THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE ... WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULE 3, 1896.

At first the city was tinged with

by the The

neighboring towns.



Bishop McCabe's Surprising Figures on

Methodist Activity.

MILLIONS SPENT FOR GOD'S WORK

Questions of Vast Moment Considered, Like Time Limit, Lay Representation and the Like -- Personality of Leading Delegates.

H. T., in Philadelphia Press,

There is no gathering of religious workers just like the Methodist general conference, which has just adjourned conference, which has just acjourned, and no church which gets periodically the thorough advertising this does by means of the noisy proceedings of this body. Bishop McCabe, who makes a specialty of church statistics, vouches specialty of church statistics, vouches for the statement that one-third of this church, as it stands today with its 2,750,000 members, is the creation of the last twelve years, and that in the foreign missions of the church more con-verts have been made in these last years than in all the years preceding. Another of his astonishing statements is that this church gives annually to the work of God at home and abroad about \$24,000,000. So that as he graphically puts it, the Methodist Episcopal church could annually by it contributions reproduce the grea White City of the World's Fair, and have each year a surplus of \$4,006,000 for pocket money.

SLOW IN REFORMS.

The marvelous success of this church has its influence, no doubt, in causing the conference to move as slowly as i in making changes. The woman question has been acute for more than eight years, yet it is still unsettled. Longer still have the laymen clamored for additional recognition; yet this con-ference has voted that it will not give mbership of the church a direct vote in sending representatives to this body and has refused to commit itself to the long pending proposition to make the laymen in it equal in number with the ministers. The only thing possible to submit the question for a third ne to the annual conferences, and time what the result is likely to be the reader can infer from the adverse fate the same proposal has met from those bodies in the two quadrenniums just closed

ver were the laity of the church Never were the laity of the church more bent upon reform, and, to their credit it should be said, they never held themselves under better control. One point of special soreness is that the ministers insist still upon keeping to themselves all the great church offices. They have refused again even to permit laymen to a share in the responsible management of the book concern, strictly secular though that business it. The two lay candidates, Charles R. Ma-gee for the New York agency, and George B. Johnson for the Cincinnati house, each ran up to about 170 votes, but they could get no higher. Never-theless the lay delegates though they felt sore, kept a cool head. They did not draw the line very closely in the voting, and this was the first general conference at which they failed to show their strength by demanding a vote by

THE TIME LIMIT.

The vote in committee for removing the time limit was 28 in favor of 38 against, a vote which would probably represent the sentiments of the entire conference. It is very significant, by the way, that the demand for removal almost entirely from the ministers, and that the laity are overwhelmngly against it. There probably came to the general conference as many memorials urging the continuance of the time limit as petitions asking that it be abolished. Not a few urged a return

to the former limit of three ye

speech, remarked that he merely a speech, remarked that he merely wished to say, "Amen," from which it was inferred that he was pleased with the man chosen to succeed him. The consecration service being fin-ished, the delegates and spectators, the latter numbering several thousand, field across the platform to give to the three new bishons the warm hand of heed across the platform to give to the three new bishops the warm hand of Methodistic godspeed. The bishops were assisted in consecrating their new colleagues by ministers who are select-ed by the candidates, presumably their special friends, some of them very aged, like Dr. Kust, for instance, who helped in the setting court of Dishon Grans setting apart of Bishop Crans

ton, and Professor McCabe, of Dela-ware, who laid his hands on the head of his distinguished relative, the chap-lain-bishop of that name. The new bishops knelt upon footstools. Eight ago, when five were consecrated ew York, Bishop Newman took his foot before kneeling, and, by a dig-nified jerk, knocked the footstool away from him, preferring to put his marrow-bones upon the hard floor.

NEW BISHOPS' WIVES.

Speaking of the new bishops makes me think of their wives. What a strain these women were under during the four days' deadlock! But they sat bravely through every session. Mrs. Cranston, who is less than 40, a charming woman with a Madonna-like face. was an object of special interest as she sat from day to day in the front row, of a private box watching for the return of the tellers and listening to the announcements which might doom her to disappointment or make her the wife of a great Methodist bishop. After the election a beautiful basket of flowers adorned the front of the box she occupied, placed there by warm admires from Cincinnati. Mrs. McCabe went through the ups and downs of the balloting as bravely as her soldier-hus-hand endured the vicissitudes of army

life, and it is questionable if she was any more pleased when the chaplain was made a bishop, than when, long years ago, she welcomed him home from

Libby prison. The new officials elected, other than the bishops, were the two missionary secretaries, Drs. A. J. Palmer and W. T. Smith, the former one of the most pol-ished products of eastern Methodism, prim and distinguished-looking, and the latting a full bedied, unbelowned prim and distinguished-looking, and the latter a full-bodied, whole-souled, strong-faced representative of the type of ministers who have planted the flag of Methodism on the far western prairies. The Eastern Book concern has for its new agent a man of the east, and this fortunate individual is Dr. George P. Mains, a favorite son of the churches of Brooklyn, who, if looks count for anything, will surely be quite as successful in this business position as he has alway been in the pastorate. In the western book agency, Bishop Cranston is succeeded by Dr. H. C. Jennings, a substantial, wholesome-Jennings, a substantial, wholesome-looking minister, halling from Minnesota. He is slightly lame. Dr. Jen-nings will preside over the Chicago house, and the senior agent. Dr. Lewis

Curts. will remove to headquarters at Cincinnati. This reminds me that Chicago is the me of Dr. Luke Hitchcock, a retired book agent of this church, and a man venerable and distinguished whose form attracted more attention than that of any other on the platform.

Amongst the delegates, seen and not heard, there were few who have so striking a face, clerically speaking, as Dr. J. E. Williams, of Buffalo; Dr. Mills, of Elmira, and Dr. Luther Wilson, of Baltimore, also attracted attention. Both part their hair in the mid-dle, but, spite of this, they both have

Next to that of Dr. Buckley, no voice has been heard with more effect than that of the stalwart Dr. Leonard, the leader now of Methodism's great missionary hosts. One of the most useful men in the

conference, and one of the most genial -one whose good humor never forsook him, though it is often sovely tried-was Dr. D. S. Monroe, who completed at this time his tweatth year of effi-cient service as chief secretary. The mantle of Dr. Lanahan, as a mover of

HISTORIC CYCLONES ceeding \$1,000,000. A town in Texas bounty, Arkansas, 100 buildings were destroyed and several killed. Indianapolis caught a tornado March 4, 1880, and lost \$100,000. On June 19 of the AND TORNADOES same year twenty-five people were killed by a funnel-shaped cloud in Pot-Some Memorable Instances of Storms

tawattamie county. That Worked Great Havoc. THE GRINNELL HORROR. One of the most destructive torna-does on record struck the pretty little town of Grinnell, Ia., on the afternoon of June 17, 1982, and wiped it of the face of the earth. This tornado formed in Green county, ninety miles west of Grinnell, and was plaubly treach to

SUGGESTED BY THE ST. LOUIS BLOW Phenomenal OccurrencesWhich Have Grinnell, and was plainly traced to Mount Pleasant, a distance of 200 miles, which is believed to be the greatest distance ever traversed by a tornado. It moved forward at the rate of sixty miles an hour and left in its wake 100 dead and 250 wounded. The large of Marked the Progress of the Storm King in This Country--Elements of Comedy Interspersed Throughout the Long Sweep of Tragedy. dead and 350 wounded. The loss of

This atmosphere which surrounds

This atmosphere which surrounds the earth is a wonderful and mysterious fluid. With all the boasted achieve-ments of science we know, says the Chicago Times-Herald, but little re-garding it. Why do the great bodies of air start unbidden and move across a continent? Whence come these waves of hot and cold air: these bread. waves of hot and cold air: these breeders of atmospheric disturbances, of cyclones, tornadoes and whirlwinds Why an area of low barometer here and a space of high pressure a thousand miles away? Science has no answer to these questions. The highest skill in the country is incapable of accurately forecasting the movements of these air waves and pressures.

Science does not even know the pres-sure of the atmosphere at different velocities. There are various alleged authorities on the subject, but their estimates and theories are so conflictng, divergent and unfounded on accurate data as to render their opinions worthless. We do know that the at-mosphere has wonderful powers of re-sistance. It is a fluid as much as it water. The resistance increases with the square of the velocity. At sixty miles an hour the danger point is reached; at 100 miles an hour it is called a hurricane and human lives are sacrificed; beyond that point nothwithin the scope of the tempest can

withstand its fury. Little is known as to the velocity of the gyrating current of a tornado. It may be 200 miles an hour; it may be 500-it certainly is sufficient to destroy the of man and leave an impress upon the face of nature. A meteor wandering through space and coming in contact with the atmosphere surrounding the earth is fused to a white heat and melts or explodes, so

great is the resistance of the atmos-phere. With a high velocity the air has all the powers of a solid and nothing can stand against it. With these re-sisting qualities of the air kept in mind it becomes possible to understand to some extent the secret of the power exerted by a tornado. While the tornado is not a manifestation peculiar to the United States,

this country certainly has witnessed more and severer storms of this char-acter than any other portion of the civilized globe.

> THE FIRST TORNADO. The first tornado of which we have

any clear record in the United States occurred at Northford, Conn., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 19, 1794 It is described as making very rapid progress; on each side of the cloud almost a dead calm, and the cloud, which was shaped like an hour-glass, alternately contracted and expanded. The next one recorded struck Hancock county, Georgia, on the afternoon of county, Georgia, on the afternoon of April 4, 1804, and on its front "glimmered with a strange light." The storm roared deafeningly and the darkness was intense. Charleston, S. C., had a tornado Sept. 11, 1811, and Jackson county, Missouri, records one in the spring of 1814. On the night of May 31,

by a cone-shaped cloud struck Shel-byville, Tenn. The cloud appeared double, "having apparently two wings, like a large bird; they suddenly coal-esced and came to the ground with

The Mount Carmel, Ill., tornado of June 4, 1887, is yet fresh in the minds of maney. At 420 o'clock on a beauti-ful afternoon two clouds met west of the town. One was black and the other dun colored. They fused find then moved toward the village. The funnel-shaped cloud jumped half a mile and then struck Mount Carrrel. The cloud was shaded in light and dark streaks like black smoke and steam. Many singular things occurred. The tornado just missed the house of Rev. Joseph Harris, but destroyed a brick house across the street. One of the bricks was hurled through the Harris house. It was spinning rapidly and bored a

It was spinning rapidly and bored a smooth round hole through the side of the house and the partitions of the two rooms, passing a distance of twenty-seven feet. The laths were cut as with a kn#

CURIOUS PRANKS.

property exceeded \$600,000, and gener-ous contributions for the sufferers were made all over the United States. At Philip Stein's place a remarkable ircumstance occurred, according to This was a storm of exceptional ener-gy and probably was much more vio-lent than the **recent** St. Louis tornado. The tornado which devastated Ro-chester, Minn. Aug. 21, 1883, was atthe signal service officer who made the report of the tornado. A stable resting on heavy round blocks was thrown to the northeast. These blocks were six-teen inches in diameter and fourteen inches in length and imbedded in the tended by some remarkable phenome-na. At 3 o'clock a dark cloud formed ground. At one end the supporting block rested on a second block, the bot-tom of which was two feet below the surface of the soil. These superincumn the west and remained almost mo tionless. Two hours later a low bank of cloud was observed in the southwest. This cloud joined with the black one. bent blocks were shot out of the soil, the lower one lying a foot distant from its former bed and the upper one car-ried away. This very strongly sug-gests the discharge of powerful elecstrange green light and then it be-came intensely dark. The tornado struck the heart of the city with afwul force. A passenger train was in its course, and the strong cars were torn trical currents from the ground. The facts were fully substantiated by the officer. In this tornado sixteen were to pleces and many passengers killed. Thirty-one lives were lost. This tor-nado had a course of but eighteen miles killed, 100 injured and \$400,000 damage

Louisville had its fourth and last torin length, after which it was absorbed nado March 27, 1890, and seeks no fur-ther notorlety of this nature. Seventy-six were killed and hundreds injured, upper clouds. Rochester tornado performed one of the strangest freaks yet recorded. In its path was a large flouring mill six stories in height. The tornado while the damage exceeded \$1,000,000 There had been light rains all day, but about 7 o'clock in the evening the bit a plece thirty feet square out of the southeast corner of the mill between the second and fifth floors. The fifth heavy cumulus clouds showed signs of dispersing. A cloud from the northand sixth floors remained intact, and the building was otherwise uninjured. west and one from the southwest came the building was otherwise uning of Photographs of this remarkable feat Photographs in Probaster, Winona and together and in the contact it looked as if both were shattered to pieces and the fragments thrown upward and laterally by force of the shock. The space below was filled by the misty are yet sold in Rochester, Winona and A disastrous series of tornadoes cloud. There was incessant lightning and the roar of the thunder was con-tinuous. The wind at Louisville ceased at 8.50 and a few hallstones fell. Seven swept through Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina on the afternoon and night of March 20, 1875. At Hamilton, Ga., a cotton bale weighing 550 miles was carried a mile. The torminutes later the tornado struck at Eighteenth street and Broadway and nado is described as being an inexpres-sibly beautiful sight, having all the colors of a rainbow. Up in the air it resembled the black, angry smoke that arises from a boiling cadeon while ba cut through the city. It was all over in forty-five seconds, but the destruc-tion was appalling. The moon after arises from a boiling caldron, while be-

the storm shone with a reddish light. A peculiar tornado passed through Boone county, Missouri, on May 20, neath it came rolling like the reflec-tions of a terrific fire. Mr. Barrett and his family were in an open field. They 1891. It is described as a funnel-shape cloud with a pendant tail, which was likened to a huge serpent by some and saw the cloud coming, but thought it was a conflagration. A child was killed in the father's arms and all were by others to a zigzag white sheet, which appeared and disappeared severmearly drowned with the water and mud which had been sucked up from a pond. At Baughville a horse was blown half a mile and lodged between al times and extended along the side of the pendant from top to bottom. A number of small twisters were seen tow trees, one of which had to be cut down before the animal was released. spinning along the ground, and finally united in the air, where, after present-ing a steamy white appearance, the Many people were carried high in the air and dropped gently without being cloud became perfectly black. A sub-sidiary storm followed and joined the main storm cloud, At one place the cloud had five pendants. Very large halistones fell north and east of the ried bodily 300 yards and felt no worse storm; houses were torn to pleces and In many places trees were carried in a In many places trees were carried in a direction opposite the movement of the storm. Fruit trees were stripped of their bark and chickens feathered and tion, and the fire bells were rung. Gravel stones were blown into the half cooked. A running current could be plainly seen in the funnel of the trees; a gin mill executed a complete tornado

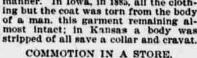
STUDYING THE STORMS.

sumersault; a woman's bonnet was carried thirty miles; the door of a remarkable series of tornadoes and Iowa on May 29 and 30, 1879. The weather bureau dotailed Sergeant J. P. Finley to make a study of these storms, and he prepared a report, which has proved of inestimable value, and which et stands as a model of its class. Fin-

ley was an enthusiastic student of weather phenomena, and today is rec-ognized as the ablest authority in the store was occupied only by the world on tornadoes and other forms of marked atmospheric disturbances. He

There are many things to indicate that Mr. Finley may err in decilining to ascribe to electricity a fair share of the peculiar pranks played by tornadoes. Many witnesses bear testimony to hap-penings which are clearly chargeable to electrical phenomena. It is noted to electrical phenomena. It is noted as one of the strange results of the reas one of the strange results of the re-cent Sherman, Mo., tornado that al-though when the storm burst all its victims were fully clad, the tempest coming at about 5 in the afternoon, the bodies of the dead were often nearly naked, and from nearly every corpse the shoes had been removed. A similar phenomenon has frequently been ob-served in connection with these fearful served in connection with these fearful storms. Generally the shoes disappear, being either torn to fragments so as not to be recognizable as footwear. or carried off to considerable distances and dropped in places where, if found and dropped in pinces where, if found at all, they excited little comment. In several instances, however, the shoes have been found close to the bodies of the dead and in a condition that indi-cated very powerful electrical action. Some years ago a shoe was taken from the ruins caused by a Kansas cyclone, and its condition caused by a Kansas cyclone, and its condition caused no little won-der. It had been ripped from the foot of a man who was killed. The strings were gone and the upper portions, from the ankle to sole, were cut into tolerably regular strips from a quarter to half an inch in width. The sole seemed at first glance intact, but a closer examination showed that this portion was plerced by a number of small round holes. They were the holes where the metal nails or tacks had been; the latmetal hars of tacks had been, the elec-ter had disappeared, melted by the elec-tricity. Metal objects on the bodies of persons killed are frequently thus

treated. The corset steels of women be-come drops of iron, the knives of men. bunches of keys carried in the pockets, are fused into a solid mass. Watches are fused into a solid mass. Watches and watch chains are often similarly treated; in two or three cases in south-ern Kansas the watch of a victim was not sufficiently melted to lose all its original form and could still be recog-nized. Sometimes these remarkable ef-fects are produced without visible injury to the body or to the clothing that Jury to the body or to the clothing that remains on it, a circumstance quite un-explainable with our present knowl-edge. When the clothing is removed it is generally not found, being probably rent into indistinguishable rags, but when it or portions of it are left, the wind treats it in the most whimsical manner. In Iowa, in 1985, all the cloth-



One of the queerest pranks ever played by the wind was in a country village near Abilene, Kan., in 1876. As sometimes happens in country places, the principal feature of the village was a store, containing almost everything that the varied wants of a country community could demand. In front was s central door, with a large show window on each side. Along the walls were rows of shelves, containing dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, seeds, gro-ceries, tinware, cutlery, hardware, canned goods and a hundred other things, while hoes, rakes, scythes, things, while hoes, rakes, scythes, sickles, buckets, harness, chains, and

similar goods hung from the ceiling by hooks driven into the joists for the purpose. Down the center of the store with an aisle on each side, ran case, wherein was displayed that exceedingly varied class of goods, ally known as "notions," hooks and eyes, needles and pins, ink, pens, paper hooks and and envelopes, fancy buckles and the like. At the end of this showcase, furthest from the front door, was the post-office of the neighborhood, a small inclosed space about five feet square with two or three dozen piges or letters and papers, a stool for the postmaster, who was also the proprie-tor of the store, where he kept his cash, stamps and books. Above the

store was a quiet suit of rooms

proprietor and his family lived.





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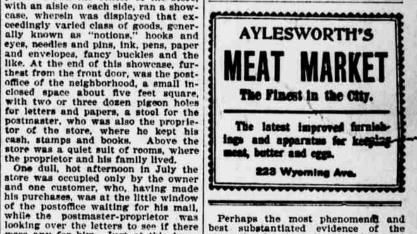
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strength of a tornado was shown at Rock Island, Ill., on the first day of

Rock Island, 11., on the first usy of January, 1875. A winter tornado swept past the city and on its course struck a locomotive which was standing on an embankment and headed south. The embankment was about fifteen feet high and was fianked to the east by a margh of so and a character as to ren-

marsh of so soft a character as to ren-

der it almost impassable to hunters. The locomotive was lifted from the track and carried through the air a dis-

tance of 100 yards and dropped in the marsh, where it sank so quickly that but few of its parts could be removed.

The surroundings were such as to pre-clude its reaching the position now oc-

cupied by the wreck in any other way

than that mentioned. In an article published in a scientific journal at the

time it was estimated that the force

necessary to perform this miracle could have been generated only by a

wind having a velocity in excess of 400 miles an hour. Strange to relate, this tornado did little other damage.

In a tornado at East St. Louis twen-

ty years ago a locomotive was hurled from a track and rolled over several

times. It was surveyed by thousands of incredulous St. Louis people, who declined to believe the published news-

paper statements of the occurrence. In this case the locomotive was not car-

led any distance, but it deserves to

performance of the Rock Island engine. There is nothing funny about a tor-

nado, but many laughable things have happened as a result of these calami-

ties. Some years ago an insurance company which made a specialty of formado insurance in Kansas was notl-fied of a loss in a small town. A valu-

able barn had been moved twenty feet from its foundations and an agent of

he company was detailed to make an

adjustment or contract to replace the barn on its foundation. He left St.

Louis one day and twenty-four hours

later the president of the company re-ceived the following telegram: "No

oss to adjust. A second cyclone last

night set the barn back on its founda-

COULDN'T PLAY POKER.

Reformed Gambler Tells Why He

rank as a good second to the famous

church was found ten miles away; pinc tops loaded with ice were dropped ten miles on the other side of the storm; a boy's composition was carried from Calhoun to Harris county, a distance of forty miles, and a letter was found on the premises of H. T. Wright which came from Thomson, Ga., a distance of fifty-five mlles in a straight the Water-Eleven were killed by the Water-borough, S. C., tornado of April 16,

committee on itinerancy reported that, at the farthest there should be no change other than to provide that in extremely exceptional cases the term of a pastorate may extend to ten years, and even this is not advised except as it may be demanded by a three-fourths vote of the quarterly conference, and the subsequent concurrence of the bishop and three-fourths of his cabinet. Not only so, but the presiding elder the district must also concur; and all these checks and guards are to operate actively in every year. So that, even if the new plan should be adopted, it d not all follow that the man who went back for his sixth year would ontinue in undisturbed possession of his church for the proposed limit of ter years, or that he would necessarily be

ppointed for even a seventh year. Incidentally, the Christian Endeavor society figured in the proceedings, and there was widespread misapprehension on this subject. In a committee meet-Quayle, of Kansas City, had referred, by the way of illustration, to the action of a body of Endeavorers in proclaiming publicly that at a certain proclaiming publicly that at a certain time they would offer special prayer for Colonel Ingersoll. This action he called idiotic. He was intending to show, I think, that Christian Endeavorers were not necessarily perfect. He did not say the Christian Endeavor organization was an idiotic society, nor that all belonging to it were of that character. Many, however, thought that Dr. Quayle called that widely-ad-ertised act of the Cleveland Christian Endeavorers by its true name. Tha is why the conference, after hearing the Tha doctor's statement, declined to condemn him, and, it is not in the least surprising, nor was it discourteous that the conference should r fuse, at the mane, time; to perform such an act of supererogation as would necessarily have been involved in the motion which asked it fully to indorse that great so-

clety. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Naturally, however, there is sensi-tiveness, and the conference proposed no action which is likely to remove this It did not commit itself to remove this, It did not commit itself to practical affiliation with the Christian Endeavor movement, nor did it favor the addi-tion to its Epworth leagues of the Christian Endeavor names. Where Christian Endeavor societies still ex-ist in Methodist churches, they will not be interfered with, excepting as the trend toward the Epworth league may

cause such interference. But the or-ganization within the Methodist fold of new Christian Endeavor societies will not be encouraged, nor will it, from this time, be according to to discipline; the simple reason for this advanced attitude of the conference is that the Methodist church has now a young people's society of its own, and that

people's society of the prevail that it is the opinion seems to prevail that it is better for Methodist young people to be trict Methodists. One of the most interesting scenes at the conference was that deeply impres-sive service at which its new bishops were consecrated. Owing to the actio of the day before in electing Dr. J. C. Hartzell as a missionary bishop to Africa, there were three candidates in stead of two. Dr. Hartzeil is one of the most gentlemanlike-looking men in Methodism. His bushy gray hair, not very thick upon his ample crown, his distinguished, chop-shaped whiskers, adorning the face of a typical Church of England church and the oth of

adorning the face of a typical Church of England clergyman, and the air of dignity and refinement which is al-ways about him, make him a marked man, and will undoubtedly be a great help to him in the administration of his great missionary bishopric. At the moment of his election there was a touching scene. All felt that he was making great sacrifices and had under-taken a great and hazardous work. He was escorted to the platform by Bishop Andrews, and all the bishops pressed forward to offer greetings. Bishop William Taylor, his herole predscent, now retired, was amongst these, and in response to loud calls for

Madge-"" yet applyin give up his Marie-"Ye have no idea iesvings are.

the previous question, seems to have fallen these days upon Dr. J. C. Little, who, by the way, is a very clear-headed debater, and, of whom it is said, that takes the platform you are very likely to hear, not simply his own views, but those of the bishops. One of the freest of the rich laymen was John E. Andrus, of New York. He it was who bid off for \$500 the table upon which the presiding officers had broken so many gavels. That storm which broke out on Monday among delegates of the African race was quelled later by the election of Dr. Mason as a sec by the election of Dr. Alason as a society. retary of the Freedman's Ald sodiety. Dr. Mason was one of the best speakers and had one of the blackest faces in the whole body.

HE WAS NONCOMMITAL.

In Talking to His Wife He Was Not Very Flattering to His Typewriter. From the New York Weekly.

Mrs. Broker-"My dear, do you sup-pose it is possible for a man, almost any man, to sit alongside of a beautiful creature all day long, watching her pretty fingers toying with a typewriting machine, without falling in love with her?"

Broker-(suddenly becoming absorbed in a newspaper)-"Oh, he might if she was pretty; but I never saw a pretty typewriter girl yet." "What! I saw a typewriter girl at our office who could-"

That red-haired thing?"

"Red-haired! She has the loveliest, sunniest tresses I ever gazed on." "Don't know who you can mean. My typewriter girl has ugly hair, not beautiful black locks like yours, my dear; and her eyes, instead of being such a charming, soulful, black-brown, like yours, are a watery gray."

"They are divinely blue." "And her mouth doesn't look as if it were made for anything but pie "I-I thought she had the mouth of a

"And I do hate pug-noses."

"Queer. I-had an idea that it was Grecian." "Besides, I can't bear these thin, rail-fence women. (Resumes

bony, ra reading.) Mrs. Broker (aside)—"She has the face of a Madonna and the form of a sylph; but, bless his fond, foolish heart,

he hasn't eyes for anyone but me."

THE ABSENT MINDED MAN.

Why He Thought His Sandwich Was Dry and Tasteless.

The absent-minded man took his seat at the restaurant table and, as usual, buried his face at once in a newspaper, A waiter placed a bill of fare, a napkin and a knife and fork in front of him and stood two or three minutes un-"What shall I bring you, sir?" "What's that?" said the absent-mind-

ed man, starting up suddenly, not re-membering what it was all about.

ed man, starting up suddenly, not re-membering what it was all about. "What do you want for lunch, sir?" the waiter asked again. "Oh! yes," said the absent-minded, trying to collect his wits. "Bring me a cup of coffee and a ham sandwich." The waiter supplied the order and put a large pasteboard check for it down on the table, the absent-minded man con-tinuing to read his paper. The waiter tinuing to read his paper. The waiter went away to attend to the wants of other people, and about fifteen minutes later came back

"Do you wish anything more?" he asked politely.

politely. " snapped the absent-minded mewhat viciously. "Go and get resh ham sandwich. The one year was as dry as a bone." ", ere is the sandwich I brought, id the waiter, pushing the plate has "You've eaten the check." mat me a you b. "Why,

toward h hat! only married a year and for a divorce. Didn't Jack d habits?" that's the trouble. You

nutterably stupid the w un

sreat fury. A book was carried seven miles to the northeast." Louisville, Ky., was the scene of a destructive tor-nado Aug. 27, 1854. Twenty-five per-sons were killed and seventy-seven bad-by mounded On Merch 15, 167, Octor y wounded. On March 18, 1874, Cairo, Ill., had a very destructive tornado, and on Aug. 5, 1875, a series of tornadoes swept Somanauk, Palmyra and Galesburg, 111 One hundred and thirty-four lives

were lost and half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed near Eric, Pa., on the afternoon of July 26, 1875. Pensaukee, Wis., was the victim on July 7, 1877, and eight were killed. Louisville had another cyclone Nov. 28, 1879, in which the cloud had a wrench ing spiral motion, causing terrible destruction.

On the afternoon of April 18, 1880, n series of tornadoes swept through Kan-sas, Missouri and Illinois. At Marshfield, Mo., sixty-five persons were killed servers and 200 wounded, the property loss ex-

naval officer, a black cloud and a muddy cloud came together. The black cloud sucked the other in and the two rolled over in a bolling mass. A low moaning sound was heard, and the earth trembled as the cloud moved on. Dead sheep were found with the wool completely stripped from their bodies. Captain Izard saw a rooster without a eather on his body walk around and crow gleefully after the storm had passed. Mr. Terry's house, which had been pure white before the tornado, had urned to chrome vellow.

injured. Professor Calhoun was car-

STORM'S ODD WORK.

above and the flery glow below gave

the impression of a serious conflagara-

At Milledgeville the black smoke

for his aerial voyage.

It was popular at one time to deride the featherless rooster story, but there s not the slightest doubt about its au-

is not the signlest doubt about its au-thenticity in hundreds of cases. In some strange way chickens are com-pletely denuded of feathers by the tor-nado. There are some who ascribe this to an electrical action, but most observers claim that the wind is the

REV. DR. C. C. M'CABE,

Patriotic Churchman Who 's Made Bishop.

[From the Chicago Times Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsaat.]

[From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsast.] No man in the entire range of Metho-dist ministry presents a character fuller of color than Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe, whom the great conference at Cleveland has invested with the episcopacy. That how as to be a bishop every one of his brothers believed, and Methodists will be well satisfied with the decision of the conference. He is now rounding his 60th year, and B a native of Ohio. In 1860 he was an imisiter, and wishing to take the came the chapilan of an Ohio regiment and marched to the war with his fellow it is best at Winchester that he was shot and captured by the enemy, only four monthe' captivity he was let go. He regoland his regiment, which was then at Brandy Station, but his health had failed and he was sent to the hospital. He con-

1879. According to the statement of Captain Allen C. Izard, a United States has probably done more than any one man in the service to reveal the secrets of the whirlwind. He made an exhaustive study of the great May storms, and in his official report notes many

peculiar incidents, The Lee Summit, Mo., tornado came from the southwest and began its dendly work at 6.30 in the evening. It had been sultry during the day, with a strong southerly wind, which had been blowing for nearly a week. It firs struck the farmhouse of Mr. Henderson It first of Cass county. In describing it Mrs. Henderson said she could distinguish a gyratory movement in the clouds, contrary to the hands of a watch. It was boiling, twisting and drawing itself up and down like a snake hung by the head and writhing in agony. The low-er part of the funnel appeared to be about the size of a water bucket, and the upper portion as large as the larg-est-sized wagon wheel. The outer por-tion was very black and looked like smoke issuing from a locomotive, while the inner part had a light, milky appearance. Ten miles east of there the tornado had widened out to 180 yards. It destroyed the house of Dr. Dunnington, but missed a hencoop which was directly in its path. The bed clothing and clothes of the family were torn into shreds, and looked, said the doctor,

small strips." a receipt for a lumber bill at Knoxville. Ray county, across the Missouri, to which point, a distance of forty miles, it had been blown. After leaving the doctor's house the storm developed a second funnel, which branched off to the south and did considerable damage. It picked up a 600-pound sulky culti-

younger brother pursued about the same course, except that the former was blown to the northwest and there remained with the east side of the house. All of them were covered with mud from head to foot, eyes, mouth and ears filled and clothing torn to shreds. The oldest son had his shoes blown from his feet, one of them being left at the house and the other car-ried half a mile to the northeast. The bodies of the children who survived after having been washed daily, for a week were still covered with specks of fine dirt and leaves which seemed to be driven into the flesh. A carpet upon the floor of the log part of the house, securely tacked about the edges, was taken up and carried out of the house without being torn. Several photo-graphs which were known to be several graphs which were known to be secure found four miles away. Two stoves were broken into small bits, and anwas uninjured. The spokes were road three and one-half miles east of Kirtland, O. It was an old-fashioned country church, with plain, but solid seats, and was built "upon honor." One sultry June day a tornado de-veloped in the west and swept down the Chillcothe road. It struck the church and, lifting it evenly from the ground carried it across the road all taken out of a wheel of a farm wagon. A horse weighing 1,000 pounds and standing near the barn was partly carried and partly blown eastward through a heavy hedge fence into an adjoining field a distance of 120 yards, where he was found severely scratched and covered with mud. Where the animal passed through the hedge it ground, carried it across the road, turned it half way around and dropped was bent over and small furrows cut in the ground by his feet on either side indicated that he had tried to resist t just over the fence on the east side of the road. By measurement the church was within six inches of perfec alignment with the direction of the road. The astounded natives surveyed

the force of the wind. At intervals of about forty feet there were depressions where the horse had been thrown down and rolled. ill-fated Harris farm was the

next point of attack. The bodies of the dead were ecchymosed; in other words, they had been so severely dashed about by the wind that the flesh was black from the settling of blood in the tissues of the skin. Shortly af-ter this the funnel drew up into the air and merged into the clouds. This / nado traveled eighty-six miles at un average speed of twenty-six miles an hour.

6

of the postoffice waiting for his mail, while the postmaster-proprietor was looking over the letters to see if there were any for him. Just at this juncture a tornado struck the town, and demolished two houses immediately in front and directly across the road from the store, which faced toward the southwest, the direction from which these peculiar storms always come. The postmaster and his customer realized their danger, but before either had time to move the funnel-shaped destroyer struck the store. The show window to the south was broken in, the wind cleared off the goods on the southern shelves, swept them over to the north-ern side, after carrying them completely around the further end of the room from the front door, and finally deposited a large part of them and those on the northern shelves in the read outside, driving them by main force through the northern show window The showcase in the center was undis turbed. The postmaster was unhurt, though frightened almost to death. while the customer was killed. No damage was done in the second story or to the roof, save the removal of a few shingles, though a little further on the same storm demolished three or four

houses a moment later. OTHER ANTICS.

Instances have been known of the water being drawn from buckets, pitchers and other receptacles, while these were left undisturbed, and, in one case a boy was churning in the yard and ded at the approach of the cloud. On returning it was found that the cover of the churn, the dasher and the but termilk had all vanished, while the churn, to the boy's great disappoint-ment, was left standing exactly as before. One of the most disagreeable features of the cyclone is the amount of mud, sand and small stones it car-ries, and with such force are these borne along that they are driven into the flesh, where they form festering sores very stubborn and difficult to treat or cure. In many instances fragments of planks or boards have been driven, point first, into or through the

trunks of large trees, and remain there as secure as though mortised into the wood, such is the terrible strength of the wind. Able to demolish the strong-est structures, the tornado leaves the ruins of a stone flour mill in a condition which suggests that the four wall

the result after the storm had passed and almost doubted the plain evidence

of their senses. There was the church

the same as ever, but it faced west in

Will Never Touch Cards. were blown outward by an explosion. A party of well dressed men met at a eading hotel last night. A game of and yet passes over a baby sleeping in and yet passes over a baby sleeping in its cradle amid the remains of its par-ents' home. It has been known to carry away a stove and leave the flow-ers on the mantelpiece above it; to pass poker was proposed, when one of them ald "I never play, so you will have to exover a frame shanty and demolish a

ions.

cuse me, gentlemen." "Why,I played with you several years brick factory building; to carry away the bedding and leave the bedstead; to go," said one. "Yes, but since that time my mother dismember a human being and drop the body in one place and carry the head a mile farther.

died. For years before her death I was a professional gambler, and it nearly broke her heart, for she had always About forty years ago a modest Bap-tist church stood 'on the Chillicothe road three and one-half miles east of broke her heart, for she had always hoped that I would make my mark in some honorable profession. At het deathbed, three years ago, I promised her that I would never touch another card, and I, have kept my word. I never will."

His companions were visibly affected by this candid recital, and one of them said:

"I honor you for your couse, and we will not play poker tonight. I suppose you went into a profession when you

ceased your career as a gambler, and I hope you have been successful." "Very," replied the reformed card player. "In the three years I am about 550,000 ahead, and I would not have been worth a dollar if I had continued in me former course." n my former course.

"May I ask what profession you now follow

"Certainly. I am a bookmaker. Bet on horse races exclusively." Then silence reigned.

In a Position to Speak "Oh, never mind the weather" # A phrase you often note, The speaker generally has A fur-lined overceat, —Washington Star.

the same as ever, but it faced west in-stead of east, and across the way were the stone foundations and half base-ment. The structure was not harmed in the least, and it only remained to jack the building up and replace the foundation, which was done. At last accounts the little church yet remains m...s changed location, and across the way is the evention, which is pointway is the excavation, which is point-ed out to incredulous visitors.

"as if some person, out of pure mis-chief, had carefully torn them into Dr. Dunnington found

vator, broke it to pieces and scattered its fragments in circles over twelve neres of ground. A heavy lumber wagon fared better. It was carried 100 yards and deposited uninjured. The Warden family had a hard time Mr. Warden, jr., was carried with the house about 200 yards. His father and