HUNDREDS KILLED.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS DEVASTATED BY A CYCLONE.

Hundreds of People Killed—Vast Destruction of Property.

One of the greatest disasters of recent years overwhelmed the city of St. Louis Wednesday night in the shape of a cyclone, which began shortly after 5 o'clock and for thirty minutes tore its awful way through the city with a velocity of over eighty miles an hour Although reports from there are only meager, owing to the almost total destruction of the telegraph wires, it seems certain that the number of dead and wounded will amount to fully 1,000, and the damage done to millions of dollars.

The city hospital, which fortunately survived the storm, is filled to overflowing with mangled men, women and children, and the morgue within two hours after the end of the storm, was so full of corpses that it was necessary to provide other quarters for the reception of the dead.

In addition to those who were killed in their houses and in the streets, hundreds of dead are beneath the waters of the Mississippi river. Of all the steamers on the levee when the storm broke out but one is now afloat. All the others have gone down. In many instances every soul on board is lost, and in others not two or three were able to reach a place of safety.

The center of the city is a wreck. Many buildings have been demolished and others partially wrecked. The streets are utterly impassable to street cars, and in many places progress on foot is a matter of great difficulty.

To add to the horrors of the night the electric light plants were rendered incapable of service, and the gas lamps also shut off, leaving the city in total darkness.

Fire also broke out in several portions of the city, and the fire department was unable to make an effective fight because of the choked-up condition of the streets, and the large number of firemen who were engaged in the imperative work of rescuing the dead and wounded.

The driveway of Eads bridge from the lower to the first pier on the East St. Louis side is a crumbled mass of mortar and granite lying thick on the railroad tracks. Parts of the lower end of pier No. 1 were also torn away.

Another message says: The most terrific wind ever encountered in the Mississippi valley struck the western part of St. Louis, and cut its way right through the most densely populated and important part of the city, then whirled across the river and finished up its work in East St. Louis. Across the river the whole western portion of East St. Louis suffered greatly, and all communication with the city and outside points was cut off. It is impossible to even approximate the loss of life. It is variously put at from 50 to 150.

The city bears the appearance of having been shelled by an enemy. In some places structures have been entirely destroyed, while in others high, jagged walls stand a constant menace to passersby.

At Milan, which is in Sullivan county, no damage was done, but between it and the city a dozen small towns were destroyed, and about which no information can be secured.

Venice and Namloki, villages just outside of St. Louis, were totally destroyed, and a great loss of life is reported from them.

The storm was circular. The day had been very hot, with clouds in the west and no wind. About 5 o'clock the massing of the clouds, one upon the other, on the western horizon, gave some warning of what wa coming, but not one has been found who apprehended at that time anything worse than a hard thunder storm.

Suddenly out of the cloud bank came a whirling funnel which dipped to the earth. The storm was then east of Clayton, a small town a short distance from St. Louis.

In the incredible time of five minutes it had traversed the distance from the western limits of this city to its heart, and there it raged.

The high buildings served to confine it, and until they were destroyed there was no chance for its escape.

The river was literally raised from its bed, with the hundreds of boats that were plying up and down the river or were moored at the wharves. Where the crossing was made to East St. Louis the river is almost a mile in width, but the leap was taken with all the fury with which the cyclone had struck the city proper. Once over, the immense destruction of railroad property began. Cars went rolling one way and depots the other, while the valuable cargoes of freight were scattered beyond any possibility of future recovery.

In East St. Louis the whole western portion of the city is suffering greatly. It is impossible to even approximate the loss of life. It is variously put at from 50 to 150. Judge Foulk of Vandalia, is said to be among the dead.

The storm struck just north of the East St. Louis elevator and passed up the levee in an northeasterly direction along the same path as the memorable cyclone of March 8, 1871.

In its course it struck the Big Four freight house first; then the blocks in which the stores front on the levee: destroying all back to C street. The swath was three blocks wide and four long.

The top of the bridge was knocked off, as well as the big abutement. Four trains, including wagons, contents and the horses, were piled upon the railway near the abutment.

Hundred of cars are rolled from the tracks on the south south and Broadway is comcompletely blocked up with parts of houses.

The Martell house, with all its guests, was thrown into Cohokio creek, and no one but Judge Hope, of Alton, and Mr. Martell were saved.

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency estimates the damage in St. Louis at $20,000,000, and the average damage caused by this series of storms at the immense sum of $50,000,000.

The convention auditorium was practically uninjured by the great storm of yesterday, the only damage being that some light roof covering on the southeast corner of the building was blown off. The damage can be repaired in a very few days.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the building will be perfectly restored and be in first-class condition long before the day the convention is to meet.

T. E. Byrnes,
Sergeant at Arms.

HOW EAST ST. LOUIS SUFFERED.

At Least 200 Killed There and Fully 250 Wounded.

The estimated death list at East St. Louis is 200 and the injured will reach about 250. The storm struck at the big elevators, 300 yards below the Eads bridge, followed the river to the Eads bridge, started diagonally towards the Relay depot and continued on to Collinsville avenue, then lifted and dropped again at the National Stockyards. Nothing whatever remains of of Broadway from the river to the viaduct, and on the east side for a width of probably 600 yards there is absolutely no semblance to a house, freight shed or card left standing Cars in the yards were thrown on their sides ends on top of each other, into the ponds abounding on the island and completely wrecked. The Big Four, Vandalia and Louisville and Nashville freight sheds are rased to the ground, not so much as a stick remaining in an upright position.

A dispatch the day after the disaster says: Four hundred dead bodies are recovered in in this tornado-stricken vicinity, and the mountains of debris that litter the streets of St. Louis and East St. Louis is not yet touched. That is the situation 24 hours after the the terrible visitation.

The number of dead yet to be found cannot be told.

AN ALABAMA POPULIST

Offers Resolutions Impeaching the President of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Mr. Howard, (Pop., Ala.), the author of "If Christ Came to Congress," at the opening session of the House Saturday, sprang a sensation, but it was short-lived. The House, with practical unanimity, suppressed him. As soon as the journal had been read, Mr. Howard, whose seat is in a remote corner of the hall, arose dramatically in the center aisle and flourishing a paper in his hand demanded to be heard on the resolution which he sent to the clerk's desk. The resolution was as follows:

"I do impeach Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors on the following grounds:

1. That he has sold, or directed the sale, of bonds without authority of law.
2. That he sold, or aided in the sale of, bonds at less than their market value.
3. That he directed the misappropriation of the proceeds of said bond sales.
4. That he directed the secretary of the treasury to disregard the law which makes United States notes redeemable in coin.
5. That he has ignored and refused to have enfored the "anti-trust law."
6. That he has sent United States troops into the state of Illinois without authority of law and in violation of the contitution.
7. That he has corrupted politics through the interference of federal officeholders.
8. That he has used the appointing power to influence legislation detrimental to the welfare of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the house of representatives, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to ascertain whether these charges are true and if so to report to the house such action by impeachment or otherwise, as shall be proper in the premises. And said committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers.

When the clerk ceased reading Mr. Howard, who had risen to address the house was suddenly taken off the floor by Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, who raised the question of consideration against the resolution. The question was promptly put by the speaker, and by a practically unanimous vote the house refused to give Mr. Howard a hearing.

The house then settled down to dull routine.

SUGAR BOUNTIES TO BE PAID.

About $5,250,000 Available to Meet More Than $6,100,000 of Claims.

The Supreme court decided that the sugar bounties, granted under the McKinley tariff act, are legal and must be paid. This reverses the ruling of Comptroller of the Treasury Bowler.

This decision will make immediately available more than $5,250,000 for the payment of the cane, beet and sorghum sugar bounty claims, which amount to $6,111,605. The claims will have to be prorated or an additional appropriation made to meet them. Among the claims are the following for maple sugar: Twelfth Pennsylvania district, 15 claims, aggregating $268; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, 237 claims, $5,284; Tenth Ohio, 28 claims, $740; Eighteenth Ohio, 130 claims, $2,375; West Virginia, 12 claims, $219; Maryland, 78 claims, $2,721.

All the claims have been approved by the commissioner of internal revenue. Treasury routine will delay their payment until July

STORMS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cyclones and Fierce Storms Devastate the State.

A cyclone struck Columbia, Thursday afternoon, wrecking the puddling department of the Columbia mill. About 20 men were buried in the ruins, one of whom, Isaac Laverstock, was killed. Of the others injured, the most serious were Percy Decker, Walter Brennor, Reinhold Heibeck, Jacob Neese, Jas. Brown, Geo. Moore, Bert Kiscaden, Henry Duck, Chas. Cramer and Percy Siegler.

The roof was blown off Bachman & Ferris's lumber mill at Wrightsville; the gable end of the Lutheran church was blown in, and thousands of dollars worth of lumber was blown into the Susquehanna.

The storm which passed over Norristown, May 28, wrecked a large number of small buildings and uprooted many trees. Two men were killed at Jarrettstown.

At Hatboro considerable damage was done, and mills and other buildings were unroofed and 16 barns were destroyed. John Walters, a Reading railroad section hand, was killed in a barn, where had sought shelter.

A heavy storm passed over Carlisle. Lightning struck a Carlisle trolley car while running in the central part of the town. Mrs. Florence Sitler and her daughter, of Hagerstown, Md., passengers, were badly burned.

The gale which passed over the lake shore was very disastrous to the grape belt, extending over the entire section, from Painesville, O., to Dunkirk, N. Y. The wind prostrated a great many of the vineyards, but the greatest damage was done by the tearing and breaking off of the tender stems containing this year's fruit. Grape-growers say the crop has suffered a greater damage than it did a year ago from the frost. Fully one-third of the crop has been destroyed.

Tornado in Kansas.

Ten people were killed in a tornado which struck the village of Labaddie, Franklin coutny, Kan., and the town of Renick, ten miles from Moberly, in Randolph county, was completely wiped out. Nothing definite from either place.

A FAMILY BUTCHERED.

A Man Kills His Wife, Her Parents, and Three Other People.

At the village of Campbell, six miles from San Jose, Cal., Col R. P. McGlinchy and wife, Mrs. James Dimham, their daughter, James Wells, their son-in-law, Minnie Shesler, a domestic, and James Brisco, a farm hand, were killed by James Dimham husband of one of the victims.

Hearing shots in the McGlinchy home, a neighbor named page, repaired to the house, and found the bodies of the victims. McGlinchy was lying in an outhouse in a pool of blood. Entering the house Page found the bodies of James Wells, who had been shot; Mrs. McGlinchy and her daughter, had been stabbed to death by the assassin, and the hired man and girl, who had been hacked to death with a hatchet. The rooms were bespattered with blood, and there were every evidence that the victims had made a desperate struggle for their lives.

Page proceeded to notify the authorities in this city, and word was telephoned to officers in all parts of the country to be on the outlook for the assassin. Every one seems to be in the dark as to the motive for the crime. So far as known Col. McGlincy and Dunham were on amicable terms, and if there was any family skeleton in the closet no one seemed to know it. The murdered family was one of the best known in the valley, being members of the San Jose grange and prominently identified with the fruit business.

The last seen of Dunham he was riding toward San Jose. The only being in the house who escaped was a baby one month old, the hild of Mrs. Dunham and the murderer.

ROLL OF DEATH.

The List of Killed in Michigan Estimated at One Hundred.

Reports received at Detroit tell of a terrible tornado which passed through the counties of Oakland, Lapeer and Macomb Monday evening. It is reported that more than 100 persons have been killed, and that the damage is widespread and beyond computation.

A FESTAL BOARD OF DEATH.

HORROR IN MOSCOW.

Over 1,600 Persons Killed at the Czar's Popular Fete.

In a mad rush to get free food, beer, gifts and amusements, offered to the populace by the Czar in honor of his coronation, thousands of Russians of the lower classes were trampled under foot by many more thousands of their fellows, and hundreds were killed. The loss of life exceeds 1,600 and the injured number several thousand. The Czar ordered that 1,000 roubles be paid each family that has lost a member through the casastrophe. In addition, the State will pay the the expenses of burying the dead, while the physicians at the hospitals and elsewhere have been instructed to spare nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

Although the official report places the number of dead at 1,136, it is probable that the exact number of victims will never be known. The vice-mayor reckons that 1,336 persons were killed and 286 fatally injured. The official eccounts do not include many dead and injured who were removed by friends.

At the Vegankoffsky cemetery alone the number of dead exceeded the official figures, 1,282 bodies being there. Thirty bodies were found in an old disused well in the middle of the Hoydynsky plain. The well had been covered with planks, which collapsed when the crowd passed over them. Among the bodies in the well were two living persons who had been made insane by the horror of their position. Their ravings when rescued were terrible to hear.

Saturday was appointed the great national fete day and 500,000 people had gatnered on the Khodijnskoje plain to attend the great free feast given them by the newly-crowned czar. A stampede started and 2,000 people, more or less, were trampled to death, while fully as great a number were mangled and maimed. Many have since died and hundreds of others cannot recover.

SILVER PARTY'S APPEAL.

Chairman Mott Urges Friends of the White Metal to Renewed Effort.

The national silver party, through its chairman, J. J. Mott, issued from its headquarters in Washington an address to the friends of silver. This address recites that since the founding of the national silver party, on January 22, the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. It declares that the secret of success in the pending conflict consists of lining up for the battle, and that the convention of the party to be held in St. Louis on July 22 will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country.

Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the People's party convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends, the address declares, "the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of the money issue of our generation."

The friends of the party are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, the purpose being to unite for action all believers in the restoration of "free silver and prosperity." The address concludes as follows:

"The Republican party is commited to the gold standard through the platform of 80 per cent of the state conventions and any straddle that may be made in its national platform will deceive no one. The Democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party.

"The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for president whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all believers in monetary reform.

"Friends of silver, look to your interests, and organize now, while the fruit is ripe for plucking. Do not wait on the problematical action of any party."

PLANS OF THE GATHERING.

They Include Methods Not Used at Othe Places.

It seems to be assured that the Christian Endeavor convention, which is to be held in Washington City within two months, will be, so far as human preparations can make it, the greatest gathering of the kind ever held.

The convention will be notable for the number of new features in the programme, and the number, extent and character of these enlargements are remarkable. They will have a large part in influencing the character of the convention and in deepening its spiritual effect. More than has been the case at all prior annual Christian Endeavor gatherings, everything possible will be done this year to secure a spiritual profit from the convention and to extend practical evangelistic effort. These twin thoughts, spirituality and evangelism, will be manifested from the very beginning of the meetings. For the preliminary and preparatory services Wednesday evening, July 8, the general subject is "The Deepening of Spiritual Life," and concluding each meeting will be held what is called a "quiet hour."

INDIAN MOUNDS OPENED.

Several Skeletons Found in One. People With Small Brain.

Warren K. Moorehead and W. C. O'Kane, curators of the Ohio Archeological Society, have spent several days in the vicinity of Coshocton, searching for relics of a prehistorical race, whose mounds dot the Muskingum Valley and its tributaries. One large mound on the farm of John Ponteus was opened and developed a quantity of charcoal and a bone. In a smaller mound five skeletons were found.

The skeletons unearthed show that these people were shorter in stature and of a heavier and more muscular build than the average people of to-day. The skull is even thicker than that of the negro, low facial angles, prominent jaws, magnificent teeth, but very small brain capacity.

A small mound in the vicinity of Walhonding was opened and here was found the skeleton of a man. Just above him in the soil were found about 70 flint arrow heads artistically wrought.

A mound on the Johnson farm about nine feet high was also opened and here were found arrow heads, flint scalping knives and a stone, which it is thought was used for playing games.

Col. Mosby, the old time guerrilla, who has been lying at the point of death in his home at San Francisco, is reported better.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Street Car Plunged in the Water. Nearly One Hundred Drowned.

A terrible accident occured at Victoria, B. C., May 26, by a bridge giving way carrying a crowded street car with it. A sham fight and review was to take place at Macaulays Point, near Esquimault and crowds were making their way there. All the tram cars were packed. Two cars left Government street with upward of 100 people. The first got over Point Ellie bridge, which crosses Victoria Arm, safely, but when the other was about half way over the middle span of the bridge, about 150 feet in length, gave way and the car plunged into the water.

THE CZAR CROWNED.

Imposing Ceromony in the Cathedral of the Assumption.

The Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovitch, autocrat of all the Russias, and her majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, were solemnly crowned on the 26th in the Cathedral of the Assumption with the utmost ceremony and in accordance with all the religious forms and ancient rites.

At 7 o'clock the ceremonies commenced with a salute of 21 cannon shots, marking the opening of the day, and at the same hour the bells in the Cathedral of the Assumption began ringing. Half an hour later the court dignitaries and distinguished persons who were to take part in the imperial cortege began to assemble in the halls of the palace and in the Cathedral. The ladies wore court dress and the dignitaries were in full uniform.

The envoys extraordinaay, the ambassadors, the ministers plenipotentiary and the charges d'affaires, with their wives, as well as the representative of the diplomatic corps, assembled at the palace of the Kremlin shortly after 8 o'clock and were invited by the masters of the ceremony to repair to the Cathedral of the Assumption and take the places reserved for them.

Previous to this an immense body of troops had been gathered around the Kremlin and from one end to the other of the route, followed by the imperial party in passing from the palace to the Cathedral of the Assumption and from there to the other cathedrals of the Kremlin, troops formed double lines on both sides, those immediately protecting their majesties being the Grenadiers of the palace and a detachment from the various cavalry regiments of which the czar is commander-in-chief. Troops were also stationed in the palace, officers in brilliant uniforms being placed conspicuously at all the doors and turnings of the corridor.

A te deum was celebrated in the Cathedral at 8 o'clock, and after prayers the clergy in full canonicals assembled in front of the Cathedral to receive her majesty, the ex-Czarina Marie Feodorovna. The latter, on the conclusion of the te dum, repaired to the Cathedral of the Assumption, accompanied by the members of the imperial family of the highest rank, with the exception of those who were to take part in the emperor's procession, and by the distinguished guests of their majesties. The train of the ex-czarina was carried by four court chamberlains, and the imperial mantle being carried by a grand dignitary of the imperial court. From the last step of the Krasnoe Kryitso up to the Cathedral entrance, eight court dignitaries of the third class carried the canopy beneath which the ex-empress walked and the golden cords of the canopy, a most gorgeous construction, were carried by eight court dignitariet of the third class.

The ceremony of the coronation and annointment was then accomplished as follows. The metropolitan of St. Petersburg mounted the throne, placed himself in front of the emperor and invited his majesty to make, before his faithful subjects, and in a loud voice, his profession of orthodox faith, and presented him with the open book from which the emperor recited the symbol of the faith.

The metropolitan then left the estrade, and after the readings of the holy gospels, the metropolitans of St. Petersburg and of Kieff mounted the steps to the throne. The emperor arose, and taking off the collar of the Order of St. Andrew ordered that the imperial mantle with the collar in diamonds be presented to him.

His majesty received the pontifical benediction of the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, who placed his hands on the czar's head in the form of a cross, reciting the two prayers prescribed by the ritual. The prayers terminated, the emperor ordered that the imperial crown be presented to him. Thereupon the metropolitan of St. Petersburg took the imperial crown and handed it to the emperor, who took it in his hands and placed it on his head.

In a similar manner his majesty caused to be presented to him the scepter and the globe, and having taken the scepter in his right hand and the globe in his left hand, he seated himself upon the throne.

The monarch then called upon her majesty, the Emperous Alexandra Feodorovna to opproach, and she knelt before him on a velvet cushion richly embroidered with gold. His majesty thereupon solemnly lifted the crown from his own head and touched with it the forehead of the empress. He then replaced the crown upon his own head. His majesty afterward took up the crown of the empress and placed it on the head of her majesty.

Her majesty's imperial mantle and the collar of the Order of St Andrew were next presented with the same ceremony. This done, her majesty took her seat on the throne while the emperor again took the scepter in his right hand and the globe in his left.

After the chanting the bells of the cathedral and of all the other sacred edifices throughout Mascow were rung and a salute of 101 cannon shots was fired.

The emperor then arose, handed the sceptre and the globe to the attendants and knelt down to recite from the book presented to him by the Metropolitan, of St. Petersburg, the prayer prescribed for the occasion. The prayer terminated, the Metropolitan and all present knealt and, in the name of the nation, offered up prayers to the Almighty.

The entire ceremony was finished at 12:30 p. m., according to programme, and their majesties reached the Granovitaia palata at 1 o'clock.

ONE TOWN WAS EFFACED.

Great Loss of Life Caused By a Cyclone in Iowa.

A cyclone of great volume passed about 15 miles north of Des Maines, Iowa, May 25, leaving a pathway strewn with dead and injured.

The storm struck Bondurant with great force, and 24 people are reported killed there. Many others are injured, some of them seriously, and the destruction of property is very great.

At Valeria, 15 miles, 14 people were killed and a greater number injured. The property loss will be very heavy.

At Mingo, a small town a few miles east of Valeria, great damage to property resulted, and two people were killed and several injured.

Other towns in the sweep of the cyclone and at which there was loss of life, are Santiago and Ira.

23 people were reported killed in the northern part of the county, exclusive of those reported from Bondurant and Valeria.

VICTORY FOR ENDEAVORERS.

Eloquence of Dr. Stewart of Harrisburg Carried the Day.

Christian Endeavor won a victory in the Presbyterian general assembly. Its friends eliminated most of the report of the committee and discharged that body. The sum total of the assembly's action comprised the adoption of "a statement of relations between individual societies and churches" which was directed to be read in the various societies, and of a provision for the collection of Christian Endeavor statistics. Provisions were also made for a committee of five to report on the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip and on Boy's brigades.

This victory is largely due to the eloquence of two Pennsylvanians, led by Dr. George B. Stewart, of Harrisburg, who made the principal speech. He contended that the societies desired ecclesiastical recognition in the sense of a right to exist in the church and to manage their own affairs, subject only to the church session.

Elder Sheppard, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out a section, and it was carried with applause. The clause provided for a plan to unite the Presbyterian societies.

A motion was made to expunge sections which provided that the stated clerk send out statistical blanks, and on that Dr. Breed, of Pittsburg, chairman of the committee, began a reply to Dr. Stewart. He was called to order by Rev. Walter M. Grafton, of Des Moines, and took his seat. The paragraphs

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION

NARROW GAUGE VICTORY.

Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, Named for President.

The delegates to the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburg began to arrive in the city early in the week, and on Tuesday were nearly all on hand. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, candidate of the narrow-gauge faction, and C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska, broad-gauge candidate, were among the arrivals on Tuesday.

A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and E. J. Wheeler, of New York, were candidates for the chairmanship. The states were called and the vote resulted: Stevens 38, Wheeler 12. Alonzo E. Wilson, of Chicago, was selected as secretary of the convention, and given power to appoint his own assistants.

Then Samuel D. Hastings, the octogenarian treasurer, read his report, showing a balance of $2,000, and it was adopted.

The seventh annual convention of the Prohibition party assembled in the new music hall of the Exposition Building Wednesday at 10 a. m. The big hall, which has been fitted up at considerable expense for the occasion, was handsomely decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns and other decorations, and, so far as appearances were concerned, everything looked in keeping with the occasion. The platform seemed out of proportion in size to the rest of the hall, but when the Saengerfest choruses take possession of it, week after next, it will be none too large. Immediately above the platform hangs a large motto bearing the words, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." On the platform, leaning against the speaker's table, was a large picture of the late Gen. Fiske.

The hall began to fill up with spectators and delegates long before the time for the convention to meet. It was an exceptionally intellectual looking audience. Here and there might be found some one who looked like a second-rate politician, but for the most part the male members of the audience were a fine-looking lot of men.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by National Chairman Dickie. He started the ball to rolling by asking the audience to arise and sing "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." J. F. Dailey, of New York, led the singing, and the band came in on the chorus. It was rather inspiring music, and the big crowd seemed to enjoy it. Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., of Brooklyn, then led in prayer.

Chairmah Dickie then addressed the convention briefly, in which he invited members of the W. C. T. U. to take seats on the stage. Mr. Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg, was then introduced to the convention to deliver the address of welcome.

Mr. Castle welcomed the delegates in a pleasant, cordial speech, in which he managed to get in some sharp criticism of the old parties, showing up Pittsburg as a ring-ridden city and Pennsylvania as controlled by the bosses.

Chairman Dickie made a brief reply, in which he thanked Mr. Castle and the citizens of Pittsburg for the cordial treatment the representatives of the Prohibition party had received. He said he had attended many conventions of the party; he had attended when it was a party of minor importance in the eyes of the older political bodies, but he thanked God that he had lived to see it become of such proportions that it was now recognized throughout the nation.

Chairman Dickie then introduced A. A Stevens, of Tyrone, Pa., as the temporary chairman selected by the National Committee. Mr. Chauncey H. Dunn, of California, arose and read the minority report nominating E. J. Wheeler for temporary chairman. Chairman Dickie refused a motion to substitute Wheeler's name, and ruled an appeal out of order. He said that the national committee was the only body capable of transacting business, and he therefore insisted upon Mr. Stevens taking the chair, which was promptly done by Mr. Stevens.

After considerable wrangling over the matter E. J. Wheeler, said he arose to withdraw his name in the interest of harmony. This stopped the confusion.

The chairman then addressed the convention. Mr. Dickie took the floor at the close of Chairman Stevens's speech and announced that Alonzo E. Wilson had been selected by the National committee as temporary secretary. He then suggested that the roll of states be called and each state presented the names of those selected for the committee on credentials. This was not followed out exactly, but as each state was called the names of those chosen for the various committees were sent up to the platform.

The convention adjourned until 3:30. At the afternoon session the committee on platform was announced. A sub-committee equally divided between the broad and narrow factions was appointed to draft platforms.

The report of the committee on credentials showed 811 delegates from thirty-nine states and territories.

At Thursday's session two reports on platform were made. The majority report was the narrow-gauge platform and included female suffrage, election of president by popular vote, etc. The minority platform included free coinage 16 to 1, government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines.

Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, the Narrow Gauger, was nominated for President by the National convention of the Prohibition party. There was practically no opposition to his candidacy before the convention. But one other name was presented, that of ex-Gov. Hughes, of Arizona. It lacked a second and was withdrawn by Elisha K. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who proposed it. Mr. Kane moved that Mr. Levering be nominated by acclamation, and the motion carried with a hurrah.

Hale Johnson, of Newton, Ill., at present Prohibition candidate for Governor in his State, was unanimously nominated Vice President, his strongest opponent being ex-Gov. L. C. Hughes, of Arizona, who received 123 of the 432 votes cast.

The Platform.

The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, declares its firm conviction that the manafacture, exportation, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such social, commercial, industrial and political wrongs and is now so thretening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions, that the suppression of the same by a national party, organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country and is of such importance that it, of right, ought to control the political actions of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished.

The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire a prohibition of the liquor traffic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the legal prohibition by state and national legislation of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages. That we declare our purpose to organize and unite all the friends of prohibition into one party, and in order to accomplish this end we deem it of right to leave every prohibitionist the freedom of his own convictions upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take such action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand.

MANY CHILDREN PERISH.

School Houses Wrecked and 130 Children Killed.

Officials of the Chicago & Alton, at Chicago received a telegram from Rush Hill, Mo. a small place in Audrian county, twelve miles from Mexico. The wind struck Rush Hill about 4 o'clock. The school house, filled with children was crushed before the pupils could escape. The fifty children in the school house are reported killed.

A report has reached Quincy, Ill., that at Drake, Ill., near Rood House, Ill., a cyclone struck a school house, utterly demolishing it, killing eighty children and injuring nearly as many more.

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

136TH DAY.

The time of the house again was devoted wholly to the consideration of the conference reports. The final report of the river and harbor bill carrying the compromise proposition relative to the rival Santa Monica and San Pedro harbors, California, was adopted without division. The bill now goes to the president. As finally passed it carries $12,850,000 in direct appropriations and authorizes contracts to the extent of $59,649,000. The final report on executive, legislative and judicial bill was also adopted. The bill as it goes to the president carries $21,520,000 $370,000 less than bill of last year. The sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills were sent back to the conference. By a vote of 154 to 22 the house insisted on its provision in the latter bill relating to sectarian schools Eleven Republicans, 10 Democrats and one Populist voted against insisting. Mr. Howard, Populist of Alabamy, offered a resolution to impeach President Cleveland. The House unanimously declined to allow Mr. Howard to make a speech on the question.

137TH DAY.

The Senate today passed the last of the 15 general appropriation bills. It is known as the general deficiency bill, and carries all the odds and ends which could not be put into any other measure. The bill that passed today was loaded down with French spoliation claims allowed under the Bowman act, together with a large amount of other appropriations which might be postponed considering the condition of the Treasury.

138TH DAY.

The "filled" cheese bill came up before the Senate under the lead of Senator Sherman. Its object is to discourage the manufacture and sale of adulterated cheese by imposing a heavy license on the manufacturers and wholesale dealers. The bill had not been long before the Senate when it was converted from a nominal to an actual revenue measure by an amendment proposing an additional tax of 75 cents a barrel on beer, ale and porter. Mr. Sherman antagonized the amendment as something that was intended to defeat the pending measure, and he moved to lay the amendment on the table. This motion was defeated by a yea and nay vote, 25 to 30, and Mr. Dubois' amendment was discussed until the conclusion of the morning hour, when the prohibitory bond bill came up. After an uninteresting debate the bond bill went over without action.

138TH DAY.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon reported favorably from the committee on postoffices and post roads the bill to increase the pay of the letter carriers throughout the United States. This bill is similar to one reported favorably in the House. It provides that after June 30 of the present year the pay of letter carriers in cities of more that 75,000 population for the first year of service shall be $600; for the second year, $800, for the third year, $1,000; for the fourth year and thereafter, $1,200; and that those in cities of a population of under 75,000 shall receive for the first year's service $600; for the second year, $800; for the third year and thereafter, $1,000. It is estimated that the bill, if it should become a law, would add about $2,100,000 to the aggregate salaries paid letter carriers in all the cities of the country.

139TH DAY.

May 28.—Congress and President Cleveland were quick to act to-day in the matter of extending relief to the sufferers at St. Louis. The instant the house met this morning Representative Joy, of St. Louis, introduced the following:

"Be it resolved by the senate and house of repersentatives in congress assembled that the secretary of war be and he is hereby authorized to lend the mayors of the city of St. Louis and East St. Louis under such regulations and restrictions as he may deem proper a sufficient number of tents to temporarily shelter such citizens of said cities as may have lost their homes by the tornado of yesterday."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and was immediatly sent to the senate, where unanimous consent was given to consider it.

BOLTERS IN CONVENTION.

Broad Gaugers and Woman's Suffragists Form a New Party.

About 300 people attended the Broad gathering after the close of the convention in the Art gallery, over which A. L. Moore, of Michigan, presided. The meeting was not of one mind, many calling for the formation of a new party to be known as the Union Reform party, but fully as many urging that nothing be done, and that they attend the convention in the evening and fight to the last, after which they would be better able to take the wisest steps. The women declared they had been insulted, and the Western delegates that all had been kicked out of the convention. Dickie and Wardwell were maligned as assassins of the party.

From the close of the afternoon session until the opening of the evening session, the floor and rooms of the hall were crowded with delegates in the angriest moods, loudly crying against the action of the Narrows and attesting their determination to bolt. A number of the hotter heads of the delegates tore the Prohibition badge from their coats and trampled on them. The argument to let the dominant faction have things all its own way seemed to have been entirely forgotten, some of the leaders of the bolters being the ones who most loudly asserted before the convention their intention to stand by the party. The women were after both factions, and claimed the Broads had stabbed them in the back.

The Broad-Gaugers who bolted proceeded to Braun's Hall, 69 Fourth avenue, to hold and organize a convention of their own. The hall was packed with delegates. Many of the most prominent members of the Prohibition party cast their lot with the bolters. Two hundred and thirty-six delegates in all were present.

A permanent organization was affected by the election of A. L. Moore, of Michigan, chairman and M. B. Chase, of Ohio, secretary. Ex-Governor John P. St. John made a speech in which he said that when the Prohibition party deserted the women, it would be necessary for him to desert that party.

The committee on organization reported that it had selected as a name the National party with the motto of Home Rule.

The committee on nominations reported for president Rev. Dr. Charles A. E. Bentley, of Nebraska; for Vice president J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina; for national chairman, L. D. Logan, of Ohio.

DEATH LIST GROWING.

Thirty-five Victims of the Michigan Storm Have Been Identified.

Everywhere in Oakland county is devastation. Villages that were the homes of contented citizens are now desolate sites, and maimed victims mourn for those who met death in the twisting, grinding, resistless wind.

The death list at Oxford alone may number 100, for many homes miles away on the edge of the cyclone suffered from its fury. At Oakwood, five miles north of Oxford, having a population of about 200, not a house is left. The two churches are flattened to the earth.

The path of the storm was between half and three-fourths of a mile wide, and it extended in a nearly straight course eastward for over a distance of thirty miles. A remarkable circumstance is that buildings in close proximity to each other were blown in opposite directions, some being swept north and some south.

At Mt. Clemens the cyclone left a track 550 feet wide through the southeastern part of town, which looks as though a reaper with gigantic scythe had been endeavoring to mow a harvest. Fortunately nearly everybody was in such position as to avoid fatalities.