. The horse was still alive, but the man had been frozen to death.

Harry A. Knickerbocker, a painter, shot and killed his wife in their home at Battle Creek, Mich., and then killed himself. They had had domestic troubles, it is said.

Prof. Lewis Boss, astronomer of the Dudley observatory, of Albany, N. Y., has received official notice that he has been awarded the medal of the Royal Astronomical society of England.

William O'Daly, a prominent mining man of Arizona, reports the situation in the Yaqui country as grave. He says that 18 persons have been killed by the Indians during the past week.

The Mexican government considers the subjugation of the Yaquis as difficult as that of the Apaches by the American government, there being 5,000 Yaquis throughout the mountains.

Former Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has been appointed associate counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company, but according to an agreement made he will not have anything to do with legislative work.

With wintry northwest winds striking her abeam, the armored cruiser Maryland attained on her official trip an average speed of 22.306 knots an hour, thereby exceeding her contract requirement of 22 knots.

A protocol between San Domingo and the United States has been signed, the latter guaranteeing the integrity of Dominican territory and agreeing to adjust its obligations foreign and domestic.

The jury in the trial at Cambridge, Mass., of Charles L. Tucker, for the murder of Mabel Page, at Auburndale, Mass., March 31, 1904, returned a verdict of guilty. Death in the electric chair is the penalty.

At Gov. Wright's request, Maj. Gen. Corbin will send to the province of Cavite the First battalion of the Seventh Infantry regiment, to assist the Philippine insular forces now fighting the ladrones there.

An explosion of natural gas in the flouring mill owned by Henry Bremerkamp, at Decatur, Ind., seriously burned three employes and caused a fire which destroyed the mill, entailing a loss estimated at \$40,000.

The bail of Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, who was indicted in Texas on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and is now being held in New York to await the arrival of a warrant, was reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,500.

Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D. D., was consecrated a bishop in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Detroit, Mich. He was recently elected bishop of the diocese of Kentucky and will take up his residence at Louisville.

The leaders of the band of ladrones which recently attacked the Philippine town of San Francisco de Malaban and captured the wife and two children of ex-Gov. Trias, now demand a ransom for the release of the captives.

THE MARKETS.

| New York, Jan. 28. | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| LIVE STOCK—Steers | \$4.30 @ 5.85 |
| Hogs, State, Penn. | 5.10 @ 5.25 |
| SHEEP—Wash. | 5.50 @ 5.75 |
| WHEAT—May | 1.17 1/2 @ 1.18 |
| July | 1.02 1/2 @ 1.03 |
| CORN—Shays | 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2 |
| OATS—Natural White | 30 1/2 @ 31 |
| BUTTER | 14 @ 15 |
| CHEESE—Heavy | 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 |
| EGGS | 19 @ 20 |

| CHICAGO. | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE—Fancy Steers | \$5.75 @ 6.00 |
| Fair to Choice | 4.75 @ 5.25 |
| Feed Texas Steers | 3.75 @ 4.50 |
| Medium Beef Steers | 3.60 @ 4.50 |
| Calves | 3.60 @ 7.00 |
| HOGS—Assorted Light | 4.45 @ 4.70 |
| Heavy Packing | 4.45 @ 4.70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.45 @ 4.70 |
| SHEEP | 3.45 @ 5.50 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 19 @ 21 |
| Dairy | 15 @ 22 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 20 @ 22 |
| LIVE POULTRY | 11 @ 13 |
| POTATOES—Per bu. | 20 @ 25 |

| OMAHA. | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| GRAIN—Wheat, May | 1.17 1/2 @ 1.18 1/2 |
| Corn, May | 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2 |
| Corn, Standard | 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2 |
| Oats, No. 1 | 31 @ 31 1/2 |
| Rye, No. 1 | 31 @ 31 1/2 |

| KANSAS CITY. | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| GRAIN—Wheat, May | 1.05 1/2 @ 1.06 1/2 |
| July | 89 @ 90 |
| Corn, May | 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2 |
| Oats, No. 2 White | 30 1/2 @ 31 |

| ST. LOUIS. | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE—Beef Steers | \$3.25 @ 5.50 |
| St. Louis Steers | 4.75 @ 5.50 |
| HOGS—Packers | 4.75 @ 4.90 |
| Butchers, Best Heavy | 4.85 @ 4.95 |
| SHEEP—Natives | 4.50 @ 5.00 |

| OMAHA. | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | \$3.40 @ 5.50 |
| Stockers and Feeders | 2.50 @ 4.00 |
| Cows and Heifers | 2.75 @ 4.25 |
| HOGS—Heavy | 4.75 @ 4.90 |
| SHEEP—Wethers | 5.00 @ 5.40 |

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Robbed the Cars.

At Enderlin, John Fuglestad was bound over under \$500 bonds to the next term of court, charged with extensive robberies from box cars in the Soo yards. The case is a very peculiar one. Goods had been constantly missing from cars for several months past and Detective Howard, of the Soo company's secret service force, came from Minneapolis to investigate. He traced the stolen property to the house of Fuglestad, who is foreman of the section west of Enderlin. A search of the premises showed them to be filled from cellar to garret with an extensive and miscellaneous assortment of merchandise. There were cases of tea and coffee and all sorts of provisions, a nice stock of clothing, seventy-five pairs of shoes, cigars by the box, and "other articles too numerous to mention." In all two big dry loads of stuff were taken from the house.

Out All Night.

A. D. Hillard, who lives four miles from Napoleon, spent a night on the prairie with the temperature 25° below zero. When returning in the evening and a mile from home his bobbed became uncoupled. His team was spirited, a northwest wind sprang up and filled the air with flying snow, and being unable to repair his sled, he unharnessed the horses and turned them loose. He walked for home and after a long time reached a claim shanty a mile beyond his home. With his pocket-knife and matches he kindled a fire and passed the night without injury. The horses went home safely.

Baseball.

President D. J. Laxdal, of the Northern Baseball League, was in Grand Forks on his return to Cavalier from a trip to Bismarck. Speaking of the baseball situation he said that favorable reports were received from the cities interested in the league and the meeting of representatives to be held in Fargo Jan. 28 would bring representatives from all the cities. The plan to pay the players Class D salaries meets with favor and there will be no controversy on this point. After the Fargo meeting the circuit committee will get busy and it may be possible that there will be eight cities in the league this year.

Went Crazy.

Brooding over the fact that he ran his switch engine into the wagon of Redor Wardner, on the 4th street crossing of the Great Northern in Grand Forks, thereby causing injuries which Wardner claims to be permanent, has caused the insanity of Engineer John Johnson, who from 1882 to July, 1904, was an employe of the Great Northern railway. Johnson was examined by the insanity board and it was decided to send him to the asylum at Jamestown for treatment. Sheriff Turner left last evening with the unfortunate man.

Damage at Capitol.

An overflowing tank on the third floor of the state capitol caused damage to the plastering in the new house committee room and in the main hall. The plastering was quite thoroughly flooded and some of it has loosened and dropped off. The accident is a provoking one at this time, just as the building had been gotten well into shape for the meeting of the legislature.

Fire at Fargo.

A terrible explosion in the basement of the Singer building at Fargo resulted in a disastrous fire which gutted the building and almost caused death of two men who were at work in that part of the structure. The force of the explosion hurled outward the plate glass front. Fortunately no one was passing at the time and only the two men in the basement were injured.

Natural Gas.

The Edgeley Mail wants the people there to take steps to utilize the natural gas which appears to be present there in quantities sufficient for heating and lighting purposes. It is estimated that the cost of a well capable of furnishing a supply for a number of families would be about \$600, and it would not take many coal bills to run up to that sum.

Recovered Damages.

Chas. N. Johnson slipped on a Fargo sidewalk and brought suit for \$3,000 as compensation for the injuries sustained. A jury awarded him \$600, and the attorney for the city moved a verdict for the defendant, notwithstanding the decision of the jury. Judge Pollock took the case under advisement.

News Notes.

A \$30,000 high school building has been decided on for Jamestown.

James H. Sinclair has been chosen cashier of the reorganized State bank of Hannaford.

The report of the condition of the First National bank of Park River shows that the institution has deposits of \$325,000.

A steel ceiling is being put in the Bismarck jail so that it will not be so easy for prisoners to work their way out.

The action of the government in appointing two bank examiners for this state instead of one has been anticipated, and the selection of Mr. Tyler as one of them will meet with unanimous approval.

Jan. K. Swan, whose store at Fessenden was burned the other day, was sheriff of Grand Forks county in the early days, and for several years a member of the Grand Forks city council.

NORTH DAK. LEGISLATURE.

Transactions of the Lawmakers as Shown by a Summary of the Daily Routine.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 24.—Neither house of the legislative assembly transacted much business Monday, owing to the fact that few members had returned after last week's adjournment. Preparations are being made for the state irrigation congress to be held in the house chamber tomorrow. Several of the government experts, including Elwood Mead, H. A. Storrs, S. G. Robbins, James A. French, Prof. Thomas Shaw of St. Paul, and others, are here to speak before the congress. The session will begin tomorrow morning and close Wednesday night, with an illustrated lecture by Dr. Mead.

B. S. Russell, presidential messenger of the state, has notified Gov. Sarles of his delivery to the president of the senate at Washington of the electoral returns.

New primary election bill, representing the wishes of the members of the legislature who favor complete primary law, has been prepared. The bill provides for the direct nominations of all officers to be elected, including that of United States senator.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 25.—Senator Bacon, of Grand Forks, will father the bill that, if it becomes a law, will move the state fair from Mandan to Grand Forks.

The bill provides for the holding permanently of an annual fair at or near Grand Forks. The organization is to be known as the North Dakota State Fair Association, with a paid-up capital of not less than \$25,000. The association may acquire the title of not less than seventy acres of land, more than 160 near Grand Forks, and the association will be empowered to convey the title of the land so acquired to the state, to be used only for fair purposes.

Should the legislature at any session fail to appropriate not less than \$5,000 annually for premiums, then the title of the land so acquired shall revert to the Grand Forks Fair Association.

The bill carries with it an annual appropriation of \$10,000, half of this amount to be expended for the erection of building and making permanent improvements, and the other half to be offered in premiums and purses.

The bill implies that in event the state fair is located at Grand Forks that the State Fair Association shall become the owner of property now devoted to fair purposes of the value of \$25,000, and that \$10,000 annually shall be paid for the maintenance of the fair by the state, half of this appropriation to be used in making permanent improvements.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 26.—There was no session of the senate yesterday, owing to the fact that the thermometer registered about 25 degrees below zero, with a high south wind that made it impossible to keep the senate chamber warm enough for comfort.

In the house, the members enjoyed a little killing expedition, finally disposing of the bill to increase the salaries of district judges by making an allowance of \$1,000 a year for expenses. The bill indefinitely was postponed by a vote of 58 to 37. There has been much interest in the bill and a few days ago it was threatened with defeat, but was saved by making it a special order for today.

The house defeated also a resolution calling for the expenditure of funds for drainage in the eastern part of the state, in connection with irrigation.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 27.—The bill to provide for a permanent capitol, to complete the capitol of the state capitol buildings, by using the endowment fund provided by the donation of \$2,000 acres of land by the government was favorably reported in the senate, and probably will pass in the upper house tomorrow.

A resolution presented by Representative Regan inquiring as to the failure of railroads to observe the maximum coal rate law, and authorizing a committee to investigate, went to the committee on railroads.

The new game law was presented. It enacts an entire new code for the sportsmen of the state. Licenses are slightly increased and a more stringent limit is put on the killing of game.

The most important bill presented was by Senator La Moore, of the appropriations committee, calling for \$15,000 to pay the debt of the state university, the agricultural college, the industrial school and other institutions.

Other bills presented were for the establishment of an experiment station at Leeds; to provide for the purchase of 60 acres of additional land for the reform school; a new railroad tax bill by Senator Cashel; a bill for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the blind asylum, and the bill for the purchase of the library of the late Judge Cochrane of the supreme court.

Senator Bacon presented his bill to locate the state fair at Grand Forks, and Senator Spoonhelm presented an anti-lobby bill, limiting the privileges of lobbyists and calling for affidavit of their expenditures in representing various interests before the legislature.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 28.—The introduction of the primary election bill and the passage of the bill providing for the completion of the capitol building were the features of the legislative session.

Senator Spoonhelm presented the primary election bill, which has been agreed upon by the friends of a complete primary law. It covers every office in the state and makes necessary direct nominations for every office from county officers to recommendations for United States senator.

The bill went to the committee on elections. Friends of a complete primary system claim enough votes to pass the bill, but it is known there is dissatisfaction in the ranks of the primary law men over the radical nature of the bill, as it is feared the proposed new system will not result as election reformers believe.

Senator Lifter's capitol building bill passed the senate by only three votes against it. It provides for the permanent commission to take charge of the work of completing the state capitol. The bill now goes to the house for action.

The house committee on elections tonight voted to indefinitely postpone the Casey corrupt practices act and the memorial to United States senators to provide for direct election of senators.

NORTH DAKOTA ITEMS.

A Casselton druggist is at war with a local doctor, and there are threats of legal proceedings.

R. W. Lazier, of Willow City, was out driving the other day and saw a wolf. He gave chase with his team and ran the animal until it was tired, when he dispatched it with a revolver.

Beford people are interested in arranging for the use of water when the government project for irrigation in that section is perfected. Most of the land affected is across the Montana state line.

NORTH DAKOTA IRRIGATION

A Large Convention Meets at Bismarck with Railroad Men and Irrigationists.

Five hundred delegates attended the irrigation congress at Bismarck, in addition to many prominent railroad men and eminent irrigationists. Governor Sarles welcomed the delegates. After naming the committee on resolutions, Senator Hanna and Representative Chapman spoke on behalf of the state legislature, followed by Prof. Chandler, state irrigation engineer, who spoke of the investigations made during the past year as to irrigation possibilities.

Professor Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural college, read a fine address on "Farming in Western North Dakota," in which he emphasized the possibilities of dry land farming in that section.

A large crowd attended the afternoon session, when felicitations were received from the Montana Agricultural association and others.

H. N. Savage, supervising engineer of the reclamation service at Washington, spoke at length on "The Policy of the Reclamation Service Regarding New Projects," in which he reviews the work of the department on various places of irrigation and the possible application for North Dakota.

In reply to questions he explained the necessary steps to be taken by the people before government work would be inaugurated and the cost of water when the work was completed. His address was valuable as a complete exposition of the irrigation system and its benefits, and made the situation clear to all.

R. A. Storrs, engineer of the U. S. reclamation service, who will have charge of the irrigation work in North Dakota, spoke on the "Proposition of Pumping Water for Irrigation from the Missouri River."

He spoke of irrigation work in Italy, known as the storehouse of Europe, where the rainfall is far greater than here, yet no dependence is placed upon it. The detailed results of government investigations in North Dakota during the past year, the Missouri river being decided as the only feasible source of water supply.

He said gravity irrigation was impossible along that stream, and that pumping stations were the only way; plants could be installed at a cost of \$22 per acre, \$2 rental per acre for operation and maintenance. He said further that fuel gas could be secured from lignite coal at a minimum cost, or electricity from central plants at mines could be utilized to advantage.

It was proposed to construct pumping plants and canals to place three inches of water on the land every ten days; \$550,000 being available for the project, it only remained for the people here to fulfill the government requirements to insure a speedy installation of the work.

S. B. Robbins, engineer of the reclamation service, spoke of the "Possibilities of Gravity Irrigation in North Dakota."

In the evening Elwood Mead, director of the irrigation department station at Washington, gave an interesting address on "Irrigation in Italy and America," illustrated by stereoscopic views of the results.

Resolutions adopted at the state irrigation congress here recommend the creation of the office of a state engineer to take charge of irrigation and drainage investigation, the passage of an irrigation code by the legislature; that state take stock in the water users' association, as allowed by the national irrigation act; that the legislature petition the federal government to make a drainage survey of the Red River valley; that the state experimental station investigate the irrigation possibilities as an education to farmers; asking congress for use of rivers for irrigation purposes; that the water users' association be encouraged by the legislature; that the legislature pass a law for protection of coal lands; thanked the agricultural department at Washington and the speakers at this congress; ask legislature to have 10,000 copies of the irrigation congress' proceedings printed for distribution.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWSLETS.

J. N. Steen is appointed agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock agency; John R. Brennan, agent for the Indians of the Pine Ridge agency.

The improvements on the M. W. A. hall at Foran have been completed, and a janitor has been engaged, so that everything will be kept in apple order.

Richville got a Commercial Club as soon as it got a railroad.

The proposed game law is believed by sportsmen to be an improvement on anything of the kind in any of the northwestern states, and there is little doubt of its passage.

Mrs. William Curtiss nearly died at Fargo from taking carbolic acid. Attending physicians say they will save her. She was a widow, and two weeks ago was remarried.

The people of Willow City confidently expect the Great Northern to build a depot there in the spring. It is said that the plans are all ready.

C. T. Prescott, a Forest City, Iowa, capitalist, has bought an interest in the Leland department store at Minot.

Henry G. Adams, who escaped from the penitentiary at Bismarck some time ago, was given three years more for the offense.

J. B. Harris, of Westhope, accidentally shot himself with a revolver and died shortly after. Particulars of the accident have not been received.

LONG RANGE FORECASTS.

T. S. Outram Treats the Subject in a Scientific Manner Showing up Many Fallacies.

I have been asked to speak to you regarding the so-called long-range weather forecasters which have sprung up amongst us so rapidly in recent years, and in doing so I shall endeavor to show you how their work came into existence, some of their claims for public attention, how their work can easily be found to be totally unreliable, and also that their so-called forecasts have been seriously injurious to health and pecuniary welfare.

Previous to the establishment of meteorological services by all the most advanced nations of the world, there was no selling of forecasts, except incidentally in a few almanacs, but since the distribution of the forecasts of the weather bureau have been greatly multiplied so that they now reach to all parts of the country in the daily newspapers and in other ways, these so-called long-range forecasters have recognized the demand for a better knowledge of future weather conditions, and they are attempting to supply the demand, but as is almost always the case with those who wish to make a good living out of those who are not well enough informed to know the genuine from the spurious, their goods are not what they represent them to be.

In order to sell their forecasts to the public, it is necessary for them to claim that they are based on scientific data, for in this age nothing goes unless it is scientific.

Probably the most taking fallacy is the one which holds that our weather conditions are controlled by planetary action or position. A very slight knowledge of astronomy should be sufficient to show that this theory is totally unreliable. It has been calculated that when viewed from the sun the space occupied in the sun's sky by the earth is only one two-millionth of that great expanse, consequently the earth cannot possibly receive more than one two-millionth part of the energy continually being radiated by that great luminary, the source of all the different forms of energy with which we are acquainted.

Take the forecasts of any of these long-range forecasters and see if you can find out definitely what the writer means. Strip off the superabundance of words and see if you can find a forecast for this place for a definite date. The verifications claimed for these forecasts of the distant future are really ridiculous, for a storm of any severity, at any distance and happening within a few days of the predicted time is considered as an abundant verification.

On the other hand the forecasts made by the weather bureau are definite; they mean what they say, and there is a time and a quantity limit. For instance, a forecast of "fair tonight" means an absence of rain or snow between 8 p. m. and 8 a. m. tomorrow; most of the night may be entirely cloudless, but if a hundredth of an inch of rain or melted snow falls during the last minute or two of the period the forecast is a failure.

A forecast for rain tomorrow means that at least a hundredth of an inch of rainfall will fall between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. tomorrow; if this does not fall within the period the forecast is a failure, even though there be a deluge a few minutes before 8 p. m. If the forecast reads "warmer tonight" it means that a temperature at least 6° higher than it was this morning is expected if the prediction is one made in summer, but if the rise is only one of 5° the forecast is a failure. A forecast for "colder tomorrow" in winter means that the temperature tomorrow at 8 p. m. is expected to be at least 10° colder than it is tonight. These examples will show you with what exactness the forecasts made by the weather bureau are proved. No allowances are made; the time limit and the quantity limit are fixed and must be adhered to for the place where the forecast applies.

A few instances will show the damage done within a very few years: In 1895 a man named Faby predicted terrible earthquakes and storms which put the whole of Spanish America into a hopeless and helpless state of panic, with a total cessation of work for weeks.

In 1890 the prediction of an awful storm in our South Atlantic States frightened many intelligent people, and nine-tenths of the less intelligent, so that the lives and business of many were entirely altered.

In 1901 the prediction of a severe hurricane on the coast of New Jersey in mid-summer brought panic to thousands at the time, and the result, which could not be allayed till a special message from the chief of the weather bureau stated the utter falseness of the dangerous rumor.

It will be readily understood that in the instances named the health of probably thousands was seriously affected, as it is known that nervous constitutions do not recover rapidly from such shocks.

All the sciences that we know today have had to fight their way to their present standing against the assaults of the ignorant, the superstitious and those who were anxious to use a dangerously imperfect knowledge of their subject to make money out of the over credulous.

The methods of the weather bureau are open to every one