

the injured, and these were carried to various places in wagons or in litters. The city dispensary was overcrowded. The demolition of the city hospital prevented the utilization of that institution and hundreds of persons hastened there to aid the unfortunate patients. It was first intended to utilize the armory or the exposition building for the injured, but the old House of the Good Shepherd was pressed into use.

The wharf was the scene of the worst devastation this side of the river. Before the storm, steamboats, wharf boats and barges were moored from Biddle street to Choteau avenue and these were swept from their fastenings almost in a solid phalanx and cast adrift. Some were overturned and sunk others were blown across and crushed against the other side. The Anchor Line wharf boat and excursion boat were the only craft left between the bridge and Spruce street. Both were shoved upon the bank, indicating that the storm had a rotary motion as all the other craft were blown in other directions. Some were seen floating when the brunt of the storm had passed, but in nearly all the upper works were torn away.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—H. W. Frank- enfeld, the local weather officer, said: "For the past week the weather in the vicinity of St. Louis has been characterized by low pressure, high temperature, excessive humidity and prevailing southerly winds. The pressure has also been low throughout the West. At the same time it was relatively high in the South, causing a warm southerly wind laden with moisture to blow from the Gulf of Mexico. This moisture was held in suspense by the warm atmosphere and the humidity consequently increased from day to day. The mean temperature averaged three to thirteen degrees above normal, while the humidity ranged from 7 to 20 per cent. On Wednesday morning the weather map showed low pressure still overlying the west, the central depression extending in an irregular line over from Texas Pan handle through west Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout Missouri temperature and humidities prevailed without wind. The day would be particular termed "warm, hazy, muggy" although reports are missing owing to the widespread destruction. It is evident the storm area moved slowing east during the day. The barometer between noon and 1 o'clock had fallen one-thirteenth inch. About this time the sky was overcast with dark, thickly accumulated strata, which by 2 o'clock commenced to assume a light green color. In the northeast this green cloud slowly advanced from the northeast and spread more to the west and north and the temperature commenced falling. The normal cyclonic circulation thus brought winds of different temperatures and humidities in the upper position, with the results that decided instability was produced in the atmosphere and secondary storm center created. The barometer continued to fall repeatedly. By 5 p. m. it had fallen 2.5 of an inch since noon. The winds were becoming variable with a tendency toward a northerly direction until lightning and thunder commenced at 4:30 p. m.

"At 5:04 the storm broke forth in all

its fury; the wind changed suddenly to northwest with rapidly increasing velocity and rain fell in torrents. The green cloud still remained in the west and north, but the storm moved toward the east; large, angry detached masses of clouds crossed each other.

"At 4:15 p. m. the wind changed from north having the greatest velocity in the history of St. Louis. About 5 p. m. the wind had reached 62 miles; later it changed in direction to the southwest. From 5:04 p. m. to 6:04 p. m. 1.33 inches of rain fell. The electrical storm was of unusual volume. The sky was almost one continuous blaze of light and the clouds extended far into the south.

Passengers on boats related many acts of heroism performed by roustabouts. On the Libbie Conger, which was ground to pieces on the Illinois shores, was Captain Seaman, wife and child, a boy aged five. When the storm appeared a negro took the child in his arms and plunged overboard, bearing the captain's boy safely through the boiling waters to the Illinois shore. Captain Seaman rescued his wife.

This morning John McDowell, a roustabout on the tug Alliance, which is performing great work among the boats which line the Illinois bank for miles down the river, returns to the city, burdened with messages to loving ones from fathers and brothers, telling of their safety. They reported that Madall was blown to pieces and that the orews swam ashore. He though every man escaped. He reported that the ferries at the foot of Anna street and at east Carondelet had been blown to pieces and sunk with the orews and passengers. This could not be verified.

Captain Pat Carmoody's presence of mind prevented a panic at the fair grounds. When the crowd appealed for protection from the tornado, Pat Corraled frightened the people under the stand and forced them to remain there. He held a mob of about 300 in check.

While Carmoody was holding them back the roof of the South Side stand was blown out and the debris fell just where the people wanted to go. Carmoody's good judgment saved many lives.

While the storm was at its highest, a train on the Chicago and Alton railway pulled out on the bridge from the Missouri side, on the way east. Engineer Scott proceeded only a short distance, when he realized the awful danger. The train was about half way across when the over-head-posts were snapping and tumbling into the river, while large stones were shifted loose from the foundation and plunging into the water. Realizing that at any moment his train might be blown into the water or the bridge blown away, Scott put on full head steam in an effort to make the East-side shore. The train had scarcely proceeded two hundred feet when the upper span of the bridge was blown away, and tons of huge granite blocks tumbled to the tracks where the train, loaded with passengers, had been a moment before. The same instant the wind struck the train, upsetting all the cars like playthings. Luckily no one was killed, but several were taken out severely injured.

At the burning of the St. Louis

refrigerator and gutter warehouses several were injured. A fireman has been taken from the wreck and three more known to be in the cellar dead. Three brothers named Hardy are dangerously injured. It was said that probably seventy more are still buried in the ruins. When the storm was at its height the gas holder at Eighteenth street collapsed and columns of burning gas leaping high in the air. The poorhouse situated at the extreme southeast limit of the city suffered from the storm. The roof of the female building was torn off and flung yards away. The tower on top of the central building crashed through the building down into the basement. Increditable as it seems, with 1,080 patients in the building, 75 of whom are insane, not a life was lost at the poorhouse.

At Clayton, the county seat, the Presbyterian church was levelled to the ground and another church wrecked. Part of the Clayton court house was also torn down.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—The sisters at St. Mary's hospital kept no record of the injured, but they are believed to be over fifty. Only a few were considered to be in a critical condition; two or three died after being received at the hospital.

In comparison to its size the fatalities and suffering of East St. Louis greatly exceed those on this side of the river. A larger part of the central portion of the city is razed to the ground, while on the flats along the river bank north of Eads bridge, not a house is left standing. The loss of life is terrible. Scarcely one family seems to have escaped without some member being killed, while many households were wiped out of existence. A conservative estimate of the dead there is placed at 150.

The Catholic church of St. John of Nepomoc was demolished except the front, which stands like a tower.

Roy D. Moore, the Vandalla freight clerk, was caught in the wreck of the freight office with about thirty others. He was pinned in near six others who were all taken out alive. As to the twenty-five others he could not say what became of them.

Horace Trump was at the bedside of a sick sister, a year-old-baby in his arms and a 4-year-old daughter near on the floor, when the storm struck the house. The baby and the 4-year-old daughter were instantly killed. Mrs. Trump is considerably bruised.

Standing on the viaduct bridge at midnight, one could hear the agonizing screams of the wounded. At 1 o'clock last night a special train was sent to Belleville for fire engines to assist in fighting the fire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The following resolution was presented in the House today by Joy, of St. Louis, and adopted:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the secretary of war be and is hereby authorized to lend the mayors of St. Louis, under such regulations and restrictions as he may see proper, a sufficient number of tents for temporary shelter of such citizens as may have lost their homes by the tornado yesterday."

When the resolution reached the Senate, unanimous consent was given