TORNADO VISITS WEST

Hundreds Killed In Omaha, Nebraska—Communication With the Stricken City Cut Off

Omaha, March 22.—After a night of terror, in which women and children, frantic with grief, walked the streets cold and homeless, Omaha awoke to-day to a scene of almost unbelievable devastation. Entering the city from the south-west, after wiping Ralston entirely from the map, the tornado swept past the county hospital to the west in a north-easterly direction, taking everything in its path. It travelled east to the river, and lost itself in the Iowa bluffs. Buildings were blown down or picked up by the terrific force of the wind. Trees were levelled, and smaller structures were completely wrecked by the wind, which swept a path for itself through the most costly residence section, as well as the most low-lying parts of the city. Some of the finest homes, those recently erected by Omaha's wealthiest men, are to-day a mass of ruins. Hundreds of families saw their homes swept away or damaged so badly that they were uninhabitable, and the occupants were forced to bear the torrential rain that followed the twister.

After the tornado and the rain came an even greater menace in the fires that broke out in a score of places. At least 25 houses were destroyed by flames. To add to the horror of the night, the electricity failed, wires went down, and not only the residence, but the street lights were extinguished, leaving only the fitful glare from hundreds of lanterns to light up the scenes of sorrow while the rescue parties were at work. Those sections of the city which have reported the heaviest loss of life are the districts surrounding the county hospitals and the child institute, the territory near Twenty-fourth and Lake streets, and from there east. But from every point in the path of the storm, reports were received all night of people killed, or burned in the ruins of their homes.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening the storm signs were first noted. It appeared south-west of Omaha, coming toward the city with the speed of an express train. The roar of the whirling, twisting wind could be heard long before the storm struck, and people in the southern portion of the city asserted they could hear the angry rumble when it struck the village of Ralston. The vanguard of the storm was a huge fan-shaped cloud, dark and lowering, which gradually narrowed into a funnel-shaped cloud that dipped earthward, and wherever it struck it left a wake of death, injuries and wrecked homes. Almost all over the city people stood and watched the storm approaching, even when in its very path, some seemingly without the power to move, or not knowing which way to go. The streets in the storm's path were filled with debris.

Work of Rescue Begins.

Although dazed for a time by the suddenness of the storm and the damage done, the people living in the wrecked portions of the city who were unhurt and those residing nearby hastened to the task of rescuing the injured. With a motor wagon pressed into service, physicians and nurses were hastily summoned. Hospitals and other buildings, turned into relief stations for the injured, and morgues for the dead. Every undertaker's establishment in the city, and even in South Omaha, was taxed to the limit in caring for the dead. As the night wore on the devastation wrought by the storm became more and more evident, and the city commissioners, headed by Mayor Dahlman, took personal charge of the relief work.

Every policeman and fireman in Omaha, South Omaha, and Council Bluffs, was used in an effort to prevent looting of buildings and to aid in the rescue of the injured and putting out of fires. Before morning a call for the local companies of State troops had been issued. The State troops will aid the regulars and the city officers in guarding the wrecked buildings and in searching the ruins for the dead and injured.

The heaviest toll was exacted in the western part of Omaha and in the vicinity of 24th and Lake, and from there north-east to 16th and Binney. This is the residential portion, and the destruction wrought was well nigh appalling. Whole blocks of homes were picked up and dashed into a shapeless mass. Street cars were hurled from the tracks and demolished.

A moving-picture show at 24th and Lake was destroyed. Ten dead and eight injured have thus far been removed from the ruins. About fifty persons were in the theatre at the time of the disaster and it is feared that most of them are buried in the debris.

At 1.30 a.m Omaha presented a sorry spectacle as a result of last night's terrific storm. From the Field Club, which is in the western part of the city, to the Carter Lake Club, situated at the north-east extremity, is one mass of debris from two to six blocks wide. Federal soldiers from Fort Omaha assisted the police in keeping looters and morbid curiosity-seekers at bay. The presence of the soldiers gives the city the appearance of being under martial law.

AFTER THE CUTWORM.

Government Secures Services of E. H. Strickland for Alberta.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government has secured the services of E. H. Strickland, an English entomologist, to condust an investigation into an outbreak of cutworm in Southern Alberta. A new variety of this pest destroyed from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of grain in Southern Alberta last year, besides doing serious damage to garden and root crops. Mr. Strickland enters the service of the Department of Agriculture as a permanent official and will go West next month. He is a man of much distinction in his line and lately refused an offer of the position of Government Entomologist in Ceylon.

KING SHOWED GREAT GRIEF.

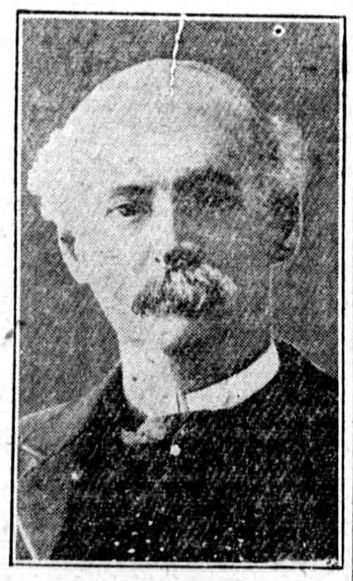
Meeting Between Him and Dowager Queen Olga.

A despatch from Salonika says: King Constantine arrived here on Sunday and was acclaimed by the populace. The foreign warships fired a salute of 21 guns. The King showed great grief, and the meeting between him and Dowager Queen Olga in the death chamber was most affecting, both bursting into tears. The body of the late King George laid in state on Monday, and the residents of Salonika were allowed to pass before the coffin.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Carelessness in Handling a Loaded Revolver.

A despatch from Kingston says: Norma Richards, aged 12 years, is at the Hotel Dieu as a result of being accidentally shot while she was visiting on Corrigan Street. It appears that she was sitting on a chair in the dining-room, when without warning a .22-calibre revolver, picked up by the hostess to show her visitor, went off and the bullet entered the child's head. She is expected to recover.



LORD KNOLLYS.

Private Secretary to the King, who will soon retire.

PARIS PREFECT RESIGNS.

Louis Lepine Head of Police for 20 Years.

A despatch from Paris says: Louis Lepine, the popular prefect of Paris police has resigned office after twenty years' service, interrupted only by an absence of two years, when he served as Governor-General of Algeria from 1897 to 1899. M. Lepine is 67 years of age. He served through the Franco-German War in 1870 as a sergeant-major in the fortress of Belfort.

ELIOT AS AMBASSADOR.

President Wilson Chooses Harvard's President Emeritus.

A despatch from Washington says: Chas. W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard University, has been decided upon by President Wilson for Ambassador to Great Britain. Close friends of the President on Thursday night telegraphed Mr. Eliot congratulating him and urging him to accept.

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF THE CITIZENS.

Away From Home at Easter—A Diplomat of the First Degree—Mystery to be Cleared Up—An Active Career.

Easter, the greatest Church date in the entire year, seems to be losing in the city something of the spirit of olden times. This is merely to say that with the increase of wealth and population, worldliness is on the increase! Literally thousands of citizens make it a point of being away from home at Easter. The number of those who spend the entire winter in southern climes is on the increase. The Mediterranean or the West Indies are favorite trips, while this season for the first time Panama has been coming in for its share of business. The winter tourists do not return until Spring is well advanced and the Easter season sees an exodus to the near south, which is mounting to very large proportions. Atlantic City is a favorite resort and Easter Sunday saw hundreds of Torontonians on the promenade there, far away from church or other home duties.

Sir William's Diplomacy.

Sir William Meredith, who for the past two years has been investigating the Workmen's Compensation with a view to recommending legislation, has proved himself a diplomat of the first degree by the report which he has just presented to the Legislature. One of the chief causes of contention in connection with the Act will be as to what classes of citizens should be exempt. Sir William received much evidence on this point. For example, there is no doubt that there will be great opposition in farming communities to any enactment which will make employers liable for injuries sustained by their help. In the same way store-keepers employing perhaps only one clerk, in many cases where the chances of injury are of the slightest degree, will object vigorously at any taxation which might be imposed for the purpose of Workmen's Compensation.

Sir William has neatly side-stepped this entire controversy. He has done so by leaving the whole question of what classes are to be exempt to the discretion of the Legislature. His Act as framed applies universally, and if it went into force as it is, would apply to every employer of labor in the Province. As it is generally recognized that there must be some exemption, the whole question of what these exemptions shall be must be thrashed out by the members in the House. No doubt a great number of exemptions will be asked for and the Act will be lucky if it escapes emasculation.

As far as the controversy between the Labor Unions and the Manufacturers is concerned, Sir William seems to have been able to bring about a certain amount of agreement. On the face of it it looks as though his findings lean toward the side of the working men.

Gardening Days.

Sir William will now have more freedom than for some time to devote to his flowers and his gardening, which is the chief hobby of his life. There is probably no man in the Province who has a greater love for flowers, and his home ,which stands above the Rosedale ravine, is every summer a real living home of flower life. He has made gardening a health-giving relaxation from a strenuous life. The arrangement of his grounds and flower beds is particularly pleasing. Nor is Sir William one of those gardeners who likes to let other people do the work. Like Gladstone, who sought mental relief by cutting down trees on his farm at Hawarden, Sir William always delights in the actual labor of his own hands.

The Mystery Block.

Toronto's "mystery block" still remains a mystery. Rumors have recently been revived that the Canadian Northern Railway is the owner, but these have been denied. Of the names mentioned in connection with the property only from the T. Eaton Company has there been no denial, and the impression still stands that this firm proposes, sooner or later, to move from its present location to the site bounded by Carlton, Yonge, Church and Alexander. As this would mean a tremendous dislocation of business on Yonge St., there is the keenest interest in what will happen.

The statement has been made by a man supposed to know that the mystery will be cleared up before the end of the month of May. If this is the case there will be fresh activity in Toronto real estate.

Nothing more spectacular than the mystery block has been heard of in real estate records in this country. The entire block, consisting of hundreds of small parcels of property, was bought up by agents of a real estate firm within a few weeks. That was two years ago, and who the real estate firm acted for is as much a mystery as it was then. The deal, of course, involved millions. Meanwhile, Eaton's continue to make improvements in their present premises.

Friedmann Was Pleased.

Toronto physicians are gratified that Dr. Friedmann should have given so much attention to Toronto patients, and that he was so complimentary in his remarks concerning his operations here. He said that his local clinic was the most satisfactory that he had had, this being due largely to the system of registration which prevails, and which reveals the history of each case. The patients treated are, of course, being watched with the greatest anxiety, particularly by sufferers from the disease. Local physicians continue to be unenthusiastic, but hopeful. Dr. Friedmann was greatly impressed with the cordiality shown in Toronto and other Canadian cities, particularly when contrasted with the disposition of aloofness which greeted him in New York. One story is to the effect that the reason of his cool reception in New York was the opposition of the drug trust, which, of course, finds one of its chief sources of profit in the medicines which it sells to tubercular patients. But such a story seems too diabolical for belief.

Civic Troubles.

Toronto has been having its troubles in civic financing. In round figures it takes about $10,000,000 a year to run the city, and as a great proportion of this amount is required for capital expenditures, it means that much cash has to be raised by selling bonds and debentures. The market for the last year not having been good, there is on hand an accumulation of unsold bonds, with the result that the city has been perilously close to the point of not having ready cash with which to pay current expenditures. In recent weeks small bond issues have been disposed of on more or less satisfactory terms and the situation has been temporarily relieved.

As result of this situation the Treasury Department has come in for a great deal of criticism. Unfortunately, Mr. Richard T. Coady, who has been City Treasurer for twenty-five years, and to whom the city looked to sell its bonds and keep the strong box well supplied with ready cash, has been seriously ill. It is doubtful if he will ever resume his duties, at least as actively as formerly.

Mr. Coady's Career.

Mr. Coady has felt Toronto move if any man has. He has been in the city service for 36 years, Chief Accountant in 1877, City Treasurer in 1888 and ever since. Previous to that he was a lumber merchant. He has seen eighteen mayors come and go. He has seen the city's population almost quadruple. He became Treasurer just when the fabulous boom struck Toronto, when in the late '80's, without reason, thousands packed their trunks and moved to the city from the country districts. This boom burst, and the next ten years was the least encouraging in the history of the city. But in the last decade figures have been going ahead in jumps, expenditures have more than doubled, assessments and all other figures bounding ahead in similar proportions. Mr. Coady is still the paymaster. But there are critics who think that a successor must soon be appointed. Before his illness it was charged that his department had not kept pace with the times, and was really in a chaotic condition.

Who will succeed Mr. Coady is an open question. Controller McCarthy has been showing a special interest in the Treasury Department, and it has been rumored that he will follow the example set by Mayor Geary last year and step from the Board of Control into a soft life job at a salary of some $10,000 a year. But Controller McCarthy denies absolutely that he is a candidate or that he would accept the position if offered to him.

BRITISH ARMY'S AIRSHIPS.

Type of Flying Machine Far Superior to Any of Other Nations.

A despatch from London says: The British army possesses the best aeroplane in the world, and has perfected a type of flying machine far superior to any in the possession of other nations, according to Col. John Seely, Secretary of State for War, who caused a sensation by making this announcement in the House of Commons when introducing the army estimates on Wednesday. For British purposes, Col. Seely said, the great problem had been to secure an aeroplane that could fly both slow and fast. The British army now had machines that had beaten 80 miles an hour, and which also were able to reduce their speed to 40 miles an hour. An army biplane recently had passed all the tests at an average speed of 91½ miles an hour. Col. Seely said the British army would have 148 aeroplanes by next May. He claimed that Great Britain had deliberately rejected large airships as being useless for her purposes. The War Department was devoting its attention to small dirigibles which could be picked up and sent abroad with expeditionary forces. The Secretary for War said that the mechanical problem of repelling attacks on air craft had been solved by experiments carried out by the army service.

FIVE PEOPLE WERE KILLED.

And Forty to Sixty Persons Buried in Ruins at Medicine Hat.

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alberta, says: The worst accident in the history of Medicine Hat took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the Malcolm Canneries blew up, burying in the ruins a large number of people, estimated anywhere from forty to sixty. Five are known to be dead. The firemen, assisted by a large number of citizens, are now digging the ruins to save any others that may be alive. A dozen or more were taken out when the wreck first occurred, and were rushed to the hospital. The number of dead cannot be known for some time, as the whole ruins will have to be removed before the last chance of finding more will be gone. The disaster was caused by a leakage of gas. Among the injured are several firemen and a few onlookers. Many had narrow escapes. The building was a three-story brick structure.

The dead: J. Brier, gas inspector; Wm. Stewart, painter and volunteer fireman; John Rimmer, paid fireman; Harry Green, boy onlooker; an unidentified man.

DYNAMITE EXPLODED.

Two Italians Killed at Woodstock, New Brunswick.

A despatch from Woodstock, N. B., says: Two Italians, Angelo Spagroti and Romolo Ronald, were blown to pieces by dynamite on Wednesday. The men were working on the Quebec and St. John Railway construction about six miles from here, and, it is thought, upset a can of dynamite into a fire over which they were thawing the explosive.

REVENUE OF DOMINION

An Increase of About Thirty-Three Million Dollars This Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year will be close to $17,000,000, according to the figures to date of the Finance Department. This represents an increase of approximately thirty-three millions over the revenue of the preceding fiscal year. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at between $153,000,000 and $154,000,000, leaving a surplus of some sixteen millions over all expenditures on both consolidated fund and capital accounts. Last year the total expenditure was $131,046,764, or some twenty-three millions less than the Government has spent this year. On consolidated fund account this year the total expenditure will be about $111,000,000, and on capital and special accounts about $43,000,000.

Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products In the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 25.—Flour—90 per cent. patents, $3.85 to $3.95, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.20; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97 1-2c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 95c; No. 3 at 92 1-2c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 93 to 94c, outside, and sprouted, 75 to 88c.

Oats—Ontario oats, 33 to 34c, outside, and at 37c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40 1-2c for No. 2 and 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—$1 to $1.05, outside.

Barley—Forty-eight-lb. barley of good quality, 52 to 53c, outside. Feed, 40 to 50c.

Corn—No. 3 American corn, 56 1-2c, all-rail.

Rye—No. 2 at 60 to 62c, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 52 to 53c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $20 to $20.50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $22 to $22.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 25 to 26c; do., tubs, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery, 31 to 32c for rolls, and 29c for solids.

Eggs—New-laid, 23c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—14 1-2c for large, and 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.60 per bushel; primes, $2.25, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 1-2 to 13c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1 and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Chickens, 18 to 20c per lb.; fowl 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 19c per lb.; geese, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 20 to 21c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Good Ontario stock, 65c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 75c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $26 to $27; do., mess, $21.50 to $22. Hams—Medium to light, 18 to 18 1-4c; heavy, 16 1-2 to 17c; rolls, 15 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 19 to 19 1-2c; backs, 22c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-4c; tubs, 14 1-2c; pails, 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at $11.75 to $12.00, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $10.50 to $11. Mixed hay is quoted at $9.50 to $10.

Baled Straw—$8.50 to $9, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 25.—Corn — American No. 2 yellow, 60 1-2c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 40 to 40 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 1-2 to 41c; No. 2 local white, 38c; No. 3 local white, 37c; No. 4 local white, 36c. Barley—Man. feed, 51 to 53c; malting, 73 to 75c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56 to 58c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.85 to $4.90; straight rollers, bags, $2.20 to $2.35. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.85; bags, 90 lbs., $2.05. Bran, $20. Shorts, $22. Middlings, $25. Mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11.50 to $12.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 13c; finest easterns, 12 1-4 to 12 3-4c. Butter, choicest creamery 29 1-2 to 30c; seconds, 25 to 27c. Eggs, fresh, 25 to 26c; selected, 18 to 20c; No. 1 stock, 16 to 17c; No. 2 stock, 14 to 15c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 55 to 67 1-2c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, March 25.—Close—Wheat—May 85c; July 87 1-4c; September, 87 7-8 to 88c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 85 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 83 1-2 to 85c; No. 2 Northern, 81 1-4 to 82 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 47c. Oats—No. 3 white, 28 3-4 to 29 1-4c. Rye—No. 2, 53 to 55c. Bran, $16.50 to $17.00. Flour prices unchanged.

Duluth, March 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 84 7-8 to 85 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 83 7-8 to 84 3-8c; May, 85 7-8c bid; July, 87 3-8c bid; September, 88c bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 25.—Cattle—Choice butcher, $6.50 to $6.80; good medium, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.25; cows, $4.75 to $5.50; bulls, $3 to $5.25; canners, $2 to $2.50. $3.25 to $3.75. Calves—Good veal, $8 to $9.25; common, $3 to $3.25. Stockers and Feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, $2.75 to $4.25; yearlings, $3.10 to $3.50. Milkers and Springers—From $50 to $72. Sheep and Lambs—Light ewes, $6 to $7.25; heavy, $5 to $6; lambs, $8.25 to $10; bucks, $4.50 to $6. Hogs—$9.60 to $9.65, fed and watered, and $9.20 to $9.50 f.o.b.

Montreal, March 25.—There were no extra steers on the Market, and trade was dull at about the former rates, quality considered. Prime beeves, 6 3-4 to 7; medium, 5 to 6 1-2; common, 3 3-4 to 5. Cows, $35 to $70. Sheep, 5 to 5 1-2; lambs, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2; spring lambs, $6 to $8 each. Hogs, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2.

IN THE PATH OF THE GREAT GALE

Wires Down, Buildings Unroofed, and Many Narrow Escapes From Injury.

A despatch from Toronto says: This city was in the throes on Friday of the fiercest equinoctial gale that has visited this latitude in years. From the south-west and west a fifty-mile wind raged throughout the day. Numerous buildings in course of construction were damaged. Shacks were overturned, and roofs were lifted off in the outskirts of the city. Trees were up-rooted. Awnings were ripped from store-fronts. Windows were smashed. Signs were torn from their hangings. Telephone electric light wires were broken in all parts of the city, and the emergency repair gangs of these public utility companies were kept on the run all day. The lake, and even the bay, was piled into billows by the tremendous rush of the wind. On the streets it was with extreme difficulty that pedestrians could make progress.

90 Miles an Hour.

A despatch from Hamilton says: Hamilton knows after its experience on Friday something of the terrors of an equinoctial gale. From one o'clock till a late hour in the evening a hurricane blew through this city, carrying havoc and suffering in its wake. It is difficult to estimate the damage done. No one suffered to any alarming extent, but the number of those affected will be in the hundreds. A conservative estimate is $100,000. In the morning it rained, and just before noon a very warm breeze sprang up. In an hour this was followed by a perfect hurricane. The velocity of the wind could not have been less than 90 miles an hour.

Damage at Guelph.

A despatch from Guelph says: Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done here on Friday by the worst tornado in the history of Guelph. The rain came down in torrents all the forenoon, accompanied by a mild wind, but about noon the wind increased in velocity to an alarming extent, and continued all the afternoon. The rain stopped about 1 o'clock. Reports from all parts of the city and out in the country tell of damage to property. Telephone and telegraph wires are down in the country, badly crippling the service. Many telephones in the city are out of commission.

Chatham School Wrecked.

A despatch from Chatham says: A terrific windstorm passed over this district on Friday and thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been done. The Central School in Chatham was badly wrecked. A huge chimney was blown down, crashing over the roof of a corner tower. The top of the tower was blown off and landed on the street. The chimney crashed through the building and completely demolished a room on the third floor and another on the second floor. R. S. Dunlop, the janitor, was in the building at the time but escaped.

Houses Razed at London.

A despatch from London says: Several thousands of dollars damage were done by a very destructive gale that swept over London and district all day on Friday, razing houses, stripping buildings of chimneys and causing an infinite amount of damage of a more or less serious nature.

At Ingersoll.

A despatch from Ingersoll says: Reports from surrounding districts tell of considerable damage from the high wind that prevailed for several hours on Friday. At times the wind attained cyclonic proportions, and, although details from the outlying districts are very meagre owing to interruptions in the telephone service, it is understood that several barns have been blown down and much damage caused to other property. Throughout the town considerable damage has resulted.

Tore Off Roof.

A despatch from Berlin says: The terrific gale which passed over this vicinity on Friday caused considerable damage in the city. High winds tore the roof off St. Jerome's College and other buildings, and the boiler house of Kimmelfelt Company suffered in a similar manner. Windows of some of the business blocks along King Street and of quite a number of residences were blown in, and had to be boarded up.

Damage Will Be Heavy.

A despatch from Owen Sound says: Wind, which at times attained a velocity of over 80 miles an hour, stripped the roofs from many buildings, smashed plate-glass windows, upset chimneys, and created havoc generaly here on Friday, causing damage to the extent of several thousand dollars. Though bricks and heavy pieces of wood were being constantly blown to the streets no one was injured.

Fireman Killed.

A despatch from Sturgeon Falls says: One fireman was instantly killed and two others mortally hurt when the tower of the fire hall here blew down just as the brigade were leaving to respond to an alarm, when the storm was at its height on Friday afternoon. The dead and injured were: Dead, Fireman King, aged 16; fatally injured, Fireman Hertu, Fireman Sylvester. The horses drawing the reel were also killed. The fire department had been kept extremely busy during the gale, answering no fewer than sixteen calls, but the fires themselves were not very serious. The town was hard hit by the storm, roofs being blown off and several small buildings blown down.