

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We Go to Press.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. Galva, a town in Henry county, Ill., was wrecked by a cyclone. Several persons are known to be killed, and many buildings were destroyed.

At Chicago the steamer Viola with a party of 97 ladies and gentlemen from the Northwestern university is reported lost with all on board.

A Chicago and Grand Trunk locomotive exploded one mile east of Climax, Mich., fatally injuring Engineer Wood, Fireman Smith and brakeman Parker, all residents of Battle Creek, Mich.

What remained of the village of Rockdale, near Dubuque, Ia., since the disaster of 1876, was wiped out by a storm Friday evening. No lives were lost.

Riotous miners have stopped operations at the Minnesota mines, at Tower, Minn., and the shafts are filling with water. Twenty-one trains are tied up.

While two men were fighting in a yard in Chicago, four women went on a high perch to see what was going on. The porch fell, and three of the women were fatally injured.

Edward W. Gould, a member of the New York stock exchange, and conspicuous in Wall street, was killed Saturday while participating in the amateur Wild West show put up by the Staten Island Athletic club. The accident occurred in the presence of his family and a thousand of his friends.

Capital, Labor and Industrial. Two hundred employes of the John Peter Company, firebrick manufacturers of New Cumberland, W. Va., went out on a strike for an advance of from \$1.35 to \$1.50 a day.

One thousand dockers at Bilbao, Spain have struck for an increase of wages. The police, fearing disturbances, have arrested three agitators. Six hundred workmen in the Malaespera and Ollargan mines have struck.

The International Typographical Union in session at Philadelphia repealed the 29-hour law by a majority of 1 to 48 votes, it being found impossible to enforce its provisions uniformly.

The Columbia rolling mill at Columbia, Pa., has shut down for an indefinite period. About 250 men are thrown out of work.

The Eclipse Bicycle Works, of Indianapolis, will be removed to Beaver Falls, Pa., and capitalized at \$150,000. Employment will be given to 250 hands.

Convention News. At Lansing, Mich., at the People's party convention a resolution was passed against fusion, and Captain R. S. Osborn was nominated for Secretary of State.

The Kansas People's party convention at Wichita nominated candidates for the state ticket and W. A. Harris for congressman-at-large, a victory for the fusionists. A woman suffrage plank was adopted, and Mrs. M. E. Lease of Wichita was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the Omaha convention. As soon as the convention met Levi Dumbalk, chairman of the People's central committee, made a plea for money to conduct the coming campaign. "I am for free silver," shouted a delegate from the Seventh district, and threw on the platform a silver dollar. The action was contagious, and money was rained on the stage by spectators and delegates, over \$3,000 being realized.

Fires. At Cleveland, O., the cooper shop of the Standard Oil Company. Loss, \$50,000.

At Jamestown, N. Y., the Pearl Furniture Company's factory. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$11,000.

At Rich Hill, Mo., five large business houses, the losses aggregating \$40,000.

At Elizabethport, N. J., a large store and six frame buildings.

At Jamestown, N. Y., the Pearl Furniture company's factory. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$11,000.

At Elizabeth, N. J., damage of \$90,000 resulted from the burning of a business block.

At Alexandria, La., a square of buildings including the bank and hotel were burned. Loss, \$75,000; insurance unknown.

Two spans of the Northern Pacific bridge over Clark's Fork river, Idaho, burned. This is the largest bridge on the Northern Pacific. It is thought the fire caught from a passenger locomotive.

Washington News. Mr. E. S. Lacey, controller of the currency, has resigned.

The sundry civil appropriation bill as it passed the House appropriated \$60,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. Felton yesterday in the Senate proposed an amendment increasing the amount to \$120,000.

The House committee on military affairs has taken favorable action on the Senate bill to furnish the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association with specimens of arms, accoutrements, etc., used by the armies in the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew left here Sunday for New York. Mr. Depew dined with the President Saturday and there were rumors that he had been offered the vacant cabinet portfolio, but he refused to talk about the matter.

Political. The conference committees of the divided Louisiana Democrats have reached a mutually satisfactory agreement for the sending of a single delegation uninstructed to Chicago. The Foster faction has been recognized as the head of the party in the State. Uninstructed delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention were elected.

The returns, which are practically complete in the election held in the Ninth Texas congressional district (Mill's old district), show that Antony (Dem.) has a majority of 2,311 over Barber (Third party).

PERSONAL.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Talmage sailed from New York City for Liverpool. Dr. Talmage will be absent until about the middle of September. He will visit St. Petersburg and Moscow, and will assist in the distribution of the stores that have been contributed for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia.

In New York City there was an increase in the death rate Wednesday due to the excessive heat. Tuesday there were 77 deaths, and Wednesday 100 were recorded.

Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary James G. Blaine, died at his residence in Chicago, Saturday morning. Mr. Blaine had been ill several days. His death was the result of blood poisoning, originating in a disorder of the bowels.

Emmons Blaine at the time of his death was Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and had until quite recently resided at Baltimore, coming to Chicago to take charge of the western interests of the company. His wedding to Miss Anita McCormick, daughter of the great reaper manufacturer, was a social event of the first magnitude. They have had only one child, who was at the bedside when the father died. Before becoming connected with the Baltimore and Ohio he served in less conspicuous places than the Vice Presidency. Mr. Blaine was at different times in the service of the West Virginia Central, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Crime and Penalties. Judge J. B. Morgan, an Ex-Congressman, was killed at Memphis by Henry Foster, a lawyer, during a political quarrel.

The stage from Valley Springs to San Andreas, Cal., was stopped on the Road near North Branch Friday by one masked highwayman. The bandit got one treasure box, but missed the most valuable booty.

The Weather. Thursday was the hottest day of the season in Pittsburgh. 92 degrees was the highest official record, but many of the thermometers along the streets marked over 100 degrees.

A cloud burst deluged Chatsworth, Ill. Small structures were leveled to the ground.

Congressional Nominations. Congressman John G. Otis, of the Fourth Kansas district, was defeated for nomination by F. V. Wharton, who was a Democrat before he joined the Farmers' Alliance.

Crops. Wheat harvesting is in full blast in Southern Kansas. The quality is excellent, and in the extreme western counties the yield is reported to be simply magnificent.

The wheat yield in France will be vastly superior to that of 1893, but barley and oats have suffered severely.

Financial and Commercial. The Lancaster (Pa.) and Aurora (Ill.) watch factories have been consolidated and the machinery of the latter will be transferred to Lancaster. The new company will have a capital of \$500,000.

Judicial. The Michigan Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Miner Electoral law.

Miscellaneous. Otto Praeger, the young newspaper reporter who left San Antonio on April 3 for the City of Mexico on a bicycle, succeeded after a hazardous journey through the desert of Coahuila and the Sierra Mojada Mountains in reaching Durango May 16. On May 19 he set out for Matlan, on the Pacific coast, 300 miles distant, since which time no tidings of him have been received. Great uneasiness is felt for safety.

Ed. Alson, a Norwegian hardware merchant of Northfield, Minn., for twenty years, died with old-fashioned leprosy. The corpse was a most horrible sight, the flesh dropping off his body. The Alsons have all died in the month of June.

The body of William Westing was recovered from the wreck of the Newport, Ky., bridge disaster. This makes twenty-six dead. John Phillips, one of the wounded, is thought to be dying. One man, William Barton, is still missing and is doubtless in the wreck. The evidence adduced before the coroner's jury indicates that the Bairds were careless in driving the piles.

Beyond Our Borders. Eleven persons took shelter from a storm by the side wall of a church at Pradolungo, Spain. The wall collapsed and injured all of them.

England's appropriation to the World's Fair was increased to \$60,000 to-day, by a vote of the House of Commons.

The Pope has enjoined Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster, England, to avoid mixing up in party strife and especially not to oppose Irish national aspirations.

Saint Teresa, of Guayamas, Mexico, has been sentenced to be shot for witchcraft.

Earl Acran, aid of the Earl of Jersey, was accidentally shot while out with a hunting party. He died soon afterward.

Official reports as to the Russian harvest prospects show that the general outlook is much worse than it was in the early summer of 1891.

The collapse of two factories in Barcelona, Spain, killed eight men.

Four soldiers at Magdeburg, Germany, were killed by the bursting of a shell.

Jacob Schmitzer, otherwise Emin Pasha, according to dispatches received at Berlin, is not dead as reported recently.

Mount Vesuvius, now in eruption, has thrown up lava that has formed itself into a bridge across a valley. The formation, glowing with heat, presents a magnificent spectacle at night.

A bull fight at Linares, Spain, was broken up by dissatisfied spectators, who invaded the arena. Then the mob got all the bull fight they wanted, for the enraged beasts charged upon them, tossed and injured many of them, and killed one man outright. The mob pelted the mayor, and when he called out troops the soldiers refused to obey. The Mayor fled to safety in the barracks, the rioters close at his heels.

Acros, Quebec.—The latest estimates of the loss by the recent storm in this township place it at \$50,000, which falls chiefly on the poor farmers. Three children were killed and eight adults injured, some fatally. The devastation by the storm extended over six miles. The farm houses were entirely wrecked, and about 60 families are homeless.

PRESIDENTIAL BATTLES.

THE STORY OF A CENTURY'S NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

A Bit of Political History That is Especially Interesting Just Now. Factors That Have Figured in Presidential Making.

The Philadelphia Times of last Sunday gave up one of its pages to "a record of a century of National contests," and from that is condensed what follows:

Nominating conventions were unknown at the time of the organization of the Republic, and the first President chosen by the people had been presented by any party. It was accepted by common consent that Washington should be President, and as John Adams was pre-eminently the representative man of New England in the struggle for the Revolution, he was chosen Vice President. Only 10 of the original States participated in the first Presidential election. Before the end of Washington's first term Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted into the Union, and the whole 15 States voted at his second election. Washington again received the unanimous vote, being 132, and Adams received 77, which made him Vice President for the second term.

In the middle of Washington's second term parties began to form, and at the beginning of 1791 Jefferson resigned his place as Secretary of State and took the leadership of the Republican party, in opposition to the policy of the Administration, which became known as Federalist. There was a contest for the Presidency between Jefferson and Adams, and the next highest became Vice President. In this way John Adams, Federalist, was elected President, and Thomas Jefferson, Republican, was elected Vice President. The alien and sedition laws of the Adams administration further widened the breach between Republicanism and Federalism.

In 1803 Adams and Jefferson were again pitted against each other. Charles C. Pinckney being the running mate with Adams, and Aaron Burr with Jefferson. There was no election by the people and the contest went into the House, where, after a long struggle, in which Burr tried to win the Presidency, Jefferson finally carried it.

February 25, 1804, the first formal nomination to the Presidency was made by a Congressional caucus, and Jefferson was nominated unanimously. It was a hopeless battle against him from the start, and he was re-elected, and he was carrying a majority, receiving 162 electoral votes to 14 for Pinckney.

In 1808 the only rivalry was between the two Virginians, Madison and Monroe, and Madison won the nomination on the first ballot. Federalism finally made a nomination against him, but by general consent presented their old ticket of Pinckney and King. The campaign of 1808 did not rise to the dignity of a contest, and Madison was elected by 122 electoral votes to 47 for Pinckney. The election of 1812 occurred during the war with England, and Madison was re-elected without difficulty, the Federalist party having suffered by the hostility of its leaders of the war.

With the end of the war there was an end of the Federalist rivalry. March 16, 1816, Monroe was nominated against Crawford. The disappointment of the Crawford followers led to an outbreak against the Congressional caucus, and in Baltimore and several other places public meetings were held protesting against the arbitrary power of Congressmen to select candidates for President, but in the end the Republicans generally united in the support of Monroe, who received 182 of the 217 electoral votes.

At the end of Monroe's term came the era of good feeling, and there was no opposition to his re-election. He would have received every electoral vote but for a New Hampshire elector, who said that honor should be reserved for Washington only, and so cast his vote for John Quincy Adams.

But in 1824 a contest for the Presidential nomination was renewed, with the result that Crawford, Jackson, Clay and Adams were candidates, and that the contest was again thrown into the House, where Adams was chosen by the aid of the Clay men. Clay being the lowest of the candidates was excluded from the House contest, as only the three highest candidates can be presented there.

In 1828 Jackson was nominated by the Legislature of Tennessee and fought his second battle with an arbitrary power of Congressmen to select candidates for President, but in the end the Republicans generally united in the support of Monroe, who received 182 of the 217 electoral votes.

In 1836 the first political National Convention was held by the anti-Masonic, and it adjourned until September 26, 1831, when it reassembled in Baltimore and nominated William Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker for Vice President. The next National Convention was held by the friends of Clay under the title of National Republican, and it nominated Clay for President and John Sergeant for Vice President. The National Democrats, as the friends of Jackson then called themselves, called a National Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 21st of May, 1832, only to nominate a candidate for Vice President, as Jackson was unanimously accepted for re-election and won.

Then came the nomination of Martin Van Buren by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, which had no platform, Van Buren was elected. At the end of his term the Whigs at Harrisburg nominated William Henry Harrison in 1839 and elected him. This was the hard core and for a campaign. Harrison died in office and John Tyler became the first accidental President. There was a serious dispute as to the title the Vice President should assume, but while the subject was under discussion in the House and members were disputing whether the title should be "Acting President," a message was received from "John Tyler, President," and that ended debate and established a precedent that has been maintained ever since.

In 1840 both Whigs and Democrats met in Baltimore, the former nominating Clay and the latter, under the two-third rule, nominating Polk, who was elected.

In 1848 the Whigs at Philadelphia nominated Zachary Taylor, and the Democrats at Baltimore Lewis Cass. Taylor died in 1850 and Fillmore became the second accidental President. During Fillmore's time the fugitive slave law was passed and the Whig party was disrupted.

In 1852 the Whigs at Baltimore nominated General Scott, the Democrats in the same city nominated Pierce, and the Free Soil Democracy in Pittsburgh nominated John P. Hale. Pierce had things pretty much his own way.

The first Republican National convention was held in Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated Fremont. The National Council of Americans had previously in the same city nominated Fillmore. The Democrats at Cincinnati nominated Buchanan, who was to see the beginning of the civil war under his administration.

Then comes the familiar story of Lincoln and Johnson, and after them the nomination of Grant at Chicago in 1868, his election and re-election; the election of Hayes; then of Garfield, his assassination and the admission of Arizona as the third and last territorial State; the election of Cleveland and the death of Harrison. Eight ballots were required to nominate Mr. Harrison.

The Cholera Spreading. Advice from Teheran, Persia, state that the cholera, which has been raging at Inshah for some time, is decreasing in severity in that locality, but is spreading in the Nishapur district. A plague, which is thought to be the cholera, traveling eastward, has broken out in Mesopotamia.

WHAT CLEVELAND CLAIMS.

An Estimate by States of His Strength in the Chicago Convention.

New York, June 18.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger telegraphs that he has obtained two Cleveland estimates of the standing of the delegates. One of these comes from one of Mr. Cleveland's most intimate friends. He claims 575 delegates for Cleveland and declares that there are only 225 delegates opposed to him. This leaves Cleveland only 25 votes less than the necessary two-thirds, with 100 doubtful delegates. This would mean Cleveland's nomination. The other estimate comes from one of the ex-President's most active and confidential managers and is still more favorable. He claims 638 votes for Cleveland—38 more than the necessary two-thirds—leaving 262 opposed and doubtful. The more conservative of the two estimates is as follows:

Table with columns: STATES AND TERRITORIES, Vote in convention, Cleveland, Doubtful, Opposed. Lists states from Alabama to Utah with corresponding vote counts.

Total, 900 575 100 225. Necessary to a choice, 666. It will be observed that this gives Cleveland 575 votes without counting New York, which sends two delegations, one of them committed to Cleveland.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to Chicago. Nomination of State Ticket. The Platform in Full.

COLUMBUS, O.—On calling the convention to order Chairman James A. Norton of the central committee referred to the work of the convention, which was the selection of delegates to Chicago and which he said should be done with the greatest fairness. His mention of the name of Cleveland was received with much enthusiasm, which grew as he reached the names of Hill, Whitney, Gorman and others. When the speaker reached the name of Gov. Campbell in the list of Ohio candidates the convention assumed a wild scene of demonstration. The applause continued for several minutes, giving stormy evidence that the ex-governor had a big following in the convention.

After routine business, the convention selected four delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention. Ex-Governor Campbell, Senator Bruce, Robert Blee, of Cleveland, and Lawrence T. Neal were those agreed upon, the first two almost unanimously, and the latter after a close contest.

The following is the ticket nominated: For Secretary of State, W. Taylor, Franklin county; for Judge Supreme Court, (long term) Judge John S. Briggs, Monroe; (short term) Judge Thomas Beers, Crawford; for Clerk of Supreme Court, William H. Wood, Erie; for member State Board of Public Works, Captain J. N. Meyers, Hamilton; Presidential electors-at-large, H. S. Sternberger, Miami; James P. Seward, Richland.

SOME PENSIOR FIGURES.

Extraordinary Increase of Cases and Enormous Sums Paid.

Green B. Ratim, pension commissioner, has just issued a report wherein are contained statistics showing the number of pensioners and the sums paid to them during the 11 months from July 1, 1891, to May 31, 1892, and other data, as below:

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1891, was 476,169. This was increased during the 11 months stated to 826,087, an increase of 349,917. This was due largely to the liberal act of June, 1890, there being in that time granted 267,255 original cases, 71,938 increases and 969 restorations. The average first payment now is \$198 25. Last year it was \$173 70.

There is still one pension paid on account of the Revolutionary war. It is to a widow and was reissued. She gets now \$30 monthly. A single survivor of the war of 1812 gets \$30 a month, an increase of \$22. Thirty-three of the same war draw monthly \$336. Army pensions outnumber those paid to marines on the ratio of 10 to 6 under the new law, and of 11 to 7 under the general law.

BETTIE LEWIS WINS.

A Decision That Will Give the Mulatto Girl \$90,000.

The famous Bettie Thomas-Lewis case was decided at Richmond, Va., in the Court of Appeals. Judge Leake's decision in favor of the defendant was sustained. The estate is valued at \$225,000, and it is said that Bettie Lewis will receive about \$90,000 as her share after the expenses of the trial have been paid. Bettie Lewis is a mulatto, and is the illegitimate daughter of the late W. A. Thomas, who was a well known resident of Richmond. The case has been in the courts since the spring of 1890, and has attracted great interest throughout the entire country.

A Victory for Oleo Dealers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—In two cases stated for opinion Judge Biddle decided in favor of the defendants, who were charged with selling oleomargarine in violation of the State law, on the grounds that where such sales take place it must be proved that the oleomargarine was sold as an article of food.

DISASTERS DOUBLING UP.

TWO MORE STORM HORRORS IN THE WEST.

A Tornado Tears Through Minnesota, Wrecking Several Towns and Killing Scores of Persons.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—Dispatches from Mankato, Minn., say that one of the worst disasters that ever visited Southern Minnesota occurred Friday. The terrible funnel-shaped tornado again stalked abroad over the land and laid waste scores of happy homes and sent 40 or 50 souls to eternity. The extent of the country swept by this awful visitation was greater than ever before known in the history of the State, and fortunate, indeed, it is that no town or village lay in its destructive course.

Starting near Jackson, on the Southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, funnel-shaped clouds swept eastward and passed four miles south of Minnesota lake, and then took a broad circle to the south and passed away south of Wells.

About 5:30 a circling black cloud was seen rapidly advancing and demolishing everything in its course. It struck a district school house, in which were the teacher and 18 scholars. The building was demolished and the teacher and 15 scholars killed.

At Easton three buildings were destroyed and several people injured. Linden was visited, and many houses were torn from their foundations. One family, consisting of a man, his wife and child, were killed, and others injured. The storm swept eastward, destroying farmhouses, barns, and in fact everything in its path. Four miles south of Minnesota Lake five farmhouses and other buildings were caught in the storm and utterly demolished. Four people were killed here.

Many heartrending scenes occurred during the night. The log house of a Bohemian family, near Minnesota Lake, was blown entirely away, not one log remaining. The family of a man, wife and six children spent the night miserably in the rain without shelter. They huddled together upon a heap of straw, and with a piece of sheet tried to ward off the cold wind and never-ceasing rain that chilled them to the bone.

Superintendent Earling is in receipt of the following telegram, dated at La Crosse coming via Mankato: Train No. 21, on the Mankato line found obstructed by the track about four miles south of Minnesota Lake. The engine, four cars, and other material on the track, and several people killed in the neighborhood. Many were injured.

Another report. Train No. 21 is tied up at Minnesota Lake, and so is the engine. The storm in that vicinity was very disastrous. Summer 21 found a snow fence, timber and other material on the track, and several people killed in the neighborhood. Many were injured.

LATER REPORTS. At Spring Valley damage aggregating \$50,000 was done. Large, heavy clouds came up in the west, gathering thick and fast, when without warning the heavens broke loose with constant lightning and heavy peals of thunder. The rain came down in torrents. Spring Valley Creek was quickly swelled to its utmost. Then the bursting of a heavy cloud about nine o'clock made the little stream a raging torrent, raising it to five or six feet above the highest mark it ever reached, carrying everything in the way before it.

The first damage done was that of lifting the house occupied by a Mr. McDuggan and carrying it down against the iron bridge, demolishing everything in it, and Mrs. McDuggan herself was not rescued until the house had anchored.

The following is a partial list of the killed in the vicinity of Wells: Alfred Frederick, John Brown, Mrs. John Brown, Andrew Pietras, Mrs. John Laisnick, Herman Brewer, a daughter of Andrew Melcher, John Gorman and three children; child in the family of Andrew Lightenber; child of John Bell, child of Maryland Stern.

Many dead and injured in the Polish settlement six miles of Wells, can not be enumerated. An Albert Lea special gives the following list of the dead in Freeborn county: Andrew Hansen, Michael Iverson and three small children; M. Snekun; and family: E. McCarthy and family; Andrew Paulson; Mrs. Christopherson and child. Unknown man, drowned between Hartland and Richland.

SWEEP OF THE EARTH. At Hartland five people were killed and many wounded. When the center of the cyclone approached Winnebago City it seemed as though that village was fated and the greatest consternation prevailed there for a few minutes. The river seemed to divide the tornado, and one-half turned southeasterly and one-half northeasterly. The southern funnel swept around south of Wells and circled in to the east.

FIFTY KILLED IN ONE PLACE. Ten are reported killed in the neighborhood Mapleton, and 20 injured. The northern half of the cyclone was the more destructive. It passed northeasterly about four miles south of Minnesota lake, and not a building in its path was left standing, while many people were killed or wounded. The country devastated is one of the most prosperous sections of the State, and the houses were thickly dotted over the prairie. Scores of those houses were destroyed, and it is estimated the loss of life will foot up to from 30 to 50.

Wherever a building was destroyed, it was so totally and utterly demolished that not a vestige of it is left. At one place where a cyclone struck, eight houses, a school house were destroyed, and at another the place was so completely washed off the face of the earth that no trace of it or its occupants could be found, though search was made.

Four miles north of Wells the storm raged in unrestrained fury. At Anthony Malcher's, the wife and a little girl were at home, and after the storm the wife was found in the grove clinging to a tree with one hand and hanging to the little girl with the other. In a pasture a few rods from the house were 15 dead cattle. Here the buildings and a grove of perhaps 100 large trees were literally crushed into the ground, and how the woman and child escaped death is a marvel.

The devastated territory was to-day covered with a flood of water, and through the deep mud, on horseback and in wagons, hundreds of people searched for some trace of their homes, some wind-tossed souvenirs of their lost possessions, or for the faces of missing friends. It may be two or three days before the full sum of the disaster is known.

LIGHTNING KILLS THREE PERSONS IN CHICAGO. During a thunder storm that passed over Chicago on Thursday lightning struck the Grant monument in Lincoln park in the corridors of which nearly 40 people had sought shelter. Three were killed and two seriously injured. All of the others, with the exception of three, were thrown violently to the stone floor of the monument and received some severe shocks. The monument was but slightly damaged. The killed are: Lewis Meyer, Mrs. Shelly, unknown man. The injured are Harry Phillips and Mrs. Maggie Olsen, both of Chicago.

German Whipped by Africans.

ZANZIBAR, June 20.—A report has been received here that a German force commanded by Baron Bulow and consisting of five Europeans and 150 Sudanese natives, with one gun, was severely defeated on the 10th inst. in the Mochi territory, near Kilimanjaro. One European and 100 of the Sudanese were killed. Baron Bulow and another European were among the wounded.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Five Children and Two Men Drowned Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 18.—Five children were drowned at Neville Island, on the Ohio river, eight miles from Pittsburgh, Friday afternoon, by the turning of a wheel. From the joy of their happy young existence the five were snatched by the maddening waters of the Ohio and plunged into the abyss of death without a moment's warning. In the twinkling of an eye the sound of their sweet, childish prattle gave way to the roaring of the waters, which seized and choked them. The names of the children drowned are: Paul Pittock, 3 years old; Ruffo Pittock, 9 years old; Maggie Pittock, 12 years old; Ada Pittock, 14 years old; Edna Richardson, 14 years old.

The children had taken a buggy from Mr. Pittock's barn yard to the river's edge. They played in the buggy, and in romping started the buggy, and before they could get out it had plunged into the river. It is feared the mother of the Pittock children will lose her reason.

Israel Solomon, a young mill worker, living at Linden station, was drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river, near his home.

Thomas Windle, a machinist residing in Allegheny, a man of 45 years, was drowned in the Ohio river at the foot of Island avenue while bathing with a number of friends.

Within the past two months, since the opening of the bathing season, Coroner McDowell has been called upon to hold inquests over 27 different persons, principally children, who have lost their lives by accidental drowning. This does not include the startling number reported yesterday, which brings the total to 31.

CHICAGO'S BIG TORNADO.

Eight Lives Lost in It. A Boat-Load of Students Safe.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A tornado raged in this city this afternoon. The rainfall was terrific. The full force of the wind struck the southwest corner of the Home Insurance building occupied by the Union National bank and blew in three large plate glass windows. J. J. P. Odell, President of the bank, was struck on the thigh by a fragment of glass and severely cut.

The great canvas canopy over the wigwam, in which will be held the National Democratic Convention next week, was torn to tatters and so utterly ruined that the contractors determined to use instead a timber roof.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The tornado here yesterday was more destructive than at any other time. Eight lives were lost and many people injured. It will take hundreds of thousands of dollars to repair the damage.

The steamer Joliet, with the graduating class of the Northwestern University, which was supposed to have been lost with all on board, arrived here early this morning. An authentic list of the killed follows: Emma Klima, daughter of Frank and Maggie Klima; William Lossen, John Leil, Charles I. Roberts, Harvey Stewart and three unknown men.

James S. Rutan is Dead.

Ex-Senate Senator J. S. Rutan died Saturday morning at his home in Allegheny. His death was due to nervous prostration, brought on by his work during a vigorous recent political campaign.

Mr. Rutan was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 28, 1838, and was educated in the common schools, at Richmond college, Ohio, and at Beaver Academy, Pa., to which place he moved in the latter part of his life. He studied law with the late Sam B. Wilson of Beaver and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was elected district attorney of Beaver county, and re-elected in 1865. In 1868 he was a presidential elector for Grant. In 1869 he was elected a State Senator from Beaver and Washington counties and re-elected in 1872. He was speaker of the senate in the session of 1872. He was appointed consul at Cardiff and Florence in 1876, but declined. President Hayes appointed him collector of the port of Pittsburgh in 1877. He served until June, 1881. In May, 1882, he was appointed United States marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania, and was removed by President Cleveland in November, 1885. He was elected to the State senate from Allegheny county November, 1886, and has been prominent in politics ever since.

IMPORTANT OLEO DECISION.

A United States Judge Says States Cannot Prohibit its Importation.

Judge Bond of the United States