New-York Tribune.

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WAR AGAINST TAMMANY.

THE STECKLERS SHARPEN THEIR KNIVES.

THEIR ASSOCIATION AGAINST THE WIGWAM AND GOVERNOR HILL—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

The Steckler Association turned out in force last evening and sounded the tocsin of war against Tammany Hall and Governor Hill. The main floor of the well-appointed club-house at No. 122 Second-ave. was crowded with perspiring but enthusiastic adherents of the Stecklers, and they overflowed into the hall, down to the basement and up to the second and third stories. Representatives were there from the business men and all the various trades, professions and employments of the Xth Assembly District. It was understood to be the opening of the Steckler campaign against the domination of the Wigwam and the man at Albany who had "gone back" on his promises to the head of the association. Viewed in that light, it was an apparent success. The leaders were plainly out for gore.

Julius Harburger, president of the club, opened the meeting with a few remarks indicative of a purpose to begin some sort of a fight, though he did not specify the enemy or the mode of warfare. When he asked, "What is the pleasure of the Steckler Association?" Charles Steckler, who so recently filled the post of Tammany leader in the district and of secretary of the Tammany Hall Committee of Twenty-four, got up in front and thanked the members for coming out in such large numbers in spite of the torturing heat of the evening. Only devotion to principle and a desire to show that they wore the collar of no political faction, he inferred, could have brought out so many at that time. "In 1881," he went on, "just ten years ago, this organization was founded after having achieved one of the most memorable victories in the history of the politics of the State. It was successful in the election of a Civil Justice (cheers for Alfred Steckler) and was triumphant over all the political organizations opposing it, Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, the County Democracy and the Republicans. Ever since its power and influence have been kept up and are to-day stronger than ever.

"It is always best," Brother Charles continued, accompanying his words with a sweeping gesture of his jewelled hand, "in times of peace to prepare for war. (Applause.) We have here with us to-night the representatives of many industrial organizations (naming several of them), who have promised to stand with us in this fight. The average citizen, as a rule, takes little interest in politics, but in order to secure the best government it is always best that they assert themselves on election day. For the purpose of securing their active and hearty co-operation, I offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to take an active interest in public affairs and see that none but the best men, irrespective of political parties are elected to public office and with that object in view, be it

Resolved, That a committee of 100 citizens be appointed by the chairman to formulate a plan of action for the coming campaign.

Chairman Harburger declared the resolution unanimously adopted, and then introduced Michael J. Murray, president of the General Council of the Laborers' Union, who told his audience that he had come "unsolicited by the Stecklers, but under orders from the Council to be there or anywhere where the Steckler Association might want" him. Mr. Murray thought that the recent trouble with Tammany Hall would prove to be a good thing. It would result, he predicted, in a pretty fight for principle, in which he pledged 7,500 votes for the Steckler Association and its candidates. Men would be nominated by this association who were not dumbheads or lunkheads, he said, men able to represent their constituents and who knew what the people wanted. Mr. Murray indulged in some eulogistic remarks concerning Judge Steckler, who, the speaker said, had placed the laboring people of the city under great obligations to him by standing up for their rights in the courts and elsewhere on numerous occasions. The speech did not give evidence of much preparation, which Mr. Murray explained by saying that he had only got his orders from the "walking delegate" to be on hand yesterday afternoon. The crowd cheered it frequently, however, and afterward Mr. Harburger read out some of the Campaign Committee of 100 which he was to appoint.

It contained the names of Alfred Steckler, ex-Alderman John A. Dunkel, Alexander Bremer, president of the Musical Union; ex-Alderman Peter Kehr, Charles Rosenkranz, ex-president of the Tailors' Union; Herman Bleyer, Dr. Alexander Schulman, Charles Dexheimer, Richard Berger, Joseph Steiner, Dr. Bernard Hess, J. P. Solomon, Editor of "The Hebrew Standard"; Michael J. Murray, of the Laborers' General Council; Colonel George S. Lowenthal, Editor of "The Hebrew World"; Samuel Folsom, Philip Hirschland, Stephen Rock, Edward Michaelis, J. H. Heller, A. D. Nagelsmith, Edward Perpenbring, Julius Schott, C. A. Schurzinger and others, all of whom, Mr. Harburger said, were men of prominence on the East Side.

The plan of campaign of the Stecklers and the men who are combining with them was not made public in its entirety last evening, but the purpose is, without much doubt, to place candidates in the field to defeat the Tammany candidates for Senator in the VIIth District and for the Assembly in the Xth District. They may also extend to other fields before the fight is old. Julius Harburger, president of the Steckler Association, is said to be picked out to run for Senator against Senator George T. Roesch, who is slated for the Tammany nomination, and some well-known German will be pitted against Assemblyman William Sohmer. Candidates on the county ticket opposed to Tammany will also be nominated or indorsed. What steps the association will take to make itself felt against Hill in the State will be developed in due time. As the situation is now looming up the Republican outlook in the VIIth Senate District and in the Xth Assembly District cannot be regarded as less than promising. Judge Steckler said last evening that he was counsel for twenty-five or thirty labor organizations, all of whom are behind him in this movement.

THE WIGWAM BRAVES NOT AFRAID.

The Tammany Club of the Xth Assembly District, composed mainly of men who withdrew from the Steckler Association after its revolt from Tammany, held a meeting at its new club-house, No 94 Second-ave., last evening, and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers. Fire Commissioner Eickhoff was temporary chairman, and claimed for the club a membership of 600. Assemblyman Sohmer was chosen president, Joseph Grooner and John F. Ward vice-presidents, William E. Fay recording and corresponding secretary, Joseph Roesch financial secretary and treasurer. David Levintritt, who held the Tammany nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for fifteen minutes a couple of years ago, addressed the club. A resolution was adopted congratulating Mayor Grant on his appointment of Fire Commissioner Eickhoff. After the meeting Senator Roesch said to the reporters that he expected to run on the Tammany ticket again this fall, and felt hopeful of success. He thought that the Stecklers meant to run Julius Harburger against him.

A NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

Madison, Wis., June 2.—Miss Bessie Pinney, only child of Supreme Court Justice-elect Pinney, was instantly killed last evening by jumping from a carriage drawn by a runaway team. Miss Evans, of Platteville, and Miss Baxter, of Lancaster, who were also in the carriage, jumped. Miss Evans is seriously hurt, but Miss Baxter escaped injury. Miss Pinney was a graduate of Lake Forest, Ill., Seminary. She lost her parents in the Chicago fire and afterward was adopted by Judge Pinney. She was on her way to attend a party when the accident occurred.

A SCHOONER AGROUND STOPS TRAFFIC.

Seaford, Del., June 2 (Special).—Travel is blocked on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, caused by the schooner Michael Coulbourn running aground at the drawbridge spanning the Nanticoke River at this place. This is the trunk line for Southern and Peninsula fruits, and the detention may affect city market prices.

SIR JOHN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

HIS CONDITION REMAINS PRACTICALLY UNALTERED.

YESTERDAY'S CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE AN AGREEABLE ONE, BUT THE PHYSICIANS THINK HE CANNOT RECOVER.

Ottawa, June 2.—Sir John A. Macdonald's condition at a late hour to-night showed no change from what it was at 5:45 p. m., when the following bulletin, signed by Dr. Powell, was issued:

The Premier has dozed comfortably all day, excepting during intervals of changing his posture and administering nourishment. The change of temperature since yesterday has appeared agreeable to him, and he has not been exhausted by such free action of the skin, which undoubtedly tends to weaken him.

Sir John's attending physicians, however, say they cannot alter their opinion as to the final result of his illness. The patient passed the night quietly.

The following cable dispatch was received from the Queen this morning: "How is Sir John to-day?"

C. H. Tupper denies the report that his father has sailed for Canada. The High Commissioner is still in Vienna.

A DENIAL FROM THE PRIME MINISTER.

M. FREYCINET DISCREDITS THE REPORTED FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Paris, June 2.—Prime Minister de Freycinet denies that French men-of-war are interfering with the bait supply in Newfoundland, and discredits the report that a French officer had warned the inhabitants living near St. Pierre Bay not to sell bait to United States fishermen.

BALMACEDA SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF.

Panama, May 26.—President Balmaceda, on April 20, in opening the Chilian Congress, said in part: "I have endeavored to promote the tranquil and equitable solution of many important questions affecting foreign affairs, and I have maintained with His Holiness and the representatives of the Church in Chili a cordial and respectful policy. During the time I have held office I have entirely devoted myself to the advancement of progress and to increasing the wealth of my fellow citizens and the grandeur of the Republic. I shall shortly leave office and return to private life, as I entered the office, without passion and without ideas foreign to a right mind and unworthy the chief of a State. It is true few Governors have had to suffer, like myself, unmerited attack and gratuitous charges. But I have never lost my sincerity, and my conscience has never been disturbed. I am well accustomed to encountering injustice at the hands of my fellow-men. After the troubles of the storm I shall enjoy the calm; and, as nothing lasting can spring from injustice and violence, the time will arrive for history to be written truthfully."

HERR ISRAEL TO RANSOM HIS COMPANIONS.

Constantinople, June 2.—Herr Israel, the Berlin banker, who, with three fellow-passengers and the engineer of the Eastern express, was recently carried away to the mountains by a band of thirty brigands who had wrecked and looted the train on which he was a passenger and who afterward sent Herr Israel to obtain the ransom which they demanded for the release of the captives, to-day started for Kirk-Kilissia, a town thirty-two miles from Adrianople, having in his possession the $40,000 asked for by the outlaws.

As all the passengers taken by the outlaws to their retreat in the mountains are Germans, the Porte has promised the German Government that he will at once take active measures to punish the brigands, and troops have already been sent in pursuit of the robbers. When the news of the kidnapping was conveyed to Chancellor von Caprivi he immediately telegraphed to Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador here, to advance the amount demanded by the brigands, and it is said that the Porte will refund this money.

RETURNED TO THE COMMONS UNOPPOSED.

London, June 2.—An election was held yesterday in the Western Division of Derbyshire, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Lord Edward Cavendish, who sat for that constituency for nearly six years. As the Conservatives had no candidate in the field, the election was a matter of form. The candidate of the Liberal Unionists was Lord Victor Cavendish, eldest son of the late incumbent of the seat, and he, of course, was elected. At the last election Lord Edward Cavendish, who represented the Liberal Unionists of the Division, was also returned without opposition. The member-elect is only twenty-five years old.

MISSION OF BALMACEDA'S AGENT.

Havre, June 2.—Senor Joachim Godoy, President Balmaceda's agent, is at present in this city with the secretary of the Chilian legation. It is supposed that the object of Senor Godoy's visit to Havre is to get the cruiser Errazuriz relieved of the embargo which has been placed on it by the decision of the court. It is thought that if Senor Godoy is successful, the vessel will be sent to England to be completed. The authorities here are keeping a sharp watch on the Errazuriz, as it is suspected that an attempt will be made to take the vessel away at the first favorable opportunity.

RUN ON THE BUENOS AYRES BANKS.

Buenos Ayres, June 2.—In consequence of the financial situation here the people have lost all confidence in the banks, and those having deposits in the various financial institutions have long been desirous of withdrawing them. This they were not able to do, however, as the Government issued a decree allowing the banks to defer the payment of deposits. To-day, it appears, an opportunity was afforded for the withdrawal of deposits, and as soon as the banks opened crowds of people having money in the banks sought to withdraw it. The run on the banks continued all day.

THE CORN CROP ON THE CONTINENT.

Berlin, June 2.—A Socialist manifesto has been issued, calling upon the Socialists throughout the country to meet and protest against the Government's decision not to reduce the duties on grain.

Paris, June 2.—Reports received by the Commercial Exchange indicate that the yield of corn this season will be only two-thirds of the average amount.

Rome, June 2.—The Italian Government has ordered an inquiry into the corn supply and will probably propose a temporary reduction of the duties on corn.

THE ENGLISH RATE OF DISCOUNT.

London, June 2.—A meeting was held in this city to-day to take action in regard to the rate of discount to be charged in the open market. The representatives of thirty-two joint stock banks were in attendance. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the minimum interim rate charged would be 3 3-4 per cent.

INFLUENZA AT BALMORAL.

London, June 2.—Word has been received from Balmoral that influenza in a severe form has broken out there. A large number of the domestics attached to the Queen's household have been attacked by the disease, and the Queen is taking the greatest precautions to avoid it.

FOR PENSIONING FRENCH WORKMEN.

Paris, June 2.—At a Cabinet Council to-day the Ministers discussed a scheme for the establishment of a workmen's pension which would provide an amount ranging from $60 to $120 annually for the relief of those entitled to the money after they had been thirty years at work.

TO MOVE AGAINST TURKISH BRIGANDS.

Constantinople, June 2.—The capture by brigands yesterday of a number of passengers on the Eastern express near Tchereskkoi has aroused the Turkish Government, and decisive measures will be taken to prevent a repetition of the crime. The Governor of the province in which the outrage was perpetrated is organizing a force to pursue the brigands. In order, however, not to imperil the lives of the persons now held for ransom, the expedition will not start until after the ransom money—$40,000—is handed over to the brigands and the prisoners are released.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST PARNELL.

Dublin, June 2.—"The National Press" to-day accuses Mr. Parnell of misapplying certain funds, and announces its intention of reiterating the charge in order to compel him to take legal proceedings against the publishers of "The National Press." The paper adds: "Our secretary waits in his office to receive service of a writ from Mr. Parnell."

MAY IMPORT AMERICAN CATTLE INTO CANADA.

Ottawa, June 2.—The Government has passed an order in Council permitting the Three Rivers Dead Meat Exporting Company to import American cattle in bond to be slaughtered. The present regulation prohibits the importation of cattle from the United States into Canada, on account of the threat of the British Government that Canadian cattle arriving in England would be scheduled the same as those arriving from the United States if the importation of American cattle into the Dominion was permitted.

THE CZAR ON THE HEBREW QUESTION.

DETERMINED TO SOLVE IT BY REPRESSION—THE HEBREWS AS NIHILISTS.

London, June 2.—It is reported that the Czar, in responding to a personal appeal made by an exalted personage, on behalf of the Hebrews in Russia, said he was determined to continue his measures of Hebrew repression, with a view to the solution of the Hebrew question. The Hebrews themselves, declared the Czar, had forced this policy. There had never been a Nihilist plot hatched in which they were not concerned, and they would actively engage in propagating subversive movements.

THE FRENCH TARIFF CHANGES.

Paris, June 2.—In the debate on the Tariff bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, it was decided to exempt from duty rough wools in bulk, and feathers for ornaments, and the duties proposed by the Tariff Committee on colored wools in bulk and combed and carded wools, were adopted.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

London, June 2.—The recent census of Ireland shows a population of 4,706,162 males and 2,317,076 females—being a decrease of 468,674 in the total since the last census.

BIG DEFICIT IN THE PETER'S PENCE FUND.

Rome, June 2.—The Pope's committee of Cardinals has discovered a deficiency of 10,000,000 francs in the Peter's Pence fund.

MR. BLAINE OFF FOR BAR HARBOR.

HE LEAVES BOSTON IMPROVED BY HIS REST THERE.

Boston, June 2 (Special).—Mr. Blaine, who arrived at Young's Hotel early last evening, refused himself to all but a few personal and political friends and retired early. It was at first expected that Mr. Blaine would leave Boston on the Portland express which left the Eastern Division station of the Boston and Maine road at 12:30 o'clock to-day, but he did not start until this evening at 7 o'clock, when he was accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and Senator Hale. They go direct to Bar Harbor. The elegant private car "Sorrento," was placed at Mr. Blaine's disposal by General Manager Furber, of the Boston and Maine road.

This afternoon the Secretary took a drive with his nephew, Francis M. Stanwood. His condition was somewhat improved by his night's rest, and he was not nearly as ill as was reported in some of the morning papers. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine received a pleasant call this forenoon from Mrs. Eugene Hale, who is now on her way to Detroit, and the wife of the Secretary received a friendly tribute from T. Jefferson Coolidge, in the form of an elegant souvenir of flowers.

Augusta, Me., June 2 (Special).—James G. Blaine, jr., the Coppinger children, with servants, passed through Augusta this afternoon on their way to Bar Harbor. Augusta friends greeted them here during the few minutes' stop of the train, and J. H. Manley joined the party and proceeded to Bar Harbor with them.

TERMINATING THE CONTRACTS.

ALL IMMIGRATION BUSINESS TAKEN AWAY FROM STATE BOARDS.

Washington, June 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon sent the following letter to the State Board of Immigration of Maryland:

Gentlemen: The agreement entered into by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, party of the first part, and by the State Board of Immigration of Maryland, the party of the second part, dated March 31, 1883, contains this provision: "That this contract may be revoked by either party thereto giving to the other party sixty days' notice in writing in their intention to terminate said contract, and when sixty days shall have expired after such notice shall be given, this contract shall cease and terminate."

In pursuance of the above provision, I hereby give notice that sixty days after this date, that is to say, on the 31st day of July, 1891, the contract above mentioned will be revoked, cease and terminate, and thereafter the services of the State Board of Immigration of Maryland will not be required in the local affairs of immigration at the ports of Maryland. This action is taken in view of the Immigration Act of March 3, 1891, which in Section 8 contains the following provision: "All duties imposed and powers conferred by the second section of the Act of August 3, 1882, upon State commissioners, boards, or officers acting under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States."

The law evidently contemplates, and an efficient administration of the immigration statutes requires, that the management shall be uniform at all ports. I take this occasion to assure you that this Department highly appreciates the fidelity with which the Board has discharged the duties devolved upon it under the contract soon to be terminated.

Similar letters were sent to the State Board of Immigration of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In speaking of the subject this afternoon Assistant Secretary Nettleton said: "This step is rendered necessary by the fact that under the Act of March 3, 1891, the several State Boards of Immigration are practically shorn of all authority over immigration matters. The change places all details of the immigration business throughout the country in the hands of the Federal Government, as was done at New-York in 1890, and renders the system uniform."

IN FAVOR OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Lawrence, Kan., June 2.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kansas, in session here to-day, voted unanimously in favor of confirming the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

Charleston, S. C., June 2 (Special).—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of South Carolina, had its first meeting to-day, but did nothing beyond organizing. The matter of giving consent to the consecration of Dr. Brooks, it is said, was informally discussed, but no vote was taken, the understanding being that a special meeting would be called next week to consider the matter. It is said that some of the members of the committee are opposed to Dr. Brooks's consecration, but that the committee will probably vote its consent.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PEDAGOGY.

Worcester, Mass., June 2.—The call for the new American Society of Pedagogy is ready to be issued by the executive committee. The object is the association of all those who are scientifically studying education and its underlying principles, and collate and publish the facts already acquired, that the same ground may not be traversed over again. The organization of the society will take place at Saratoga or some other place in the early summer. Dr. W. H. Burnham, of Clark University, is temporary secretary.

ASBURY PARK EXCITED OVER A NEW TAX.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 2 (Special).—The hotel, boarding-house and cottage owners of Asbury Park are up in arms over the new ordinance passed by the Borough Commissioners, levying an annual tax of 25 cents on every room used as a sleeping apartment for summer guests. The Borough Commissioners have taken advantage of an act passed by the last Legislature which permits an annual tax upon all hotels, boarding-houses and bath-houses for improvement purposes. While several of the proprietors of the larger hotels are not hostile to this extra taxation, nearly all the boarding-house-keepers are bitterly opposed to it. They say they will join together to fight it. The town expects to raise about $5,000 from this tax.

TRIAL OF MASTER WORKMAN HUGHES.

Rochester, N. Y., June 2 (Special).—The jury in the case of Master Workman Hughes, of the National Cutters and Trimmers' Assembly, was completed this afternoon. District-Attorney Benton opened the case for the people, giving a concise account of the occurrences which led up to the alleged payment of $1,000 to Hughes by the firm of L. Adler, Bros. & Co., on July 31, 1890. Only one witness testified before adjournment, Isaac Will, bookkeeper for the Adlers, who identified the correspondence which passed between them and Hughes.

YALE MEN BEFORE THE FACULTY.

New-Haven, Conn., June 2.—The Yale faculty to-day summoned twenty-five students to appear before it and answer for their alleged misconduct during the Barnum circus parade yesterday, when they showered torpedoes upon the elephants and horses, thereby nearly causing a stampede among the animals. One of the professors saw the whole performance from his room in Osborn Hall. The faculty regard it as a serious matter, and will probably punish the culprits.

SCRANTON COUNCILMEN INDICTED.

Scranton, Penn., June 2.—Councilmen Golden, Kelly, McGrail and Weichel were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for soliciting bribes from a candidate for city engineer. They were held in $2,500 bail each.

DEATH BROUGHT BY THE WIND

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY A TORNADO IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BUILDINGS CAUGHT UP AND HURLED TO DESTRUCTION—HORSES SENT SPRAWLING TO THE GROUND—A HEAVY STORM SOUTH OF ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, June 2.—A "Pioneer Press" dispatch from Watertown, S. D., says: "A small, dark, funnel-shaped cloud suddenly appeared in the south this afternoon about 3:30 and soon developed into a hurricane. It appeared close to the ground and in its whirling motion people saw that it was the dreaded tornado, and the roar which accompanied it was like a huge fire snapping and crackling in its onward course. Fortunately it struck the city on the extreme eastern limit, where the buildings were scattered, and the whole city to-night is thankful that it came no closer.

"Six barns were demolished. The path of the storm was only about 100 feet wide, and it was remarked as strange that not a single house within the city limits was in its way. Horses were lifted from the ground, hurled into the air, and sent sprawling to the earth. Wagons were taken up bodily and hurled to atoms. Five miles northeast of here two houses and three barns were literally carried away. The debris from the storm as it left this city spread along its line for nearly a mile.

"At Waverly, twelve miles northeast, two coal sheds were ruined and the smokestack of the roller mills flattened to the ground. O. P. Chandler and his son were in one of the barns when the storm struck it and they were pinned under the boards until assistance came, but were only slightly injured. Three people were killed at Hazel, sixteen miles southwest of here, and the storm is said to have been very severe in that region. No other fatalities have been yet heard of.

"A heavy rain and hail followed the storm, but did no damage. This is Watertown's first cyclone experience, and many people were badly frightened. The damage to property in this county cannot be correctly estimated until the places have been heard from."

A heavy storm prevailed south of St. Paul to-night. Signal Officer Lyons says it has every indication of a tornado. No particulars yet received.

DAMAGE BY STORM IN THE WEST.

HIGH WINDS AND LIGHTNING PLAY HAVOC WITH WIRES—A WATERSPOUT IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, June 2.—A storm passed over this city at 5 o'clock this morning and did considerable damage to wires of all kinds. Telephone poles were blown across the street railway tracks and caused a cessation of that traffic and a great inconvenience to those living in the suburbs. Travel on several of the electric lines was suspended for several hours. Many shade trees were destroyed and some little damage done to buildings on the outskirts of the city.

Cincinnati, June 2.—There was an energetic electric storm yesterday afternoon and last night in this city and Covington, accompanied by a strong gale. The telegraph wires were more or less useless for several hours and 1,200 telephones were burned out. The chief loss, however, happened to the Cincinnati Electric Light Company. Like all other electric plants, it is supplied with lightning arresters to be "cut in" when a storm approaches, but in some way the lightning found its way beyond the place occupied by the lightning detective and in an instant the copper of a $6,000 dynamo was fused and the lights dependent on that line were at once extinguished. In Covington the lightning struck in many places—one being the clock in St. Aloysius Catholic Church steeple. The clock was shattered, but the steeple was not injured. A number of fine shade trees were up-rooted by the wind, but there were no injuries to persons.

Chicago, June 2.—Dispatches from various points in Illinois report more or less rain in this State yesterday, which will benefit crops greatly. The rain was generally accompanied by terrific thunderstorms and high winds which did considerable damage in some places. Sheriff Henry Mitchell, of Montgomery County, was knocked senseless by lightning.

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—A heavy windstorm with rain visited Lincoln yesterday, doing great damage to property and fruit and shade trees. The front of Katt's livery barn was blown out; also the plate glass in the Lincoln House and in Camp's saloon.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 2.—A waterspout burst near the little village of Fairmount, ten miles from here, last evening. Fortunately no lives were lost, but many houses were flooded and the Union Pacific tracks were washed out for several rods.

Keokuk, Iowa, June 2.—There was an unusual storm here this evening. Lightning struck the Holy Cross Episcopal Church, cutting it in two. Mrs. Edward Keith, recently from Chicago, and prominent in social circles, received an electric shock. At first it was thought she was dead, but hopes are entertained at a late hour to-night of her recovery.

THE MOHAWK VALLEY VISITED.

Fonda, N. Y., June 2.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by wind, thunder, lightning and hail, visited the Mohawk Valley shortly after noon to-day. The rain fell in torrents and the hailstones were as large as marbles. A number of trees were blown down, and telephone and telegraph wires were also blown down. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that crops have been damaged, and it is feared that in addition fruit has been hurt by the hail.

THE HOTTEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

AT THE SIGNAL SERVICE STATION THE TEMPERATURE REACHED EIGHTY-EIGHT DEGREES—A THUNDERSTORM AT NIGHT.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, and the temperature at the Signal Service Station, at the Equitable Building, reached 88 degrees. This was within 1 degree of the record, on June 5, 1890, which was the hottest day in the entire month of June last year. Moved by the laudable desire to rise in the world, the mercury in Sergeant Dunn's thermometer awoke early and began the usual summer voyage toward the top. The prospect would have daunted the less ambitious foreign thermometers, for the climb began at 62 degrees at 3 a. m. However, by patience and steady work the mercury managed to make a record, and about noon started down the homestretch with colors flying. Before noon most of the clerks downtown had excused themselves to mail letters outside, and the smell of mint and cloves, when they returned, was attributed by them to the flavor left from wetting the stamps.

However, hot as it was here, it couldn't compare with the agony suffered by fat men in Montgomery, Ala., where 94 degrees were registered. This was the hottest place in the country, and the inhabitants would have been glad to change with the Eastport, Maine, citizens, who were probably too cool, as the temperature there was down to 48 degrees, which shows what a convenient country this is.

At midnight the thermometer at Perry's drug-store registered 71 degrees, and a strong wind rose, foretelling the thunderstorm which soon broke over the city. At half-past twelve the rain fell heavily, but the worst of the downpour was soon over, and left only a light drizzle, which, however, caused a delightful coolness in the atmosphere. The average temperature for the day was only 74 1-2 degrees, which was not much higher than that on the same day last year, when it was 73 degrees. The slight difference was due to the fact that the temperature varied so greatly yesterday. It dropped to 52 by 6 p. m., according to Perry's thermometer, and at 9 p. m. it was only 76 degrees.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S MEETING.

Pittsburg, June 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company was held in this city to-day. S. B. Liggett, secretary, read the annual report of the board of directors for the year ending December 31, 1890. The number of miles of railroad embraced in the system is about 2,900. The results in the Pennsylvania Company proprietary department were as follows: Total revenue, $2,767,948 79; deductions for interest on bonds, general expenses, losses on leased lines, etc., $1,085,990 38, leaving a profit for the year of $1,081,958 41, a gain over the year 1889 of $354,156 19.

The results on the principal lines leased to the company were as follows: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago—A profit in 1890 of $915,047 45, an increase as compared with 1889 of $158,235 89. Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula—An increase in net earnings as compared with 1889 of $98,467 26. Erie and Pittsburg—A decreased loss as compared with 1889 of $23,028 89. Cleveland and Pittsburg—A decreased loss as compared with 1889 of $227,222 90. Northwestern Ohio—A decreased profit as compared with 1889 of $11,534 40. Indianapolis and Vincennes—An increased loss as compared with 1889 of $5,411 79. The tonnage on the Northwestern system increased 2,969,568 tons. The number of passengers carried on the same system increased over 800,000.

The directors were elected as follows: G. B. Roberts, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Thomas D. Messler, John E. Davidson, Henry H. Houston, Frank Thompson, Henry D. Welsh, J. N. Dubarry, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes, Amos R. Little and N. P. Shortridge. The board will organize at a later date.

TWO RUTGERS FRESHMEN DROWNED.

THEY WERE BATHING IN A CANAL—SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES.

Several of the students of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, N. J., went bathing in the canal yesterday afternoon. Walter Pfeiffer, twenty-two years old, of Williamsport, N. J., and Willard R. Smith, of Hallsville, N. Y., the former a good and the latter a poor swimmer, went to a dangerous spot known as St. Catherine's hole, a place which has shelving banks, and in which several people have lost their lives.

These students, who were popular in college and belonged to the freshman class, were missed about 6 o'clock and some one going along the bank of the canal noticed some clothing. An alarm was given and in a short time several gangs of men in boats began dragging the canal, but up to a late hour no trace of the bodies was found. It is supposed that Pfeiffer, who was a good swimmer, tried to rescue Smith and was dragged down by the latter.

THE BOY TAMPERED WITH MAIL.

BUT IT WAS TO INTERCEPT A LETTER TO HIS MOTHER FROM A MAN WHO HAD RUINED THEIR HOME.

Omaha, Neb., June 2.—A frail-looking boy about sixteen years of age has been in jail here several days and was to-day taken before the United States Grand Jury to answer to the charge of tampering with the mails. His name is Harry Doxie and he has lived at Calloway, this State, where his father and mother kept a hotel, the other member of the family being a sister of the boy aged about twelve. Among the boarders at the hotel was a man who had not been in the house long before he began to show more attention to the handsome landlady than was proper. The husband protested, but the intrigue continued. Finally the husband became disgusted and left home, going to some point in Kansas, and about the same time the boarder went to Laramie.

Mrs. Doxie remained in Calloway with her two children and her mother. In a short time a letter arrived from Laramie written by the absent lover to Mrs. Doxie, asking her to come to him and bring the little girl with her. Harry intercepted the letter, his suspicions having been aroused by the postmark, and opened it. He then decided to keep it from his mother, but it was found by his grandmother, who upheld her daughter in her course, and thereupon the old woman lodged a complaint against the boy, charging him with interfering with the mails.

When brought before the Grand Jury Harry told his story in a simple way, which excited the sympathy of the jurymen. He said he kept the letter because he was afraid his mother would take his sister with her and he did not want the little girl to be subjected to such evil influences. There was no indictment returned, and one of the Grand Jurymen, a banker from McCook, adopted the boy.

CHANGES IN THE CIRCULATION.

A NET DECREASE SHOWN FOR MAY AND AN INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.

Washington, June 2 (Special).—The Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during the month of May, issued to-day, shows a net decrease in the circulation amounting to $25,053,324. There was an increase of $1,092,026 in silver Treasury notes, and $484,719 in subsidiary silver. On the other hand, there was a decrease of $16,766,460 in gold certificates; $2,392,062 in silver certificates; $2,315,647 in National bank notes; $2,200,920 in gold coin; $1,824,108 in standard silver dollars, and $1,115,872 in United States notes.

The total circulation of the country on June 1, is placed at $1,504,278,509, against $1,431,193,651, on June 1, 1890, an increase during the twelve months of $73,084,855.

The changes in detail of the circulation of various kinds of money during this period, together with the amounts in circulation at the different dates, are shown in the following table:

	June 1, 1891.	June 1, 1890.
Gold coin	$406,661,841	$375,246,356
Standard silver dollars	59,898,710	56,538,174
Subsidiary silver dollars	57,853,226	53,915,869
Gold certificates	192,124,389	130,788,390
Silver certificates	310,541,378	294,633,085
Treasury notes (Act of July 14, 1890)	88,112,280	.....
United States notes	345,068,746	336,786,217
National bank notes	164,047,969	183,290,553
Totals	$1,504,278,509	$1,431,193,651

The general stock of money coined or issued, and in the Treasury June 1, is as follows:

	Coined or issued.	In the Treasury.
Gold coin	$600,391,601	$193,029,830
Standard silver dollars	402,872,138	348,004,448
Subsidiary silver	77,017,108	20,063,882
Gold certificates	158,002,149	36,777,810
Silver certificates	315,551,153	5,009,775
Silver Treasury notes	45,077,317	7,565,067
United States notes	346,081,016	1,612,279
National bank notes	169,297,459	3,189,490
Totals	$2,117,431,081	$613,152,572

During May there was a net decrease of nearly $15,000,000 in money and bullion in the Treasury. There was a decrease of $26,843,794 in gold coin, and $504,524 in subsidiary silver; while the store of standard silver dollars increased $4,415,939; silver Treasury notes, $2,854,121, United States notes, $1,115,872, and National bank notes, $1,133,730. Gold bullion increased $1,542,256, and silver bullion $1,621,677.

A PRIMARY AND A RE-ENROLLMENT ORDERED.

The two committees appointed to supervise the new primaries to be held in the Vth and XIIIth Assembly Districts, of which Charles H. Murray and James W. Hawes are respectively chairmen, held meetings yesterday in the rooms of the Republican Executive Committee in The Tribune Building. The rolls of the Vth District were reported completed and the machinery of the district in readiness to proceed. June 12 was therefore fixed upon for the primary of the Vth, to be held between the hours of 3 and 9 p. m. at No. 123 Houston-st. The committee for the XIIIth District ordered a re-enrolment, to take place on June 8 and 9 between the hours each day of 4 and 9 p. m. at the Grand Opera House, Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave. The new primary will be held at the same place on June 15 between 3 and 9 p. m.

THE LYON COURT-MARTIAL IN SESSION.

Newport, R. I., June 2.—The court-martial for the trial of Lieutenant-Commander Henry M. Lyon for negligence in allowing the stranding of the United States tug Triana while going to the assistance of the Galena at the time of her wreck, convened here to-day. It is composed of Captains Edward E. Potter, Arthur R. Yates and William Whitehead, Commanders Edwin M. Shepard, Yates Sterling, Francis A. Cook and Francis M. Barber, and Lieutenant-Commanders Charles H. Stockton and John F. Merry, with Lieutenant S. C. Lemby as judge-advocate.

"OLD HUTCH" VISITS SALEM.

Salem, Mass., June 2.—B. P. Hutchinson, of Chicago, visited Salem Saturday and inspected Salem jail, remarking that the last time he visited the institution was in 1838 with his father. Yesterday he again visited Salem and spent the afternoon at the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science.

STATE LOSSES MADE GOOD.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 2.—The sureties of State Treasurer Boyer have placed upon deposit in several banks $125,000 to make good the losses sustained by the State in the Delamater and Jamison failures.

THE SQUADRON TO MEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 2.—Alderman Rider has received a telegram from Secretary Tracy that the North Atlantic Squadron has been ordered to gather at this port July 4.

THE SAWTELLE MURDER CASE AGAIN.

Concord, N. H., June 2.—In the law term of the Supreme Court here to-day the bill of exceptions, which had been allowed at the trial term of the court in the case of Isaac Sawtelle, the condemned murderer, was filed and upon it the court ordered briefs to be furnished in thirty days. In the bill objections are made to many items of evidence, to the manner in which the jury was made up and to the non-separation of counts.

THE CANAL INQUIRY.

A FARCICAL INVESTIGATION BEGUN AT ALBANY.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE NOT ALLOWED TO NAME THE REPUBLICAN COUNSEL—MR. BRODSKY'S GOOD WORK—NO CANAL CONTRACTORS SUBPOENAED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, June 2.—"There is no need of an investigation of the Canal Department," said Senator Linson, Democrat, April 27, in the course of a debate in the Senate upon the Republican resolution for an investigation of the canal administration. Apparently the Democrats of the Assembly are of the same opinion, since their committee to investigate the Canal Department, which began its work here to-day, is conducting its investigation in such a manner that no harm can befall the Canal Department if the committee can avoid it. The committee had scarcely met at the Capitol this morning before its purpose to shield the canal officials was palpably disclosed. Its members are McMahon, of New-York; Taylor, of Orange County; Osborn, of Dutchess; Gould, of Lewis, and Sage, of Green, all Democrats; and Brodsky, of New-York, and Gallagher, of Buffalo, Republicans. When the committee had been called to order Mr. McMahon moved that James D. McMahon, of Rome, a Democrat, and J. Newton Fiero, Republican, of this city, be