

on to Whixall Hall, which suffered most. There, Mr. William Sutton, of Rose Cottage, Whixall, brother-in-law to Mr. Darlington, the occupier of the hall, had a very narrow escape. He informed our correspondent that he was blown across a large yard just outside the hall, and a heavy stone crest, which was torn off the upper part of the hall, with some tiles, struck him on the side of the head. He was just able to avoid it falling directly upon his head by a sudden movement, and he escaped with a deep cut over his ear. He is now confined to his room under medical treatment. Part of his property also suffered. Mr. Darlington and his family saw from within great branches of trees torn off and carried away. Some part of a large beech tree was carried 150 yards, crashing up against the strong walls of the hall. A big dog-kennel and dog went away in the wind a distance of some 20 yards. Orchards, gardens, cornfields, and the land around the hall were strewn all over with branches, hay, straw, slates, and various missiles; and Mr. Darlington is at present unable to estimate his loss, which must be very considerable. A large farmstead half a mile from Whixall Hall, and occupied by Mr. Fowler, a well known Shropshire farmer, was also greatly damaged, and it was there evident that the cyclone had a peculiar deviation in its course, for a range of outbuildings which might have been thought to be in the greatest danger remain as before, while structures on the opposite side were swept away. Uprooted trees and branches and debris indicated clearly that the cyclone passed directly over several country residences, whose occupants were in indelible dread of being carried away. The cyclone took a westerly course, about three and a half miles in length, and 150 yards in width, extending itself at Tilstok Park, four miles from Whitchurch. All who witnessed it say it first appeared like a great mass of vapor. An idea may be conceived of its tremendous force from the fact, which is stated by many eye witnesses, that portions of the trees and quantities of hay and straw were carried over the outskirts of Whitchurch. Large numbers of people from various parts visited the district yesterday. A Canadian gentleman who happened to be on a visit to the district, and who has witnessed cyclones in America, declares that this is of a precisely similar description, though less in extent and velocity.

#### PROPERLY DISCHARGED.

JUDGE SAWYER in discharging Deputy-Marshal David Nagle from custody, gave an opinion which will be endorsed by nearly all sensible people throughout the country. The officer was in the discharge of a special duty entrusted to him under the laws and authority of the United States. He acted promptly and

boldly, took in the circumstances and necessities of the situation with clear and swift comprehension, and displayed qualities which should be commended in an executive officer instead of condemned even by implication.

That he saved the life of Judge Field is generally conceded. That he was acting as an officer of the United States must also be admitted. That an act of violence had been committed before he undertook to prevent further assault cannot be denied. And that every movement and expression of the enraged assailant of Judge Field indicated intention to proceed to extremities, is obvious to everyone who has paid attention to the details of the affray.

Nagle was therefore not only justified but to be commended, he has been legally liberated by a United States court, and it is to be regretted that he has to be put to any further inconvenience in consequence of his courageous and admirable official conduct.

#### FIVE MILES PER MINUTE.

THE Committee on Site and Buildings of the World's Fair, which it is proposed to hold in New York in 1892, is in constant receipt of a large volume of correspondence. In that which reached its office on the 11th inst. was a letter from David G. Weems, general manager of Weems' Railway system, Baltimore, Md. This is what its writer says:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of our company today I was authorized to communicate with the proper office in charge of the World's Fair, which we have no doubt will be held in New York in 1892. In brief, what we desire to secure is the privilege of building an electric railroad to encircle the grounds of the World's Fair. Our mode of fast electrical transit would make without doubt a very interesting exhibit, and will attract as much attention if not more than the Eiffel tower.

"We have now at Laurel, Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Baltimore and Washington, a circular track of two miles in circumference with numerous heavy grades and a special electrical plant thoroughly equipped for demonstrating and experimental purposes. We have, during the past year, made some very important strides towards rapid transit. The gauge of our track was about fifty-four inches, on which we have made with our trains two miles per minute, which, taking into consideration the heavy grades and the soft road-bed, temporary structure, &c., would equal about three miles per minute upon a business line. We have however, made so many important changes in the construction of our train,

motors, rails &c., that we are now preparing to erect a line within forty minutes' ride of New York city.

"This line will be between four and five miles in circumference, with two tracks, one for the automatic system, which we have thoroughly demonstrated at Laurel, Md., and the other for carrying passengers. We have no doubt that we will make five miles per minute under the new automatic system, and expect also to carry passengers at about the same rate.

"I mention the above more particularly to show you our progress, and that by the time of the opening of the World's Fair we will, without doubt, be able to carry passengers safely and in great luxury at about five miles per minute."

#### WOMEN'S WORK.

THE ladies of Washington Territory who have been cheated out of the elective franchise which they had exercised at previous elections, are determined to contest their right to vote at the approaching election under the State constitution. The instrument contains a provision that the question of granting the suffrage to women shall be voted upon, and the ladies, in justice and reason, ought to be permitted to express their wishes on this matter at the polls. But as their right to do so is disputed, they are organizing throughout the Territory and the prominent workers for woman suffrage intend to offer their ballots.

This movement is ridiculed and denounced by opponents of woman suffrage, with their usual lack of logic and fairness. The ladies are told to be patient, and to trust in the honor, chivalry, etc., of their husbands and brothers, and warned that strong-minded women and those who are too eager to clamor for their rights, are likely to disgust men rather than win them over to their cause.

But how is this question to be decided if the ladies stay at home and sew and cook, and wait on and depend upon their voting husbands, fathers and brothers, and make no effort to assert their position? On a question specially affecting women, why should not women be allowed a voice and vote?

Woman Suffrage has been very widely discussed of late, and has been taken up by prominent writers in popular magazines. The objections to it have been fairly met, and not a reason has been advanced against women voting that cannot be urged against certain classes of men, who, notwithstanding this, are still permitted to hold the elective franchise.