

THE DAILY ARGUS

JOHN W. POTTER. SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

THE ARGUS has again come out for Ben T. Cable, the millionaire railroad magnate, for congress.—Moline Dispatch.

When it is considered that Mr. Cable has not been connected with railroad interests for the past six years, the truth of the above statement is sadly warped.

CONGRESSMAN GIBB is scarcely ever heard from unless some progressive citizen like Mr. Fred Hess goes to Washington and writes back that he has had a talk with him. There is always a sigh of relief, too, when such information comes to hand, dispelling all doubts as to whether Bro. Gibb is still at the nation's capital.

THE Chicago Tribune places itself severely on record against the McKinley tariff bill. The following is a sample of its utterances in opposition to its party's stand as to the woolen schedule: "The McKinley bill does not leave the wool and woolen schedules as now, had as they are, but makes them much worse. It takes raw wool considerably more, and then raises duties on woolen goods and blankets on the public much higher in order to compensate the manufacturers for the damage inflicted on them by the increased tax on their crude materials. The interests of the 65,000,000 of people are not at all considered in the bill. How long will our farmers persist in a delusion which leads them, while complaining of their forlorn condition, to throw away \$46,000,000 a year in the cost of their woolen wear and blankets? And will they support an increase of \$10,000,000 on the cost of their woolens on the foolish supposition that the higher duties on wool will recoup them? If they do, they are fooling themselves."

At Trinity church, Rev. R. F. Sweet, rector, services at 10:45 a. m. and 12 m. and 7:30 p. m. At the chapel at 2:30 p. m.

At the Y. M. C. A. rooms, the meeting for young men held tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. will be led by W. Edwards Huntley. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

At the United Presbyterian church, preaching by the Rev. H. C. Marshall, pastor, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Peter Swart, at the chapel at 2:30 p. m.

At the First Baptist church, Rev. Dr. J. L. Jackson, late of Bloomington, will preach morning and evening, Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Welch, superintendent. Mission Sunday school at Forty-fourth street chapel at 3 p. m., C. L. Williams superintendent.

At the Broadway Presbyterian church, the Rev. W. S. Marquis, pastor, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening theme, "The Message of the Great Teacher to the Tolerant." Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. W. Stewart, superintendent. South Park Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.

At the Central Presbyterian church, there will be services as usual, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Kerr. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered and new members publicly received at the morning service, Sabbath school at 9:30. Preaching at First Rock Island at 2:30 p. m.

At the First Methodist church, preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Gue, in the Christian chapel. Morning subject, "Reason and Faith." Evening subject, "The Ransom for the Soul." Sunday school at 2 p. m. Christian Sunday at 9:15 a. m. W. Stewart, superintendent. South Park Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.

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ONLY JUST BEGUN.

The Labor Troubles at the Western Metropolis.

A SCORE OF NEW STRIKES ON HAND.

The Number of Strikers About Doubled and the Carpenters Differently Not Yet Settled.—"Black Road" Workers Extend Their Holiday Indefinitely and Are Followed by Numerous Other Industries.—The Coal Miners and Others Find No Common Ground to Meet Upon.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The great parade of labor Thursday seems to have been the signal for action among the dissatisfied workmen of this city, and now the ranks of the actual strikers have been swelled to twenty times the number that were on strike Wednesday. The most unfortunate feature of the situation is that the bulk of the new recruits comes from that portion of the city called the "black road" where so much turbulence took place in 1886, and it signs count for anything they are ready for the same season this year. No sooner were the men out of the shops than the latter were "picketed," and the word went the rounds that no man should work. This spirit pervaded the girls and women employed, and those who hung back yesterday morning—and they were a majority of the girls—were promptly bulldozed into going out with the rest.

Molders Lead the Movement. The first to strike were the molders at the Chicago Malting Iron works, where 700 men banked the fires and quit. Their demand is eight hours a day and pay-and-a-half for overtime. The other employees of the concern then struck out of sympathy. The Dorring Reoper works next fell into line, and the Illinois Steel company's men would have quit but the company conceded the demands. The men in the Wells, French & Co.'s car works, the Ajax Iron works and several other iron manufacturing also quit work to the number, probably, of 2,000 more.

Wood Workers Follow Suit. These men had hardly been heard from when the planing-mill men started the ball, but the strike was not general, less than 500 men going out. The furniture factory men also took the strike fever and several factories had to close down pending negotiations. The men employed at the Goodville box factory struck for eight hours and their demands were conceded to and they returned to work. The men at the Cooper Lumber company's yards were also victorious. The firm agreed to grant the eight-hour day and the men went to work at noon.

Lumber Men Growing Restive. Trouble is brewing in the lumber yards, and the prospect is that unless granted eight hours and more pay the lumber shovers—several thousand men—will quit work. If these men strike it will shut down work in most of the yards and tie-up all the southwestern lumber trade. The union writers are also threatening to strike unless certain demands are complied with.

Four hundred men employed by Demma & Durks furniture factory struck for eight hours. Seven hundred men employed by the Cottage Organ company are also affected by the strike fever and refuse to work until granted the eight-hour day.

Little Progress with the Carpenters. The carpenters' strike is still on and the situation remains exactly the same as when the arbitration committee was appointed. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the bosses conceded eight hours, but when it came to granting 40 cents an hour there was a hitch, as there was also in the apprentice question. While discussing the latter question, the subject of the ability of the new bosses association to employ enough men to justify the carpenters in completing the negotiations was brought up. The carpenters insisted that the bosses furnish a guarantee to employ 5,000 men within thirty days. To this the bosses objected.

Decision of the Empires. The umpires decided in favor of the strikers, limiting the number, it is understood to 4,000 men. The carpenters protested and finally demanded a statement from the bosses, showing exactly what each could do. They were not prepared for this, and finally after a heated discussion, the conference adjourned to meet to-day. The bosses held a meeting last night and it is understood completed arrangements for the conference. The umpires in the afternoon, Judges Tuley, Briggs, and McConnell.

Other Strikes Settled. The Garden City Springs works compromised with their men by granting them an eight-hour day with nine hours pay, and the Morgan Sash, Door and Blind company settled with their employees on a similar basis. A strike at Maxwell Bros.' box factory was settled by the employees agreeing to consider the grievances of their employees at an early date. They are now working eight hours.

Everything was quiet on the "black road" at latest reports. The striking molders have made no effort to procure a meeting with the employers, and the latter are reported to be waiting for them to be called. The bulk of the men also do not seem to know their own mind, and say that they struck because ordered by their leaders. The result of the three days' conference was that the strikers agreed to meet to-day to bring about an amicable settlement of all differences between the two parties and so prevent any strike during the coming year was to adopt the profit-sharing system.

An Important Omission. During the night, however, the operators discovered that they had left out of their calculation the day-laborers and if they, too, had to have a share of the profits at the discretion of the plan was based there would be no profit left satisfactory to the mine-owners. After three hours of discussion the committee, through A. L. Sweet, reported to the convention that it had been unable to accomplish anything. President Rae said the profit-sharing system was a success in other states and he hoped it would be adopted here. The discussion lasted for two hours, and then the joint convention adjourned sine die.

Little Hope for a Compromise. The miners went into executive session, and after four hours' deliberation decided to strike. They hope to reopen negotiations and can do so as soon as they can secure the co-operation of the southern miners. They will lay the whole matter before the executive board of the National union, and their decision will determine whether or not the strike will be prolonged. The operators and miners of the southern Minnesota fields were present at the convention, but took no part. They met, and decided that they could not give an advance in price for mining.

The Irreconcilable Johan. New York, May 3.—Johan Most was at work all day Thursday in the Freiheit office, and took no part in any of the labor demonstrations. Before him upon a desk at which he labored were two galloons, reminders of Chicago. He said he would not attend the meeting in Union Square. "This is a scheme of capitalists entirely, this whole eight-hour business. Most said,

NO WORK FOR COAL MINERS. The Men and Operators Fall to Patch Up an Agreement. CHICAGO, May 3.—There will be no more coal dug in any of the northern or middle north in some of the southern coal districts of Illinois for an indefinite period of time. This is the result of the three days' conference between the operators and miners, which has been in progress at the coal exchange in the Temple Court building. When the joint committee met Thursday morning it was thought that all it had to do to bring about an amicable settlement of all differences between the two parties and so prevent any strike during the coming year was to adopt the profit-sharing system.

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METEORIC NOVELTY

Remarkable Celestial Phenomenon by Daylight.

WHAT THE VISITOR LOOKED LIKE.

It Strikes the Earth with a Dull Thud That Makes the Ground Tremble—A Sweep Through the Air, Accompanied by Red Fire, Luminous Smoke, and the Sound of Cannoning—An Investigation on Foot.

DES MOINES, May 3.—A meteor, which must have been a large one, was seen to fall at a point about fifty miles northeast of Spirit Lake, at 5 o'clock yesterday. The phenomenon was observed by thousands of people, the celestial visitor being distinctly visible at Emmetsburg, Mason City, Independence, Spirit Lake and other towns. The meteor appeared in the heavy twilight, falling rapidly in a northerly direction from the points named, and finally struck the earth, exploding with a sound that was distinctly heard at these places. At Mason City the meteor is reported to have been of unusual size.

A Streak of Fire and Smoke. It was plainly seen at Algona, Ruthven, Bett and Leona, and probably struck somewhere between the latter city and Blue Earth, Minn. The report made as it passed through the air resembled the noise of heavy cannons, and many people rushed to the doors, thinking it was an earthquake. The light was beautiful. The meteor left behind it a long, glowing fire and smoke. The people here are highly excited over it, and will send out a party to find where it fell.

The Solid Earth Quaked. At Emmetsburg the celestial traveler was seen very clearly. The northeastern heavens seemed to become suddenly luminous and a large body of glowing fire was seen to rush with headlong rapidity towards the earth. In its path it left a long, trailing veil of smoke, which retained its luminosity for some time, and finally faded away. After the meteor had passed the meteor disappeared from sight, a loud report was distinctly heard, and although the fiery body must have fallen many miles from here, the earth quaked and trembled with some violence.

Big as a Water Fall. Observers at Spirit Lake were startled by the same object. It was described by several as being a round, glowing body about as large as an ordinary wooden mill, which dashed itself toward the earth and in a moment was gone. The time during which it was in the air was about a second or two, and shortly after it fell a loud report was heard, and a shaking of the earth observed. Independence people also heard the earth-bound voyager, and describe it as a beautiful sight. It appeared to be only two miles distant from this place, and its fall was apparently much less rapid than at other points of observation.

Took Its Time at Des Moines. This was undoubtedly due to the change of direction from which it was seen. Hence, the meteor was seen through the heavens, leaving a wavy smoke path behind that was plainly discerned for fifteen minutes. The explosion was also distinctly heard here, but was accompanied with no commotion of the earth. A body of scientists from the state university will investigate the phenomenon.

Senate Passes the Customs Bill—House Rejects International Copyright. WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.—Vest introduced a bill to amend the interstate commerce law in the senate yesterday, so as to place all express companies under the law and require from them a full statement of their business annually, including their profits, etc. A resolution was offered asking the treasury as to the importation and exportation of gold and silver during 1889. The concurrent resolution for negotiations with England and Mexico to prevent the entry of Chinese from Canada and Mexico were agreed to. The service pension bill passed by the house was referred to the pension committee. The customs administration bill then came up, and after the rejection of several amendments and the adoption of a couple of unimportant ones, it was passed by the Democrat-Payson vote. The silver bill was made special order from Wednesday next and until disposed of, after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

The house adopted the conference report on the Lafayette, Ind., public building bill, limiting the cost to \$800,000. The copyright bill came up, and after a long debate was rejected by the vote of 169 yeas and 137 nays. The bill being in the general opposition being based on the grounds that it would result in a look monopoly, ruin the industries which supply cheap reading matter for the people. The vote was 139 yeas and 169 nays. Breckinridge of Kentucky moved a reconsideration of the copyright bill, and after a long debate was rejected by the vote of 169 yeas and 137 nays. The bill being in the general opposition being based on the grounds that it would result in a look monopoly, ruin the industries which supply cheap reading matter for the people. The vote was 139 yeas and 169 nays.

What They Want Done. The declaration demands free coinage of silver and a currency "commensurate with the requirements of the producing classes." The resolution demands that the senators be elected by popular vote; a national law prohibiting dealing in futures; a national income tax; election of railroad commissioners by popular vote; J. M. Thompson was elected president and A. Kirkpatrick secretary.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' DEMANDS. They Express Their Desires, and Say They Will Vote That Way. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The delegates to the conference of organized farmers and Knights of Labor assembled in the club-room of the St. Nicholas hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in session until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. J. M. Thompson, president of the Farmers' Union, was adopted as the speaker. A declaration was adopted urging farmers to act in concert, and consolidate their forces; that each member be a missionary in his own political party to see that farmers' friends are nominated for congress; that the Democratic-Payson vote be secured; that resolutions are made farmers should vote for them irrespective of their political views in directions not of direct interest to the tillers of the soil.

Not Drifting Wider Apart. NEW YORK, May 3.—The Herald's correspondent says he is able to positively deny the statement telegraphed from Washington City to the effect that the governments of the United States and Great Britain are drifting wider apart in their relations. He says he is informed by competent authority that the negotiations rest where they always have rested—on a tripartite agreement among the United States, Great Britain and Russia. The position of the United States is, he says, making some progress.

An Arkansas Election Incident. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3.—In the Clayton-Breckinridge investigation Thursday W. T. Hobbs, one of the election judges at Plummerville, said that as the count was beginning four masked men appeared and drew their revolvers in the judges' faces and ordered them to stop counting. "Give us the box." No resistance was made, and the maskers departed with the box. Witness was near the house where Clayton was killed and heard the fatal shot, but did not see the assassin.

Lutherans and the Bennett Law. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—A meeting of German Lutherans, including many clergymen, was held yesterday in this city, and decided to hold a state convention June 4. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Lutherans will not support any candidate who will not pledge himself against the Bennett law. Among the speakers selected to address the June convention is ex-Governor Hoffman.

In the Base Ball Field. CHICAGO, May 3.—The base ball scores recorded yesterday were as follows: League: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7, New York 6; at Brooklyn—Boston 11, Brooklyn 2; at Cleveland—Cleveland 6, Cincinnati 6; at Chicago—Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 4. Brotherhood: At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6, New York 3; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 10, Boston 6; at Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 1, Buffalo 4; at Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Chicago 10. American: At Syracuse—Syracuse 9, Brooklyn 3; at Rochester—Rochester 3, Athletic 6; at Toledo 13, Columbus 8; at St. Louis—St. Louis 11, Louisville 3.

Fought a Bill in the "City Hall." SABLE STE. MARIE, Mich., May 3.—A hard-fought battle occurred Thursday night at the City hall, when Black Frank, the champion middleweight pugilist of the northwest, and Black Diamond, the champion of the east, were matched for a finish fight. Twelve desperate rounds were fought with two-once gloves, the men paying no attention to the referee's orders, and exchanging each other without regard to length of rounds. After the twelfth round the police interfered and stopped the fight and it was declared a draw.

A Short Horse Soon Curried. LONDON, May 3.—In the house of commons last evening Cameron moved to establish and disendow the Church of Scotland. Gladstone spoke in support of the motion. Hartington regretted the new position which Gladstone had taken and expressed himself as unable to agree with the Liberal leader. Gladstone had spoken unmistakably on this question. The motion was rejected by a vote of 256 to 218.

Suspended Temporarily. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—About 2 p. m. yesterday a notice was posted on the doors of the Merchants' bank in this city, notifying depositors that the bank would suspend business temporarily, owing to the fact that the statement had been circulated to the effect that the bank was connected with the defunct Bank of America, of Philadelphia, causing the depositors to make a heavy run on it and the funds ran out.

Burned a Toll House. CHICAGO, May 3.—The residents of the northwestern portion of this city have for some time been "kicking" against a toll-gate on what is known as the "Sault road," and a few nights ago a mob destroyed the gate. It was rebuilt, the work being completed yesterday, but last night a mob of about 500 men, headed by the keeper and his goods out of the house and burned the whole outfit. Many of the mob are known, as they made no attempt at concealing their identity.

OCEAN MAIL SHIPS.

Provisions of Frye's Bill for Subsidizing Steamers.

SOME OF THEM TO BE WAR VESSELS

When Occasion Seems to Demand It, Like the English Atlantic Liners—The House Defeats the International Copyright Bill and the Senate Agrees to the Customs Administration Measure—Customs Report on Canadian Railway Competition—Domestic Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.—Senator Frye has been authorized to support the bill known as the "Shipping League Tonnage bill," already favorably reported from the committee on merchant marine of the house of representatives, with amendments. He will also report, with the sanction of the committee, a bill to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce, which has been known as the Frye bill, and which was prepared by him with a great deal of care, and after consultation with leading ship owners and builders in the country.

Some Provisions of the Bill. This bill authorizes the postmaster general to make contracts for a term of ten years, with American citizens, for the carrying of the United States mails in American steamships between ports of the United States and ports of foreign nations. It provides that the steamships so employed shall be built in the United States, and owned and officered by American citizens, and upon each departure from the United States, shall, during the first two years of a mail contract, take a crew at least one-fourth of whom shall be American citizens; during the next three years one-third, and during the remaining time of the continuance of the contract at least one-half.

An Auxiliary Navy Provided for. The bill divides the ships into four classes according to speed—the highest being twenty knots an hour—and provides that all steamships after the first three classes hereafter built, shall be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary cruisers, and according to plans and specifications to be agreed upon by and between the owners and the secretary of the navy, and shall be of sufficient strength and stability to carry four effective rifled cannon of a caliber of not less than six inches. These steamers may be taken and used by the United States as transports or cruisers, the government paying therefor a value to be ascertained by the parties disagree, by impartial appraisers.

The Amount of Subsidy. The compensation provided for is \$10 a mile for the first class ships, and \$8 a mile for the second class, by the shortest practicable route, for each outward voyage; for the third class, \$1.50; for the fourth class, \$1 a mile for the actual number of miles covered by the postoffice department. The bill also provides that each of these steamships shall transport free of charge a government messenger and furnish suitable rooms for himself and the mails.

DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS. Senate Passes the Customs Bill—House Rejects International Copyright. WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.—Vest introduced a bill to amend the interstate commerce law in the senate yesterday, so as to place all express companies under the law and require from them a full statement of their business annually, including their profits, etc. A resolution was offered asking the treasury as to the importation and exportation of gold and silver during 1889. The concurrent resolution for negotiations with England and Mexico to prevent the entry of Chinese from Canada and Mexico were agreed to. The service pension bill passed by the house was referred to the pension committee. The customs administration bill then came up, and after the rejection of several amendments and the adoption of a couple of unimportant ones, it was passed by the Democrat-Payson vote. The silver bill was made special order from Wednesday next and until disposed of, after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS' DEMANDS. They Express Their Desires, and Say They Will Vote That Way. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The delegates to the conference of organized farmers and Knights of Labor assembled in the club-room of the St. Nicholas hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in session until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. J. M. Thompson, president of the Farmers' Union, was adopted as the speaker. A declaration was adopted urging farmers to act in concert, and consolidate their forces; that each member be a missionary in his own political party to see that farmers' friends are nominated for congress; that the Democratic-Payson vote be secured; that resolutions are made farmers should vote for them irrespective of their political views in directions not of direct interest to the tillers of the soil.

Not Drifting Wider Apart. NEW YORK, May 3.—The Herald's correspondent says he is able to positively deny the statement telegraphed from Washington City to the effect that the governments of the United States and Great Britain are drifting wider apart in their relations. He says he is informed by competent authority that the negotiations rest where they always have rested—on a tripartite agreement among the United States, Great Britain and Russia. The position of the United States is, he says, making some progress.

An Arkansas Election Incident. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3.—In the Clayton-Breckinridge investigation Thursday W. T. Hobbs, one of the election judges at Plummerville, said that as the count was beginning four masked men appeared and drew their revolvers in the judges' faces and ordered them to stop counting. "Give us the box." No resistance was made, and the maskers departed with the box. Witness was near the house where Clayton was killed and heard the fatal shot, but did not see the assassin.

Lutherans and the Bennett Law. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—A meeting of German Lutherans, including many clergymen, was held yesterday in this city, and decided to hold a state convention June 4. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Lutherans will not support any candidate who will not pledge himself against the Bennett law. Among the speakers selected to address the June convention is ex-Governor Hoffman.

In the Base Ball Field. CHICAGO, May 3.—The base ball scores recorded yesterday were as follows: League: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7, New York 6; at Brooklyn—Boston 11, Brooklyn 2; at Cleveland—Cleveland 6, Cincinnati 6; at Chicago—Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 4. Brotherhood: At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6, New York 3; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 10, Boston 6; at Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 1, Buffalo 4; at Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Chicago 10. American: At Syracuse—Syracuse 9, Brooklyn 3; at Rochester—Rochester 3, Athletic 6; at Toledo 13, Columbus 8; at St. Louis—St. Louis 11, Louisville 3.

Fought a Bill in the "City Hall." SABLE STE. MARIE, Mich., May 3.—A hard-fought battle occurred Thursday night at the City hall, when Black Frank, the champion middleweight pugilist of the northwest, and Black Diamond, the champion of the east, were matched for a finish fight. Twelve desperate rounds were fought with two-once gloves, the men paying no attention to the referee's orders, and exchanging each other without regard to length of rounds. After the twelfth round the police interfered and stopped the fight and it was declared a draw.

A Short Horse Soon Curried. LONDON, May 3.—In the house of commons last evening Cameron moved to establish and disendow the Church of Scotland. Gladstone spoke in support of the motion. Hartington regretted the new position which Gladstone had taken and expressed himself as unable to agree with the Liberal leader. Gladstone had spoken unmistakably on this question. The motion was rejected by a vote of 256 to 218.

Suspended Temporarily. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—About 2 p. m. yesterday a notice was posted on the doors of the Merchants' bank in this city, notifying depositors that the bank would suspend business temporarily, owing to the fact that the statement had been circulated to the effect that the bank was connected with the defunct Bank of America, of Philadelphia, causing the depositors to make a heavy run on it and the funds ran out.

Burned a Toll House. CHICAGO, May 3.—The residents of the northwestern portion of this city have for some time been "kicking" against a toll-gate on what is known as the "Sault road," and a few nights ago a mob destroyed the gate. It was rebuilt, the work being completed yesterday, but last night a mob of about 500 men, headed by the keeper and his goods out of the house and burned the whole outfit. Many of the mob are known, as they made no attempt at concealing their identity.

METEORIC NOVELTY

Remarkable Celestial Phenomenon by Daylight.

WHAT THE VISITOR LOOKED LIKE.

It Strikes the Earth with a Dull Thud That Makes the Ground Tremble—A Sweep Through the Air, Accompanied by Red Fire, Luminous Smoke, and the Sound of Cannoning—An Investigation on Foot.

DES MOINES, May 3.—A meteor, which must have been a large one, was seen to fall at a point about fifty miles northeast of Spirit Lake, at 5 o'clock yesterday. The phenomenon was observed by thousands of people, the celestial visitor being distinctly visible at Emmetsburg, Mason City, Independence, Spirit Lake and other towns. The meteor appeared in the heavy twilight, falling rapidly in a northerly direction from the points named, and finally struck the earth, exploding with a sound that was distinctly heard at these places. At Mason City the meteor is reported to have been of unusual size.