

where glass and water fell upon the Canadian and French pavilions, breaking show cases and doing other damage.

Behind the Agricultural building the caravels rode the storm in safety.

Three rents disfigure the roof of Machinery hall, and here, probably, the most costly damage was done. The silk loom of Thomas Stevens in the British section was soaked with water and the delicate machinery completely ruined. Water and glass also damaged the exhibit of a Liege firm, Soutre & Berrier, and broke showcases in the Austrian section. A number of other exhibits were more or less damaged. The wind caught the planking of the roof at the northwest corner and raised it three feet, letting it fall back with a crash. The startled throng made a wild rush to escape, but a positive panic was averted by the coolness of the superintendent of exhibits in the building, who told the crowd that there was no danger whatever.

With a succession of cracks the giant silk covering of the captive balloon was rent completely in two. The strong cordage which had covered the silk with a network snapped as though it had been of thread. The balloon parted, one-half blowing one way and half another. It all happened so suddenly that no one had time to think. The loss is about \$35,000.

Across the street in Old Vienna the wind played havoc. The big garden was filled with people. They had hardly time to rush into shelter to escape the downpour. It ripped up signs and awnings and threw down the big mosque in the center of the garden.

The gale struck the Ferris wheel with all its force. The cars were all filled. It blew so hard that the engineer could hardly keep at his post. But hard as it did blow, it did not move the gigantic structure a hair's breadth. Some little excitement was shown by timid people as the wind howled around the cars that hung in the very heart of the storm, but the wheel kept moving as steadily as if in a calm.

CONVICTS IN REBELLION.

Seventy-Five Men in Michigan's House of Correction Make a Break.

IONIA, Mich., July 10.—At an agreed signal at 9:30 o'clock this morning seventy-five convicts in the shops of the House of Correction dropped their tools and, led by Convict William Smith, a five year man from Detroit, seized two tinsmiths' ladders and started for the walls.

Guard Gourley, who saw the move, fired a shot from his revolver into the ground and ordered the men back, but Smith urged them on, paying no attention to the order.

The guards on the wall and about the yard quickly gathered and were ordered by Warden Purcell to stop the break. A general fusillade began and a hand to hand fight followed. The ladders were knocked down but the convicts replaced them and Thomas Canmiller, an eight year man, gained the top of the wall. A guard shot at him and the ball went clear through his body and he dropped to the ground, dead.

In the meantime a terrible struggle was going on below. Convict Smith struck at Deputy Warden Rowley with a hammer, but the latter dodged and struck Convict Charles E. Jones on the head and he dropped. He will doubtless die, as his head is terribly cut. William Fager, sent up from Grand Rapids, was badly wounded and his recovery is doubtful. He is serving a fifteen-year sentence for manslaughter.

Smith, the leader, brought into play a long pipe made out of charcoal, loaded with sand

see there is no danger of the miners being forced into submission for lack of financial assistance. The statement that many are going to work is without foundation. The number of men now working in shafts will not exceed twenty, and if a settlement is not reached steps will be taken this week to bring those men out. So far the strike has been conducted without any violation of the law or the committing of one overt act and shall continue so until the end."

"Do you think the company will import labor?"

"Yes, the companies may import cheaper labor. In that event we will remain quiet and with our various interpreters endeavor to induce the men to quit, but should they continue to work they would be a greater detriment to the company than a benefit. In regard to Leavenworth miners going to work, I think there is nothing in the report. If there is I will hear from it before night. As Lincoln once said, there is no time to trade horses when swimming the river."

AWAITING THE RESULT.

Mine Owners in Kansas City Want to Hear From the Miners.

The coal operators here are waiting to-day the result of the miners' meeting to be held at Pittsburg to-morrow, at which the miners will decide whether or not to accept the offer of fifty-four cents a ton for mine run coal the year round.

President Walters, it is said, has signified his willingness to have the men return to work at the fifty-four cent rate, and will do what he can to bring about a settlement.

E. J. Crandall, manager of the Kansas and Texas Coal company, who has been one of the most determined of the operators, has gone to Pittsburg to see what can be done. It is not unlikely that if the offer of fifty-four cents is rejected he will return prepared to suggest terms of compromise that can be agreed upon.

John Perry of the Central Coal and Coke company says the operators will do nothing until the men decide.

"What we shall do then," he said, "I cannot say now. We will probably put in other men if we can not make terms with these. The mines cannot lie idle. The operators have talked of putting in colored men. Our decision on that point is held in abeyance for the present. I suppose negroes are like white men in the mines. Some are useful and some are worthless. We might put them in, but we wouldn't need to go far to get white men, as there are plenty of them out of employment."

Colonel E. H. Brown, president of the Midway Coal company, is opposed to employing negroes even if efforts to secure a compromise fail. "I suppose," he said, "that the American negro is as good as the Hungarian and Italian laborer, but they are not a race of miners and I think my mines will be idle for some time before I put them in."

It seems to be understood among the operators that there is very little probability of negroes being put to work. There would be trouble not only with the miners, but with the Kansas farmers, and although the mine operators ordinarily care very little for the political effect of their acts, they will hardly take the risk of arousing the anger of the men in control of that state.

POWDERLY'S LABOR IDEAS.

The General Master Workman Scheming for One Vast Central Council.

NEW YORK, July 10.—No more Knights of Labor, no more Federation of Labor, but a vast central council, representing all the workmen in the United States by their