

A CYCLONE AT NIGHT

Wellington, Kan., Received a Severe Blow.

MANY WERE KILLED AND INJURED.

Twelve Persons Known to Have Been Killed and Towards Seventy-five Injured—The Dread Visitor Came About Nine in the Evening.

WELLINGTON, Kan., May 28.—A terrible cyclone, harrowing in all its details, swept over this city at 10 o'clock last night, utterly destroying two blocks of business buildings, and under the heaps of broken bricks and splintered, twisted timbers scores lie dead or dying.

Twelve bodies have been taken from the ruins dead, while fully seventy-five are sheltered in an improvised hospital from the torrents of rain now falling.

Darkness prevented the searchers for the victims of the wind's wild wrath from doing effective work, and not till later can any accurate estimate of the number of dead be made. The following have been identified: Mrs. William Sasher, Kittie Strain, A. Silva, Walter Forsythe, Ida Jones, Frank D. Campbell, James Hastie and Leonard Adamson. Prof. Mayer and Hart Upson are missing and are probably killed.

Lient. William French and Cadet Samms, of the Salvation army, Mrs. Murphy and a child named Mattie Hodges are badly injured. Charles Stoner, Guy Colby, Dick Weaver, Carrie Mitchell and E. J. Forsy the each received injuries more or less serious.

The storm came from the west with frightful velocity. A few residences in the western part of the city were damaged, but beyond that no great loss in that section of the city was sustained. As it swept in and down upon the central portion of the town the storm seemed to grow in cyclonic intensity.

At Jefferson avenue the Lutheran church was totally destroyed. Thence the storm swerved eastward and in its devastating course razed every building in the two blocks bounded by Jefferson avenue, C, Seventh and Ninth streets.

Outside of this utterly destroyed and completely ruined district the circling storm wrought frightful damage.

The Phillips house was crushed as if it were but a house of cards. Six bodies have already been taken from this building alone and the fear is general that when the debris is cleared away many other bodies will be found.

Every newspaper building in the city is wrecked. The Monitor, Press, People's Voice, Standard and Daily Mail all lose everything.

The Wellington foundry, first ward school building and it is said fully eighty private residences yielded to the terrible force of the storm and went down in shattered heaps. Such a rain-storm followed the flight of the wind as no man here ever saw.

The water fell as if the floodgates of 10,000 torrents had been loosed at once. It burdened the air with the thunder of its noise and made rivers of the streets. So excessive was the downfall that immediate organized search for the dead and injured was impossible, and by the time the people of the stricken city had recovered from the great excitement and confusion into which the storm had cast them the rain had somewhat abated.

As the search went on the injured were carried to the Grand Army hall, which was speedily converted into a temporary hospital. In the ruins of the stores and under the broken timbers of the residences it is thought that forty or fifty dead and injured lie victims of the storm. The bodies of some may never be recovered, as here and there fire added its consuming horrors to those of the storm.

Mrs. William Tasher's body lies buried in the burning ruins of Tasher & Kirk's carriage factory. It is known that the body of her sister, Kittie Straher, is also hidden beneath the mass of burning debris. A. Silva and Walter Forsythe were taken out of the ruins of Conrad's restaurant, each in a dying condition, and it is said have since died.

Ida Jones, a dining room girl, was killed in the wreck of the Phillips house and is supposed to have been struck by a falling timber. Rescuers are diligently prosecuting the search for the victims with unremitting energy.

Among the more important of the ruined buildings are the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches, the old stone court house, the entire Smith & Spickard brick block, the Stone brick block, the Cole & Robinson brick block, the Monitor brick building, and over 100 brick and frame business and residence buildings are utterly and literally destroyed. The Standard brick building is half down. The Hastie, Burgess & Stone livery stables are blown away.

The streets are impassable and nothing but ruin exists everywhere. At least twelve have already been taken out of the ruins dead, and something less than seventy-five are injured. Men are working everywhere trying to rescue imprisoned ones.

The Cole & Robinson block ruins are on fire, and strenuous efforts are being made to rescue people known to be buried there. The Monitor and Voice newspaper offices are utterly destroyed and the Standard office is demolished.

Large trees were uprooted and carried great distances. This is the first cyclone that ever visited Wellington, and when the full damage is estimated it will be found to be one of the most destructive that ever visited the state.

Great Damage Done by a Storm. BROWNVILLE, Ind., May 28.—A disastrous rain, hail and electrical storm passed through Jackson county last night. Thousands of acres of fine wheat were destroyed by the wind and hail, and was much fruit. J. D. Johnson and Levi Miller, laborers on the farm of Marion Thompson, were killed by lightning.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church at Omaha, Neb.

BISHOP MERRILL presided over the Methodist conference on the 19th. Dr. Jesse Bowman, of Kansas City, was elected moderator of the St. Louis Christian Advocate. A report from the committee on the consolidation of benevolences was presented. It recommended that the Educational society and the Freedmen's Aid Southern Educational societies be not consolidated. The report was adopted. Then the regular order was taken up. It was the discussion of the time limit resolution touching the itineracy. Rev. E. J. Gray, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to the abolition of the five-year limit. It would be drifting toward Congregationalism, he said, and break up the whole plan of itineracy. He said the abolition of the time limit might help the better class of the churches, but would be hard on the weaker churches. It would create an oligarchy of despotism, composed of the bishops and presiding elders to abolish the five-year limit. He, therefore, offered a substitute for the minority report providing for the submission of the question to the annual conference. The election of more editors then came up. Dr. E. C. Sawyer was announced as elected editor of the Northern Christian Advocate. For the Southern Christian Advocate (a paper in the interest of the colored brethren), the contest brought a long debate. Hays Albert, present editor, and Dr. Hammond were nominated. Prof. Nasson, of the present editor was chosen editor of the Apologete the German paper. The committee on church extension brought in a report favoring the election of an additional secretary for the work. A special centennial session was held at night.

BISHOP POSE presided at the Methodist general conference on the 20th. Mr. Amos Shinkle, treasurer of the funds to pay the traveling expenses of the delegates, said that sufficient funds had not been in from the churches to pay the traveling expenses of the delegates. After much talk, the conference decided to draw the amount from the book of discipline. For secretary of the board of education Dr. C. H. Payne was elected and the ballot. The result of the ballot for editor of the Southern Christian Advocate was announced. Dr. Hammond being elected to succeed Dr. Albert. An effort is open up the question of revising the book of discipline. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A resolution introduced by Dr. Hammond, of California, was adopted declaring that the iniquitous opium habit was making fearful headway on the Pacific coast, and vigorous steps should be taken to stamp it out. Judge Lawrence offered a resolution to have a commission appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what steps could be taken to have the Methodist Episcopal church united under one organization. Referred. The committee on lay representation presented a report which will recommend equal lay representation in the conference of 1900. A ballot was taken for two secretaries for the church, but the result was not announced before adjournment. It is understood that the temperance committee has prepared a "red hot" report against the liquor traffic.

BISHOP ANDREWS presided at the Methodist conference at Omaha on the 21st, Dr. W. N. Swaidell leading in the devotions. Dr. A. J. Epworth and W. A. Spencer were elected secretaries of the Church Extension society. The report of the Epworth league showed 400 branches with 60,000 members. Dr. J. C. Harzels and J. W. Hamilton were elected secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid society. Resolutions were adopted regarding the presiding elders and other officers of the annual conference should assume toward the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor and other young people's societies in the church. The committee on lay representation reported that it had decided that all young people should be connected with the church, whether Epworth leagues or not, should come under the jurisdiction of a presiding elder. The committee announced were then made and the conference adjourned on the 22d.

BISHOP WARREN was in the chair on the opening of the Methodist conference on the 23d. Many visitors were present. Dr. Hunt introduced a resolution to appoint the bishops as a board to appoint the various boards of control for the church, including the Epworth league. The anti-capital punishment resolution was tabled. It was decided to draw the pay of the missionary bishops from the missionary fund instead of from the episcopal fund. The committee on lay representation reported the report of the committee having the constitutional question in hand. A resolution of sympathy with Russian Jews was passed. Adjourned.

BISHOP HUNT occupied the chair at the M. E. general conference at Omaha on the 24th. Dr. Soper, of Japan, leading in the devotions. The committee on judiciary reached a very important conclusion upon the meaning of the word "laymen" in the discipline, where it provided for lay representation. The committee was of opinion that the word did not include women, but meant men only. The Epworth league matter was discussed at length. A lively debate arising over an effort to deprive the league of a secretary of its own. The special secretary of the conference, however, won the day. After adopting the rules of the Epworth league, the conference proceeded to elect Dr. J. F. Berry as editor of the Epworth Herald. The reports of the committee on itineracy was taken up. After an animated debate the minority was adopted. A vote of 200 for to 100 against, and the five-year limit will remain as it is. A report from the committee on temperance was presented. It was a vigorous statement of the well known attitude of the Methodist church toward the liquor traffic. It denounced the liquor traffic as a business "full of diabolism" and that it could never be legalized without sin. Judge Lawrence offered a substitute for the report. He declared that the Methodist Episcopal church cannot afford to endorse the prohibition party or any other political party. His substitute was defeated by 240 to 200. The resolution was then adopted with a proviso that it did not mean the endorsement of any political party. A report was adopted denouncing the Chinese exclusion act. Adjourned.

In the Methodist conference at Omaha on the 25th the report on the Columbian exposition matter demanding Sunday closing was presented soon after the session opened. The report was accepted. A second paper recommending the appointment of a commission to make a church exhibit. This excited some discussion, but was finally adopted. The committee on lay representation reported in favor of equal lay and clerical representation in the general conference, one layman and one ministerial delegate for each forty-five ministers in the annual conference. A spirited debate ensued, followed by decidedly close work in balloting. The result stood as follows: Laymen for 108, laymen against 11; ministers for 107, ministers against 108—a victory for the laymen. The only matters of importance handled at the afternoon session of the conference was the report of the committee on episcopacy, touching the actions of Bishops Taylor and Thoburn in regularly ordaining missionaries and deacons. A lively contest took place over the effort to unite the Order of Deaconesses and Women's Home Missionary society by placing the deaconesses' work under the supervision of the missionary society. The matter was left as it was.

An Immense Oil Tank Explodes. VALPARAISO, Ind., May 26.—A tank containing 12,000 barrels of oil exploded at Whiting and severely burned several persons. The loss is \$30,000 to the Standard Oil Co.

Horribly Bitten by a Mad Dog. ANDERSON, Ind., May 26.—A big mastiff went mad to-day and attacked Lizzie King, literally chewing her face off. She will probably die. The dog was shot.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has made public a letter to Postmaster General Wannamaker, written April 10, in regard to the Baltimore post office matter.

Bryant B. Crandall, who fled from the insurance companies out of \$20,000 in Buffalo, N. Y., has been arrested at Los Angeles, Cal.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

Dr. Briggs Before the Presbyterian Assembly.

The Accused Pleads That the Matter Be Returned to the New York Synod—His Appeal Rejected By 285 to 124.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 27.—When the Presbyterian general assembly met yesterday the Briggs case was taken up.

The order was for an opening address for the appellants, a reply by Dr. Briggs, the appellee, and a rebuttal by the prosecution, each party being limited to ninety minutes. The moderator first read from the book of discipline calling attention to the solemnity of the occasion.

REV. C. A. BRIGGS, main business of the assembly as a part of Jesus Christ, emphasizing due deliberation and warning speakers that they must not refer in any way to the merits of the case, as it was to be an entirely constitutional argument. Dr. Briggs, for the appellants, then took the floor to speak on behalf of himself and colleagues.

In his address Dr. Briggs gave some reasons why the appellants have overleaped the synod of New York. This course is based upon the provisions of section 102 of the book of discipline that appeals shall generally be taken to the next superior judiciary.

When Dr. Briggs took his seat a point of order was made that the appellee in the case is the Presbytery of New York. The moderator decided it not well taken. Dr. Briggs took the floor to object to the entertainment of the appeal. He stated that he is not responsible for the action of his presbytery, and for it he had not asked, yet he is compelled to appear, seemingly, to defend the presbytery. He proceeded to give some account of the history of the case and stated his reasons for appealing.

In conclusion Dr. Briggs said: Mr. Moderator, Ministers and Elders: I have limited my argument to one simple point, that is the appellants—if they are appellants, which we do not concede—if they have the right to appeal under any circumstances, which is open to grave doubt, ought to go to the synod of New York. The reasons they present why you should entertain their appeal are invalid. You should not admit them without prejudicing the case of the defendant, usurping the authority which belongs to the lower court and acting in a shabby, illegal and revolutionary manner. Objections have been presented against the entertainment of the appeal which seem to be insuperable. The law of appeals does not justify passing over the synod in the interest of the appellants. The precedent of appeals before the general assembly are against this appeal. To entertain it would be to deprive defendant of his right.

Dr. Briggs then summed up the further points he had made in his argument and continued: I submit this argument to your venerable body with the request that you do justice to the appellee, that you will recognize the right of his co-presbytery, that you will credit the presbytery of New York, and that you will trust the synod of New York, all of which you can do only by dismissing the appeal and referring the appellants to the synod of New York, where they must appear in any case to maintain their own complaint before that judicial body and to resist the complaint of others in the presbytery of New York, which must be considered and decided by the synod of New York at their next meeting.

Elder McCook asserted at length that the past history of the case showed that this committee is a committee of prosecution and an original party. The committee was appointed as a prosecuting committee, and every act has been done in the name of the whole church. He quoted from the book of discipline the grounds of appeal, one of which is the refusal to receive important testimony, and said in this last the presbytery erred, as it did also in hastening to the constitution, which is a recognized ground of appeal. The moderator then stated that the question was whether the appeal be entertained.

After considerable debate a vote was taken and the motion carried in the affirmative. The question was then upon the report of the minority, recommending that the case be sent back to the synod of New York. Upon motion the report was laid on the table by a vote of 285 to 124.

The majority report was then adopted without division.

DENMARK REJOICING.

Celebration of the Golden Wedding of King Christian and His Wife—The Affairs a Notable One.

COPENHAGEN, May 27.—All Denmark is in gala attire in honor of the golden wedding of King Christian and his beloved spouse who were joined for life fifty years ago yesterday. The celebration is general among all classes, and royal personages from all parts of Europe add splendor to the occasion. Every house in this city is gaily decorated and the people are enjoying a grand holiday.

The fetes began last evening among the people with fireworks and other displays and at the palace with a grand banquet at which all of the royal visitors were present except the prince and princess of Wales, who are not in good health. The czar toasted the king and queen and the king made an appropriate reply. After the banquet a grand reception was held.

Yesterday the feature was a special service in the Church of Our Savior for the royal family and guests. The king and queen dined with the crown prince and crown princess, after which they attended the gala performance in their honor at the Royal theater.

Mr. Blaine's Position. NEW YORK, May 27.—Among the visitors to Secretary Blaine yesterday were Congressman Frank Hisecock and ex-Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts. The latter gentleman subsequently said: "Mr. Blaine will accept if nominated at the forthcoming convention and I am sure that he will be nominated. He will write no more letters of declination. He is not looking quite as well as I expected to find him, but he is improving daily. I understand, and I am satisfied he is strong enough to undergo the ordeal of a presidential campaign."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings Condensed For Convenience of the Reader.

AFTER routine business on the 20th the senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill and various amendments of small importance were offered and agreed to. All the amendments agreed to in committee were concurred in and the bill was passed without a division. A number of bills then passed, mostly of minor importance, after an adjournment to session the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Watson (Ga.) attempted to secure consideration of the resolution requesting the ways and means committee to report the sub-treasury bill and once more the demand for the "regular order" presented an objection. A message from the president was received announcing that he had approved the Inman registry bill. The sundry civil bill was then taken up and Mr. Kilgore (Tex.) raised a point of order against the clause in the bill appropriating \$100 for the preparation of a state and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman in the city of Washington. Mr. Kilgore, while paying tribute to the courage, ability and patriotism of Gen. Sherman, said that the clause should be stricken from the bill if the statue should be erected. The point was sustained by the chair, who said while he would like to overrule the point of order the rules did not permit. The bill was under consideration at adjournment.

The senate was not in session on the 21st. In the house Mr. Forney, of Alabama, offered an amendment to the pension bill, providing that the board of managers of national homes for disabled soldiers should apply for the excess over \$5 a month of the pensions of all inmates to the support of the home, except where the inmate has a dependent wife, child or parent. This gave rise to a good deal of discussion and was vigorously opposed. Mr. Bland announced his intention to have the dependent pension act repealed. Mr. Forney's amendment was adopted, 96 to 63. The other business transacted was unimportant.

In the senate on the 22d, after passing a few minor appropriation bills, the senate proceeded to the punishment of violations of the treaty rights of aliens, was taken up. It makes an act which constitutes a crime under state statutes a crime when committed against the United States. It was difficult to obtain a quorum in the house. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, was present with an objection, which was directed this time to the request of Mr. Butler, of Iowa, for the consideration of the subject, with new bills, introduced by George W. Jones, of Iowa. Mr. Watson's desire was satisfied and his resolution requesting the committee on ways and means to report the sub-treasury bill was adopted without objection or debate. Mr. Watson, having achieved his object, withdrew his objection to the pension bill, and on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, it was taken up and passed. A quorum having appeared, District of Columbia business occupied attention.

AMONG the bills passed in the senate on the 24th was the senate bill donating twenty acres of land of the military reservation to the city of Sydney, Neb., for a cemetery. The bill for the protection of the treaty rights of aliens was further discussed. The river and harbor bill was introduced in the house, but, on objection, was referred to committee of the whole. The house then went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that the positions of all persons employed in the office of the attorney general should be subject to the approval of the committee on ways and means to report the sub-treasury bill was adopted without objection or debate. Mr. Watson, having achieved his object, withdrew his objection to the pension bill, and on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, it was taken up and passed. A quorum having appeared, District of Columbia business occupied attention.

THE resolution offered by Mr. Morgan directing the committee on finance make an estimate and report in relation to currency and coinage and as to the effect of the act of July, 1891, on the price of silver bullion was taken up in the senate on the 25th. His motion to refer was defeated. A modified resolution, sent over without debate. There was a surprise in the house when Representative Henderson, of Iowa, arranged Representative Harrison and the governors of states for failure to give representation to colored people in connection with the world's fair. He was followed by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, in a speech eulogistic of President Harrison, denunciating of the democratic party in its treatment of the negro in the south and strongly in favor of the elections bill. This caused much excitement. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, on behalf of the sub-committee on appropriations offered an amendment reducing the salary of the director general of the world's Columbian exposition to \$8,000 and of the secretary to \$5,000. After debate the amendments were agreed to. The committee on ways and means reported the opening of the exhibition on Sundays and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE friends of free silver surprised their opponents in the senate on the 26th, Mr. Morgan by an adroit move getting the Stewart free silver measure quickly before the senate. Mr. Stewart promptly rose and remarking that he would give the senate the opportunity of having a test vote on the question moved to take up the bill (introduced by him and reported adversely from the finance committee) to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, and for other purposes. The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Morgan. The vote was announced as yeas, 28; nays, 83. As a result, the Stewart free coinage bill is before the senate, and the question is whether to discharge the alien bill and can be gotten rid of only by an affirmative vote to take up another measure whenever the morning hour expires. The house was in committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. After minutes were taken for the free coinage paragraph was amended as follows: "Provided that the government exhibits at the world's Columbian exposition shall not be open to the public on Sundays." The appropriation to enforce the Chinese exclusion act was increased to \$10,000.

Vermont Prohibitionists.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 26.—The prohibitionists of Vermont held a mass state convention here yesterday. This state ticket was nominated: Governor, E. L. Allen; lieutenant-governor, W. P. Stafford; secretary of state, E. T. Griswold; treasurer, Mylon Davidson; auditor, H. F. Cummings. Presidential electors: E. P. Hanson, H. M. Seeley, William McNeil and S. L. Wiswell. Members of congress: First district, Rodney Whitmore; Second district, W. P. Holton. Delegates to national convention: W. P. Stafford, C. H. Field, L. W. Hanson, Rodney Whitmore, G. E. Crowell, A. L. Ferguson, Don Atwood, C. W. Wyman and H. R. Mack.

Mexican Cabinet Ministers.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26.—President Diaz has appointed Senor Matias Romero, the present minister to the United States, minister of finance; Senor Jos Yves Limantour, assistant secretary of finance, and Senor Gomez Garria, minister to England. No successor to Senor Romero as minister to the United States will be appointed at present.

Joe Davis' Clock.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 25.—A large and handsome clock which had hung in the chamber of Jefferson Davis while he was president of the Confederate states, was taken from the executive mansion in Richmond on the day of the evacuation, by a union soldier, and by him sold to a party in Richmond. Yesterday the clock was purchased by Mr. Morris Levy, a wealthy Hebrew of this place, who will send it to the world's fair.

Commander-in-chief Palmer calls upon the Grand Army to celebrate Discovery day.



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On the road to health—the consumptive who reasons and thinks. Consumption is developed through the blood. It's a scrofulous affection of the lungs—a blood-taint. Find a perfect remedy for scrofula, in all its forms—something that purifies the blood, as well as claims to. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption. Dr. Pierce has found it. It's his "Golden Medical Discovery." As a strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder, nothing like it is known to medical science. For every form of Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, and kindred ailments, it's the only remedy so sure that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

"You get well, or you get \$500." That's what is promised, in good faith, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, to sufferers from Catarrh. The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are permanently cured by this Remedy.