

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.

FAILURES SHUT A BANK

THE COMBINATION SCARES LANSING.

Stirring News from the Honduras Revolution—Santa Fe Employees Forcing the Fighting—Violence of a St. Louis Politician's Wife—Fire's Fierce Work.

Michigan Bank in Trouble.

There has been a flurry of excitement in financial circles in central Michigan for several days, caused by the embarrassment of the Lansing Iron and Engine Works and the Lansing Lumber Company, two leading institutions of Lansing. A crisis was reached Tuesday when the institutions filed mortgages upon their real and personal property to the amount of \$700,000 in favor of Orlando M. Barnes, who has indorsed a large amount of their paper. A feeling of insecurity at once arose among the depositors of certain banks which have been dealing in the paper of the companies mentioned, and a sudden and wholly unexpected run was made upon the Central Michigan Savings Bank. After meeting all the demands of depositors for several hours, Cashier Bradley, upon the advice of State Bank Commissioner Sherwood, closed the doors of the bank. The managers of the bank maintain that the institution is perfectly solvent and that in a few days its doors will be reopened. They say that no bank in the State could be expected to withstand a run of this kind, as anyone at all familiar with the business knows how impossible it would be for any bank to pay all the depositors within a few hours. The utmost confidence in the ability of the bank to proceed to business is expressed by citizens and business men generally, many of them continuing to make deposits. There is, however, nervousness on all sides, and Lansing has never before, even when James M. Turner failed, witnessed such a financial convulsion.

FROM A BITE ON THE EAR.

John Buttermore, of St. Louis, Bitten by a Political Opponent, Dies.

John Buttermore, the Democratic central committee man from the Twenty-sixth Ward of St. Louis, died from erysipelas, the result of bites received on election day in a fight with Gus Vogel, a well-known Republican politician and ex-committee man. While the ballots were being counted on election night at Precinct 143, Vogel and Buttermore became involved in a dispute about the chances of W. C. Kelly and John Ball, the candidates for the house of delegates. Hard words passed between the two men, and they clinched after striking several blows. The police intervened and the friends of the pair separated them. Buttermore was bleeding from a bite on the cheek and ear, but was uninjured otherwise. The affair passed off and nothing more was thought of it. A few days later Buttermore was taken sick and erysipelas set in, and he expired in great agony. The injury which indirectly caused Buttermore's death was on the lobe of the left ear.

MAY TIE UP THE ROAD.

Santa Fe Strike May Extend to Other Labor Organizations.

The striking Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe shomps are doing all in their power to induce other organizations to join them. At a joint meeting of all organizations at Topeka, Kan., the executive committee of the strikers' organization will stand by all of its agreements and that the object of the report is to create sentiment in favor of the strikers.

VICTORIES FOR THE REBELS.

Honduras Revolutionists Seem to Be Carrying All Before Them.

The revolutionists in Spanish Honduras have captured the Bay Islands and Utiilla and Ceiba. Last week about 300 men left Ceiba under the command of a nephew of General Policarpo Bonilla for Utiilla. Here they captured the government buildings and placed a contingent of 200 men in the town. They started for Ruanan and took that place without any trouble. The revolutionists are preparing to move by sea from Ceiba to Puerto Cortes and make an attack on that port. In the interior, Olanchito and Yoro, after a hard skirmish, were taken by the revolutionists. The majority of the people are in sympathy with the revolutionists, and it is with difficulty that the vessels can be loaded, as nearly all the natives are up in arms against the government.

Best Business Block Burns.

At Plymouth, Mich., fire started about midnight in George Vandecar's barber shop, and before it was contained it had spread to the morning, the leading business block of the town was in ruins. It looked at one time as if the entire town would be wiped out and help was asked of Detroit. The engines from Detroit did not reach there in time to be of service. The loss was estimated between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Knocked Off the Ferry by Oxen.

Capt. William Irwin, a planter living near Montgomery, Ala., was drowned. While crossing the river he was knocked off the ferryboat by an ox team.

Charged with Arson.

Thomas McDonald was arrested at Duluth on the charge of having set fire to the Armour Packing company's warehouse.

The Ohio Encomencement.

The twelfth best men of U. S. Knights of St. John, met at Findlay, Ohio, and decided to hold the annual encomencement at Sandusky the third week in July.

A Fool Murdered.

John Roberts was murdered near Perryville, Ark., and his body thrown into the Alapaha Lake.

Farmers' Fatal Quarrel.

Joseph Kausler, a farmer living near Jackson, Miss., was shot and killed by Joel Jackson. The quarrel was over a negro whom Kausler had hired from Johnson's farm.

Steamer Ketchikan Changes Hands.

The steamship L. B. Ketchikan has been transferred by H. M. Lord, of Ocochee, to the Bureau of Commerce. As he is the principal owner in the company, the price, \$75,000, is merely nominal. The Ketchikan has a large force of men at work strengthening her.

His Corns Killed Him.

David Preston, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is dead. Being troubled with corns, he used a remedy which caused blood poisoning. Amputation was found to be necessary, and Mr. Preston died from the consequent exhaustion.

DIED OF FEAR.

lailie Holmes Narrowly Escapes a Train, but the Spectacle Kills Mary.

Mary Holmes, an 11-year-old girl, died, frightened to death. The girl lived with her parents on Walnut Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati. She was on her way home with her elder sister, Sallie, when they came to a railroad trestle and Sallie started to walk across while Mary walked toward the trestle. When Sallie had reached the middle of the trestle she tried to run to reach the end but could not. As the train approached her Mary cried from the ravine for Sallie to jump. The latter did so. The leap was twenty-five feet, but she landed safely without a scratch. As the train passed the girl leaped the train hunched by. When Sallie gathered herself up she looked around and saw Mary lying unconscious in the ravine. She called for assistance and the child was carried home. She never regained consciousness. The doctor pronounced it a case of death from fright.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

L. M. Rumsey & Co.'s Factory at St. Louis Damaged by a Blaze.

The pump and brass goods department of L. M. Rumsey & Co.'s factory, corner of Second street and Franklin avenue, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with partial insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The ax works at Lexington, Pa., were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$75,000; insurance unknown. At Diamond Lake, the West Michigan Lumber Company's yards were burned. Seven million feet of lumber, 500,000 bundles each of shingles and lath and ten freight cars were burned. The loss will reach \$100,000. The fire was caused by a spark from an engine.

COOMBS & CO.'S BIG MORTGAGE.

The Filing of One for \$60,000 Thought to Precede a Failure.

F. A. Newton, surviving member of the large wholesale firm of Coombs & Co., Port Wayne, Ind., executed a mortgage for \$60,000. No invoice of the firm's extensive stock has been taken since last July. The senior member of the firm, J. Marshall Coombs, died Sunday, and it is surmised that the filing of the above mortgage will precipitate a failure. The firm has ranked as one of the soundest financially in Indiana. It is known that other creditors are ready to present claims.

Dr. Graves Will Surely Go Free.

Dr. Thatcher Graves, who was convicted at Denver of the murder of Mrs. Barabach, of President, was to go free. The County Commissioners' refusal to appropriate funds to defray the expenses of witnesses who are now in the East. District Attorney Steele says it will be almost impossible to try Graves, as he has no money to proceed with. The former trial cost James H. Conrad, now at Mrs. Barabach, \$30,000. Mr. Conrad now says he will have nothing more to do with the prosecution of Graves.

Gold Again to the Front.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The ruling fact in the business situation is the outflow of gold, \$3,300,000 Tuesday, \$1,000,000 Wednesday, and \$1,000,000 Friday, with the prospect of a large amount next week. Treasury gold is again reduced below \$2,000,000 in excess of the bullion fund, and there is more talk of bond issues, with the doubt whether these would meet the real difficulty, which is the enormous excess of imports over exports of goods.

Pete Has Killed Five Mexicans.

Peter Spence, of Sentinel, A. T., killed another Mexican Thursday, making in all five in the last ten days. About a week ago Spence, who is a Texas man with no love for Mexicans on general principles, found it necessary to kill one while keeping a saloon at Gila Bend. After that the Mexicans formed a combination to kill Spence, but so far he has kept them off. All the killings, it is claimed, have been in self-defense.

Immigrants Pouring In to Chicago.

Over one thousand immigrants arrived in Chicago before noon Thursday. At 5 o'clock in the morning twenty-one cars loaded had come from various Eastern points. Dr. Anderson met 184 foreigners, Dr. Cameron 331 at Plymouth, Ind., Dr. May 215 at Valparaiso, Ind., and later in the day Dr. Whitely met 315 who came in on the Nickel Plate. All were found to have clean bills of health.

Swallowed Laudanum and Died.

A man reported as William Prince, St. Louis, at the Commercial House, Leavenworth, Kan., committed suicide by taking laudanum. He proved to have been a discharged soldier, and about a year ago attempted to drag a dissolute woman to the river in Leavenworth. He was arrested, and 31 years, bony himself in his cell at the Allegheny County, Pa., work-house. He was demoted.

Thought Him a Burglar.

James Hatchie, a peddler who stayed over night at the residence of John F. Burren, near Kist Station, Ky., shot and instantly killed Butler Park, a farm hand, who was going to work had to pass through Hatchie's room. In the darkness Hatchie thought him a burglar.

Life Term Pardoned.

McDonald Cheek, serving a life sentence for murder in the Indiana State prison south, was pardoned by Gov. Matthews. He had served twenty-two years and had a good record.

Died in a Sewer.

Charles Jefferson was buried under sixteen feet of earth while at work in a sewer trench at Leavenworth, Kan. It took two hours to dig him out, and he was found to be dead.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.25 @ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.50 @ 7.50
WHEAT—No. 2.	4.00 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 3.	3.90 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 4.	3.80 @ 3.90
WHEAT—No. 5.	3.70 @ 3.80
WHEAT—No. 6.	3.60 @ 3.70
WHEAT—No. 7.	3.50 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 8.	3.40 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 9.	3.30 @ 3.40
WHEAT—No. 10.	3.20 @ 3.30
WHEAT—No. 11.	3.10 @ 3.20
WHEAT—No. 12.	3.00 @ 3.10
WHEAT—No. 13.	2.90 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 14.	2.80 @ 2.90
WHEAT—No. 15.	2.70 @ 2.80
WHEAT—No. 16.	2.60 @ 2.70
WHEAT—No. 17.	2.50 @ 2.60
WHEAT—No. 18.	2.40 @ 2.50
WHEAT—No. 19.	2.30 @ 2.40
WHEAT—No. 20.	2.20 @ 2.30
WHEAT—No. 21.	2.10 @ 2.20
WHEAT—No. 22.	2.00 @ 2.10
WHEAT—No. 23.	1.90 @ 2.00
WHEAT—No. 24.	1.80 @ 1.90
WHEAT—No. 25.	1.70 @ 1.80
WHEAT—No. 26.	1.60 @ 1.70
WHEAT—No. 27.	1.50 @ 1.60
WHEAT—No. 28.	1.40 @ 1.50
WHEAT—No. 29.	1.30 @ 1.40
WHEAT—No. 30.	1.20 @ 1.30
WHEAT—No. 31.	1.10 @ 1.20
WHEAT—No. 32.	1.00 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 33.	0.90 @ 1.00
WHEAT—No. 34.	0.80 @ 0.90
WHEAT—No. 35.	0.70 @ 0.80
WHEAT—No. 36.	0.60 @ 0.70
WHEAT—No. 37.	0.50 @ 0.60
WHEAT—No. 38.	0.40 @ 0.50
WHEAT—No. 39.	0.30 @ 0.40
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WHEAT—No. 41.	0.10 @ 0.20
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WHEAT—No. 93.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 94.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 95.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 96.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 97.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 98.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 99.	0.00 @ 0.00
WHEAT—No. 100.	0.00 @ 0.00

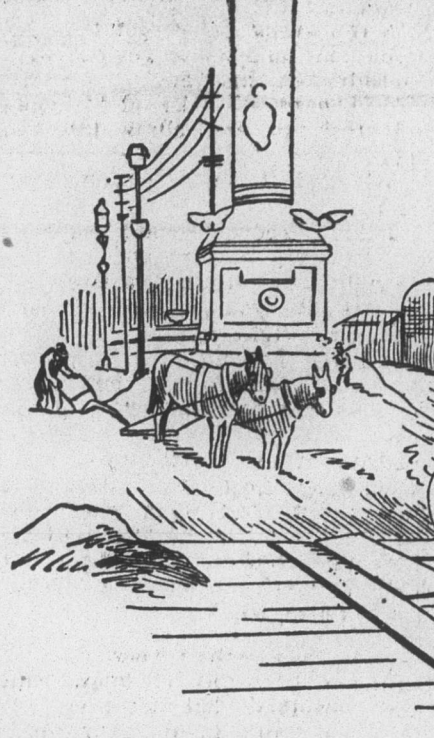
FAIR WORK ON SUNDAY

THOUSANDS EMPLOYED AT JACKSON PARK.

More Visitors Paid Admission Free Last Sunday than Upon Any Preceding Day—The White City Will Open Its Gates on Time.

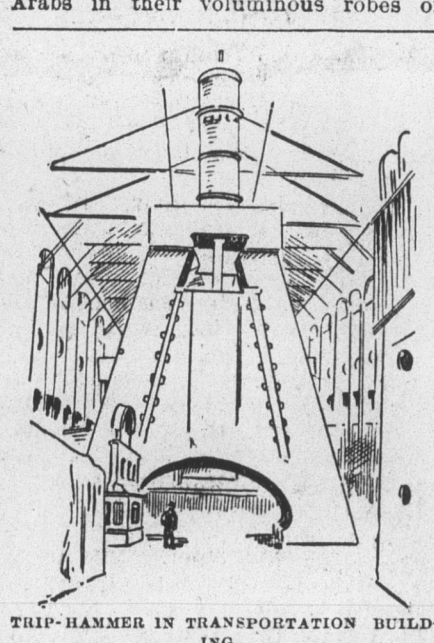
Going On with a Rush.

Chicago correspondence. Sunday has ceased to be a day of rest at the World's Fair grounds. It is almost as busy as any other day. Last Sunday was, perhaps, the busiest one the park has known since that gang of Italian laborers went in to level off the grounds and was promptly driven out by a bigger gang of native workmen. That was about two years ago. Last Sunday there were lively scenes all over the grounds. Long trains of exhibits



GRADING THE GROUND AT THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

came rumbling into the grounds, workmen were busy in all the buildings, the park was thronged with visitors. The turnstiles showed a big attendance. When Captain Horace Elliott went around to all the gates just as the fair was dipping below Midway Plaisance he learned that 100,000 people had paid to get into the park. But that was not all the crowd that came out. Six thousand more tramped through Midway Plaisance to see the Arabs in their voluminous robes of



TRIP-HAMMER IN TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

bright calico and the people from Java, who are putting up houses, woken like the baskets that Delaware peaches and Indiana cantaloupes come in later in the season. No charge is made to get in. In addition to these there will also be a large number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of 5 cents will be made. The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitor to see and enter all the Exposition grounds without charge. The fair is a beautiful design has been selected, and the paper will be made especially for the purpose. At first thought this would seem to be money wasted, but the astute Board of Managers knows of the tendency people have to preserve such things as mementos, and estimated that a very large amount can be realized on the sale of tickets that will never be used.

Expense of Attending the Fair.

Answering the misrepresentations and falsehoods that have been circulated by the enemies of the Exposition, the following statement is here published for the use of those who expect to visit Chicago during the summer:

The Exposition will be opened for visitors on May 1. An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free of all cost. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water is probably based on the fact that Hygeia water can also be had by those who may desire it at 1 cent a glass.

Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge. About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be a large number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of 5 cents will be made.

The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitor to see and enter all the Exposition grounds without charge. The fair is a beautiful design has been selected, and the paper will be made especially for the purpose. At first thought this would seem to be money wasted, but the astute Board of Managers knows of the tendency people have to preserve such things as mementos, and estimated that a very large amount can be realized on the sale of tickets that will never be used.

There is no occasion whatever for worry about the World's Fair not being

ready to open on May 1. A big conflagration or a severe earthquake might prevent, but nothing else that can be anticipated will be likely to interfere. There has been so much doubt on this point that it has been necessary to assure the public from time to time that everything was in the best possible condition under the circumstances, and that doubtless all would be in readiness on the appointed day. Now, after another careful examination of everything and interviews with all the heads of departments on whom the opening actually depends, it is possible to assert that when the fair opens on May 1 it will be in a far better condition than any world's fair ever held.

"I declare," said Director General Davis recently, "that if the exhibitors will keep up the hurry that is now going on May 1 will find the Exposition nearer a complete whole than its most sanguine friend expected. There never yet was a World's fair that was entirely ready on the day of its opening. I do not suppose any intelligent person expects that. But, in spite of unexpected hindrances, in spite of unforeseen opposition, we are ahead. I do not wish to overstate the situation."

And so it was with all others. Every man having control of any department that could in any way promote or impede the opening has staked his reputation for veracity and ability on the result, and nothing on the subject now remains to be said.

On the Manufactures Building men are working day and night, stopping only for their meals. The exhibits are rapidly being placed, and everything is very satisfactory. The same may be said of the Transportation and Electricity Buildings, the Liberal Arts, the Agricultural and Mines and Mining Buildings, and of the various State and foreign buildings. Nobody connected with any of them has any time to waste in worrying, and there certainly seems no need for it. Armies of men are at work everywhere, exhibits are being rapidly placed and everybody says things are satisfactory.

Machinery Hall presents the busiest

scenes on the grounds. It must be ready. A failure here would be disastrous, for without power to move the machinery in the other buildings the opening would not be at all successful. Men are at work day and night here, too, and when President Cleveland touches the button that starts things going on May 1 it is quite safe to predict that Machinery Hall will do the best.

There are to be 500 gates at the hundred different entrances at the Fair grounds, and they will be very handsomely affairs of wire netting, steel and iron. Each of them will be provided with a self-registering automatic turnstile that will require the attendance of but one man at each gate. This official will take the ticket, see that it is all right, drop it in an opening in the gate post, and press a short lever that will at the same time "chop" the ticket and unlock the gate. Then the visitor presses against the turnstile and walks in, registering his own admission. It

will be very difficult for either gatekeeper or visitor to cheat this contrivance, for if the number of mutilated tickets in the box does not correspond to the number of admissions registered by the turnstile the gatekeeper will be held responsible for the difference, and there is no possibility of any one's passing through without his knowledge, as by a simple motion of his hand he can lock the gate and hold the crowd back as long as he pleases. It is going to cost a whole lot of money to make and print the tickets for the "choppers" of this scheme, but the beautiful design has been selected, and the paper will be made especially for the purpose. At first thought this would seem to be money wasted, but the astute Board of Managers knows of the tendency people have to preserve such things as mementos, and estimated that a very large amount can be realized on the sale of tickets that will never be used.

TO HEAD OFF CHOLERA.

INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN CHICAGO.

Systematic Work of the City Health Department to Guard Against Contagious Diseases—Terrific Cyclones at Work in Sections of the West.

Guarding the Public Health.

For the last two weeks a strict inspection of every passenger train coming into Chicago has been made by the city health department. Officers of the department have boarded each incoming train and carefully scrutinized all immigrants and every other person who looked suspicious from a doctor's standpoint. Immigrants who are not vaccinated are immediately made to undergo that operation. Every immigrant who has a blotch upon his cheek, a bad breath or a very red nose watches in apprehension until the inspectors have passed him. When the immigrants come in lots of 200 or 300 two inspectors go out forty or fifty miles, over in Indiana to meet them, and in order to have time to inspect each one thoroughly.

Health Commissioner Dr. John D. Ware thinks the system is very near perfect. He believes that no cholera can reach Chicago from Europe, so perfect are the systems of inspection. He has been inspecting trains for about half a year, said Dr. Ware, "but our new system has been in force only for about two weeks. We have now eight inspectors under Chief Inspector Dr. H. B. Wiborg. They catch all young graduates of medical colleges, and they enjoy the work, although it is hard. The railroads all send us telegrams informing us how many immigrants each train will have on board, and we prepare to meet them. The telegrams always tell us how many people are coming on the trains, and we go out far enough so that we can handle all of them. When we board a train we immediately look out for the immigrants. We make them all show their New York quarantine certificates. These certificates are made out by the Government surgeons at Ellis island, and state that the bearer has been examined and found free from contagious diseases, and that he has been vaccinated. You see, all the immigrants are now vaccinated on the boats when they come over. Their baggage is thoroughly fumigated and disinfected at Ellis island, so we don't have to look after it. It is certain to show the name of the bearer and his destination. If he is coming to Chicago we take up his certificate, which is registered at the office, and the man is kept in view. If the immigrant has no certificate and has not been vaccinated, we vaccinate him, but such cases are rare. We can easily tell a sick man. If any of the immigrants looks sick or has marks or sores upon his face, we inspect him thoroughly. If he proves to have only sores, but nothing that is contagious, we let him go. If he has any contagious disease we stop him at the railroad station, and telephone the office for instructions. Most all of such patients are taken to the pest house, at 26th street and California avenue. We look out for cholera and measles, and such dangerous contagious diseases. You can see that our system is nearly perfect. No train reaches Chicago without such inspection.

Aside from an inspection there is the quarantine in New York. It is practically impossible for any person suffering from a contagious disease to get through there. Then if he comes by way of Detroit, Pittsburgh or Buffalo he meets other inspectors. We don't get down to a chance at the really sick people.

TOWNS LAID IN RUINS.

Terrific Cyclones at Work in Sections of the West.

A fearful cyclone passed over parts of Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 5 o'clock. It struck at Akron and Westfield, in Adams County, Iowa, at 3 o'clock. At 4:40 o'clock it struck at Page, Neb., about 100 miles west of the other places. At Akron the sky became dark about 2 o'clock, so that lamps had to be lighted. The storm came down suddenly from the northeast, and in a few minutes Akron was laid in ruins. The storm covered a wide path—the iron wagon bridge across the Sioux was torn to pieces, the great iron trusses being twisted and broken; houses were unroofed or carried from their foundations and destroyed. The main elevator was torn to pieces, and the whirlwind carried its debris across the street, depositing it where a lumber yard had been. A good part of the lumber yard was left where the elevator had been. Several cars loaded with stone standing on a side track were picked up and carried several rods. Several stone buildings were partly wrecked and unroofed.

The storm followed the Sioux valley going to Westfield. Its path was marked by demolished houses and barns. Two persons, a man and his wife, were killed at one farm-house. The names are not yet known. Several others were badly injured and many horses and cattle were killed. No reports are received of any devastation between these places and Page, Neb., where the storm demolished the Pacific Road line depot and several houses, blew cars off the track, and injured a woman and a boy. The names are not known. The woman's injuries are serious. The only reports are from the railroad. The storm progressed a distance of 200 miles in an hour and forty minutes.

At Page City, Mo., the cyclone struck about 5 o'clock, and a fearful result. Many buildings were wrecked, and nearly all suffered more or less damage. It is known that three lives have been lost and at least a score of persons have been injured.

Meager dispatches received from the southern part of Kansas state that a cyclone passed over that part of the State, and that the three towns of Willis, Everest, and Powhattan were laid in ruins. Hall broke hundreds of windows, and it is feared, spoiled prospects of a fruit crop this year. Near Robinson the 14-year-old son of E. P. Pelton, a wealthy merchant, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

A terrific rain, wind and hail storm struck Burlington, Iowa. The electric lights went out, Egyptian darkness reigned. Torrents of rain fell. A storm lasting thirty minutes did thousands of dollars' worth of damage at Paria, Texas. Several stores were unroofed and flooded.

WHEAT MARKET BOBBING.

The Small Fry Milled by the Chicago Exporters.

May wheat bounced up 31 cents Tuesday in Chicago, and then dropped back 3 cents, only advanced 2½ and declined 1 cent. The government report (77) is the lowest April condition with an exception since 1881. Cables were exceedingly strong, spot red winter wheat being up 2½d. in Liverpool, equal to 3 cents a bushel over night. Counsellman Day and Lester bid the May price up, evidently making or trying to make the price rather hot for Partridge or other sports. The decline was on the idea that May bulls were free sellers of July taken on during the past few days at a lower price. Corn opened steady, but eased off later in sympathy with wheat and oats. May carried 4 cents, but at 4½ cents, and declined to 40½ to