## 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 Manufactures Building.

Its general design is at once bold and heroic. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars fifty feet in heighth, while on each corner and from the centre of the building pavilions are reared. The corner pavilions are connected by cur-tains, 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 de-signs are grouped all around the grand en-trance in the most elaborate manner.

At first sight of the interior of the building, 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 been ransacked for every imaginable article of food stuffs, and more than half the space under the great roof is taken up with the

FARMING AT THE FAIR. Untario, Quebee 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 com-

No European Nation displays a more com-plete or representative collection of its agri-cultural products than Germany. The pa-vilion 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 and so well adapted to the exhibits that it does not seem to be out of place emong the lighter and more flimsy pa-vilions around it. The Germans, apparently, have not built for the few months of the ex-position, 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, Ger-many 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 in-dustry. Yet Germany does not vaunt her beer, but makes a special feature of her mineral waters. Her malt liquors are dis-played, 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 ex-position is clearly shown in this department, where it enters as a competitor of the United that strikes one as somewhat strange. As

where it enters as a competitor of the United States as a wheat growing country. The Russian pavilion is not so gaudy as some others, but it is filled with interesting material for those who wish to study closely the differences existing between the products

contribution of foreign Nations. The visitor's desire for something huge will be gratified; he will see great stacks of Commissioners could not bear the thought



EMBLAMATIC GROUP IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

product piled all around him and reaching that Germany should surpass her in any-high in the air; mountains of food stuffs on thing. It is complete in every detail and all sides. All varieties of tastes are catered most elaborate in finish, while the manner of to in the individual display, but the ensem-ble is not altogether pleasing. It is only from the east and west galleries that the visi-tor can obtain an idea of the immensity of the general display. Mosques, towers, cas-tles, temples, pagodas and structures embrac-ing 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 some 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 occup 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 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 a across exhibits of every conceivable kind, representing the work of thousands of prirate individuals and representing a bewildering array. But as to the displays of the Nations from over the sea. The mighty countries of the opean continent are here prepared to assert themselves and claim the attention they consider their due. Great Britain, France, Bussia, the wheat field of Europe, and Germeny have been given the largest areas, and here have been divided to the best advan-Brightness is a characteristic of the English section, gaudy showcases of every scription abounding, bearing in gilt letters the names of exhibitors and the wares to be Mot come under the head of shopkeeping ex-hard by the South African ostrich, perched on the roof of one of the two cottages that Highgate, not far from London. hibits is the model of the stud farm of the husband of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at Highgate, not far from London. Every de-tail in the model, from the clock tower over the stable to the horses in the stalls, has been the stable to the horses in the stalls, has been faithfully reproduced. This farm is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and breeders will view the model with much more than ordinary inferest. The greater part of the space allotted to Australia has been appropriated by New Bouth Wales, which has constructed a pa-vilion almost entirely of bales of wool. This tructure claims no particular originality of lesign, its chief merit being the unique character of the material composing it. It is propriate, however, as New South Wales It is apfamous sheep raising country. Inside of this woolen rampart there is an exhibit, tastefully woolen rampart there is an exhibit, tasterary arranged, of all the agricultural products of the most advanced of the great divisions of the island continent. A feature of the pa-vilion is a large and solid ox wagon, con-vilion is a large and solid ox wagon, con-

the glen stands the plow. In the centre the Dominion trophy rises to a hight of twenty-four feet, with the Canadian arms emblaz-

oned on the front. There is a lavish use of bunting, which tends to give the pavilion a

very gay and picturesque appearance. At the sides are rows of shelves upon which

stand long lines of sample jars containing the products of the Canadian soil. Each

e showing in each instance being a credit-

se in the Dominion is represented,

the arrangement of the exhibits is decidedly artistic.

The Island of Ceylon has one of the most elaborate and ornate pavilions in the build-ing, situated near the corner at the left of the main entrance from the west. A dozen dark skinned carpenters spent weeks of patient la-bor upon it, and it is indeed athing of beauty, being fashioned in the highest style of the joiner's art. There was a time when Ceylon was famous for her coffees. Now she claims special distinction because of her teas and hard woods. The latter are shown by the timbers in her pavilion—curiously carved pillars of ebony, satinwood, kumbuk, pallu, margosa and other native woods. Some of

sponsible 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 their differ-ent conditions, together with all the appli-ances u ed for reeling silk from the coccons and preparing it for the manufacturer. France and Spain have also made fine show-ings in this department. sponsible in a great degree for the general

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

IOWA TOWNS WIPED OUT.

Pomeroy, a town of 900 inhabitants in Calhoun County, Iowa, has been almost entirely destroyed by a tornado. Between fifty 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. The town was in total darkness and the screets were filled with the wreeks of homes

and business houses. The scenes were ap-palling 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 genral 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. The south half of the town was razed. There was no place to care for the injured, and a church which was just outside of the track of the storm was turned into a hospital. There the surgeons worked by the aid of lanterns. The most seriously injured were stretched upon the long pews, while others who needed surgical attention for less severe injuries were compelled to stand or lie upon the floor and await their turn. The dead were laid upon the ground in a vacant lot at the edge of the devastated district. Through the narrow aisles left between the dead bodies survivors passed looking for lost All telegraph communication was cut off and trains could be run only to the edge of the

town The storm broke about 7 c'clock p. m. All day long the clouds were skurrying across the sky. An occasional shower would be followed by a hot burst of sunshine. Just be-fore dark great banks of black clouds massed in the southwest and in the west. Just be-fore 7 o'clock the two threatening piles ed towards one another and then jo The clouds took on a green tint, which was pierced with the sun's rays for a moment. Then darkness set in rapidly. Scarcely a preeze stirred the treetops in the streets 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.

dealening peals of thunder. Men and women ran wildly about the streets shouting and gesticulating. The tor-nado struck the town at the northwest allong the scattering houses in the out-skirts. Roofs and shingles and sides of buildings were wreached loose and were thrown about. Moving to the more densely populated district, the tornado leveled all before it, and leaving in its wake a cloud of ore 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 dead, seventy-five fatally injured and 150 with broken limbs, cuts and bruises more or ess severe. The town of Pomeroy is a com plete 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

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. DANIEL and Myrtle McCarthy, aged re-spectively thirteen and ten years, children of Dennis McCarthy, a saloon keeper at Buffalo,

a fire which

N. Y., were burned to death in a fire resulted from the explosion of a lamp. THE Fourth of July was celebrated in New The Fourth of July was celebrated in New York City and thereabout in the customary various and divers 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 Wood-stock, Conn. A branze statue of William Lloyd Garrison was unveiled at Newbury-port, Mass., ex-Representative Frederick T. Greenhalge, of Lowell, making the oration.

A TROLLEY car dashed with full force into A TROLLEY car dashed with full force into another trolley car just south of the southern boundary of Brooklyn, N. Y. The occu-pants of both ears were hurled in all direc-tions. Peter McHugh, the motorman, was killed and seven passengers injured. The wo-year-old son of Charles Nagle was in-stantly killed by trolley car in Buffalo, N. Y. A mob nearly lynched the motorman. Twen-A mob nearly lynched the motorman. ty pienickers were injured in a trolley car collision at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

A DESTRUCTIVE hallstorm passed over Eastern Pennsylvania, doing much damage to crops and buildings.

THE Chamber of Commerce of New York City, by an almost unanimous vote, de-manded the repeal of the Sherman Silver law.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was confined to his with an attack of rheumatism.

A BUN 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 Wood-bine, Ky., killed John Marsee, James Francis and Dempsy Smith. They had been drink-

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 Eay, aged sixteen and twelve years, were brutally murdered, presumably by a tramp. They had left their home in Bardwell to pick blackberries.

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

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

#### Washington.

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

Tux monthly circulation statement issued by the Treasury Department shows a net de-crease in circulation since June 1 of \$2,-425,430, and since July 1, 1892, of \$9,346,977, making the amount of all kinds of money in circulation July 1, 1893, \$1,593,726,411.

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

UNITED STATES CONSUL HANNA, at La Guarante Branes Cossell HASNA, at LA Guayra, has informed the State Department of the election of General Joaquin Crespo as President of the republic of Venezuela to fill out the unexpired term ending February 20,

# 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 twentytwo years the Commune has again built barrieades 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 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 in several desperate encounters be-tween the mob and the soldiers and police. Several streets where these battles have take m 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 ears and omnibuses lie in ruins where they were upset for barricades. Even the pavement in some spots have been torn up, to furnish weapons and barriers for the

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 deep significance. The disturbances 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 Gov-erament has good reason to be greatly alarmed; but its enemies do not desire its overthrow just yet, and they wouldnot push the popular rage to bloodiest revenge if they could.

Even if the disturbances should not be renewed, next month's emergency has been made ten-fold more serious. A bitter feud has been engendered 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, Ver-sailles, 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. Probably a half million people are on the streets of the Latin quarter every night.

A mob in the Boulevard St. Michelassumed a threatening attitude and the police charged upon the crowd. The mob made a determined stand, showering 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

intge force of Republican Guards, when the rioters were dispersed. In the meantime a body of police and Re-publican Guards had driven off the turbulent crowds that had gathered in the neighbor-hood of the Labor Exchange, which is now occupied by troops. At 11 o'clock there was a sanguinary encounter on the Eue des Ecoles. The Republican Guards charged upon the rioters with drawn swords, and the pon the rioters with drawn swords, and the ened fire with revolvers 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 the mob. Three policemen were thrown into the Seine by the mob during the rioting. It is supposed that they were drowned, as they have not since been seen. The French Government has ordered to Paris reinforcements from the garrisons at Versailles, Melun and other places Forty-two policemen and sixteen Repub-lican Guards were wounded during the fighting. Eighteen klosks were burned and forty-five others ransacked.



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. New York, properly enough, has been given 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 fibres, root crops, tobacco, hops and honey. She also has a handsome display in the dairy de partment. Of individual exhibits there are partment. Of individual exhibits the annex, food preparations, canned goods, tobacco, cigars, liquors, confectioncry, chocolates and nu-

merous other articles. Nearly every State has its pavilion, al-though the Western States, naturally enough, will make the most complete exhibenough, will make the abroad these combined exhibits will be a revelation, illustrating as they do the infinite variety of soil capacities between Maine and California and Canada and the Gulf.

Illinois has a huge pavilion with wheat, corn and oats fancifully arranged in all parts of it, the idea evidently being to attract all the attention possible. Ohio has a gable ended building in which to show her products, while Pennsylvania has occupied the space allotted to her with a dome covered edifice. In making the rounds of the State pavilions, however, there is more or less monotony, even in the variety offered, unless the visitor cares to make a careful study of the displays made by the different States. The wheat growing, corn producing States, in the main, present the same features, although differently ar-ranged and put together, perhaps; the to-bacco and cotion States, and all the others which have a specialty, offer a surfeit. It would be better were there not so much to

In the southern annex to the Agricultural Building is a display of machinery represent-ing the advances made from the time when men dug into the earth with sticks to pre-pare it for the reception of crops. The prim-itive plow is there, and by its side is the lat-est product of the inventive genius of man. There are also machines which gather up the grain, thrash it, bind it and do everything else save make it into bread. No one can really understand what has been done in the way of the improvement of agricultural ma-chinery until he has seen and studied this ex-

The galleries are devoted entirely to the display of American food products in the manufactured form, and in the northeast section can be found an unusually comprehen-sive display of cereals, starches, canned ds, phosphates and the like. As individal firms furnish the bulk of the exhibits in this section many of the displays are of the most elaborate description. The spirit of rivalry is very keen indeed, this being shown by the character of the various booths creet ed, and this business competition has led to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in ornamentation and adornment. There are no spaces in the galleries that are

## A CYCLONE'S TERRIBLY DE-STRUCTIVE WORK.

the carvings represent high gods, others are leaf tracings, while yet others seem the outsome of the weirdne was of Oriental fanc Ceylon's merchants look for great results from this display.

Brazil, now a sister Republic, sends the tire National display from last year's exhibi-tion at Bio Janeiro. Coffee is naturally the staple of the exhibit, and it is in evid from the berry to the liquid in the breakfast cup. The entire process of its production from first to last is elaborately illustrated, and a series of samples will show the differ-ent varieties. It is the most complete showing Brazil has ever made. Now the stunted, little considered Kaffir

comes to the front from Cape Colony, but the display is more of an ethnological than an agricultural character. Ornaments that deck the persons of the dark skinned savages on saints' and fast days, as well as state occa-sions, are shown in the greatest profusion, together with necklaces that form a combined gown and crinoline for the maids or matrons who wear them.

dows contain picturesque diamond shaped panes of ginss, present quite an old time ap-pearance, and diffuse an atmosphere of the long ago. In fact, such dwellings as these are a grateful relief from the brilliancy and excidences that is the obstractoristic of so garishness that is the characteristic of so many of the pavilions. Denmark's display

is a vary complete one. Mexico, being immediately to the south of us, feels it her bounden duty to give to the people of this country a correct idea of what she really is and can do, and, therefore, for the purpose of housing her display, has erected a pavilion more solid and substantial than that of any other country. Ornamental Canada's pavilion is rather an imposing mas Mexico has made great progress in both

LIVE STOCK PAVILION.

effect that is pleasing.

Italy, although she came in late, has made

the best of the time afforded her, and is well represented, and the same may be said of

There are no spaces in the galleries that are not filled. Honeys, spices, flours and dairy fittings and appliances test the capacity of this section and the displays made of these products are both unique and tasteful. The southwest section of the gallery is de-voted to the exhibits of tobaccos, mineral waters and liquors. Biscuits, sugars and liquors the section of the gallery is the confections make a toothsome display in the northwest section of the gallery. Louisiana has a fine showing of cane sugars, and Ver-mont. Ohio and Wisconsin vie with each other in setting before the world the merits of their maple sugars. Makers of confee ery come out very strong in this section and have displays that will make the mouths of the feminine and juvenile visitors water copiously. The candy men have from the very first shown their eager desire to make a creditable display of their wares, and in that portion of the gallery set apart for them is to found sweetness in every conceivable Chocolate manufacturers have been form. especially active in their preparations, and one New York firm exhibits a colossal statue of Columbus, weighing 1700 pounds, made entirely of chocolate.

The brewers of malt liquors have not been behind in their demands, as is evidenced from the fact that they occupy the entire west gallery for their display. Malt liquors of all grades are shown here, principally in bottled form.

Of more than passing interest to the public at large is the agricultural experimental sta-tion on the main floor in the southwest cor-ner of the building, constructed upon the plans adopted by the United States Govern-ment for its stations throughout the country. Almost next to it the French Republic has erected an agricultural teaching station similar to those found at every agricultural col-lege in that country. These two stations con-stitute one of the most valuable exhibits in the agricultural department. The model sta-tion of the United States is the suggestion of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges, and is under the personal supervision of Professor Henry E. Alvord, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National As-sociation. It is complete in every detail. There is a fully equipped laboratory where daily tests will be made to determine the fortility of soils for analysis. The milk and but-ter tests in connection with the dairy exhibit will also be conducted within the laboratory.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE salt water section of the aquarium in the Fisheries Building is always crowded. Flower-like anemones, swollen-lipped carp, queer crabs and hideous toadfish are the attractions.

lection of stamps shown from 1847 to 1893, the Columbian as the latest. The collecion comprises every postoffice stamp issued

twelve inch barrel, and carries a projectile weighing 1000 pounds, with a charge of 450 pounds of powder.

A LIFE-SIZE statue of Charles Dickens, sit-ting in a large chair with his hand to his head, as in a deep study, with a lifesize statue also of Little Neil standing at his side, is an object of much interest and attraction in the

Like the parent country Canada has some thing in the cheese line itself, consisting of a cheese weighing twenty-sixthousand pounds. The milk of ten thousand cows has gone to make up the bulk of this monster, and it was necessary to strengthen that part of the floor apon which it rests. It stands alone in point of size and weight and acknowledges no rival whatever. When the exposition comes to an end the leviathan, with appro-printe pomp and coremony, will be cut into lices and those who choose to buy portions of it may do so. other countries. Japan has a clever display, consisting chiefly of teas and the methods used in that country for the cultivation of the silkworm. The kingdom of the Mikado is better represent-ed in other buildingsthan in this, although her exhibit in this is extremely creditable as far as it goes. Japan's contribution to the ex-hibit of slik culture is a valuable one. The best illustration of slik culture is made by the Woman's Silk Culture Association, of Philadelphia. This association has been re-

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 hun-dred and fifty houses were in all destroyed. and the money loss on these and their con tents is placed at \$200,000.

Everywhere about Pomeroy next day were dead and dying people. A dozen men were digging graves in the burying ground on the hill just north of town, and the one hearse of the village was kept busy carrying the victims of the storm to their last resting

The intense heat made it impossible to keep the bodies of the dead, and those that re not claimed by relatives or friends and by them buried or taken away 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 flitting lanterns in the cometery showing 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, oints on the outskirts of the town, piled them in big heaps, and covered them with the remains of the houses and applied the torch. Fully a dozen of these strange bonfires were kept going all the afternoon.

Whole families were in many instance wiped out by the tornado, and in houses that contained all the way from four to eight persons not more than one escaped alive. Hus bands have been left without wife or chil Has 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 he headqarters of the relief movement. Here those willing to work or to act as nurses were assigned to the various hospi tals, and here also provisions, money, bed-ding and clothing were received, and all of these necessaries rolled in rapidly.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the office of nk was stacked clear to the ceiling with food and clothing, and boxes of each were arriving on every train. Governor Boles arrived at 4 o'clock and took charge of the whole af-He first drove out over the ruins, then he visited the hospitals and the morgue, consult-ed with those who had thus far directed things, and then issued a proclamation set-ting forth the needs of the sufferers and calling upon the people of Iowa to contribute

Late reports from the counties of Chero-kee, 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 in-stantly by the wreck of her house, and nothing can be found of the family of seven. trace can be found of Ed Sargeant and family

of five. They were supposed to be dead. It was one of the most terrific cyclone of five. ever known in that section. The width was ever known in that section. The width was about 1000 yards. Two women were killed and several injured six miles south of Chero-kee. Ten were killed and several injured south of Aurelia ; one killed and several injured jured near Storm Lake ; nine killed and two injured south of Fonda. Only one of the Gordon family out of seven has been found It is reported four of the family of Burgess near Aurelia, were killed. The loss of property is beyond estimation.

Accomption 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 calculation is that the names in the directory represent abrit one person in four residents. The new directory con-tains 150 more pages of names than last year.

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 Secre tary Hoke Smith before Congress meets.

Anvices at the Navy Department from Hankow state that the United States steam-ship Monocacy, which went ashore on Sunlav Island, was got off without serious in-

SURVEYOR GEORGE W. LTON, of the Port of New York, sent his resignation to President Cleveland.

#### Foreign.

Mong than 100 miners were supposed to have been khiled by an explosion of firedamp in a colliery at Thornhill, Yorkshire, England.

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

Tax 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 Alfons exploded on the Volga, near Romanov, Russia, killing twenty-six of the passengers.

THERE were continued riotous demonstra tions 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 Rewalian Provisional Government and restore the ex-Queen has been discovered and three conspirators arrested.

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

Tax French Government has overawed 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, eclipsed all previous storms of the kind since 1866. The Reading forge was flooded to a depth of four fest and the fires had to be drawn and the works shut down. horses became unmanageable from the pelt-ing hall and the drivers were compelled to stop the cars and seek shelter. cellars were flooded. Grain, con Many stop the cars and seek shelter. Many cellars were flooded. Grain, cont, oats, flower gardens, grapes and other fruits were stripped off like leaves. The vineyards on Mount Penn are completely runned and the owners do not expect to obtain more than five per cent, of the crop. A severe hail storm also passed over the

northern part of Philadelphia between 6 and 7 p. m. Halistones nearly an inch in 7 p. m. Halistones nearly an inch in diameter fell for fully fifteen minutes, break ing thousands of panes of window glass and cutting trees and shrubbery to pieces.

## FLOODS IN CHINA.

#### Thousands of Natives Drowned or Crushed Under Failing Walls.

The steamer Belgie from Hong Kong and Yokohama brings advices that a branch of the Welling River, in China, has overflowed in consequence of the heavy rainfall, and it is estimated over 1000 persons are drowned and as many more left homeless. According to a telegram received by the native author-ities at Shanghai, nearly 10,000 people have been drowned and crushed to death by failng houses in Nuningfu.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) is in trouble, eindred thousand dollars' worth of boi eil due the other day and there with no Six cent in the treasury to meet them.

## LATER NEWS.

D. S. KEEEDER, his wife and four children, were murdered at Candor, North Dakota, by their hired man, Albert Baunburger, his nephew.

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

SEAY J. MILLER, the mulatto arrested at Sikeston, Mo., and identified as the murderer of the daughters of John Bay, a farmer, was hanged at Bardwell, Ky., to a telegraph pole and his body afterward incinerated by a frienzied 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 eilver bullion, buying 100,000 ounces at 0.72.

Twe 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 risting in Paris ; the workingmen 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 \$120,090,009 to \$150,000.-000 will be brought to Chicago and left there

The estimate is based on the assumption

The estimate is based on the assumption that between July 1 and November 1--123 days-the average number of visitors in Chi-oago above normal will be from 100,000 to 125,000, and that they will not spend less than \$10 a day each while sojoining there. On that basis the amount spent daily will ag-gregate \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000; for 123 days, \$123,000,000 to \$1,250,000; for 123 days, \$123,000,000 to \$1,54,000,000. The city is already experiencing the refer that follows the receipts of liberal sums of money from all quarters. All theatres re-port an immense business, notwithstanding the great show at Jackson Park. The busi-ness streets are crowded with great, moving armies of men, women and children, and the great emporiums of trade are doing the larg-est business in their history.

edifice, being topped by a mammoth stuffed deer, whose many branched antlers stretch out far and wide. Beside this monarch of France's coionies, Anam and Tonquin, Is the Government Building there is have a pavilion of their own, and do not make their display with the home Government. This pavilion is in the form of a huge dome, surmounted by a star and crescent. during that time, So far as taste is concerned Holland is not behind any of her big sisters in the design of her pavilion. Its front is a broad archway, with Columbus on either side, creating an

THE United States' large gun exhibited in the Government Building weighs 104,000 pounds, is thirty-seven feet long, has a