

TORNADO IN CITY

Person Is Killed and Fifty Probably Injured.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES REPORTED

Telegraph Pole Is Left Standing in Path, Wagons Crushed Like Eggshells and Ferryboat Is Whirled Around.

St. Paul, Aug. 22.—A tornado of great fury swept down upon the residential portion of North St. Louis late yesterday, resulting in the death of one person, injury to probably 50, and damage to property estimated at \$100,000.

The atmosphere became murky and a dark cloud was noticed in North St. approaching from the southwest. Suddenly, an arm seemed to shoot out like a gigantic cable, twisting and turning. The end touched the ground at Nineteenth and Angelotti streets, and with incredible swiftness swept east along Angelotti street, then it turned north and swept three blocks along Broadway when it jumped eight blocks west to the foot of Brennan street, where much property was destroyed.

The tornado then jumped to about the middle of the river, and encountered a ferryboat, which was turned and whirled about, but was not sunk. The boat once more lifted and struck the Illinois shore near Madison, where it was demolished.

The devastation it wrought was terrific. The wind, according to the government weather observer blew 80 miles an hour, coming from the southwest. Buildings were unroofed and fronts blown in, the cellars being flooded by the rain which came in great waves along with the wind. Electric wires were prostrated and many persons were injured by contact with electric light and trolley wires.

How quickly did the tornado sweep through North St. Louis that the citizens could scarcely comprehend what happened. In the stillness that followed, cries were heard on all sides of the terror-stricken persons ran about the streets. Not a telegraph, telephone pole or street lamp was left standing along the street swept by the tornado, and the houses were piled in heaps. The path of the tornado was about a block and a half wide along which houses were destroyed, window panes broken, several factories partially demolished and streets littered with debris.

HUNGER MAKES THEM BOLD.

Knocking-House Strikers Try to Kill Steers, and Pierce Battle Ensues.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The fiercest riot of the stockyards strike occurred to-day when hungry dwellers of the knocking-house district sought to capture and kill eight steers that had escaped from the yards. The mob numbered 500 persons, and the streets were closed only after 120 policemen in five minutes had charged the rioters on four sides.

Shots were fired and scores of rioters were clubbed. Few arrests were made, and the police contented themselves with dispersing the mob. In no previous riots were clubs used so freely.

Fire in the northeast corner of the stockyards gave rise to exciting rumors that incendiaries were at work. Sparks, presumably from a passing locomotive, fell into a pile of hay. The hay was quickly extinguished.

A new source of trouble developed in the strike situation today when the wagon teamsters voted to handle nothing for meat dealers who are "union-busting." The teamsters will not haul any refuse except for dealers who patronize the independent packers only.

President Donnelly has had a conference with the executive board with the league of American Business Men. The league was organized to raise funds for the strikers. A committee was formed to extend the movement to all parts of the city instead of confining it to the stockyards district. The league has raised the race issue, taking the ground that if the packers will not end the strike all the white residents will be driven from the stockyards region and that the place will become a negro settlement with a population of at least 25,000 men, women and children.

Will Emerge a Cruiser.

Galesburg, Aug. 22.—In spite of the action of Great Britain in protesting against the passage through the Dardanelles of the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk, it is learned on excellent authority that secret orders have been issued to the navy to make the journey shortly. The ship will be sent out as a hospital ship, but singularly enough during the last week ammunition hoists have been placed in position, while it is known that it carries a battery of rapid fire guns.

Utah Makes a Bid.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 22.—The city council committee on public grounds has made a strong bid for the permanent home of the American Mining Congress. The committee decided to offer to donate to the congress the fine vacant lot due north of the city and county building for a site for its permanent home. The lot is about 50x165 feet and is to be given on the sole condition that the congress erect a suitable buildings upon the site.

Russia Buys More Steamers.

Brussels, Aug. 22.—Russia continues to secure modern steamers for use as transports. She has purchased the 4,400-ton Tiberius and the 3,500-ton Caladus, both English built boats of high speed.

LOSS IS MILLIONS.

Tornado Sweeps Over St. Paul and Minneapolis.

St. Paul, Aug. 23.—Several persons were killed, a number are reported missing and 50 to 100 were injured, some fatally; business property and residences were damaged to the extent of perhaps \$1,000,000; the massive steel bridges across the Mississippi were wrecked and strained; shade trees were leveled and much other damage was done in St. Paul and Minneapolis by a tornado which broke over the two cities shortly after 9 o'clock last night.

Apparently the storm was of a local character, for as far as can be learned no damage was done in the neighboring towns. The storm was particularly severe in the business districts of the two cities. Windows were blown in and roofs torn from immense wholesale warehouses and the flood of rain which accompanied the storm did immeasurable damage to stocks of goods. Dwelling houses, churches and schools also suffered greatly.

Railroad traffic between St. Paul and Minneapolis was entirely cut off. The street railway systems of both cities were prostrated. For hours after the storm had spent its fury it was impossible to get into communication with Minneapolis, the telephone wires being demoralized. Rumors of great loss of life were rife, but on being tracked to their sources were found to be incorrect.

All telegraph wires were down and the Associated Press was compelled to send men to stations down the river before communications could be established with the outer world.

The storm was of short duration, lasting not more than 15 minutes. The devastation it wrought was terrific. The wind, according to the government weather observer blew 80 miles an hour, coming from the southwest. Buildings were unroofed and fronts blown in, the cellars being flooded by the rain which came in great waves along with the wind. Electric wires were prostrated and many persons were injured by contact with electric light and trolley wires.

PACKERS WILL FIGHT.

Court Must Decide on Their Right House Employees.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The packers will apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the city's orders that the strike-breakers be no longer housed in the buildings in the stockyards. This was decided on at a meeting of the legal representatives of all the packing firms, save one, that are affected by the strike.

Agents of the packers hurried about the yards today reassuring the non-union men and rushing the work of rehabilitating barracks to be entirely separate from the slaughter houses.

Arrangements were made to bring in tents to cover every available vacant spot for the same purpose. Small circus tents were sent for to meet the emergency. Swift's carshops were soon taken possession of by mechanics, who began fitting up the plant's bunkhouse, and the same was done with other buildings, apart from the killing departments. Every effort was made to prevent a stampede of non-unionists. The packers declare it was successful and that the exodus was no larger than is usual on Saturdays. Union pickets reported that the desertions were heavy and that the non-union men were in a state of terror.

ACTION SAVES MANY.

Captain of Ferryboat Rammeked Males Harbor Quickly.

New York, April 23.—A hundred passengers on the ferryboat South Side, plying in the East river between Tenth street and Green Point, have been saved from possible death by quick action on the part of a captain of a New Haven Railroad transfer-boat. The ferry boat 50 yards out in the stream, making for the slip at the foot of Tenth street, when she was rammed by the big float carrying 15 freight cars. The float's prow penetrated nearly to the center of the ferry boat on the side of the ladies' cabin. The passengers fled in terror, many of the women in the cabin having been cut and bruised by flying glass and splinters.

The captain of the transfer-boat realized that if he backed off the ferry boat would float helplessly away and sink. Whistling for help, he ordered on all pressure, pushed the helpless ferryboat toward the docks, and succeeded in shoving it against the pier of the slip where the passengers quickly scrambled through the windows and over piles of freight to the street. A few minutes later the South Side settled to the bottom.

Darkness and storm, together with a misunderstanding of signals, probably caused the accident.

Panama Enters Denial.

Panama, Aug. 23.—President Amador today informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that there was no truth in the report received in New York yesterday from Buena Ventura, Colombia, to the effect that the government of Panama had stationed a garrison at Fort Nugui, at the confluence of the Atropa and San Juan rivers, thereby assuming formal possession of a wide strip of the Colombian department of Cawes. The president added that Panama wants peace with all nations and especially with Colombia.

Answer Is Held Up.

Washington, Aug. 23.—In reply to the State Department's instructions to request President Castro to put the New York & Mermudez Asphalt Company again in possession of its property in Venezuela, pending the decision of the Venezuelan supreme court in September, Minister Bowen has cabled that he has laid these representations before the Venezuelan foreign office, but has not yet been able to secure an answer from President Castro.

MUST BE PROMPT

Time Limit of Boats at Shanghai Held to Have Expired.

JAPAN IS READY TO SEIZE THEM

Must Disarm at Once to Prevent Trouble.—Mikado Also Determined to Ignore Chinese Note Calling for Return of Torpedo Boat.

London, Aug. 19.—The Associated Press learned this afternoon that Japan has made a demand on China, practically in the nature of an ultimatum, that she immediately enforce her neutrality in the case of the protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, now at Shanghai. Japan pointed out that the limit, 24 hours, permitted by international law, had expired, and Japan therefore, was at liberty to take such action as may seem to her expedient.

At the Japanese legation here it was expressed that the Tokio government had no intention of remaining quiescent if Russia attempted to compel China to give asylum to her men-of-war, and authorized repairs at her ports which would enable her to resume belligerent operations.

Should China fail to comply immediately with Japan's demand, the division of a Japanese war-ship now in the vicinity of Shanghai will, the legation declares, be instructed to enter the port and capture the Askold and Grozovoi, as was done in the case of the Ryehitelni. Japan has made no secret of her intention, but has not consulted the powers, believing the matter is one which concerns herself alone, as Japan is prepared, the legation further asserts, to recognize Chinese neutrality only as long as it is respected by Russia.

With regard to the Ryehitelni, Japan, it is asserted, is determined not to comply with the Chinese demand, submitted in compliance with the Russian note, that the vessel be returned to Chefoo. Japan insists that to all intents and purposes Chefoo has been a Russian base during the war, Chinese junks having been fitted out there and sent through the Japanese blockading vessels to Port Arthur. No answer has yet been given by Japan to the Russian protest in the case of the Ryehitelni, but when it is made it will be communicated to all the powers.

BATTLE WAS AT LONG RANGE.

Japanese Fleet Kept Five to Eight Miles From Russians.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Further interesting details of the sea battle of August 10 received at the admiralty from Captain Matouzevitch, of the Czarevitch, now at Tsin Tau, show distinctly that it was a long range fight and that the Russians, sailing in close formation, were placed at a great disadvantage, not only by the superiority of the Japanese numbers, but owing to the fact that after encompassing Admiral Witthoff's vessel they were enabled to pour in a remarkably deadly fire on the fleeing ships.

The captain says the Japanese kept at a distance of eight, and never less than five miles. The efforts of the Russians to close with the Japanese and sink some of their vessels by ramming them or by gunfire, even at the cost of themselves going to the bottom, were unsuccessful. The Japanese would not permit the Russians to approach, but the rain of projectiles never ceased.

GIVE UP HOPE OF PEACE.

Financial Preparations for a Long Struggle are Begun.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—It seemed apparent today that the labor leaders had given up all immediate hope of peace through any action of the packers, and were making financial preparations for a long struggle. It was said to be improbable that any attempt would be made to extend the strike to unions not already involved. One chief reason for this is that unions not already out, it is said, are not anxious to strike, but the reason the strikers give is that the more men that strike, the smaller will be the contributions to the benefit fund.

Not Expected to Surrender.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The announcement of the mikado's offer to allow noncombatants to leave Port Arthur, coupled with the demand for the surrender of the garrison, causes a revulsion of feeling here. The original report that noncombatants would be permitted to depart before the storming operations began was regarded as a humane and considerate act. The war office is without official information of the summons served on General Stoessel, but not the slightest idea exists that he will yield.

Decm Stopping Unwarranted.

London, Aug. 19.—British shipping circles are disturbed owing to the continued stopping of British steamers by Russian cruisers. The case of the Scotian is considered to be quite unwarranted, as she was only in the coal trade between Newcastle-on-Tyne and Corica and carried no contraband. Great satisfaction is felt that Foreign Minister Lansdowne's protest to Russia covers all points of the controversy.

Sudden Demand for Flour.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—An inspection of the cargo which is now being loaded on the Doric, which is to sail for the Orient tomorrow reveals the existence of a sudden demand for flour at Shanghai. It is estimated she will carry 3,000 tons.

FURTHER CHECK TO FRAUD.

Public Land States are Divided into Districts.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The tender of the inspection of the service of the general land office more effective, the acting secretary of the interior today divided the public land states into nine inspection districts, placing a special agent in charge of each. This special agent will have supervision over all other special agents assigned to this district and will have charge of all inspections carried on in that district, being in turn directly responsible to the general land office.

Oregon has been made a special district with Special Agent Thomas B. Neuhausen, of Mirasota, in charge. Washington is another separate district with Edward W. Dixon, of Oregon, in charge, while Idaho and Montana combine to make another district under Harry H. Schwartz, of South Dakota. These special agents were selected from the list of five land offices because of their proficiency and adaptability for the service and will receive \$1,500 instead of \$1,200 as heretofore, with an allowance of \$3 per day for subsistence.

Nicholas J. O'Brien will be in charge of the Idaho-Montana district.

Oregon and Washington are the only states that constitute separate districts. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated that with all special agents reporting direct to the general land office at Washington it has been almost impossible to keep check on those who go wrong. Numerous discharges have lately been made, because special agents have been found participating in fraudulent land operations, locating settlers on desirable lands, furnishing speculators with valuable inside information, etc. It was this discovery that led Land Commissioner Richards to work out the new system which was approved today.

Special agents in charge of the districts will have headquarters at local land offices to be selected by them. Each will have a civil service clerk, whose salary will be \$1,000 per annum.

TO SAVE TIMBER.

Fire Alarm System May Be Put in Reserves.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The agricultural department is considering the advisability of installing wireless telegraphy in forest reserves throughout the West with a view to making the system of forest protection more effective. While the present ranger system is quite successful, numerous large fires have occurred in reserves patrolled by rangers because of their inability to reach the fires at the time of their origin. Secretary Wilson's idea is to provide each reserve with a practical fire protection system that can be used to give an alarm the moment fire is discovered and get the settlers and the rangers to the scene without delay. While not satisfied wireless telegraphy can be employed with good effect, Secretary Wilson believes the plan worthy of investigation, and has directed Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, to tour the Black Hills reserve in South Dakota with a view of determining the possibilities of this new service. If it is found wireless telegraphy is too expensive or impracticable, Chief Moore will report on some other fire alarm system which will be effective in reaching rangers in all parts of the reserve, as well as settlers upon and adjacent to the reserve. If some system can be devised that will not be too expensive, Secretary Wilson will recommend its adoption and ask congress to make the necessary appropriation for equipping all the forest reserves in the West.

It is believed such a fire alarm system will be especially valuable and practicable in a reserve like the Black Hills, where large mining interests are conducted within the reservation and employ a large force of men. Secretary Wilson will not go into details in discussing his plan, nor will he show how it is proposed to use wireless telegraphy. He wishes little publicity given the proposition until Chief Moore reports.

Can't Stop Use of Wine.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Despite the protest of the Christian Endeavor societies of Connecticut, the traditional bottle of wine will be broken across the prow of the battleship Connecticut when she is launched. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, in his reply to the protest, said: "Permit me to suggest that you and the 3,000,000 of people you represent ought to find comfort in the thought that wine thus expended can neither imperil the soul nor contribute to the cup of human sorrow."

Tenders His Resignation.

London, Aug. 20.—The correspondent of the Standard at Pientin says that Lieutenant Newton McCully, of the United States navy, and Lieutenant Decunville, of the French navy, have left that port. The correspondent adds that the Chinese admiral, Sah, has tendered his resignation and offered himself for punishment on account of his inability to prevent the Japanese capturing the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryehitelni.

Cruisers Heard From.

London, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Vladivostok says the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi, of the Vladivostok squadron, have returned there.



Handy Farm Gates.

Wm. Scott, a Manitoba farmer, contributes to the Montreal Herald and Star illustrations of two forms of gates which are used with satisfaction on his farm. The gate represented in Fig. 1 is used over the farm, while Fig. 2 represents the small garden gate. Mr. Scott has five of the larger gates, three



FIG. 1.

of which have permanent wheels, and when harvest is over the wheels of the horse rake are attached to the remaining two. The gate rests on the wheel, whether closed or open, the revolving wheel carrying the gate around whether opening or closing. The gate rests at the back end on a block of wood, in which there is a socket, and in this a gudgeon at the foot of the gate head rests and turns. Mr. Scott says his 3-year-old boy can open an 18-foot gate of this sort with ease.

The garden gate shown at Fig. 2 swings across the open end of a fixed V-shaped enclosure. To pass through

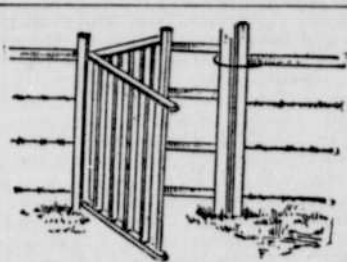


FIG. 2.

one steps into the enclosure, draws the gate past himself and passes out on the other side. Mr. Scott remarks that whenever this gate is opened it shuts in the same operation.

Early Plowing for Wheat.

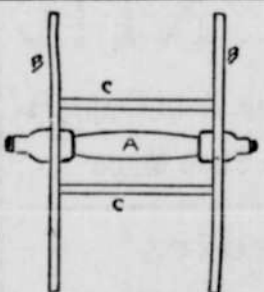
While all wheat growers recognize the necessity for late sowing of wheat to avoid, as far as possible, the ravages of the hessian fly, all do not see the necessity for early preparation of the soil. It is generally believed that much of the loss from winter freezing might be avoided by the early plowing of the ground for winter wheat.

Early preparation of the seed bed is easier than late plowing; it gives one a chance to get rid of the weeds more effectively, the seed bed may have one or more extra harrowings or rollings and, altogether, put in much better condition than when the plowing is done late. Then, too, should the ground be not in the best condition at seeding time, the thorough preparation previous will count for a great deal, enabling one to catch the ground for the final harrowing and rolling whenever it chances to be right for such working.

The question of varieties should also receive more consideration than it does and an excellent way is to look up the best wheat fields in your county on similar soil and ascertain what varieties are grown. In addition to this every wheat grower, large or small, should have a test ground for new sorts. It will pay for its cost in giving one accurate knowledge of sorts on their own grounds.

Handy Wire Reel.

Here is shown a very good wire reel which can be used to move an old wire fence. This device is very handy for moving the wire on, as well as reeling and unreeling it. It is made



HANDY WIRE REEL.

of a couple of old wagon wheels of the same height, which are wedged onto the ends of a short stick about thirty inches long which leaves the wheels about eighteen inches apart.

Then nail five or six cross-pieces between the spokes, close to the hub; cross-pieces form the frame upon which the wire is reeled. A—axle; B—wheels; C—crosspiece.

To Preserve Fence Posts.

In some sections of the country the division of fields by fences is something no longer done, but the majority of farmers still feel that they should divide their fields. The work involved in fence-building is so great that one does not care to do it very often, hence it will pay to go to some trouble to preserve the posts, these being the parts of the fence which need renewing first.

While there are many preservatives recommended, all of them doubtless more or less valuable, the old plan of smearing the end of the post with gas tar is about as good as any. Of late years a strong solution of copper sul-

phate has been used for this purpose, with considerable success. It takes time and trouble to prepare the fence posts with either preservative, but on as it should be, but it pays to do it, for the posts will last double the number of years.

Value of Root Crops.

There has been much controversy of late years concerning the relative values of root crops and silage. This seems to be one of the questions that ought not to be discussed, inasmuch as the two crops, in the writer's opinion at least, are essential and one will not take the place of the other except in the sense that either provides succulent food for stock.

When we commence to compare the cost of raising either crop we get into interesting figures. Those who have tried it know that it is hard to sow the seeds of root crops by hand, and they also know that until the plants are large enough to hold their own it is hard work keeping the weeds down. As to the feeding values of the two, unquestionably the silage is the most valuable, and if called upon to decide between the two I would select silage every time.

If one has a good silo the root crops will have their greatest value in furnishing a variety in the menu, but it is where the silo is unknown that the root crops ought to be extensively grown as furnishing a succulent food and a digestive at comparatively small cost, as well as a crop which may be stored for winter use at small expense.

Alfalfa for Orchards.

While it has been stated by a number of successful apple growers that alfalfa makes an excellent crop to grow in the orchard, it is believed by those who have experimented extensively along this line that the practice is not a good one. Those who are familiar with alfalfa know that it roots deeply and consumes vast quantities of potash and phosphoric acid and moisture, as well, all essential to the proper growth of the trees; it is therefore plain that the crop is one which should not go into the orchard.

Put the alfalfa in the open field after inoculating the soil with alfalfa bacteria; sow seed at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre and if the soil has been well enriched with the essential plant food, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, the chances are all in favor of its taking hold. If it doesn't, try it again and again, for it will pay to go to some trouble to get a permanent stand of alfalfa.

Cotton-Seed Meal for Cows.

Dairymen find it difficult to carry the cows along properly during the droughty days of summer on pasture alone, and all proper grains have been tried with varying results. One of the best summer grains is cotton-seed meal, for while feeding it will not materially increase the milk flow it will keep it nearly to the standard and will keep up its quality, which is quite as important. The feeding of it also makes better butter at all times, and particularly during the summer. While the quantity fed varies according to circumstances, from two to four pounds per cow daily is about a fair ration and will give results which will warrant the expense at any season.

\$10 an Ear for Corn.

Some of the Illinois corn shown at the world's fair has been sold at a South American farmer for \$10 an ear. He bought ten ears, selecting the finest from the entire exhibit. This is pedigreed corn of the finest quality ever raised in this country and was produced by a young farmer near Decatur. He does not claim to be an expert, but has simply learned the best agricultural information he could get in the newspapers, and applied practical common sense to his everyday work. The Illinois corn exhibit at St. Louis comprises specimens from nearly 5,000 farmers' boys in the State, who raised it from seed sent out by the agricultural college.—Drovers' Journal.

General Farm Notes.

Drive slowly the first hour after a meal.
Light and dryness destroy fungus growths.
Thorough grooming cleanses the hide as well as the hair.
Add to the capacity of the farm by adding to the strength of the soil.
Anything less than full feeding at any period is a sacrifice of net profit.
Clover is richer than grass in muscle formers and is the best for young stock.
Droppings deprived of the urine lose the larger share of the potash they contain.

It is always ruinous to dispose of any branch farming when prices are unsatisfactory.

Next to old horses old sheep are among the most disappointing animals which are kept for profit.

In breeding be sure to select a male that is from a family better in your line of dairying than your herd.

Generally the smaller the farm the better the cultivation and the greater the profit for the expenditure.

Keep a close watch over the suckling colts. A blemish or an injury now may ruin the value of the future horse.

The dirt and sweat which accumulate on the horses during the day should never be allowed to remain on over night.

The pure bred animal is the more valuable simply because of its greater capacity to appropriate favorable circumstances. The pure bred animal makes from scrub conditions no more than the scrub does.