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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Fair, followed by showers in northern portions; variable winds.
Wisconsin—Fair; warmer; light to fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly.
North Dakota—Fair, followed by local thunder storms; increasing southerly winds.
South Dakota—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.
Montana—Partly cloudy; probably local showers in northern portion; northerly winds; cooler in northern portion.

GENEFAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, May 27, 6:48 p. m. Local time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	66	Minnedosa	62
Duluth	58	Winnipeg	62
Huron	68		
Bismarck	66	Buffalo	54-70
Williston	64	Boston	52-60
Havre	74	Cheyenne	74-74
Helena	74	Chicago	62-66
Edmonton	54	Cincinnati	68-72
Battleford	56	Helena	72-74
Prince Albert	62	Montreal	56-60
Calgary	56	New Orleans	80-86
Medicine Hat	64	New York	66-68
Swift Current	66	Pittsburg	68-78
Qu'Appelle	60		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.96; thermometer, 54; relative humidity, 64; wind, northwest; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 67; minimum thermometer, 41; daily range, 26; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	9.5	0.0
La Crosse	10	10.0	—0.3
Davenport	15	12.0	*0.5
St. Louis	30	27.6	*0.4

—Fall. *Rise.
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

OUGHT TO BE ENOUGH.

The Anoka Herald, taking up a query by the Globe as to what is, or will be, the Republican tariff policy, makes the usual answer in the form of a vague generality. It declares, of course, that Republicans are for protection, which is no secret and conveys no information. It says that "McKinley's great popularity can be accounted for on no other premises than that the people demand an increased tariff, for he stands for the father of modern American protection." Proceeding, it declares that it is open to doubt whether we "can get too much of that good thing known as protective tariff." Anyway, whether we can or not, it says, "we want enough to restore the American workman to his position at the head of the laborers of the world, and we want enough to insure American manufactories an American market." We may pass over for the present the customary Republican non sequitur which this sentence contains. An increased tariff may bring increased profits to the manufacturer, but nothing compels him to share a penny of that with the laborer. Moreover, he never does so unless under the menace of a strike.

We are more interested for the present in the assumption that the McKinley tariff carried with it protection enough to make us all prosperous and happy, and that the existing tariff law destroyed this. Let us consider for a moment the facts. The average rate of duty on all dutiable articles imported into the United States in the year 1895 was 41.75 per cent. This was higher than the amount in 1884, when a Republican tariff was in effect, and higher than in any of the years '72, '73, '74 and '75. In 1892, when the McKinley act had gone into effect, the average rate on all dutiable imports was 48.71. Thus we see that the difference between the average duty collected under the McKinley tariff and under the Gorman act in these two years is less than 7 per cent. The highest point reached under the McKinley law was in 1894, when the rate was 50.06. This measures the extreme difference between the old law and the new, taking into account only those commodities on which import duties were laid. If we take, instead of that, the average rate on all imports, both free and dutiable, the difference is hardly perceptible. In 1892, after McKinleyism had got into full operation, that rate was 21.26. In 1895 it was 20.23. The year preceeding, 1894, it was 20.25.

We wonder how many of those who are howling about the havoc wrought among the industries of this country by the Democratic changes in the tariff are familiar with these figures; how many rail at what they are pleased to call "free trade" through malice, and how many through mere ignorance. To ascribe a period of business stagnation, the wreck of industries and the loss of employment to a change in tariff laws which, even as applied to only the interests directly affected, amounts to 7 or 8 per cent, is a folly that not even the average Republican ought to commit. What we want to know is about what rate of duty the Republican McKinley shouters will consider to be "enough of a good thing." The time was when all the industries of the United States were actually immature, instead of being, as they are now, quite capable to sustain themselves; when the plea of protection had support in the real instead of the pretended infancy of our manufactories, that a duty of 20 per cent was considered excessive and unjust. We have now, in our more developed state, a duty averaging over 41 per cent on every dollar's worth of taxed imports; and this, the beneficiaries say, is so insufficient as to involve them in financial ruin. Will the return to the 46 to 50 per cent of McKinleyism be sufficient now? Will that trifling rise satisfy the hungry crowd that are putting up their money to secure McKinley's election, or are we to go on adding tariff to tariff until duties become actually prohibitory before we get enough? Really, those who aspire to the right to govern this country, demanding the votes of the people for more protection, ought to be willing to give us some notion of what rate of duty they would consider reasonable when they declare that 41.75 per cent is destructive to American industry.

THE UNKNOWN ENEMY.

The story which is told by the dispatches of the grim fury of the tempest at St. Louis grows in horror. While the number of the dead and injured is not as great as the first reports would indicate, there is nothing to lessen the impression of the sudden attack, the irresistible force and the freedom from prevention or control of this frightful monster of the air. With all its boasted science and searching into the mysteries of nature, the human race is still in no better case than the hen who gathers her brood quickly under her feathers and looks up with angry but impotent fear at the hawk whose great wings describe threatening circles above her in the sky. So do the mites of men and women who are remediless when nature asserts herself gaze terror-smitten at the sable pinions of the destroyer who has hovered, day after day, over some portion of their habitat, swooping down now and then over the fated home to claim its tribute of precious lives.

Better than ever can we estimate the tornado's force when we read what it has done among the solidest and proudest of man's creations. It has been a common theory that it avoids cities and seeks the wind-swept plain, and that the enduring masonry of our mighty structures would weaken or turn aside its force. This is turned to the babbling of folly by the experience of St. Louis. Like some caged monster, it seemed but to rage the more fiercely when surrounded by impediments. Hemmed in by brick and stone and mortar it summoned its untold energies to the work of destruction. Walls shrunk, collapsed and vanished, and the titanic masonry of the great bridge across the Mississippi, built to match the power of time and of the elements, was tossed apart and crumbled into powder by an energy whose nature we cannot so much as conceive. It should be a humbled, as it is a stricken world that gazes on the desolate way where the lord of the air has passed. We can but turn to thoughts of helping one another in our helplessness. Against the besom of wrath that springs from the unknown and vanishes for a little to its undiscovered lair only to come again, the might and the cunning of man lift shaking and helpless hands; and his knowledge and his courage are as water poured idly on the vast sands of a strange and silent shore.

"HIS POISE."

A McKinley organ, following the programme of laudation which journals of its type have substituted for argument, says that in all the agitation that has been raised about the candidate's position on the financial question, the only choice and consoling feature is "the calm, dignified, unruffled manner in which Gov. McKinley has borne himself." It says that there are men who would have felt that they needed to explain themselves when arraigned as he has been, and that "his poise is admirable." And again: "He has rested on his record and on the assurance of his life and character." Those who know what Mr. McKinley's position in the past has been will admit that the word "poise" is almost as good as is his resting on his own record.

What is that record? We have already given the substantial items of it to the public. For twenty years Mr. McKinley has stood as the unwavering advocate of the degradation of the currency of the United States to the silver basis. He voted for free coinage in 1877. He voted to pass the Bland bill over the veto of President Hayes in 1878. He opposed, in 1886, the suspension of coinage under that bill in 1889. He joined in a condemnation of President Cleveland for urging the repeal of that act in 1888. In advocating the passage of the Sherman act of 1890, he declared that he favored it because it was the only kind of free coinage that could be secured at that time. And in 1894 he said in a public speech that the Democratic party, in repealing the Sherman act, has "struck silver down," and could not "be relied upon to give that metal honorable treatment." In addition to these items of his record it has come to our notice that he declared in the house on June 24, 1890, his position in the following words: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it equal credit and value with gold. I want the double standard."

This is the record upon which Mr. McKinley stands today, and exhibits his "poise" to an admiring party. In one respect, we admit that there is no reason or justice in insisting that he should offer to the country any statement of his present views upon the financial question. Why should he? When a man is on record for a period of twenty years, on every occasion when a given question comes before congress or the people, and when he has always stood on the same side of that question, why should any further utterance be required of him? We have seen that ever since 1877 Mr. McKinley has advocated legislation in favor of silver, and has called for what he understands by the double standard. If there is any utterance of his which looks toward the maintenance of the present standard of value, we have not had our attention called to it. So that Mr. McKinley has a right to maintain "his poise." That poise, however, as defined by all the facts available to the people, is distinctly in favor of such concessions to the silver element as will be equally as disastrous as unlimited free coinage. While Mr. McKinley's silence is preserved, he has to be judged only by his record. That record is consistent throughout, and it is one which explains why he is the enthusiastic choice of the Republicans of those states who are committed to the free silver idea.

THE "RUSH FOR THE HOG TROUGH."

Probably, were some one to ask the managers of the nail trust how it was that they charged Americans who used their nails $2.55 a keg of 100 pounds, while they sold them for export for $1.45, they would not be as frank as was that manager of a Glens Falls paper mill, of whom we lately made mention, and admit that it is solely "because we are hogs." And yet, behind whatever specious pretense they may hide that fact, it remains as the only explanation of this treatment of Americans by American makers of the universal nail. It is about a year ago now that their combination was effected. Then wire nails were selling at 85 cents and cut nails at 70 cents a keg. The factories were not going into receivers' hands at these prices, nor was there complaint of a want of demand. It was the narrow margin of profit, accustomed as they have been for years to a broad and liberal one, that bothered the nail makers and made them discontented. At those rates our nails were being exported in immense quantities and conquering foreign markets.

Bessemer pig iron is the raw material of the nail makers. It sold at $11 a ton when the combination was formed; it sells now at $13 a ton, an advance of 18 per cent. Cut nails that sold at 70 cents, now sell at $2.30, an advance of 228 per cent, and wire nails that sold for 85 cents, now cost $2.55, an advance of 200 per cent. These "advance agents" of the "great apostle of protection" cannot wait the advent of their lord; but, confident in his coming and in the restoration of his gospel, are taking their measure of protection now. Meanwhile, as stated, if some fortunate foreigner wishes to use our nails he can get them, "strictly for export," as in the good old days of McKinleyism, at $1.45 a keg f. o. b. It is told of a cute Yankee in a seaboard city that, unwilling that the combination should get all the "fat" they were frying from the users of American nails, he bought a large quantity "for export" at $1.45, shipped them abroad, had them returned in the same ship, paid 40 cents out in freight, and, selling them at the combine's price, netted the difference of 70 cents a keg clear profit. When the transaction was reported to the manager, the "selling agent" of the trust, he merely said that fellow could have no more nails.

Wire nails made in Germany are quoted at $1.54 to $1.60 at the mills. The export price of the combine shows that they have no fear of competition, and need no tax on imports to protect them, a fact that their large exports corroborate. And yet, with the merciless ferocity of a ravenous hog, they make the American who has to use nails pay them $1 a keg more than they ask of the foreigner. Thus we get now a foretaste of what is to come again when the "great apostle of protection" sits in the presidential chair and the members of these trusts and combines again go down to Washington to write into the schedules the taxes they wish imposed on articles that compete with those they make. The rush for the hog trough is but beginning.

SEMINARY CONTROL.

Assembly Will Vote on the Question Today.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 28.—In the devotional exercises at the opening of today's session of the Presbyterian general assembly, there were frequent and feeling allusions to the disaster at St. Louis and East St. Louis yesterday. The morning was devoted to routine business. The report on the Presbyterian building in New York was read by Dr. Kane, of Bloomington, Ill. It recommends referring the matter to a special committee of eleven, to be appointed by the moderator with instructions to confer with the boards of home and foreign missions and advise as to the most prudent course to be pursued in connection with the property. The recommendation was adopted without debate and the assembly arose and sang the doxology.

Only two speeches were made on the report on theological seminary control, one by Elder McDougal, of Cincinnati, and the other by Dr. George W. Knox, of Rye, N. Y. The matter went over as the third order tomorrow morning, with a resolution to take a vote at 15:15 o'clock.

Just before adjournment, the clerk announced that the additions to the church during the year amounted to 65,000, and that its total membership aggregated 940,000.

SPLENDID FUNCTION.

Ambassadors Received by the Czar and Czarina.

MOSCOW, May 28.—The czar and czarina today received the ambassadors, the military officers of exalted rank, the Asiatic deputations and the mayors of the provinces, in St. Andrew's throne room. The function was one of the most brilliant it is possible to imagine. The czarina was dressed in pale blue silk with a velvet train, richly embroidered with silver and studded with diamonds.

The United States minister, Clifton R. Breckinridge, and a full representation of the American mission, participated in the ceremonies.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Ambiguous.—Miss Sweetley—How did you know I was going to wear my hair curled this evening?
Mr. Plainman—I saw it in the papers this morning.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Where Men Are Scarce.—Little Boy—The preacher says there is no marryin' in heaven.
Little Girl—Of course not. There wouldn't be enough men to go 'round.—La Crosse Argus.

Bryce—Old Soak's nose is really a work of art.
Gryce—Well, you can be sure it isn't a water color.—Kansas City World.

"You Chicago people feel very bitter toward H. H. Holmes."
"Well, I should say so. Look how he cut down our new census report."—Chicago Record.

"I fear my wife does not love me," said the young man, moodily. "Last week, when I had such a cold, she didn't offer to do a thing for me."
"Young man," said the elderly one with the camphorodorous flannel around his neck, "you don't appreciate what a treasure you have won."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I think Nell's new photographs must look exactly like her."
"Why?"
"She hasn't shown them to a living soul."—Chicago Record.

MR. DORAN IS SORRY

THAT FRANK W. M. CUTCHEON HAS DECLARED HIMSELF SO SOON.

HON. MICHAEL LIKES A RACE,

AND HE FEELS THAT HE WOULD NOT FINISH IN SECOND PLACE.

SILVER SENTIMENT IN MINNESOTA,

He Is Surprised at Its Strength—Doesn't Think It Will Control the Convention.

Hon. Michael Doran does not altogether agree with Frank W. M. Cutcheon when the latter gives it out that the first step in the reorganization of the party should be the retirement of Mr. Doran from the control of the Democracy's state organization. On the contrary, Doran smiles at Mr. Cutcheon, and says he is still a candidate for delegate at large from Minnesota. He expresses regret that F. W. M. Cutcheon has pulled out of the race and left him, so far as he can discern, to do an easy jog up the home stretch alone, without the company of a pacemaker, to show that even yet there are all kinds of good political speed in the veteran campaigner. Mr. Doran expresses regrets over Mr. Cutcheon's withdrawal, for, apparently, he thinks his opponent is depriving him of the opportunity to make the greatest grand-stand finish of his life.

"He's a nice young man, a very nice young man," said Mr. Doran to a reporter for the Globe yesterday afternoon, "but he has lots to learn yet—lots to learn," and Mr. Doran laughed.

"In politics, do you mean?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, you might say in politics. Yes, yes; he has lots to learn. But I am sorry he quit so soon—I am really sorry."

"Do you think Mr. Cutcheon's withdrawal spoiled a good fight?"

"Oh, no; not necessarily that. I don't know that there would have been much of a fight. But then, I'd like to see what he could do." Mr. Doran said this in a tone which indicated he had some curiosity as to the merits of Mr. Cutcheon's strength.

"What about the charge he makes that you are at the head of a gang—that the party in Minnesota has been selfishly dominated in the past?" asked the reporter.

"A great revenue—a great revenue, we have in this state, haven't we! Yes, indeed, a great revenue."

"Do you know of any pronounced fight being made on your candidacy, Mr. Doran?"

"Well, no, I can't say that I do. But then I would not, perhaps, be the best judge in a matter of that kind. They would not, of course, come to me if they were fighting me, so I really couldn't say."

"Have you any idea as to the probable choice of the convention for the four delegates at large?"

"No, I haven't. By common consent, one goes to St. Paul, one to Minneapolis, and the other two come from the outside districts. I haven't heard of any other candidates, but I guess there will be plenty by the time of the convention."

"What about the platform, Mr. Doran?"

"It is a matter of some surprise to me to discover the strength of the silver idea in this state. From letters I have had recently from outside I find it is much stronger than I supposed. I do not, of course, think they will control the convention, and I hope not, but this is a peculiar year."

Further than as above given, Mr. Doran declined to have anything to say.

IN MR. DORAN'S INTEREST.

Meeting of Democrats in the Mayor's Office.

There was an interesting assemblage of Democrats in the mayor's office last night. The Democrats referred to are all friends of Michael Doran, in whose interest the meeting was called, so it is understood. These gentlemen met for the purpose of agreeing upon a list of delegates to the county convention which selects delegates to the state convention, which in turn elects delegates to the national Democratic convention to be held in Chicago. D. W. Lawler presided over the meeting, and James P. Healey acted as secretary. There were about seventy-five present, all of them well known to be in accord with Michael Doran. The county committee was fairly well represented.

It was proposed that a list of names be agreed upon at the meeting as delegates to the county convention, but objection was raised on the score that some wards of the city were not sufficiently represented to warrant taking such action. This view finally prevailed. It is probable that a list of delegates to the county convention will be prepared in time to be voted for at the primaries.

A discussion of the money plank followed, which revealed a unanimous sentiment in favor of sound money.

MAY HAVE A STATE TICKET.

Socialists' Labor Party Talks of Naming One.

The central committee of the Socialists' Labor party held a meeting at Assembly hall last evening to consider the question of putting a full state ticket in the field at the coming fall election. The meeting was of a preliminary nature, however, and nothing definite was decided upon, though the matter will be the object of a special meeting next week.

The committee also discussed the advisability of accepting an invitation to send delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which meets in Minneapolis June 14. This subject was also postponed to a future meeting, as there appeared to be some doubt as to the recognition of the delegates by the convention, should they be appointed. It was stated that the State Federation of Labor was strictly a labor organization, and that it would not extend recognition to a political party as such, and as the Socialists' Labor party is regarded as a political party, it was deemed best to inquire further into the matter before appointing delegates.

PADDY STOLE THE ROPE,

And the Cop Thought It Was a Robe.

No one to look at him would ever take Jailer John Hammes, of the central police station, for a sprinter, but he performed a feat in rapid transit a night or two ago which would cause Mercury to turn green with envy. The reasons why the good-natured jailer would not impress the casual observer as a record breaker on the cinder path are obviously plain at a first glance at his physical construction. In the first place his broad shoulders give him the appearance of being about as wide as he is long, and then he has not that length of limb which betokens the ten-second man at 100 yards, nor does he show the effects of rigorous training or careful dieting. Yet to his brother officers he has demonstrated that he is the best man on the force at a mile and a quarter, providing the track be laid out down Hill street to the railroad tracks, and along the ties to the high bridge, with a toboggan slide finish down a twenty-five foot embankment into the Polish flats. John is now out with a sweeping challenge for a race of this kind, but insists that the articles of agreement call for seven or eight cattle guards along the tracks and two or three short trestles, and that every third tie shall be raised six inches higher than the others. Furthermore, there must be several open culverts, and Hill street must be generously besprinkled with large jagged stones. In addition to the above stipulations there must be a badly frightened young Polander standing at the beginning of Hill street, with a sack of cold victuals thrown over his shoulder and a piece of rope trailing from his left hand. Then, if a man from Allen's livery barns walks into the police station and says in a rather excited tone: "Did you see that kid swipe that rope," the race will be started, and it's a cinch that Hammes will win in a walk. The walk may be on his hands and knees at the foot of the embankment, which he has insisted shall be the finish, but he will win, hands down.

Hammes is willing to bet his chances on being a "fly bob" under the next administration that be would have a "push over" in such a sprinting contest, because he ran a race under the above conditions, and quit an easy winner, ten minutes after his pacemaker, John Chaska, a Polish boy living on the upper upper flats, dodged into his father's doorway, frightened half to death. The boy was making his way to the railroad tracks via Hill street when the liveryman entered the station and made the "crack" about the rope. Hammes knew he was a livery man, and thought the man said robe instead of rope, meaning the boy had stolen a lap robe. With the instinct of a sleuth John darted out of the doorway and caught sight of the sack which the boy had over his shoulder. The idea that plundering was going on under the very eaves of the police station was too much for the night jailer, and with a "stop thief" that would have started a tandem bicycle careening down the street, he took after the boy. Supt. McCauley, of the police telegraph system, followed the race as far as the railroad crossing, and he says it was the best thing he ever saw. It was an even thing until the youngster "hit the ties," and then he had Hammes at a disadvantage. He was used to traveling them, and skimmed over gullies, cattle guards and trestles with the ease of a bird, but at every third jump the jailer miscalculated the distance of the next tie, and went down in a heap. One leg went through a trestle and his cap reposed at the bottom of a ravine near St. Luke's hospital, but still he ran. A lap robe had been stolen under the very eyes of the police, and the vindication of the entire force depended upon his catching that kid, and he proposed to do it if he died in the attempt. Perspiration streaming from every pore, hair flying in the evening breeze, and with labored breath, John kept his quarry in sight and redoubled his efforts. Just as he was about to seize the youngster's collar the latter darted by a circuitous path down an embankment to the flats. Hammes did not take the circuitous path. His momentum carried him out into space, and he landed in a pile of sand burrs below the tracks. John is nothing, however, if not game, and, as he picked himself up to resume the chase, he saw the boy vanish through the open door of a neighboring house. He was after him in a minute, and seizing him by the collar, managed to gasp, "Where is that robe, you young rascal?" I dropped it outside said the boy, and when he showed Hammes a much bedraggled piece of rope, the jailer fell into a faint. He realized he had confused the words "rope" and "robe," and had one of the toughest games of his life, but he is consoling himself with the certain knowledge that he is the best man on the force at that particular style of race, and the way he is enabled to silence his brother officers when they are telling of their accomplishments, by reciting the story of that wild race, is a soothing consolation. They regard John as a wonder, and no wonder.

RAN OVER A BOY.

Why John Britchoph Was Charged With Fast Driving.

John Britchoph, a deliveryman for the People's meat market, 460 Western avenue, was arrested by Officer Goven, at Third and Jackson streets, yesterday afternoon on the charge of reckless driving. Britchoph holds a pair of ribbons over a steed whose demeanor and appearance, as he stood attached to a yellow wagon, in front of the central police station, would be all the defense necessary before an unbiased judge, nevertheless, he is said to have been seized with the spirit which once stirred the soul of one John Gilpin, and to have driven a mile on the Fourth street asphalt at a pace which would put Nancy Hanks and her driver to shame. As the wagon turned on to Jackson street Harry Sylvester, resident at 358 Martin street, was knocked down and run over. The boy was not seriously hurt, though considerably shaken up by his meeting with the yellow wagon and its alleged reckless driver.

Britchoph will be arraigned in the municipal court today.

Temperance Meetings.

Mrs. Root, of the Hamline W. C. T. U., presided at the temperance meeting last night at the First Baptist church. Father Gmeiner spoke briefly, and was followed by Mr. Cooper, the leading spirit in the present series of meetings. Mr. Cooper's subject was "Bright Side of Life." Miss Benham, of the Hamline university, sang a solo. Tonight the meeting will be under the auspices of the Como W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Sylvia Hotchkiss Dead.

Mrs. Sylvia Hotchkiss, widow of Guy C. Hotchkiss, passed away yesterday, at the age of sixty-nine. Services will be held at the residence of C. S. Bunker, Summit avenue, today, after which the remains will be taken to Fon du Lac for interment.

PENNSYLVANIA VISITED.

Damage by Cyclonic Storm at Many Points.

COLUMBIA, Pa., May 28.—A cyclone struck this town this afternoon, wrecking the puddling department of the Columbia mill. About twenty men were buried in the ruins, Isaac Haverstock being killed. Of the others injured the most serious were Percy Dray, Walter Brenner, Reinhold Helbo, Jacob Nees, James Brown, George Moore, Bert Kiscaden, Charles Ramer, Percy Siegler. Great damage was also done in this county in the track of the storm, which lasted but a few moments.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 28.—This place suffered many thousand dollars' damage by this afternoon's storm. For two hours the rain fell in torrents. Forty residences along Gauchy street were flooded to the depth of three feet on first floor, while at Five Points many more properties were five feet under water.

CARLISLE, Pa., May 28.—A heavy storm passed over this city today. Lightning struck a Carlisle trolley car today while running in the central part of the town. Mrs. Florence Stitler and daughter, of Hagerstown, passengers, were badly burned.

READING, Pa., May 28.—A sudden and unexpected shower, resembling a cloudburst, flooded many streets and cellars here this afternoon. The damage to property may reach several thousand dollars. The storm lasted thirty minutes, and was the most severe ever experienced in this locality.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 28.—The storm which passed over this place this afternoon wrecked a number of small bridges and uprooted many trees. The coroner has been notified that some women were killed at Jarretstown, near here.

LANGHORNE, Pa., May 28.—George Wentwork was killed by the destruction of a barn in which he had sought shelter. At Wheat Sheaf, on the Pennsylvania railroad, the station was blown down, and near White Horse, George Newell, while driving a wagon, was caught by the tornado and fatally hurt.

METHODISTS THROUGH.

The Final Session of the Cleveland Conference.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—The Methodist general conference adjourned sine die this afternoon. The book committee met today and formed a temporary organization by electing Rev. W. F. Whitlock, of Ohio, chairman, and Rev. Dr. S. C. Benton, of Connecticut, secretary. It was decided to pay the bishops $4,000 per year and traveling expenses. Bishops Foster and Bowman, retired, will be paid at the same rate until the first of the year, and their permanent remuneration will be decided upon next February. Rev. Dr. A. N. Fisher was chosen as editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate. There will be no meeting of the board of control of the Epworth league until September, when Rev. Dr. Schell, the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. George Brodbeck, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. E. M. Miles, of Elmira, N. Y., will be candidates for secretary.

Bishop Joyce presided at the last session. The committee on temporal economy recommended an annuity for superannuated ministers, instead of payments according to circumstances. Despite the fact that but a few hours intervened before a final adjournment, the subject was continually discussed, and finally carried with a few incidental changes.

The report of the committee on state of the church recommended that the lay delegates should sit together, if they saw fit, at the general conference. The book committee made a report recommending its annual appropriation to various publications.

Packet St. Paul Safe.

KEOKUK, Io., May 28.—The packet St. Paul, of the Diamond Jo line, reported sunk in the St. Louis tornado, arrived here safely tonight. It was out of the path of the storm and it suffered no damage.

HIS SILVER JUBILEE

BISHOP COTTER AT WINONA CELEBRATES AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

CEREMONIES WERE IMPOSING,

PRELATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHWEST TAKING PART.

SERMON BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

Notable Day Brought to a Close, After a Banquet, by a General Reception.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., May 28.—Never were more imposing services and exercises held in this city than today, the silver jubilee of Bishop Cotter's service as a priest in the Catholic church, and also as a resident of this city. A large number of visiting clergy are in the city from various points all over the West. The exercises opened today with a pontifical high mass. This was preceeded by a procession from the cathedral rectory of Father Gallagher to the church. It was led by a cross bearer and two acolytes, and then twenty-four altar boys. Next came the Winona priests in their church robes, followed by the visiting clergy, as follows: Rev. Peter Engel, abbott of St. John's university, with Chaplains Revs. N. Schmidtz, of Rollingstone, and Alfred Meyer, of St. Peter; Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls; Rev. John Meyer, Rev. J. Coyne, of Lanesboro; Bishop Shanley, of Fargo, with Chaplains Rev. Egan, of Faribault, and Patrick Kiernan, of Owatonna; Bishop J. McGolrick, of Duluth, with Revs. J. Suter, of Mankato, and B. Sandmeyer, of Minneapolis; then Bishop Cotter, with Deacons of Honor Revs. A. Oster, of Clontarf, and Charles Koeberl, of St. Paul; then Bishop Ireland, with Revs. M. Rierden, of Rochester, and James Trobec, of St. Paul. The order for the mass was as follows: Rt. Rev. Bishop Cotter, celebrant; Very Rev. P. Pionin, assistant priest; Very Rev. Oster and Rev. C. Koeberl, deacons of honor; Rev. J. Pscholski, deacon, and Rev. J. J. Trainor, subdeacon of mass; Rev. P. J. Gallagher and M. Wurst, masters of ceremony.

The impressive sermon of the occasion was next delivered by Archbishop Ireland.

This afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock opened an informal reception, which was largely attended and lasted for an hour. Bishop Cotter was the recipient of many sincere congratulations. The reception was attended by the leading citizens of Winona, as well as most of the Protestant clergymen.

At half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon opened the elaborate banquet at the Winona. Bishop Cotter was formally presented at this time with a heavy purse from priests of this diocese.

Bishop Cotter's silver jubilee celebration closed with a programme at the opera house tonight. It consisted of musical numbers, and Archbishop Ireland spoke on "The Catholic Church." Bishops O'Gorman, Shanley and McGolrick also made addresses laudatory of Bishop Cotter, who closed the entertainment by a speech of thanks to all present.

FARIBAULT ATHLETES.

They Contest With the Boys From Shattuck.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT Minn. May 28. — Shattuck school athletics and the Metropolitan club of this city had a contest of field sports at the driving park May 26. Considerable interest was taken in the events, which were witnessed by a good crowd. The results were as follows:

One-hundred-yard dash — Counsman, S, :10 1-5; Newell, M, :10 2-5.
Running high jump—Ripley, C, 5 feet 1½ inches; Armstrong, S, 5 feet.
Half-mile run—E. Connor, M, 2:32; Bermingham, S, 2:23¼.
One-hundred-and-ten-yard hurdle race — Ripley, S, :20; Johnson, M, :20 1-5.
Standing broad jump—Counsman, S, 9 feet 2½ inches; Prior, M, 9 feet ½ inch.
Putting sixteen-pound shot—Heath, M, 33 feet 5¾ inches; F. Connor, M, 31 feet; Ripley, S, 30 feet
Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle race —Counsman, :23 3-5; Johnson, M, :24.
Running broad jump—Ripley, S, 19 feet 5 inches; Heath, M, 19 feet 1 inch.
Hop, step and jump—Ripley, S, 38 feet 5¾ inches; Dougherty, S, 37 feet 9½ inches.
One-mile run—E. Connor, M, 5:31; Joslin, S, 5:54½.
One-mile bicycle race—C. Holman, M, 2:56; Birmingham, S, 2:58.
Quarter-mile run—Hickok, S, :14; McCulloh, :14¼.

HOLMES ACQUITTED.

Jury Vindicates the Honor of the Wabasha ex-Banker.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Minn., May 28.—After a trial which lasted three days, Charles P. Holmes, charged with having made false reports of the condition of the Merchants' Bank of Lake City, was acquitted this evening. The jury was out twenty-two hours. Holmes was brought from Massachusetts on a requisition a few weeks ago. The prosecution was conducted by County Attorney Mullen, J. T. Bowditch and A. J. Greer.

Slaughtering the Fish.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., May 28.—Fish in the Cannon river at this place have been dying off at a rapid rate during the past few days, and it was not until yesterday that the cause became known. It seems that the water which is drawn off the flax after being rotted at the mills, about a half mile above this city, contains much poison, and when once a fish gets into it it means sudden death. The shores of the Cannon have been lined with dead fish of every specie and several schools of hundreds each have been killed. Supt. Bennett, of the mills, in reply to questions as to what was the cause, said: "I am quite positive that it is the poisonius water that is doing the damage and I will at once find another way to do away with the fermented water. I think this can be easily averted."

Want Red Lake Lands Free.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 28.—Attempts are to be made to secure the passage by the next county Republican convention of a resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress to secure such legislation as will relieve the settlers on the agricultural lands of the Red Lake reservation from paying $1.25 per acre, or any sum, for those lands. The benefits to the public to be derived from the labor of these settlers in enduring the hardships of subduing these lands are believed to be sufficient without the payment of any money.

Twin City Artists There.

HASTINGS, Minn., May 28.—The fifth annual concert at the Baptist church last evening was one of musical excellence. The performers were from Minneapolis and St. Paul, and were all warmly encored, including Misses Eva M. Alcott and Nellie Hope, Messrs. Harry E. George and Percy B. Churchill, and Miss Edith Cline Ford, one of St. Paul's admirable elecutionists; also Franklyn Krieger, pianist and accompanist, and Signor Perera, of Minneapolis.

Massive Mass Convention.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., May 28.—In mass convention the Populists of Freeborn county today selected delegates to the state and congressional conventions. There were forty present and no resolutions were adopted.

Dozen to Graduate at Faribault.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., May 28.—City public schools close next week, commencement exercises will be held June 5, at the opera house. The graduating class reaches twelve this year, named as follows: Fannie Louise Sawyer, Bertha Olive Christianson, Harry Clement Palmer, Jessie Sara Thompson, Mabel Louise Sanborn, Charles Howard Andrews, Abbie Stevens Davis, Mary Peter, Julia F. O'Neil, Belle Van Eman, Louise H. Pfeiffer, James Chase Dow.

Commencement at Seabury.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, May 28.—Seabury Mission Divinity school commencement exercises will occur June 2. The graduates, with their theses, are as follows: John Victor Alfvegren, B. A., "Archbishop Cranmer;" Charles Ernest Farrar, "The Church's Opportunity;" Upton Herbert Gibbs, "The Records of the Past are the Vindication of the Faith of Today."

Two Fillmore Conventions.

Special to the Globe.

PRESTON, Minn., May 28.—The Democratic county convention will be held in Preston, Monday, June 8. Delegates will be elected to attend the St. Paul convention June 11. The Republican county convention of Fillmore county is called to meet in Preston, Friday, June 26. Delegates will be selected to attend state and district conventions. Primaries will be held June 25.

Gone West to Wed.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., May 28.—Meta, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Peter Jerome, a farmer of Miltona, and a farm hand, Wilbert Emos, came in from Miltona this morning and took the coast train this evening, buying tickets for Hillsboro. It is supposed that their destination is Michigan City. The officials here refused to marry them when they learned the youth of the girl. It is supposed that they will be married in Dakota.

Divided on the Money Question.

Special to the Globe.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., May 28.—The Democratic mass county convention selected J. B. Eaton, E. A. Maglone, Charles Budde, L. D. McGahan, J. T. Gill, John Barton, A. G. Tanton, W. H. Belford, delegates to the state convention. They were instructed for J. B. Eaton as delegate to Chicago. The delegation stands four for free silver and four for sound money. Eaton is a free silverite.

Field Day at St. Cloud Normal.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 28.—This has been field day at the state normal school in this city. The athletic exercises took place this morning and this afternoon at the school athletic grounds. This evening Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, of Minneapolis, delivered the annual address before the Normal School Literary society, which held a public meeting. He spoke on "Personal Inference of the Teacher."

Not a Victim of Hermanns.

ST. JAMES, Minn., May 28.—The report from West Superior, Wis., that Miss Carrie Wangen never appeared here after her life in that place during and after the death of her sister, Mrs. Frances Hermanns, is not true. She returned here in 1892, some months after the death of Mrs. Hermanns, but some little time ago went away again.

Knew Each Other a Day.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 28.—Martin Miller, of Wonewoc, Wis., seventy-four years of age, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brill, of Putney, this county, fifty years of age, have been married in this city after a courtship of one day. The bride has been twice married, while the groom has eleven grown-up children by a former wife.

Ended Life With Laudanum.

Special to the Globe.

SLAYTON, Minn., May 28.—Manley Snow, of Des Moines township, committed suicide Tuesday. His body was found by a searching party today. Family trouble is said to be the cause of his act. He ended his life with laudanum.

Coxey to Talk.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 28.—Gen. J. S. Coxey, of Massillion, O., will address the Populists here on June 15.

DEATH AND DEVASTATION.

They Were Wrought by the Storm in Audrain County.

MEXICO, Mo., May 28.—A cyclone of great violence, bringing with it death and destruction, visited the northern part of Audrain county, about eight miles northeast of Mexico, Wednesday at about half-past 3. Those known to be killed and injured are:

Killed: Eliza Ware, daughter of J. G. Ware; Hilda Blaze, six years old; Euiah Miller, nine years old; Rose Hodge, six years old; son of Albert Knoeble. Fatally injured: Eugene Lott, Pearl Hodge; son of Frank Erdel. Injured: Clare Leirheimer, Riley Hagan, Charles Doenke, son of W. R. Willingham, child of Rev. Enrick, child of Robert Walters, Miss Mary Blinco, teacher, seriously; two children of Ned Hagan, Lulu Eubanks, G. W. Farrington.

The storm center of this section seemed to be in this county. West of here it struck Clark and Renick, doing only slight damage. East of here it visited with great force Vandalia and Curryville. At the Dye school house, four of the scholars were killed and eighteen injured, the teacher, Miss Mary Blincoe, fatally. Reports from the storm district are still coming in, and there is no estimating the loss of life and property at this time. The residence of George See, at High Hill, was struck, and Mrs. See was killed, and all his children injured.

GOMPERS ON HAND.

Will See What He Can Do at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Milwaukee this morning. Mr. Gompers came to the city this time in response to rather an imperative request, made by the federated trades' council of Milwaukee, to consider the existing conditions resulting from the strike of street railway men. Mr. Gompers says he will use every effort in his power to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike. The company is now operating cars the same as before the trouble began, the only noticeable difference being that the cars are not as well patronized as under normal conditions.

MAY STRIKE IN ST. PAUL.

Gompers Considering Ordering All Trolley Men Out.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—It is announced here tonight by local street railway strike leaders that President W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, and President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, are considering the ordering of a general strike of street railway employes in the country of such lines as have aided the local company by supplying new men to take the strikers' places. Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Columbus, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Cleveland are included in the list.

TROLLEY WRECK.

One Man Killed and One Woman Fatally Injured.

BUFFALO, May 28.—A trolley car on the Gardenville & Ebenezer road, carrying four passengers, was struck by a freight engine on the Western New York & Pennsylvania road just outside the city limits today. One man was killed and a lady fatally injured. The conductor and motorman were seriously hurt.

New Senator Elected.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 28.—Ex-Gov. S. D. McEnery was elected United States senator this morning. The ballot resulted: McEnery, 78; Denegre, 64.

Pension for Yarnell.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 28. — Congressman Kiefer today secured the allowance of a pension for Thomas A. Yarnell, of Stillwater, $8 per month from Aug. 1, 1890.

Bounty for Scorpions.

Scorpions are so numerous in Durango, Mexico, that there is a bounty of 60 cents a 100 for them. The persons who are legalized to hunt for them are authorized to enter and search private houses.

"What do you charge for board?"
"Do you ride a bicycle?"
"Yes; what difference does that make?"
"It'll be $1 more a week."—Chicago Record.