WET TOBACCO FIELDS.

WELCOME RAIN UPON THE PARCHET PATCHES IN THE COUNTY.

A Duil Market and Light Transactions In Old Tobacce-The Crop of 1884 Caring Handsomely-Prospect For The New Crop. New York and Other Markets.

The principal feature of our local tobacco interests this week is the great three days storm, commencing and continuing almost without abatement until Monday night After a month of almost continuous drouth, which had well-nigh ruined the growing crop, the rain was welcomed by all as a great blessing. The parehed earth drank it in and the famishing plants sucked it up until every leaf stood up straight and stiff and vigorous and the hopes of the planter rose as rapidly as

There is no doubt that hundreds if no thousands of tobacco fields were saved by the timely rains; but blessings do not often come unalloyed. Along with the rain, on swarth through some of the richest tobacco plantations in the county-commencing on the northern limit, near Speedwell Furnace, and continuing in a nearly straight line through Elizabeth, Rapho and East and West Hempfield to the Susquehanna river, at Co lumbia, involving a loss of many thousand dollars, the aggregate of which has not yet been computed. A partial list of the sufferers was printed in the INTELLIGENCER, but there are many more whose names have not vet been reported. Besides the loss by bail many planters have suffered badly by the washings caused by the great rains, and, also, by the heavy winds, which blew down and in some instances tore up the plants. Comparatively few of the sufferers are covered by

Many of the hail-cut fields are so badly damaged that no attempt will be made to harvest the crop. The tattered plants will be plowed down to enrich the soil or mowed off and carried to the manure pile. Fields not so badly cut will be housed and cured, and sold for what it will bring.

Transactions in old tobaccos during the week were fair. A few hundred cases were sold at slightly advanced prices, holders being firm in their demands because they believe the crop '85 will be a light one. A few hundred cases of '84 were also sold, and more of it could have been disposed of if packers were anxious to sell. That portion of it that has been sampled is turning out remarkably well, the leaf being equal to the finest Sumatra. Hoblers affect to believe they have a bonenza in it, and are very firm in their demands. Total sales of the week are reported at 800 cases.

The New York Market. From the New York Tobacco Leaf's summary of the market in that city for the past

week we cull the following: Western Lenf-Mossrs, M. Rader & Son re-port the sales for the month of July 970 hogaeads, distributed 508 to manufacturers, 61 o

jobbers and 401 to exporters.

The exports for the month were 14,672 hogsheads, including 407 stems. Stock in warehouses is 36,583 hogsheads, indicating an increase of about 6,600, a good deal of which increase is on storage for reshipment, bestly some discrete from the West for that having come directly from the West for that The reported receipts were 23,463

Virginia Leaf—A good business was done this week in Virginia leaf Fair sales of bright wrappers at from 425c. to 55c. were old common smokers were

np well for nearly all grades.

Seed Leaf—The improved feeling in the market spoken of last week has continued and a great deal of looking around has been indulged in. Buyers look before they buy; therefore in the natural course of thing the looking having been done, purchasing must soon commence. "One encouraging feature 1 notice," said a packer to us, "is that buyers when making offers now allow us a little margin of profit. Heretofore they have offered us just what we paid for th goods, and expected to get them too." goods, and expected to get them too." The fact that the proportion of Sumatra tobacce that can be imported under the 35 cents duty is very much less than last year, lends buoy-ancy to the market. Seed leaf dealers do no believe that manufacturers will buy Su matra tobacco that is assessed at 75 duty, and therefore they see a way clear for seed leaf wrappers. Packers are not in elined to name a price a: which they will sell their binders until sampling is finished. In this they are adopting the best poley. Ex-perience has taught that contracts made for leaf purchased on packers' samples at figures which the market after regular sampling does not sustain nearly always are broken. does not sustain, nearly always are broken or evaded in some way or other. Business is always more satisfactory when the buye

seen exactly what he is buying. The sales for the month were 6,672 cases, Hayana-Filiers sell moderately; 350 bales

were taken at from 60c, to \$1.15. The market has been fairly active this week. Prices for old tobaccos remain unchanged. Buyers are taking these goods at prevailing figures without asking as many concessions as formerly. They begin to realize that there is likely to be a scarcity of suitable Havana to-bacco in the not-distant future.

We have heard of, but cannot as we write

verify, additional sales amounting to nearly In July 3,500 bales of Havana and 75 bales

of Yara were sold. Sumatra—250 baies were taken at from \$1.20 to \$1.60. The market is firm and new goods are selling freely in small parcets. It is esti-mated that about 5,000 bales of the new to bacco sold in Amsterdam thus far cent goods. Nearly three-quarters of the en-tire crop have been sold already, and the remainder is likely to yield less 35 cent tobac proportionately than which has been sold to into the United States this year than there

improvement the past week, though the month shows an increase of sales. The de-mand seems to be principally for low-priced goods, though we notice some sales of fine 12-inch chewing. Smoking—We can report a fairly brisk

demand for smoking tobaccos of all grades. Cigars-The cigar market is unchanged. I

Gans' Weekly Report. Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported for the INTELLIGENCER by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New Vork, for the week ending Aug. 3,1885 :

300 cases 1884 Pennsylvania, p. t.,; 225 cases 1881 do. 6@ 104c.,; 300 cases 1884 Little Dutch, p. t.; 300 cases 1884 Ohio, 594@514c.; 109 cases 1883 Ohio 12c.; 150 cases 1884 New England 156020c, Total 1,384 cases,

Philadelphia Market. There is an increase in the demand for hard manufactured tobaccos and for smoking tabaccos at full figures. Cigar manufacturers are fairly busy, and there is a notable increas

in the orders for snuff. The cigar leaf business for the month of July, when taken in the aggregate of sales, shows up splendidly for mid-summer, par ticularly the 'si crop, which, as it is sampled, shows up all the requisites needed. Manufacturers generally, after proper examination and trial, are convinced the domestic leaf of '84 will fill the requirements necessary for a fine eigar, hence weekly purchases are made of new stock. Old leaf is receiving special attention and has become firmer in price, a result not looked for, as it is steadily being aken permanently off the market. It now looks as if old Pensylvania fillers would soon

Sumatra finds buyers in moderate quanti-

Havana-Sales are made very regularly a full figures.

Receipts for the week—183 cases Connec ticut, 622 cases Fennsylvania, 29 cases Ohio, 66 cases Little Dutch, 286 cases Wisconsin, 53 cases York State, 32 bales Sumatra, 131 bales Havana, and 463 hhds of Virginia and Western leaf tobacco. Sales for home purposes—153 cases Con-necticut, 44 cases Housatonic, 331 cases Penn-

sylvania, 23 cases Little Dutch, 19 cases Ohlo, 392 cases Wisconsin, 57 cases York state, 22 bales Sumatra, 106 bales Havana, and 29 hhds Western leaf in transit direct to manufac-

Western feat in transit threes.

Exports of leaf tobacco—To Antwerp, 85,617 lbs; to Glasgow, 17,561 lbs; to Liverpool,
439,624 lbs. Total, 542,802 lbs.

Rumor has it that a company has been
formed in Philadelphia and charter obtained

formed in Philadelphia and charter obtained with a capital of \$50,000, with the privilege of extending it to \$100,000, to be called the Pioneer tobacco company of Philadelphia. Its object is the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and snuff. It is said \$50,000 has been subscribed. The officers are designated and it will soon be in full blast.

Receipts of Maryland tobacco are fair, though in the aggregate, since Jan. 1, 1885, are 8,000 hhds less than for same period 1884. The demand is active for wants of France and other foreign markets, and prices for all desirable samples are firmly maintained. Of Ohio, receipts, compared with the same time last year, show an increase of upwards of 1,600 bhds. The market for this description is also active and firm.

The '85 Wisconsin Crop.

From the Stoughton Courier. The outlook for an excellent crop of tobac co was never more encouraging at this season of the year than at the present time. During the setting season, from the middle of June until July 4th, the weather was very fa-vorable, and nearly all the plants lived and obtained a good start. The stand is even and the acreage very large, in fact con-erably larger than ever before. The Wis-consin tobacco has an established reputation, and at present commands a better price than any seed leaf tobacco raised in the United States. The tobacco growers of this section have learned valuable lessons of late in the cultivation and handling of the weed, and as a consequence obtain better prices. The recent warm rains have caused tobacco to grow with amazing rapidity, and farmers are working early and late in order to keep the fields free from weeds. Eight weeks more of warm growing weather will find the crop harvested and if housed in good shape our farmers may expect good prices.

From the Baldwinsville Gazette. The proper time to top domestic Havana and seed leaf tobacco is when the bud first makes its appearance, or even before this period, or at least when the bud seems to be forming. The substance that usually goes into the shoots, buds and suckers should be reasonably large, and in order to increase their weight as well. A great mistake made by many growers is in allowing redundant growths, or woody stalks and their numerous branches, suckers and their shoots, buds and their blossoms, and seed pods and their substances. The materials that go to make up these growths should be retained in all cases so that the leaves will receive the benefit of the juice of the plants. The unnecessary growths to which we have called attenare a source of great waste of very esunifized and forced into valuable leavesmade so by having the full growth of the plants. Thousands of tons of valuable plant natter are annually lost by the neglect of to

matter are annually lost by the neglect of teissess growers to top their plants before their
substance goes into the shoots and suckers.

Many growers allow the blossoms to come
out and permit the shoots to grow in a crazy
and wasteful manner. In doing this they
are sacriding their own interests and depleting their own pockets.

Low and timely topping are necessary.
Late tobacco should be topped down to six
or eight leaves so it will mature quicker, and
thus avoid early frost. Frosts occurs in this
section of the state, in the vicinity of Onondags and Oswego counties, about the 12th to
the 18th of September, and it is well to prepare for these annual visitations of cold
snaps; hence tobacco plants should be forced
along to maturity as soon as possible. This
senson has been or is, perhaps, a little later
than last year, especially in case where the
growers have not set out their plants until growers have not set out their plants until the ist to the 5th of July, "Top low"—these are the words, and thus seems good-sized leaves—and, with low topping, the tobacco will be likely to mature and become mor-

aluable for this season.

We think early tobacco plants should be topped so that say from twelve to fourteen leaves will be left on each stalk. Good judg-ment must in all instances be used in topping plants, but in no instance should they b topped high, or in such a manner rendering the top leaves useless, heavy, "boardy," curly and undesirable. We do not believe in "sizing" tobacco plants. "Sizing" means break-ing off some of the bottom leaves from the plants; but some of these become very valu-able if left to grow as nature designed them to mature. No, do not "size your plants in the sense that the bottom leaves are to b broken off, thus injuring the value of your tobacco crop. We repeat, top your plants low and before any plant matter is wasted in use less growths, and thus economy and good

WARNING TO CIGARMAKERS.

tions Not Complied With. The commissioner of internal revenue ha ssued the following circular to collectors in regard to certain irregular methods of eigar manufacturers in affixing stamps to cigar

It is represented to this office that cigar manufacturers in many collection districts have become extremely lax in their methods of affixing and cancelling cigar stamps. One of the prevalent irregularities is found in the method of affixing the stamp. It is placed so close to the end or side of the six waved lines for cancellation in the manner prescribed by this office, under the authority conferred by law—(section 3,446 Revised statutes, as amended)—that is, the waved lines cannot be made to "extend at least three-quarters of an inch beyond each side of the stamp on the box-(series 7, No.

Another irregularity is found in the "cau tion notice." In many cases the name of the state in which the cigars were manufactured is so obscurely printed that it can with difficulty be deciphered. This practice seems to be so general with the cigar manufacturers of at least one state as to justify the conclusion that a deliberate purpose exists in some quarters to evade the requirements of law in this respect. Upon receipt of this circular you will at once make requisition circular you will at once make requisition for a sufficient number of copies to enable you to supply each eigar manufacturer in your collection district with a copy, so as that if there are among them any who indulge in the irregular methods pointed out the practice may be immediately discontinued. Should this warning be disregarded seizures will be ordered for eigars found on the market with stamps not properly affixed and cancelled or without proper "caution" cancelled or without proper " caution

Negroes Terrorize a Franklin County Town About seventy-five negroes came to Fannettsburg, Franklin county, from Virginia ten days ago, seeking employment on the east side of Sidling Hill tunnel of the new South Pennsylvania railroad. They failed to get work and now while away the time in committing various depredations which have terrorized the whole neighborhood. Before dark on Saturday evening the gang made a descent upon a saloon kept by a man named Garvey. They battered the shanty almost to pieces and then carried off all the money. whisky, tobacco and eigars they could fine They crossed the mountain and near the West side of the tunnel raided a saloon conducted by Lewis Shafer. Shafer resisted their attack, whereupon they took him and his wife into the woods, stripped them of their clothing and tied them to a tree. They then ransacked the house and seized \$140 cash, besides a quantity of whisky as tobacco. Other acts of violence have been committed, and the citizens and farmer throughout that locality are in constant feat of damage to their property.

Postmaster Bogert on his Muscle,

Wilkesbarre's new Democratic postmaste K. Bogert, editor of the Leader, was or Monday afternoon approached by two mee, named Jones and Hatfield, who asked him it he wasn't going to give them positions i leiter-carriers. The postmaster said he would consider their applications. This did not satisfy the pair, and a fist fight followed, in which Bogert came out best. The first man got a bloody nose and the second was kicked out of the office. They are now under arrest. A GREAT CITY CYCLONE.

PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN SHARES BY THE WIND.

A River Steamboat Demolished-A Gale on the Detaware-Terrible Disaster Caused by the Forious Winds-Three Persons Killed Untright and Two-Score Injured.

During the heavy pour of rain on Monday the vicinity of Philadelphia was visited by the phenomenon of a tornado or cyclone o terrific force, leaving a train of disasters in the region through which it marked its course. Its presence was made known in the city by the almost complete demolition of the river steamer Major Revbold, which had lett its moorings at Arch street wharf at three o'clock on its daily afternoon trip to Pennsgrove and Salem. The cyclone moved in an uncertain path, and disappeared as mysteriously as it came, leaving in its track series of calamitics and destruction such as were never known in the neighbor hood of Philadelphia to occur from the vic-

The cyclone was first observed advancing at a marvelously rapid rate across the Delaware river from Greenwich Point. It looked first like a dark rain cloud, from which a heavy rain was pouring upon the earth se dense that everything around it looked black. Dark clouds were approaching at the same time from the southeast, and at a point directly over the roofs of a number of frame buildings on the property of the Pennsylva nia salt manufacturing company at Greenwhich Point, the rain column and the clouds from the southwest seemed to meet. Im mediately the tall column began to whir with a frightful velocity, accompanied by the roar of a hurricane that could be heard in the distance. Buildings at the salt works were demolished in the space of a minute, and fragments of them and even whole roofs were carried high in the air and scattered in a northeasterly direction towards Kaighn's Point, Camden, catching in its train at an unlucky moment the steamboat Major Rey-bold, and spreading havoc and devastation over the decks of the steamer in a way that could not have been more complete if it had been raked with the fire of cannon. Old river men who witnessed the sight said they never saw anything to equal it in their lives. It is almost a miracle that the loss of only one life is to be recorded in the disaster to the steamer. Five persons were more or less severely injured. The sweeping demon in the air whirled along to the banks of the Jersey shore, and everywhere havee, ruin and devastation were strewn in its path. Houses were demolished, trees carried in the air, and property destroyed. At least three persons lost their lives, eight were injured,

and one missing. The cyclone kept along the Jersey side of the river until it reached a point opposite Port Richmond. Here it swept across the stream again, driving vessels from their moorings, unrooting houses, demolishing buildings, resulting in the loss of one life and the injury of sixteen persons. All the work of ruin along the length and breadth of he cyclone's track was all done probably in

the cyclone's track was all done probably in the siggs of a quarter of an hour. There was no rain at the time, and entry a light breeze blowing.

The rush of the cyclone was estimated to be 500 feet wide. Its appearance was that of a dense black cloud revolving at a terrific rate. In the heart of it the gloom was like the darkness of midnight, and eye witnesses described the air as so black that they could not see their hands before their faces. The bottom of it moved over the river like a rolling bail of smoke. The phenomenal force of the wind can only be imagined from the visible evidences of its destruction, and its power seemed to be almost supernatural. In the recollection of no one in the city has a phenomenon of such character and ruinous

of its work # will never be forgotten. After the cyclone passed, a beavy rain storm set in, which lasted during the early part of the evening, with frequent sharp flashes of

THE BRECK OF THE MAJOR REYROLD. iraphic Account of the Disaster by the Officers of the Boat. Captain Eugene Reybold, of the

Major Reybold, gives the following thrilling story of the terrible incident; "I saw," said he, "the heavy black cloud as it was coming up from around Greenwich Point, It looked as black as ink, and I felt that we were in danger. The rain had ceased, but the sky was overcast and heavy. For a moment there was a painful stillness in the air. I stood in the pilot-house with the pilot, Emory Townsend, and we both manned the wheel. When I saw the eyelone strike the salt works I cried out : 'Shot down the windows and hold to the wheel.' The windows were closed in a twinkling. A moment later heard the tremendous noise of the uppreaching destruction. It was like the shrickings of a million unearthly spirits, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant but heavy peals of thunder. As well distant but heavy pears of thender. As wen as I can remember the cloud was the shape of an inverted cone, with the apex resting just upon the water's edge, but did not, as would have been supposed, lash the water at all. It appeared to strike the vessel with two successive shocks, the one following the other as quick as thought. The first shock blew the windows out and shook the vesse as it she had been struck by a broadside o fifty-pounders. The pilot cried out: We are lost!" and I thought so, too. The air was black as midnight, and it would have been impossible to have seen one's hand an inch impossible to have seen one's hand an inch before his eyes. The second shock twisted the pilot-house off as if it had been a tissue-paper plaything, and I heard nothing except the thander of the whirling wind, and I knew nothing for several seconds, when I found myself deep down in the water, but clutching fast hold of the wheel, which appeared to have been hurled by a great fore from above into bottomless depths. Soon began to rise, and before long was above the water's surface. The cyclone had passed, but a portion of the debris of the steamboat struck me on the head and I went down again, but I succeeded in getting to the sur face again and on the pitot-house, from which, more dead than alive, I was taken by a passing tug which had seen the catastroph from a distance."

Captain Reybold was severely wounded about the face and hands, but is not serious-ly injured. He says that the last he remem-bers of the ill-fated pilot was the appearance bers of the ill-fated pilot was the appearance of his white face just before the first shock was felt and the pitchy darkness came on. It is probable that the pilot, who was a vigorous man and an expert swimmer was struck by some of the flying debris and stunned or killed outright. Nothing has been seen of his body since the disc ter, and there is no death that he is the first and there is no death that he is the first and the second of the secon there is no doubt that he is dead. He was a married man, 28 years old, living at Salem, and leaves, besides his wife, two small

wharf at 3 p. m. she had on 1 v.rd about fifty passengers, although as no tickets had been sold up to the time of the accident, it is im-possible to ascertain the exact number. possible to ascertain the characters and There were also about fourteen officers and There were also about fourteen officers and There were also about fourteen officers and deck hands on board. It does not appear that any of these people except the pilot lost their lives or were seriously injured, although it is not impossible that some of the passengers were washed off and lost. A steam-tug coming up the river after the disaster report that the body of a woman was seen for a few minutes floating in the river near the steame when the cyclone struck the steamer; but it sunk and could not be found when the tug made search for it. This might have been

the body of a passenger. Five Minutes in Camden.

In running its merciless course through Camden the cyclone caused the death of one person and dealt severe and fatal injuries to seventeen others. Charles Daisey, 49 years, residing in Gloucester city, was killed in-stantly at the wharf of the American Dredging ompany by flying timbers. Thirty minutes before the cyclone mad

Thirty minutes before the cyclone made its disastrous appearance the rain, which had been pouring for some hours, ceased, and it was not until twenty-five minutes after the hurricane that water descended again. This only served to increase the miseries of the unfortunate populace, as dwellings and other

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buildings which had been unroofed or dismantled were flooded, the furniture either ruined or damaged, and in many instances the dwellers driven to seek other places of shelter. The streets in the track of the storm were strewn with the roofs of houses, failen trees, wreeked awnings and other debris. The cars of the street railway company were blocked for hours.

The people of Camden all tell the same story of the rumble, like the rattling of a train of heavy wagons over the paved streets, that accompanied the cyclone. Before it the air was filled with flying debris, and people seeing the awful sight fled in terror by the hundreds to their cellars. The cyclone lasted between four and five minutes, and was marked with terrific puffs and roars. It is a singular fact that flat-roofed houses suffered the most. The wind, with the greatest case, catching them under the cornices lifted them as though they were sheets of paper. There was hardly an instance where a mansard roof building was wrecked. So great was the violence of the wind that the fronts and sides of houses and bulk-windows were mashed in as though they were egg shells. Roofs were carried hundreds of yards away. One of the saddest features of the great storm was the great storm was of the saddest features of the great storm was the general destruction of shade trees. They were mowed down like platoons of soldiery were mowed down like platons of soldiery on a battle-field. Great monster trees that had stood the storms for years were uprooted or broken off like pipe-stems. The eccentri-cities of the wind could be seen on every side. Buildings which it would seem that an ordinary storm would demolish, and which were in the direct path of the cyclone, were spared, while their neighbors, modern structures of brick, would be gutted or wrecked outright. wrecked outright

ON THIS SIDE THE DELAWARE.

How the Great Cyclone Was Whirled Across Leaving the northern part of Camden, the east whirling column of air came sweeping across the Delaware river, crossing the lower and of Petty's island, and striking the city at the Port Richmond coal wharves, from which point it earried destruction in its northward path for nearly a mile, the swarth cut by its resistless power being about 400 feet in width. The course followed was, however, by no means in a direct line, and the awful black cone swayed now one way, ing, uprooting trees, tearing down fences and sheds and filling the darkened air with great fragments of tin and wood, and even sections of masonry, that whirled about as

though they were so many bits of paper.

The inhabitants of the devastated district had little warning of the cyclone's approach and hundreds knew nothing of its coming until, with a wild unearthly roar, it burst upon their dwellings and shattered them as though a great shell had burst within the walls. With one accord those who saw the coming cloud picture it as of inky blackness, and say the air was filled with numberless and say the air was filled with numberless fragments of debris, great and small. Those who had time to do so hurried to their cellars and in only one or two instances was any one caught in the upper stories when the cyclone reached their homes. The scene in the streets through which the terrible column tore its way beggar description, and they look as if they had suffered all the horrors of a length-ened bombardment. The driveways and pavements are littered with great sections of roofing, piles of shattered bricks and Jagged timbers and the trunks and branches of uproofed trees, while above stand gaunt and bare the wrecked dwellings, windows form out, shutters hanging by single hinges, the walls of the rooms denuded of ornaments and straked by the torsents of rain, the remains of broken furniture piled in corners and a general look of rain pervading every portion left standing. payements are littered with great sections of

Wreck of the McVey House When the cyclone struck the three story 1,721 Melvale street, on the corner of To there were five persons in the house. Mrs. lower front room; John and Hannah, two younger children, were in a room to the rear, and Annie, aged 16 years, was coming down stairs. In a few seconds the house was crushed and strewn about the street The force of the cyclone seemed to have been downward at that point, as none of the debris was carried any considerable distance, The root remained in position on top of the ruins and was an object of danger to the

escuers, as it threatened to topple upon them at every moment. Police Sergeant Croelman, of the Twentyfourth police district, and Thomas Caric, who lives on Melvale street, opposite the wrecked house, were among the first who lent a helping hand to rescue the imprisoned family, whose cries for help were piteous, and served to urge on the rescuers, who worked through peting rain. Soon who worked through petting rain. Soon Mrs. McVey and her daughter Lizzie were reached. The mother was bruised on the arms, legs and it was first thought she was internally injured. She was taken to the house of her daughter, Mrs. Brown, on Melauster, a few doors below, and after revale street, a few doors below, and after re

overing from the shock it was found that the was not seriously hurt. The remains of Lizzie were found near her other. Life had been crushed out of her frail body by a heavy piece of floor timber, which lay across her breast. But even if she

which lay across her breast. But even if she had escaped that blow there was a wound on her head that would have caused death.

The little boy John and his sister Hannah escaped with only a few bruises.

The eldest daughter, Annie, was the last to be rescued. Her cries for assistance was pitiful to hear. Across her legs the heavy staircase was laid. This was in turn covered with debris supporting the roof, and it was necessary to begin at the top in order to relieve the unfortunate girl from her peril. When, at last, she was taken out and it was found that both legs were broken, and she was otherwise both legs were broken, and she was otherwise bruised. She was removed to the Episcopal hospital, and last night was reported to be in

a comfortable condition.

Mr. McVey is a boss on the coal wharves
of the Reading company, and was not at
home at the time of the disaster. His little son, Michael, jr., who has a tooth for sweet-meats, was at a neighboring candy store at the time and escaped the wreck. Michael Kent was standing under a beavy wooden awning, which succumbed to the force of the wind and felled the unfortunate man to the pavement. He was found with his face pressed hard against the bricks, his left eye gouged out and his head cut. A heavy piece of timber lay across the base of the neck, and his legs were pinned down. It is thought that his neck is broken.

ROOFS STRIPPED FROM THE HOUSES. In the open lots-of which there are a great many in the district through which the cyclone moved-the ground was covered with broken timber and debris of all kinds and sizes, from great rolls of tin-roofing ripped from half a dozen houses to broken bureaus and other articles of household furniture. In a dezen places where rows of houses stood back to back, and which showed no evidences of having been touched by the wind, the out-houses and fences in the spaces wind, the out-houses and tendes in the spaces intervening between the back of the two rows were completely torn away and leveled to the earth, while the houses themselves were unharmed. As the whirlwind swept along, the terror-stricken people, over whose dwellings it passed, ran screaming into the streets, and dashed hither and thither bewail-

streets, and dashed hither and thither bewailing the fate of their homes and calling for help to save their household goods.

Then on these piteous scenes there burst a terrific squail of rain, which raged for almost an hour and flooded the streets until in places they looked like canals. This downpour added a new misery to the unfortunates, as it soaked them to the skin and ruined a great amount of of property left exposed by the unroofing of the dwellings, besides soaking through the floors and causing the walls left standing to become greatly weakened.

weakened.

In the face of all this driving, stinging storm of rain the poor people worked to help one another in moving their goods, those fortunate enough to have escaped the cyclone's wrath giadly joining their less favored neighbors in saving property, and all sorts of vehicles being called into requisi-

Far into the night, amid the gleam of the

ing in the vicinity, who gladly gave them food and sheiter. In almost every case the unfortunate are people of humble position and means, and the visitation of the whirlwind has completely wrecked their little homes and left them destitute. The loss on the buildings will fall in most cases on landlords, but the people whose homes were wrecked will, of course, lose the value of their furniture and effects. Even when the rows of houses were insured nothing can be recovered, as the policies make no provision recovered, as the policies make no provision for disasters of this nature.

THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

Much Greater Destruction of Life and Property

Than Reported. PHILADELPHIA, August 4.- A wide path of devastation marks the track of the cyclone which passed over Camden and a portion of the Northeastern section of Philadelphia yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock. The destruction of property and injury to human beings are much greater than was at first supposed. Every hour some new injury is reported and it will be several days before the extent of the disaster is fully known, Thousands of people are seen to-day about the ruins of buildings left in the track of the whirlwind in the Delaware river. Where the steamboat Major Revbold was struck by the cyclone, men are out in boats searching for the bodies of the pilot, Emery Townsend, and several of the passengers who are be lieved to have been hurled by the terrific force of the wind into the river. Up to the present writing no bodies have been found, but it is thought that if there are any in the river they will be recovered before nightfall. The wreck of the Reybold, which is chained to the pier at the foot of Arch street wharf, to keep the hull from sinking, is being viewed to-day by hundreds. It is a matter of speculation among the people who have seen the wreck how anybody managed to escape death; indeed, the fact that so few were blown into the river seems miraculous

ESCAPE OF TWO CHILDREN. T. Atkinson, of 517 Washington street. Camden, whose two children, Maria and Thomas, were supposed to be on the boat on the way to New Castle, Delaware, with two other children, Elia and Agnes Willmot, was moved to tears with joy this morning by the receipt of a telegram from the chil dren in New Castle, saying that they were just five minutes too late for the boat, and had taken a train; they were unable to telegraph last night on account of wires being blown down. The parents spent the whole night looking for the children.

DWELLINGS UNDER WATER. Hundreds of dwellings in the neighbor-

good of Jasper and Work and Front and Berks and of Emslee & Bro.'s mill were overflowed. The basement of James Doak's mill, Trenton avenue and Morris street, was filled with water causing a loss of \$2,000. The immense quantity of water which fell caused a water course on Mifflin screet which washed out that thoroughfare to the depth of six or seven feet from curi to curb, filling cellars and carrying fence, outhorses and other articles into Passyunk avenue, effectually blocking the street from all travel. No lives were lost." Dobson's dam or race overflowing.

the escaping water rushed into and flooded the lower floor of the cloth mill, causing a loss of \$4,000 to the machinery. The cellars of about 300 houses were filled with water. The torcent carried out-houses, etc., away. The breast of the damage and Domon's mill gave way and the water therefrom was headed into the cellar of the of \$4,000. The loss sustained by private individuals cannot as yet be estimated, but will many families having lost everything they

In Other Parts of the State

The rain caused a serious flood at the Falls of Schuylkill. Water to the depth of seven eet covered Ridge avenue, carrying away outhouses and fences, and floating then

lown the streets. The severest storm ever known at Shenan doah, prevailed there. Much damage was done by the flooding of cellars, several of the collieries were compelled to suspend work, and there was a serious cave in on the Lehigh Valley railroad, about a mile from the town. —A heavy rain in Reading flooded many streets and the lower floors of a number of houses. At Temple, in the same county, the Temple Iron company's orchard, toolhouse and stable were levelled by a tornado. Great damage was done yesterday by tornado in the country near Smyrna, Dela ware. Orchards and corntields were de stroyed and stock killed in a track about 30 feet wide and several miles in length.

Destructive Storms in Spain, Storms of great violence have swept over the central and northern parts of Spain, de stroying much property and in many places utterly ruining the telegraph lines. Many persons are reported to have been killed.

Great Earthquake in Asiatic Russia. Dispatches from Tashkend, in Asiati Russia, state that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the town of Bisheerzek and ruined the cities of Suluk and Belvoodsk. In the latter place a church was shaken to fragwhile it was crowded with worship pers, a large number of whom were killed The earth opened in great fissures in Bel voodsk, and many people were swallowed

A tire in Toronto before daylight Monday morning destroyed the Toronto sugar refin ing works, several boat houses, lumber yards, elevators, coal yards, schooners, ferry boats, warehouses, a steamer and many minor buildings, occupying half a mile of one side of the Esplanade. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. One man is be-lieved to have lost his life. Three others were badly burned, one of whom is not ex-

A Negro Murders His Mistress VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 4.—Geo. Mitchell olored, was arrested Sunday and brought to this city for safe keeping, charged with the murder of Martha Mitchell, his mistress, on Butler street, Elma plantation, in this county. It appears that the couple had a quarrel on uly 12, and the woman threatened hot lead in Mitchell's ears when he went to bed afterward. When she fell asleep on the bed, Mitchell dealt her a fearful with an axe; he then threw her body in a skiff, and took it 200 yards from the shore of Eagle lake and sunk it with an iron pumpandle around her neck. The weight being nsufficient the body came to the surface, revealing the crime and leading to Mitchell's

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The Condition of the Barometer and Thermometer and Indications for the Morrow. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—For the Middle Atlantic states, generally fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, followed by slight rise; southwesterly winds.

The storm centre has moved northerly and is now in the vicinity of Ottawa. Generally fair weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, and in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, In all other districts rain has fallen. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and South Atantic states in Tennessee and the lower lake the Mississippi n slightly The erly in New Eng-to westerly in the region, and has remaine in all other districts ex valley, where it has winds have been south land, and have shift FOR WEDNESDAY-Generally fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic coast states and in

THE PARSON'S PANEGYRIC.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN PRONOUNCES HIS EULOGY UPON GRANT.

The Last Day of the Dead General's flody o Mt. McGregor-His Family Pastor, Beneficiary and Friend Finds Occasion. For a Fulsome Oration.

Mr. McGregor, N. Y., Aug. 4.-Thirteen sunrise guns were fired this morning to mark the dead general's last day on the mountain, The weather was thick and foggy and the misty atmosphere dampened everything with which it came in contact. The rain of the early night had ceased long before midnight. So thick was the misat the sunrise that it was impossible to discern either the cottage or its immediate surrounding from the veranda of the botel. A brisk wind from the South soon sprang up, however, and played bayoc with the sullen-looking clouds that lingered around the horizon and obscured the dawning of the day appointed for the removal of the re-

mains of the illustrious dead. BREAKING UP THE CAMP.

The soldiers encamped on the grounds surcounding the cottage received orders at dayreak to prepare for their departure, and in less than half an white canvas tents which had become so familiar to the eye had disappeared, so that the blast of the trumpeters broke forth on the morning air and hardly had their echoes died away when the soldiers were drawn up in full uniform awaiting the roll call. The booming of the cannon mingled with the shouting of orders, the marching to and fro of the soldiery and various preparations for the day's event made the scene one of stirring and warlike ap THE PAMILY'S LEAVE TAKING.

The family last night individually and colectively took their last farewell of the dead, They breakfasted at the hotel and abandoned the cettage for the time being to the visitors wishing to review the remains.

From 8 o'clock, when the doors of the par lor in the cottage where Grant's body lay were opened to the public, up to 10, the time appointed for the service, a steady throng of people passed by the casket, and took a last ook at the face and form.

The ceremonies were simply for the family and a few invited guests. The Fishes, Cres wells and other close friends sat with the family, and Mrs. Grant near the parlor door where she could hear Rev. Dr. Newman deliver his oration from the verands. He spoke for an hour and a half. He will not peak either in Albany or New York, having chosen the mountain for his address. The services ended before noon.

DR. NEWMAN'S DISCOURSE.

An Extended Eulogy of General Grant's Public Services and Private Character. Rev. Dr. Newman's sermon in full, which United Press, would occupy seven or eight columns of this journal. Interesting as the theme was and great as was the occasion, the address was not worthy of it nor of re-production, complete, here. The text was the words from Matthew, xxv., 21: "Well done,

thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." He proposed to consider not so much the and high distinction of the dead as "what he is, in his modes of thought, in his emotional being, in the trend of his massions,

life, out of which come the totality of his existence and the finality of his destiny."
"Some comrade in arms shall speak of the splendor of h is martial genius; some statesman shall review the majesty of his civit ad-ministration; some historians shall place him on the pedestal of his renown; but let me, as the minister of relieion, dwell upon that great character which will ever be his crown of giory and the imperishable herit-

age of the country he loved so well."

The oration or sermon was a rather bombastle discourse throughout, the following extract being a sample paragraph of the preacher's style: "Shall we inquire why the land is filled with lamentation from the savannas of the South to the snow-capped hills of the North, and from where the Atlantic moans along its ancient coast to where the Pacific sots on its golden shore; why poets lament, orators deplore, editors deprecate and ministers turn to the Unseen for consolation; why kingdoms and empires and republics stand with our great nation as chief mourners around this bier!
Who is dead? Oh! ye sobbing winds of Mt. McGregor that fanned his brow, tell it not. Whisper it not, ye mountain pines that shaded his form. And keep ye stient, o ! ye summer skies of love and beauty that smiled upon him."

THE GENIUS OF COMMON SENSE. In eulogizing the predominant traits of irant's character he said: "His was the genius of the common sense, enabling him to contemplate all things in their true rela-tions, judging what is true, useful, proper, expedient, and to adopt the best means to accomplish the largest ends. From this came his seriousness, thoughtfulness, penetration,

disconcernment, firmness, enthusiasm, tri-Though a matchless general, the eulogist thought he hated war. He looked upon it as a ghastly monster whose march is to the music of the widow's sighs and the orphan'

ery. He loved peace and pursued "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," was his beatitude. In his London speech in 1877, he said: "Although a soldier by education and
profession, I have never felt any sort of
fondness for war, and I have never advocated it excent as a means of peace." cated it except as a means of peace."
This was the energy of his courage.
In his dying chamber, he grasped the hand
of him whose sword was the first he had won
and said: "I have witnessed since my sickness just what I wished to see ever since the war, harmony and good feeling between the sections." On Holy Easter, he sent forth will of all, whether hitherto my friends or not." His was the song of the augels: "Cearth peace, good will toward men."

The orator extolled his administration

civil office as second only in brilliancy and wisdom, in greatness and beneficence, to his management of armies, and forecast that gen-erations may pass from the vision of the world ere the true and full estimate of his political worth shall be determined. Then, his administration of eight years will receive the calm consideration and just approved to the calm consideration and just approval of PURITY OF PERSONAL CHARACTER.

"And whether in camp or cabinet, in private or public, at home or abroad, how pure and commendable his moral character. Life in the camp has proved ruinous to the morals of the greatest of warriors. The excitement of the greatest of warriors. The excitement of a life devoted to arms, the scenes of excess and plunder to which a soldier is exposed, the absence of the restraints of home and church, tend to the worst of passions and to the corruption of the best morals. But here in the presence of the dead, whose cars are forever deaf to our praise or censure, let it be our grateful duty to record that after five years in camp and field, he returned to his home without a stain upon his character. Among ancient or modern warriors where shall we ancient or Bodern warriors where shall we find his superior in moral elevation! Given to no excess himself, he sternly rebuked it in others. He assured me, as his pastor, that were he disposed to swear he would be com-pelled to pause to phrase the sentence. Such was the purity of his thought life that he has been seen to blush and withdraw from the was the purity of his thought life that he has been seen to blush and withdraw from the companionship of those who had presumed to relate a salacious story in his presence."

His justice, gentleness, gratitude, humility and unselfishness were depicted and the preacher recalled the tender and constant friendship of Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan. They were as one man. They acted without anxiety. There was in them a concurrence of thought, motive and aim, born of mutual confidence. They were at once the supplement and converse of each other. He was profound in reflection; they acted by sudden illumination.

Grant was described as a sensitive black

spirited, man! the courage to was his due. discourse were love of home, plaining patie American sine all other heroe-

"not like sing but like jewel by the golden The sword of Orien, the Pleiades, the upliffer are more attractive that of all the stellar heat orient than that calm an adden the mariner on the Dewdrops sparkle in the summer cloud emits i and in turn are deale. Newman said falchion of Perthe Polar Star : of the ocean? I of fire, the light plenty and bear

ing calmly and oy of his domestic life, the love of himself and wife were sketched and the following co; was read of the letter to ecreted in his robes after had written it betimes; and carried the sacred Mrs. Grant, foun he was dead. H written it secreti missive day after ay during fourteen days, knowing that she

solicitude for the rehildren:

"Look after ou dear children and direct
them in the paths of rectifude. It would dratress me far more to think that one of them
could depart from an honorable, upright and
virtuous life, thin it would to know that
they were prostrated on a bed of sickness,
from which thay they were prostra of on a bed of sickness from which they were never to arise alive They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I carnestly, pray

"With these your love and the anection of all of our knowledge I have tion, and of the d children, I bid yo final farewell, until we on my person after

my demise."
" Mount McGree or, July 9, 1885," pristian faith, charity, be future life and victorion His home life, nevolence, belief death were all teached upon with ferrid eulogy, and the address of nearly an hour and a half, concluded as follows:

"THE PERCHATION." 'Tis morning. 'The stars have melted into the coming light. The rosy fingered morn lifts the drapery of the night. The distant mountains stand forth aglow. The soft pure light of early dawn covers earth and sky. The dewdrop sprinkles on the grass and in the daisy's cup. The birds from their sylvan coverts carrol the melody of a thousand the daisy's cup. The birds from their sylvan coverts carrol the inclody of a thousand songs. The world rejoices, and its many minstrels challenge the harpers of the sky In a humble cottage, prone lies "our old commander." 'Tis morning, and in the light of that day thousands of earnest faces flash with renewed concern. From many a shaded lane and mountain slope, from many a farm house and splendid mansion, eager eyes look toward

splendid mansion, eager eyes look toward the mount of suffering and breathe a prayer to God for the one we loved. Alas! He is dead.

'Tis morning. It promise of a brighter day. The trumpeters of the skies are sounding the reveille. Their notes have reached the earth. Their notes have reached our general's ear. He has gone to join the triumphant host. Tismorning in heaven, 1,600 persons were scattered over the

Preceding it a pani cae're 1; Bishop Haris offered prayer : the resamblage say the hymn "My Fant Leone Up to There The service concluded by the singing bymn "Nearer My of to Thue," pronouncing of the Londletion. At the members of the U. S. Grant No. 327 of Brook .. drew up in front the appointed to remove the remains entered

and soon reappeared bearing the casket. The march to the depot was then commenced. The military were drawn up on either dde, and as the members of the post bearing the remains passed through the soldiers and bowed their heads in mounful silene The transfer of the remains from the cottage to the train was without incident and at exactly 12:53 to'clock the filmeral train started out from the depot ; the funeral to follow at a

LONDON, Aug. 4.- The Traces in a leading editorial culogises the late. General Grant w a noble and pure-mi ided here, and expres-England's sympathy with her transitioner sister. "To-day," it adds, "the South shakes hands with the North over Grant's bier in acknowledgement of national unity.

CHICAGO, August 4.-Shortly after two o'clock this morning the Phoenix distilling company's distillery, a large frame structure destroyed by fire. Th couployes were net at work vesterday and no one about the place could give any account of the origin of the fire; flames were first seen issuing from the engine room. The distillery comprise several frame and I ok buildings covering a space 200 by 50 feet. The fire spread rapidly throughout all the buildings and the fire department could do nothing not prevent the blaze spreading to a large adjoining which was alled with products of the distillery. Explusions of barrens of these goods were frequent and the fire den were compelled to keep their distant. Some 1.500 cows which were in the meds had back of the distillery were saved. The loss will reach \$100,000. The distillery proper and fixtures are worth about \$40,600.

18 Hours in the Bigging of a Schooner CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—During the gale Sun-day night the schooler Jamaica, from Os-wego to Chicago, with 625 tons of coal was driven ashore at Glen Cove. The crew was taken from the rigging by the life saving crew, 7 men, 2 women and a boy being saved. They were in the rigging eighteen hours be-fore their rescue. The schooner is a total

Councilman Dowling has created a sensa-tion in Indianapolis by charging that he brited Republican councilmen to vote against an ordinance authorizing a Cleve-land, O., company to operate street car lines in that city in opposition to the existing com-

pany.
G. H. Zscheeh & Co., machinists, of In-dianapolis, have gon; into the hands of a

that Mr. H. has any fiture political ambition beyond his retirement from his present position in 1883.

Visiting a Fesion Statest,
Mr. John I. Ballant op, of Ansonia, Conin,
is visiting Mr. William Porwart, of this city,
a fellow-student of St. Sisphen's Callege,
New York.

receiver. Vice President Hendricks' secretary deales

beyond his retirement from his present position in 1882.

W. S. Edgarton and H. W. Hall, postoffice inspectors, E. W. Alexander, superintendent of malls at Philadelphis, and G. J. Laind, assistant superintendent of the railway mais service, are a commission appointed to revise and improve the mail delivery in New York and Brocklyn.

Police Officer John Livans while attempting to arrest a party of quarreling roughs of Sixth street, Pittsburg, early it is moraling was shot fatally twice through the stomach by Edward Coffey, a noted designation. Travel and traffic on the lefte railroad are delayed by a wash at less their railroad are delayed by a wash at less their latitude are feet high was so completely swept away that the track entirely discipared.