

PROHIBITION PARTY

The National Convention of the Prohibition Party Select Their Candidates.

Gen. John Bidwell for President and J. B. Cranfill for Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, Special.—The national convention of the Prohibition Party assembled in this city June 29, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president. It was 10:30 a. m. when the proceedings opened by the playing of the hymn "America" on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage. The audience rose and joined in singing the hymn.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the convention with prayer. Rev. Dr. Lockwood of Cincinnati then, in behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates. Prof. Dickie responded to the address. He said the prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for, and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose.

"We are here," he said, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November."

This reference to "no fusion" was loudly applauded. They are here, he said, to make a platform as unequivocal as the best English could make it, and which should be on both sides of no question; which should say exactly what it means, and mean precisely what it says. He closed by naming:

XX-GOV. ST. JOHN AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. With cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Gov. St. John. The shouting was renewed when the name of the noted Kansas Stopped Forward and assumed the gavel. EX-GOV. ST. JOHN SAID:

Members of the convention, I return my sincere thanks and shall ever be grateful for the distinguished honor and high position of temporary chairman of this magnificent political convention—the greatest and grandest moral force and brain power that ever convened on American soil.

It represents a party that dares to do right because it is right, that dares to do wrong because it is wrong. It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home and death to every villain in the land. It demands for women equal pay in the shop and equal say in the polls. A free ballot for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa, as well as for the colored men of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. That North and South, East and West, black and white, rich or poor, every human being should have protection to life and property. That the expense of government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the people. We claim that any system which shifts the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the poor and lets the diamonds of the rich come in free is legalized robbery under the guise of law and natural justice to be forever abolished. That all money should be issued by the general government and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equal basis of value for all purposes and that the coinage of both metals should be free. [Applause.] That railway and telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the government to be operated at cost in the interest of all the people. [Applause.] That the president, vice president and members of congress should be elected by direct vote of the people, and that the term of the president be extended to six years, with no second successive term for any man. How we mean to come to stay. From this hour on let no fusion, no deals, no compromise be our motto.

THE FIRST CONVENTION. The first convention occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules prepared by the national committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have numbered the number of far off states, and especially those in the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come on account of the expense of travel. The delegates of Texas took the lead in behalf of these delegates. He said that if the rules were adopted it would leave control of the convention in the states around Cincinnati. It would cost \$3,500 to the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, but they could not afford to be absent. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have right to cast its full vote, whether all delegates were here or not.

Prof. Dickie said that was a matter of no concern, as permanent rules would be reported before important business was done. The same battle need not be fought twice. A ter a lively tilt Cranfill carried his amendment on a rising vote, and then the rules with this amendment were adopted.

On motion of Cleghorn of Wisconsin, the roll of states was called and each delegation announced the names of those selected for representation on the committee. There was another campaign tune sung by the quartet, and then, on motion of Prof. Dickie, the convention adjourned until 6 o'clock, giving directions to the committees to proceed to their work, and assigned to them: J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, J. C. Templeton of Montana, A. M. Barnum of North Dakota, J. A. Lucas of South Dakota and J. F. Smith of Wisconsin are on the platform committee.

The new national committee, which immediately elected Samuel Dickie chairman, includes W. J. Dean and J. P. Pinkham of Minnesota, E. E. Saunders and H. H. Mott of North Dakota, Prof. A. R. Cornwall and H. H. Roder of South Dakota and S. D. Hastings and E. W. Chaffin of Wisconsin.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called to order for the afternoon session, a big audience being present. Rev. Father Martin Mahoney of St. Paul, a Catholic clergyman, then offered prayer and formally opened the session.

The presentation of the report of the committee on permanent organization recommending Col. Eli Ritter for permanent chairman and Sam Small for permanent secretary and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning, giving states votes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight. Rev. Sam Small presented a minority report signed by fifteen states recommending that each state delegation be permitted to cast a full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the minority report, and protested against depriving these states of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The majority report blotted out states and made the Prohibition national convention simply a mass meeting of men with money enough to get here. The Prohibition party was against monopolies.

David Morse of Minnesota was astounded at Mr. Small's speech. He had seen only a corporal's guard at Prohibition conventions under the old rule. When one man could vote for a whole state only a corporal's guard ever came to Prohibition conventions.

A FEW FELLOWS WITH LITTLE BRAINS did all the yelling, and told the other fellows to stay at home, it was not necessary for them to go to the convention. He wanted Prohibition conventions well attended, and was opposed to the rule being runned and the machine. The question was discussed pro and con for nearly an hour by about a dozen delegates and apparently ceased the convention wanted to talk, as the scores of delegates shouting for recognition. Mr. Cushing of Maine said that Maine had given the last house of representatives a speaker who made a considerable reputation as a counter of heads, but Thomas B.

Reed never undertook to count men who are not present.

Finally the debate was closed by Chaffin of Wisconsin moving the previous question, but even this did not quiet the delegates, and the hall was full of the discussions and points of order. A roll call by states on the adoption of the minority report finally brought the matter to a focus. It resulted in the defeat of the majority report—350 to 721—and then the majority report was adopted, so that absent delegates will have no vote. The idea that a precedent as to representation in future national conventions was being settled, had far more to do with the outcome than presidential preferences. After the announcement of the result of the roll call, the convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. Singing and prayer by Rev. David Tatum, a Quaker preacher of Chicago, opened the evening session. Col. Eli Ritter of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Gov. St. John as presiding officer. His appearance was greeted with applause. Col. Ritter's address was received with great favor.

There was nothing remaining before the convention, and Albert Dodge of Michigan said that when the women were organized for prohibition the only party would have the greatest factor beneath the Stars and Stripes, and he moved that Mrs. Gougar be heard on the work of the White Rose league. It was carried and Mrs. Gougar addressed the convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND DAY. The first business after the usual opening ceremonies was the consideration of the platform. Two reports were presented and after a long and spirited discussion the report of the majority was accepted after knocking out a clause favoring the free coinage of silver. The report as adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and his law as the basis of all just laws, and that all laws must conform to secure the blessing of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the enemy to popular government and a public nuisance. It is a citadel of the forces that corrupt and demoralize the citizenry, and it degrades the nation's home life, thwarts the will of the people and delivers our country into the hands of a few rapacious and avaricious persons that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic or make the government a party to it. We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by individual and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result.

No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal regard should be given to the man and the woman. No corporation should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher authority should be necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Foreign immigration has become a burden upon the industry, one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Land should not be allowed to be acquired in this country, and we do favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in his rights by constitutional tribunals.

All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences. Speculations in margins, the concerning of stocks, bonds and other securities, and the pooling, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

We pledge that the prohibition party, if elected to power, to ever grant just pensions to discharged soldiers of the Union army and navy, and to the widows of the same.

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in the present campaign, and that the party which takes the lead in behalf of these delegates, we said that if the rules were adopted it would leave control of the convention in the states around Cincinnati. It would cost \$3,500 to the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, but they could not afford to be absent. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have right to cast its full vote, whether all delegates were here or not.

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WEAVER A MOSES.

The Old-Time Greenbacker Nominated for President by the Ismites.

Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia Receives the Vice-Presidential Nomination.

OMAHA, July 5, 2 a. m.—Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa is the candidate of the People's party for president of the United States. For several days it has been manifest that with the leaders Weaver was the choice of the vast majority. It was not until the distinguished jurist Judge Gresham positively declined to be a candidate that the delegates turned to their own ranks and with almost one accord selected the veteran greenbacker as their standard bearer. There were some who feared that greenback predilections might affect his availability, and it was these gentlemen who brought Senator Kyle of South Dakota to the front; but the sentiment that one of the "old guard" should be selected to lead the party was overwhelming, and Weaver's triumph was finally complete. Indeed the failure of the Gresham movement reacted promptly and powerfully in Weaver's favor. The friends of the Iowans have contended for several days that those who persist in becoming Gresham supporters were actuated solely by the desire to defeat Weaver.

The candidacy of Kyle was effective only in humiliating the South Dakota friends of the senator. The senator wired that he did not desire that his name should be presented to the convention. The senator finally said that if his nomination was demanded by the convention in the interest of harmony he supposed he could not refuse.

In spite of all the leaders, the sentiment that the People's party presidential nominee must be chosen on the Fourth of July was without its fruition, as the nomination was made at 1:50 a. m. July 5.

In order to catch the Southern votes, a Southern man—Gen. J. G. Field of Virginia—was nominated for vice president.

Lowered the Record. WILMINGTON, Del., July 5.—The Maple Valley Trotting association's new kite shaped track, one and one-half miles from Kirkwood station on the Delaware railroad and about ten miles south of Wilmington, was opened this morning with 5,000 people in attendance. The feature of the opening was the lowering of the world's double team record of 2:13 by Belle Hamlin and Globe, the holders of the record, owned by E. G. Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., and driven by Ed Grets. The pair went around without a skip, making the quarter mile in 1:02 and the half in 1:02 and coming under the wire in 2:12, amid enthusiastic cheers.

He Will Pass Through St. Paul. Chicago, July 5.—Frank G. Lenz, the Ontario representative who left New York June 4 for a tour of the world on a pneumatic safety bicycle, reached this city late to-night. The entire distance, 1,200 miles, including a trip to Toronto and other side points, was ridden in deep mud, and part of it in heavy rain. Lenz will remain here a few days, then leaves for San Francisco via Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Bismarck, Boise City, Portland and Sacramento. His companion, Robert Bruce of the Outing staff, reached Chicago this afternoon.

Races at a Lookout. CROOKSTON, Minn., Special, July 5.—At the races held here to-day 5,000 people were present. The 2:29 trot was easily won by Belle W. Alkali second, Besie P. third. In the green trot Mabel W. was first, Farret second, Time Medium third. Running race won by Flora McDonald. Twenty-five second, the half-mile bicycle race was closely contested and won by A. J. Baldwin, R. C. Farwell second. Tomorrow the programme will be more interesting even than to-day, and a large crowd is expected.

Settlement Wanted. Texas Sitings: Mr. Harlem Bridges was asked by his grocer to pay for six pounds of coffee.

"When did I get this coffee?" asked Mr. Bridges, with rage stamped on every lineament of his countenance.

"It was last year you got that coffee," said the grocer, who proceeded to the cupboard to fetch a tin of coffee.

"Then it is settled long ago, and if it isn't that, won't settle in a year shouldn't be paid for it?"

A motion to consider was promptly laid on the table.

Evanson Regatta. CHICAGO, July 5.—The annual regatta of the Evanson Boat club was the most successful one it has ever held. Long before the time set for the opening event the large piazza on the club house were filled to overflowing and the shore for half a mile was lined with sightseers, while the lake was alive with craft of all sorts. There were six races, most of them having exciting finishes.

Woman the Winner. HARTFORD, Conn., July 5.—Hannan beat Hosner about ten to-day in a three-mile race with three turns on the Connecticut river. Time, 18:55.

Cricket at Winnepig. WINNEPEG, Special, July 5.—The Brainerd, Minn., cricket team spent the Fourth in Winnepig as guests of the local club. In the afternoon a match was played, which resulted disastrously for Brainerd. The Winnepig won by an inning and seventy runs to spare. The visitors leave for home to-morrow.

Will Investigate the Seizures. OTTAWA, Ont., Special, July 5.—Sir John Caldwell Abbott, premier, said to-day that all acts in connection with the Bering sea seizures have been submitted to Lord Salisbury, and it late information indicates the Dominion government will lodge a protest with the British government against the United States.

Miss Willard and the Wheel. New York World: Over the wires this week flashed the startling news that Miss Frances Willard had taken up bicycle riding. It would have been more impressive if it had not been so old. Willard was a well known figure in the highways and byways of Evanston, she rode morning, noon and night for several weeks until one dark day she rode down an embankment and landed at the bottom of a broken arm, six weeks in bed and a general lack of interest in wheels resulted from this experience. Now with characteristic courage, the apostle of temperance will try again.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A meeting of Anarchists in St. Denis, Paris, yesterday, adopted a resolution to blow up the Mont Brison prison and rescue Ravachol.

Maj. Richard J. Falls, a veteran of the war with Mexico and of the war of the rebellion, and leader of the famous charge at Cedar Creek, died in San Francisco Sunday night of general disability.

The new Kansas state house at Topeka, not yet completed, is in danger of falling down, owing to poor material used. There has been expended on this building nearly \$2,500,000 and it is not yet completed.

Samuel C. Graham, an American citizen, condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder of a Mexican in the State of Jalisco, has, upon the recommendation of Congressman Sprinzer and others, been pardoned by the Mexican government.

An international complication is liable to grow out of the seizure of the steamer Joseph Ocker, Jr., by the Honduran revolutionists. Ocker, Jr., the owner, states that he will make a demand on the Honduran government upon Honduras for \$70,000 damages for detention of the vessel.

THE DAY'S ACCIDENTS. A Catalogue of Casualties More or Less Serious. ST. PAUL, Special Telegram, July 5.—A sad drowning accident occurred at Spring Park, Minnetonka, yesterday, in which three well known young people of St. Paul—Laura Lewis, Ida Swanson and Ruus Hogan—were the victims. In company with thirteen other young people from this city and four from Minneapolis the lake yesterday morning for a picnic and after spending the morning in celebrating the day, decided to go out on the lake.

The party left Spring Park in four boats, with four people in each. In one boat were the three people who were drowned, and Oscar Sandell of this city. The boat taken by this party was a broad-bottomed narrow boat, pointed at both ends. While rowing in deep water about thirty rods from shore,

THE BOAT WAS OVERTURNED, and before assistance could reach them three of the young people were drowned. Just how the accident occurred, no one can definitely state. According to the statements of Mr. Sandell, who was rescued, all the members of the party were sitting down, but others who were on the lake say that Miss Swanson leaned over the edge of the boat, and one of the men caught her as the boat tipped. The extra weight upset the boat, and Sandell, who was rowing, came up under the overturned craft.

Mr. Broke, the owner of the boats and causing the accident from the shore and started in a skiff to rescue the unfortunate people. Long before he had reached the spot where the accident occurred, however, all but Sandell had been drowned. Sandell was found under the boat, almost exhausted, and was taken ashore.

The search for the bodies commenced at once, and the remains of the two young ladies were soon recovered. Hogan's body had not been found last night, although the place where the drowning took place had been carefully marked.

James H. Burns, proprietor of the St. Paul Herald, met with a serious accident at 10:30 last night, which resulted in the loss of his right hand. He was discharging a large firecracker near his home, corner of Goodhue and Western avenues and held the explosive too long in his hand. It burst with great force and shattered Mr. Burns' right hand. He was taken to his residence and Doctors C. F. Sweney and Anton Shimonek were called to attend to the injury. So severe was the hand mangled that the surgeons felt it necessary to amputate it above the wrist. Late last night the injured man was doing well, though suffering severely from the shock.

Joe Botke, a young man who runs a saloon at 170 West Third street, had his right hand so badly shattered by the explosion of a giant fire cracker yesterday morning, that the amputation at the wrist was necessary. One of a crowd of young fellows, when passing, threw the giant cracker into the saloon and it struck Mr. Botke's hand and exploded. Doctors Aneker and Shinnick were called to attend to the operation. Botke was doing well as expected by the physicians when heard from late last night, and the doctors anticipate no serious result.

THE DEADLY TOXIC. A lad of nine years named Davern, and living at 150 Lafayette avenue, was seriously hurt at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the explosion of a small cannon at the corner of Seventh and Pine streets. The boy, who had been playing with a conspicuous point to welcome the sunrise with his new toy cannon. The cannon proved defective, exploded and flying into a thousand pieces at the first discharge, his eyes were shockingly burned and his eyes were closed by the powder. He was taken home, where a physician attended him.

NO LIVES LOST. A boat capsized near the spiritualist camp grounds, by running against the rope and being overturned, and the lives of Miss Bailey and Miss Latimore of Newport, together with Ellery Williams and Will Graves of St. Paul Park into the water. The ladies clung to the boat, and were rescued with the assistance of Frank Truax, the ferryman. The gentlemen escaped with a ducking.

THREATENED BY FIRE. Sibley, Iowa, Fighting Against a General Conflagration. SIBLEY, Iowa, Special, July 5.—The large Northwestern Hotel and a feed and stable building in this place are now burned to the ground and the fire is raging in close proximity to the business portion of the town. This fire is owing to the Fourth of July celebration. Several smaller buildings have been pulled away and it is hoped to save the town by this work. The Gazette building and Northwestern State Bank are in imminent danger, but may be saved.

Hanged Himself. WASHINGTON, Wis., Special, July 5.—A Pole named Adolph Smith committed suicide to-day by hanging. He was about thirty-five years of age and married. His wife is now en route from the old country.

Remington's Troubles in Russia. London Cable News York Sun: Poultney Bigelow whose canoe cruise with Frederick Remington in Russian waters was prevented by imperial authority, wrote to a friend in London from Germany this week: "Our canoes are confiscated, with all their contents. Remington and I are turned adrift and shall drift along home as well as may be. Remington has made lots of military studies, however, in spite of the Russian police. We are now at Trakenham, the German stud farm, the biggest in the world, and having a royal time in spite of the czar."

MUCH PATRIOTISM

America's Birthday Generally Celebrated by Northwestern People.

Gov. Merriam Delivers an Address to the Old Soldiers at Crookston.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Special, July 5.—The Fourth of July celebration held here to-day was the greatest event in the history of this city. At least 10,000 strangers were in the city, and the crowd from neighboring towns was so large that the railroads had to run extra trains in sections to accommodate them. The Grand Army encampment of the Park region association is being held, and will continue for the next ten days. Gov. Merriam and D. W. Lawler of St. Paul, made the principal addresses.

CROWDED WITH VISITORS. The Celebration at Benson Proves a Perfect Success. BENSON, Minn., Special, July 5.—The celebration at Benson to-day was a success in every particular. The weather was glorious, and the crowd came pouring in from all directions in vehicles of all kinds and by special trains until we had at least 2,000 persons here besides our own 1,200. Flags and bunting covered nearly all the buildings, and the citizens evinced in every way their respect for the day. A procession headed by the Morris cornet band paraded the streets, in which were seen the young girls of the village decked in the stars and stripes, with a Goddess of Liberty and Uncle Sam.

The G. A. R. post, the Sons of Veterans, the Old Fellows and A. O. U. W., the Appletop flag corps, the Grand Army corps and the Benson hook and ladder company marched to the fair grounds, where various exercises were had and a very patriotic and interesting oration delivered by Hon. A. D. Stewart of Redwood Falls. Prof. W. G. Bassell made a successful balloon ascension and cutting loose at the height of 5,000 feet made a graceful and thrilling leap. In the afternoon a series of athletic contests was indulged in and a full programme of running and trotting races, in which some closely contested heats were had and some very good time made. A game of baseball for a purse of \$50 was also played between the Appletop and Morris clubs, resulting in Appletop taking the money by a score of 21 to 2. A very pretty display of fireworks in the evening completed the day.

GREAT REJOICING. Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls Join Hands and Celebrate. Eau Claire, Wis., Special, July 5.—Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls joined here to-day in a big celebration of the Fourth of July, and the interstate commerce lumber freight case. A procession of civic and military organizations proceeded to Putnam Park where addresses were delivered by Mayor Ure of Eau Claire, J. M. Morrow of St. Paul, H. H. Hayden, who won the interstate case, an attorney for Eau Claire, Mayor Willard of Chippewa Falls, Gen. Griffin and Hon. Alex. Meggett. The speakers referred in glowing terms to the industrial revival and the vast increase of general prosperity of the Chippewa Valley since the will succeeded in settling the new freight rates. Base ball games, log-rolling matches and other sports followed. The festivities closed to-night by fireworks on an extensive scale on the Putnam Park lagoon. The celebration was participated in by a large crowd of visitors from neighboring towns.

PREVIOUS DISPLAYS EXCELLED. An Immense Parade a Feature at Faribault. FARIBAULT, Minn., Special, July 5.—Faribault's celebration was unusually elaborate. The procession, which formed at 10 a. m. to parade the streets, represented Old Father Time, Columbus discovering America in 1492, Uncle Sam and his Continental band, the first settlement of Faribault, the Goddess of Liberty; then came the soldiers of '61, consisting of the members of M. Cooke post, G. A. R.; then Company B, Faribault guards and band followed by floats, some of which were very beautiful, representing every business in the city and the city of Faribault. Rattan works were exceptionally fine. All business places were generally decorated and many residences, and an immense throng of people was in the city.

Afternoon at Central Park orations and music and sports of all kinds occurred, and it was, all in all, the greatest day that Faribault ever has seen.

LIGHTNING AND RAIN. A Furious Ending of the Day's Festivities at Helena. HELENA, Special, July 5.—Nature furnished some vivid pyrotechnics to celebrate the going down of the sun on the nation's natal day. About 6 o'clock a furious storm of equal proportions of lightning, thunder, rain and wind broke and raged or it teen minutes, and the streets became raging streams, water coming from the hills in perfect torrents. Lightning struck the Scandinavian church, and completely knocked out the front end of the structure and much damage was done to all parts of it. The pastor's family lived in the basement and the members were shocked but not seriously hurt.

The Indian Catholic Row. CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. D., July 5.—The Catholic Sioux congress continued to-day by Cherry Creek wild Indians at sunrise. A Catholic conference on temporal affairs was held at 9 o'clock. Then came the dog feast, all Indians participating. In the afternoon there were pony races, shiny dancing and ball playing. Rations were issued to the Cheyenne Indians at 5 o'clock. A peace pipe and camp fire took place in the evening.

Fourteen Lives Lost. YARMOUTH, N. S., July 5.—A sad shipwreck involving the loss of fourteen lives occurred in Yarmouth harbor last night. At 9 o'clock this morning a great quantity of deals drifted shore north of Yarmouth point, and then a damaged life boat with thirteen exhausted sailors was washed ashore in the surf and the men helped up to the houses and cared for. They proved to be Capt. Henry Hughes, his first mate and eleven of the crew of the Liverpool ship Peter Stuart, bound from St. John for Liverpool with deals. The ship struck some rocks and went to pieces, and the captain and thirteen others, including the captain's wife and child, were drowned.

Caused by His Father's Failure. ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 2.—Henry Casper, son of Hon. Joseph Casper of Sauk Center, who made an assignment several days ago, has also been forced to the wall, probably through his father's failure. Young Casper has been carrying on a dry goods business at Sauk Center for several years, and his liabilities are said to be large.

Re-nominated for Congress. ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 2.—J. P. DeLiller has been re-nominated for congress by the Tenth Iowa district Republicans.

Secretary Whitney says that he will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee.

WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

Suit Brought Against a Company Composed of Minneapolis Men.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Mining interests to the amount of \$300,000 are mentioned in a bill for recovery and accounting filed in the superior court to-day by M. H. Thompson against the Century Investment company, George L. Matchen and others of Minneapolis. Thompson states that as owner of mining property in Syria county, N. M., capable of yielding \$500,000 a year, he entered into an agreement with Matchen and others to form the Century Investment company to form the Standard Gold Mining and Milling company, capitalized at \$2,000,000. For 15,000 shares of the stock Thompson was to receive \$300,000 with eighteen months to be paid from stock sales. Thompson says he was encouraged from time to time by Matchen until Nov. 1, 1891, when he received notice that his interest had been sold on execution by the sheriff for \$300,000. He says that he has since been unable to secure an accounting.

A TECHNICAL ERROR

Claimed by Republicans in the Wisconsin Apportionment Bill.

MADISON, Wis., July 2.—Both houses of the legislature adjourned sine die at noon to-day after being notified by the governor that he had signed the apportionment bill. Republicans now claim that through a technical error the proper bill has not been passed. They assert the bill which was introduced into the assembly and reported back by the committee on apportionment to the assembly was a substitute. The assembly resolved itself into a committee of the whole and considered assembly bill No. 1, reported it back with out amendment and passed it, not adopting the amendments of committees on apportionment, which were reported in the form of a substitute, thus, they say the assembly passed the original bill according to the record, and this was concurred in by the senate. Thus the original bill, with all its errors, they say, the law, but not the substitute. But the Democrats, while considerably agitated at first, now laugh at the claim, saying the measure now a law is the one which they wanted to see passed. The original bill was characterized by a light squabble on the part of the minority, but the majority forced every point according to the programme, and concluded its work on the bill. They look upon the Republicans who take the case into the courts again.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79 3/4 No. 3 spring, 75c. No. 2 red, 81c. CORN—No. 2, 50 3/4c. No. 2 white, 34 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, 33 1/2c. No. 2 white, 34 1/2c. TOBACCO—No. 3 white, 44 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 76c. BARLEY—No. 2, 60c. MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 80c. No. 1 Northern, 79c. No. 2 Northern, 78 1/2c. CORN—No. 3, 43 1/4c. No. 3 yellow, 35 1/4c. OATS—No. 2, 31 1/2c. No. 3 white, 30 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 72c. BARLEY—No. 3, 38 to 48c. HAY—Choice, upward quoted at \$8.00. ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 79 to 80c. No. 1 Northern, 78 to 79c. No. 2 Northern, 72 to 75c. CORN—No. 3, 42 to 44c. No. 3 yellow, 44 to 44 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, 29 to 30c. No. 2 white, 31 to 32c. No. 3, 30 to 31c. BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c. No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c. malt, 60 to 75c. GROUND FEED AND MILKSTUFFS—No. 1, \$15.50 @ 17c. No. 2, \$17 @ 17.50c. No. 3, \$17.50 @ 18c. No. 4, \$18 @ 18.50c. No. 5, \$18.50 @ 19c. No. 6, \$19 @ 19.50c. No. 7, \$19.50 @ 20c. No. 8, \$20 @ 20.50c. No. 9, \$20.50 @ 21c. No. 10, \$21 @ 21.50c. No. 11, \$21.50 @ 22c. No. 12, \$22 @ 22.50c. No. 13, \$22.50 @ 23c. No. 14, \$23 @ 23.50c. No. 15, \$23.50 @ 24c. No. 16, \$24 @ 24.50c. No. 17, \$24.50 @ 25c. No. 18, \$25 @ 25.50c. No. 19, \$25.50 @ 26c. No. 20, \$26 @ 26.50c. No. 21, \$26.50 @ 27c. No. 22, \$27 @ 27.50c. No. 23, \$27.50 @ 28c. No. 24, \$28 @ 28.50c. No. 25, \$28.50 @ 29c. No. 26, \$29 @ 29.50c. No. 27, \$29.50 @ 30c. No. 28, \$30 @ 30.50c. No. 29, \$30.50 @ 31c. No. 30, \$31 @ 31.50c. No. 31, \$31.50 @ 32c. No. 32, \$32 @ 32.50c. No. 33, \$32.50 @ 33c. No. 34, \$33 @ 33.50c. No. 35, \$33.50 @ 34c. No. 36, \$34 @ 34.50c. No. 37, \$34.50 @ 35c. No. 38, \$35 @ 35.50c. No. 39, \$35.50 @ 36c. No. 40, \$36 @ 36.50c. No. 41, \$36.50 @ 37c. No. 42, \$37 @ 37.50c. No. 43, \$37.50 @ 38c. No. 44, \$38 @ 38.50c. No. 45, \$38.50 @ 39c. No. 46, \$39 @ 39.50c. No. 47, \$39.50 @ 40c. No. 48, \$40 @ 40.50c. No. 49, \$40.50 @ 41c. No. 50, \$41 @ 41.50c. No. 51, \$41.50 @ 42c. No. 52, \$42 @ 42.50c. No. 53, \$42.50 @ 43c. No. 54, \$43 @ 43.50c. No. 55, \$43.50 @ 44c. No. 56, \$44 @ 44.50c. No. 57, \$44.50 @ 45c. No. 58, \$45 @ 45.50c. No. 59, \$45.50 @ 46c. No. 60, \$46 @ 46.50c. No. 61, \$46.50 @ 47c. No