

FARMING AT THE FAIR.

EXHIBITS OF THE WORLD'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Practical Illustration of the Progress Made in the Cultivation of the Soil—A Huge Assortment of Food Products and Farm Machinery Under One Roof.

The Agricultural Building at the World's Fair is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into Jackson Park from the lake and is admirably situated, standing directly to the south and across the great basin from the Manufacturers Building.

Its general design is at once bold and heroic. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars fifty feet in height, while on each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared. The corner pavilions are connected by curvatures, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the structure. The rotunda is surrounded by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet in height. All through the main vestibule statuary has been placed illustrative of the industry of agriculture, while similar designs are grouped all around the grand entrance in the most elaborate manner.

At first sight of the interior of the building, owing to the great variety of displays made, the visitor gains the impression of a mighty jumble of colors—a vast fair in which each exhibitor has sought to outdo his neighbor in the matter of brightness of adornment. The world, says the New York Herald, has been ransacked for every imaginable article of food stuffs, and more than half the space under the great roof is taken up with the contribution of foreign nations.

The visitor's desire for something huge will be gratified; he will see great stacks of

Ontario, Quebec and the Northwestern provinces of the Dominion have erected trophies in the large pavilion, which will be filled with the products of the various districts.

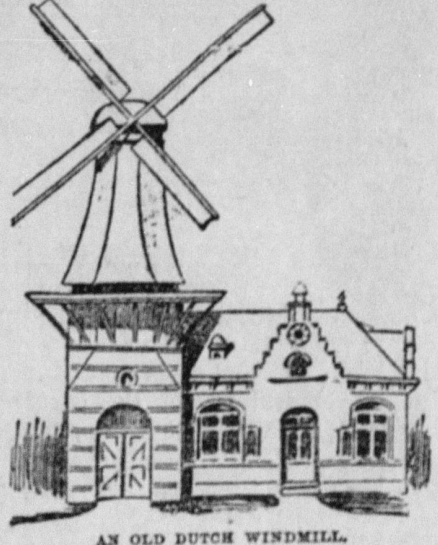
No European Nation displays a more complete or representative collection of its agricultural products than Germany. The pavilion in which her exhibits are shown is a huge affair, the design being that of a quadruple arch. Elaborate mouldings lend an effect of lightness, and so well proportioned is the structure that it is almost as if it were a matter of course, but for every exhibit that it does not seem to be out of place among the lighter and more flimsy pavilions around it. The Germans, apparently, have not built for the few months of the exposition, but for years to come; yet at the close of the Fair this must go the way of the rest.

Cereals and fruits of every kind grown within the boundaries of the German Empire are displayed in all forms, and, as in every other department of the exposition, Germany makes a showing of which the people of the Empire have no reason to be ashamed. There is one feature of the exhibit, though, that strikes one as somewhat strange. As each foreign country makes a special feature of its chief staple, one would naturally associate Germany with the brewing industry. Yet Germany does not vaunt her beer, but makes a special feature of her mineral waters. Her malt liquors are displayed as a matter of course, but for every gallon of beer she offers two gallons of water from her famous springs.

Wheat in all forms is the prevailing characteristic of the Russian display, although her other cereals and her fruits make an excellent showing. The interest taken by the Empire of the Czar in the exhibition is clearly shown in this department, where it enters as a competitor of the United States as a wheat growing country. The Russian wheat is not so good as some others, but it is filled with interesting material for those who wish to study closely the differences existing between the products of this country and those of its great rival.

France has a beautiful pavilion, for her Commissioners could not bear the thought

possible in a great degree for the general interest taken in this country in the raising of silk worms and the production of raw silk. Silk worms are shown in all the applicant conditions, together with all the appliances used for rearing silk from the cocoon and preparing it for the manufacturer. France and Spain have also made fine showings in this department.



AN OLD DUTCH WINDMILL.

In a style no less magnificent than that which characterizes the displays of foreign nations, the various States of the American Union have come forward with exhibits. The greatest amount of space, and while the Empire State has not seen fit to erect a pavilion that vies in gorgeousness with those of some of the Western States her showing is a remarkably good one, and a comprehensible one also. The State exhibit includes grain, grasses, cereals, animal and vegetable fibers, root crops, tobacco, hops and honey. She also has a handsome display in the dairy department. Of individual exhibits there are agricultural machinery in the annex, food products, canned goods, tobacco, cigars, confectionery, chocolates and numerous other articles.

Nearly every State has its pavilion, although the Western States, naturally enough, will make the most complete exhibits to be seen in this department. All telegraph communication was cut off and this could be run only to the edge of the town.

The storm broke about 7 o'clock p. m. All day long the clouds were skimming across the sky. An occasional shower would be followed by a hot burst of sunshine. Just before seven o'clock a tornado and gave the southwest and in the west. Just before 7 o'clock the two threatening piles moved toward one another and then joined. The clouds took on a green tinge, which was pierced with the sun's rays for a moment. The wind rose to a gale, and the trees were stirred to the tops in the streets of Pomeroy. Those who were watching the phenomena say that a cloud-like column of smoke dropped to the ground and gathered in strength as it advanced towards the town. They recognized it as a tornado and gave the alarm. Many sought shelter in cellars, and others mounted horses to flee from the path of the coming destruction. There was a dash of hall, a blinding flash of lightning, and deafening peals of thunder.

Men ran wildly about the streets shouting and gesticulating. The tornado struck the town at the northwest along the scattering houses in the outskirts. Roofs and shingles and sides of buildings were wrenched loose and were flying about like mad. In the northwest corner of the town the tornado leveled all before it, and leaving in its wake a cloud of splinters and scores of wrecked homes. Later particulars state that the tornado which passed over Pomeroy left fifty-three men and women fatally injured and 150 with broken limbs, cuts and bruises more or less severe. The town of Pomeroy is a complete wreck. There is scarcely a house left standing. About fifteen acres of debris constitute now what was a thriving village. Splinters are all that remain. Pomeroy is level with the prairie.

Scarcely a tree remains. Piles of broken timbers and occasional pieces of furniture are all that can be found of what were once the largest buildings in the place. Two hundred thirty houses were all destroyed, and the money loss on these and their contents is placed at \$260,000. Everywhere about Pomeroy next day were dead and dying people. A dozen men were digging graves in the burying ground on the hill west of the town. The bodies of the victims of the storm were kept busy carrying the victims of the storm to their last resting place.

The intense heat made it impossible to keep the bodies of the dead, and those that were not claimed by relatives or friends were buried by them hurriedly by noon were placed in the graveyard by the officials. Forty graves were dug and filled with dead up to 9 o'clock on the evening after the storm passed, and at that hour the fitting lanterns in the cemetery showed plainly that the work of burial was going on still.

Hundreds of willing hands dragged the dead and dying animals, with which the ground seemed to be literally strewn, to points on the outskirts of the town, piled them in big heaps, and covered them with earth. The bodies were buried and applied the torch. Fully a dozen of these strange bonfires were kept going all the afternoon. Whole families were in many instances wiped out by the tornado, and in houses that contained no more than four or five persons, no more than one escaped alive. Some husbands have been left without wife or children, children are left orphans, and there are fifteen or more women in Pomeroy who have lost husbands and children. Several little babies were found alive and well, but it has been impossible to find their parents.

The National Bank of Pomeroy was made the headquarters of the relief movement. Here those willing to work or to act as nurses were assigned to the various hospitals, and here also provisions, money, bedding and clothing were received, and all of these necessities relied in rapidly.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the office of the bank was stacked clear to the ceiling with food and clothing, and boxes of cereals were arriving on every train. Governor Boies arrived at 4 o'clock and took charge of the relief affair. He first drove over to the ruins, then he visited the hospitals and the morgue, consulted with those who had thus far directed things, and then issued a proclamation setting forth the needs of the sufferers and calling upon the people of Iowa to contribute liberally.

Late reports from the counties of Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas and Calhoun, and the parts of Ida and Sac Counties over which the tornado swept show that the loss of life is somewhere between one and two hundred, and that the damage to property runs up to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Five entire families were blown away at Alta, Iowa. Mrs. Gordon was killed instantly by the wreck of her house, and nothing was found of the family of seven. No trace can be found of Ed Sergeant and family of five. They were supposed to be dead.

It was one of the most terrific cyclones ever known in that section. The width was about 1000 yards. Two women were killed and several injured six miles south of Cherokee. Ten were killed and several injured south of Aurelia; nine killed and two injured north of Tonda. Only one of the Gordon family out of seven has been found. It is reported that of the family of Burgess, near Aurelia, were killed. The loss of property is beyond estimation.

According to information given out by the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, Chicago is now the most populous city in America, beating New York by 400,000. The 1893 estimate of Chicago's population is 2,160,000. The city has a population of 1,800,000 in the directory represent about one person in four residents. The new directory contains 150 more pages of names than last year.

IOWA TOWNS WIPED OUT.

A CYCLONE'S TERRIBLY DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

Pomeroy Almost Totally Razed to the Ground—Scores of the Inhabitants Killed and Wounded—Rescue Work Among the Ruins—An Improved Hospital.

Pomeroy, a town of 900 inhabitants in Calhoun County, Iowa, has been almost entirely destroyed by a tornado. Between 500 and 100 persons were killed, and nearly 200 were injured, many of them fatally. The utmost confusion followed the advent of the storm, and it was several hours before the condition of affairs there was known. As soon as the extent of the disaster was learned, relief trains over the Illinois Central were sent out with a corps of physicians, tents and provisions for the sufferers.

The town was in total darkness and the streets were filled with the wrecks of homes and business houses. The scenes were appalling as men with lanterns went about in the debris. In some instances entire families were killed, the mutilated bodies being found in the ruins of their homes. The cries of the injured were heard on all sides and the general confusion was increased by the frenzied behavior of the survivors who were separated from friends or who had relatives in the wrecks. The work of rescue was slow, and the train-load of help made little headway.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Daniel and Myrtle McCarthy, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, children of Peter McCarthy, a saloon keeper at Buffalo, N. Y., were burned to death in a fire which resulted from the explosion of a lamp.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in New York City and throughout in the customary various and diverse ways, flags being raised, Tammany hearing speeches from Speaker Crisp, Benton, McMillin and others, Seth Low, Justice Brewer and Senator Hawley were the speakers at Henry C. Bowen's annual Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock, Conn. A bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison was unveiled at Newburyport, Mass., ex-Representative Frederick T. Greenhalge, of Lowell, making the oration.

A trolley car dashed with full force into another trolley car just south of the southern boundary of Brooklyn, N. Y. The occupants of both cars were hurled in a direction Peter Mallagh, the motorman, was killed and seven passengers injured. The year-old son of Charles Nagle was instantly killed by trolley car in Buffalo, N. Y. A mob nearly lynched the motorman. Twenty plienickers were injured in a trolley car collision at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

A restrictive halliorm passed over Eastern Pennsylvania, doing much damage to crops and buildings.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York City, by an almost unanimous vote, demanded the repeal of the Sherman Silver law.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was confined to his room at Gray Gardens, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., with an attack of rheumatism.

A RUN on a savings bank in Watertown, N. Y., was checked by speeches and a guarantee from Governor Flower.

South and West.

JOEL MITCHELL, at a picnic near Woodbine, Ky., killed John Marsee, James Francis and Dempsey Smith. They had been drinking.

THERE were 250,000 persons at the Fourth of July exercises on the World's Fair grounds. Addresses were made by Vice-President Stevenson, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Harrison; the Paul Jones flag was unfurled and the new Liberty Bell was dedicated.

The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Nicaragua.

Near Bardwell, Ky., two girls named Ray, aged seven and twelve years, were brutally murdered, presumably by a tramp. They had left their home in Bardwell to pick blackberries.

THEODORE COOKE, a miner, at Butte, Montana, cut his wife's throat and then committed suicide by taking poison. Their married life had been unhappy.

EMOS C. RIPLEY, cashier of the Galena (Ill.) National Bank, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while temporarily insane.

Washington.

SECRETARY HERBERT has appointed Miss Letitia C. Tyler, of Alabama, granddaughter of ex-President Tyler, to a clerkship in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Treasury Department shows a net decrease in circulation since June 1 of \$2,425,400, and since July 1, 1892, of \$9,546,977, making the amount of all kinds of money in circulation July 1, 1893, \$1,593,726,411.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Custom House Commission at New York to investigate the whole subject of reforms of excessive duties, as conducted at that port, and to suggest any improvements which seem to them desirable.

GUAYTES, has informed the State Department of the election of General Joaquin Crespo as President of the republic of Venezuela to fill the office on the unexpired term ending February 20, 1894.

ALL seed purchased for the Agricultural Department will hereafter be brought direct from the grower.

A VISIT to Yellowstone Park and several Indian reservations will be made by Secretary Hoke Smith before Congress meets.

ADVICES at the Navy Department from Hankow state that the United States steamer Albatross, which went ashore on Sunday Island, was got off without serious injury.

SERGEANT GEORGE W. LYON, of the Port of New York, sent his resignation to President Cleveland.

Foreign.

MORE than 100 miners were supposed to have been killed by an explosion of fire in a colliery at Thornhill, Yorkshire, England.

The United States cruiser Minnow went ashore on an island between Jehang and Hankow, China. The forward part is badly on. Damage unknown.

The new German Reichstag was opened by Emperor William; in his speech from the throne he dwelt upon the necessity for the passage of the Army bill without delay.

The boilers of the trade steamer Alfors exploded on the Volga, near Romanov, Russia, killing twenty-six of the passengers.

THERE were continued riotous demonstrations by students in the streets of Paris; many were injured on both sides in collisions between cavalry and rioters.

A PLOT to blow up the headquarters of the Hawaiian Provisional Government and restore the ex-Queen has been discovered and three conspirators arrested.

TEN Franco delegates to the Christian Endeavor Convention arrived in Montreal, Canada.

The French Government has overruled the Paris rioters by an immense display of troops.

HAVOC BY HAIL.

Great Damage Done to Crops in the Schuylkill Valley.

Reading, Penn., and vicinity was visited by a hail storm, which, for destructiveness, equalled all previous storms of the kind since 1865. The Reading force was flooded to a depth of four feet and the trees had to be drawn and the works shut down. Street-car horses became unmanageable from the pelting hail and the drivers were compelled to stop the cars and seek shelter. Many cellars were flooded. Grain, etc., on the lawns and gardens, grapes and other fruits were stripped off like leaves. The vineyards on Mount Penn are completely ruined and the owners do not expect to obtain more than five per cent. of the crop.

BARRICADES IN PARIS.

AN ANGRY COMMUNE STARTS A REIGN OF TERROR.

Desperate Fighting Between the Mob and the Police—Troops Concentrated at Paris—Agitators Take Advantage of a Students' Row to Stir Up Strife.

A cablegram from Paris says: After twenty-two years the Commune has again built barricades in the streets of Paris. Every effort is being made to incite insurrection. What was at first a street fight between the police and angry students has become an uprising with which the civil forces and the whole military garrison of Paris are deemed inadequate to cope. Three or four persons have been killed and many wounded are several desperate encounters between the mob and the soldiers. Several streets where these battles have taken place look as they did in the dark days of 1871. No glass remains unbroken. No lamp posts or kiosks are standing. Dozens of street cars and omnibuses lie in ruins where they were used for barricades. Even the pavement in some spots have been torn up, to furnish weapons and barriers for the mob.

These facts would be terribly ominous in Paris under most circumstances. There is, however, no danger of a revolution; that is, not yet. There is reason for fearing more disturbances. The past few days have not been students' riots in any sense, since the first or second day. There is evidence of sinister efforts to use the death of young Nuger and other acts of police violence, to foment the angry populace against vested authority. The motive is not far to seek when it is considered that the elections are only six or seven weeks off and that the Government is in weak hands. There is danger, therefore, that the killing of the unknown young man at the hands of the stupid and brutal police will furnish a more powerful weapon to political conspirators than did the greatest scandal of modern times—the Panama affair, last winter.

There is no denying that very deep public resentment has been aroused, and the Government has good reason to be greatly alarmed; but its enemies do not desire its overthrow just yet, and they would not push the popular rage to bloodiest revenge if they could.

Even if the disturbances should not be renewed, next month's emergency has been ten-fold more serious. A bitter feud has been narrowly averted between the people and the police, and it will almost surely break out again on the slightest provocation. Troops have been hurried in from Vincennes, Versailles, and Fontainebleau to reinforce the Paris garrison. At night the streets ring with the clatter of hoofs and sabres. Thousands of cavalry are massed in the disturbed districts, and the officers have orders to show no mercy to rioters. A heavy rain during the night did more than the troops to disperse the mob, but the ugly feeling has by no means been quenched.

A mob in the Boulevard St. Michel assumed a threatening attitude and the police charged upon the crowd. The mob made a determined stand, throwing stones and every kind of missile on the police. A hand-to-hand fight followed, and the struggle continued until the police were reinforced by a large force of Republican Guards, when the rioters were dispersed.

Finally mounted a body of police and Republican Guards had driven of the turbulent crowds that had gathered in the neighborhood of the Labor Exchange, which is now occupied by troops. At 11 o'clock there was a sanguinary encounter on the Rue des Ecoles. The Republican Guards charged upon the rioters with drawn swords, and the police opened fire with revolvers. One man was killed on the spot by a cut from a sabre.

Another mob upset and set fire to a tram-car on the Rue Monge. The car was burned to ashes by the time the firemen arrived on the scene.

An assistant brigadier of police was found drowned near the Grenelle Bridge, and is supposed to have been thrown into the water by the mob. About thirty stones and every kind of missile on the police. A hand-to-hand fight followed, and the struggle continued until the police were reinforced by a large force of Republican Guards, when the rioters were dispersed.

Forty-two policemen and sixteen Republican Guards were wounded during the fighting. Eighteen kiosks were burned and forty-five others ransacked.

LATER NEWS.

D. S. KREIDER, his wife and four children, were murdered at Caador, North Dakota, by their hired man, Albert Baumgartner, his nephew.

The caravels reached the World's Fair and were received with much ceremony.

SEAN J. MILNER, the mulatto arrested at Sikeston, Mo., and identified as the murderer of the daughters of John Ray, a farmer, was hanged at Bardwell, Ky., to a telegraph pole and his body afterward incinerated by a friendly mob. Seven thousand persons were present.

NATIONAL banks during the last two months have increased their circulation nearly \$9,000,000.

The Treasury Department resumed the purchase of silver bullion, buying 100,000 ounces at 67 1/2.

The Infanta Eulalia has arrived at Madrid, Spain. She and Prince Antonio were met at the station by the Queen Regent and the Infanta Isabella. She expressed herself as greatly pleased with the cordiality of her reception in the United States.

There was renewed rioting in Paris; the workmen began to talk of a general strike; bitter speeches were made by members of the Municipal Council on the Government's action in closing the Labor Exchange.

CHICAGO'S ROSY DREAMS.

The Great Influx of Money Upon Which She is Counting.

A dispatch says that Chicago is beginning to realize in a practical and substantial way upon its investment in the Columbian Exposition. In the period embraced within the last 120 days of the Fair it is estimated that a sum ranging from \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000 will be brought to Chicago and left there.

The estimate is based on the assumption that between July 1 and November 1—123 days—the average number of visitors in Chicago above normal will be from 100,000 to 125,000, and that they will not spend less than \$10 a day each while sojourning there. On that basis the amount spent daily will aggregate \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000, for 123 days, \$125,000,000 to \$154,000,000.

The city is already experiencing the rebuff that follows the receipts of liberal sums of money from all quarters. All theatres report an immense business, notwithstanding the great show at Jackson Park. The business streets are crowded with great moving armies of men, women and children, and the great emporiums of trade are doing the largest business in their history.



EMBLEMATIC GROUP IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

product piled all around him and reaching high in the air; mountains of food stuffs on all sides. All varieties of tastes are catered to in the individual display, but the ensemble is not altogether pleasing. It is only from the east gallery that the visitor can obtain an idea of the immensity of the general display. Mosques, towers, castles, temples, pagodas and structures embracing every known variety of architecture crowd upon each other in pleasing confusion, and offer to the beholder a vision of what has been in the building line since the world began, and what may be expected in years to come where the laws and regulations regarding such things are lax.

The main floor of the great hall is divided between foreign countries and the States composing the great American Union. Other Nations than the United States occupy the space north of the grand or central aisle, which runs east from the main entrance, and the various States are to the south of it. There is no reason why the visitor should be dazzled by the multiplicity of displays if he will but keep the plan of arrangement in his head. When he gets to the galleries it will be somewhat different, for there he will come across exhibits of every conceivable kind representing the work thousands of private individuals and representing a bewildering array.

But as to the displays of the Nations from over the sea. The mighty countries of the European continent are here prepared to assert themselves and claim the attention they consider their due. Great Britain, France, Russia, the wheat field of Europe, and Germany have been given the largest areas, and these have been divided to the best advantage.

Brightness is a characteristic of the English section, gaudy showings of every description abounding, bearing in gilt letters the names of exhibitors and the wares to be displayed. A feature, however, that does not come under the head of showmanship is a pavilion almost entirely of balis of wool. This structure claims no particular originality of design, its chief merit being the unique character of the material composing it. It is appropriate, however, as New South Wales is a famous sheep raising country. Inside of this pavilion almost entirely of balis of wool. This structure claims no particular originality of design, its chief merit being the unique character of the material composing it. It is appropriate, however, as New South Wales is a famous sheep raising country. Inside of this pavilion almost entirely of balis of wool. This structure claims no particular originality of design, its chief merit being the unique character of the material composing it. 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