

DROWNED.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Sixteen Men Meet a Horrible Death in a Caisson.

Sixteen men working in a caisson used in the excavation of a foundation for a pier of the new bridge across the Ohio river, between Louisville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, were caught by a sudden burst of water, caused by a too rapid excavation. Engines and workmen have been at work all night to pump out the water, repair break and extricate the men, but so far without success, and those on the spot who know the construction of the caisson say it is impossible that any one inside can be alive.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS

THOMAS JOHNSON, MUNROE HOLLING, JOHN KNOX, Foreman, FRANK MAYER, FRED ROOPER, JOSEPH McADAMS, TOM ASH, HAMILTON MORRIS, W. E. HAYNES, REUBEN EYLER, CHRIS CHILDS, THOMAS SMITH, JOHN GORDON, LOUIS COX, PETER NAILOR.

The caisson is located 200 yards from the Kentucky bank, in about 25 feet of water. Twenty men were at work in it. The caisson proper is 12 feet under water, and is reached by a manhole shaft which projects above the water. This shaft is reached by four trap doors from the interior of the caisson.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, while the men were excavating the bottom of the caisson the water from the river burst under the edge of the huge machine, and the unfortunate workmen were caught like rats in a trap. Of the 20 men in the caisson when the flooding was first noticed, Alie Taylor, Frank Haddock, Louis Conch and James Morrill were the only ones who succeeded in reaching the traps to the manhole shaft.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY DEAD.

The Father of the House Passes Away at Washington.

Judge William D. Kelley, the "Father of Protection and of the House of Representatives," breathed his last at 6:30 Thursday evening in Washington, D. C. He was surrounded by his immediate relatives, Mrs. Horstman, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and his two sons, William D. Kelley Jr., and Albert B. Kelley.

Judge Kelley was born at Philadelphia, April 12, 1814. He received a thorough English education and when quite young, was proof-reader in a printing office. Subsequently he became an apprentice in a jewelry establishment. He then removed to Boston, where he worked for five years as a journeyman jeweler. At the expiration of this term of years he returned to Philadelphia where he studied and practiced law, devoting himself also to literary pursuits. He was twice prosecuting attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia, and for ten years judge of the Court of common Pleas of that city.

In 1850 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was elected to the Pennsylvania delegation to represent that State in the committee of one from each State and Territory to inform Mr. Lincoln personally of his nomination to the Presidency. He was elected to the Thirty seventh Congress, and has served continuously since. He was entering upon his fifteenth term when he died.

TRIPPED UP.

Charles Hoffee Trips Bigamy in Alabama and is in Jail.

Charles Hoffee left Carrollton, Ohio, a couple of years ago, leaving a wife and two children behind. Recently he eloped with Miss May Cheney, a 19-year-old girl at Bremen, Ga., and is now in jail for bigamy. Previous to marrying Miss May Cheney he wrote to his wife asking a consent to a temporary divorce, that he would marry the daughter of Dr. Cheney, who was worth about \$20,000, and after he had gotten possession of her money he would desert her and procure a divorce, and return and remarry his first wife. This his wife would not consent to, and he then wanted her to keep quiet and not interfere in case she heard of his marriage to Miss Cheney until he had secured as much cash as possible, but instead of doing as he requested she sent word to the authorities that he had a wife living from whom he had not been divorced, and upon receipt of the message, Hoffee was arrested and placed in jail. He lived high until his career led him behind the bars, representing himself as a Northern capitalist of great wealth, looking for investment in the South.

CHICAGO'S FIRE RECORD.

The Report For 1899 Shows a Net Loss of \$1,000,000 Greater Than in 1898.

The annual report of D. W. Gillen, the reporter of the fire insurance patrol system shows that the total loss in Chicago by fire during the year 1899 amounted to \$2,251,471.21. This amount exceeds the loss of the year previous by about \$800,000. The loss and insurance is divided as follows: On building loss, \$57,325; insurance, \$5,323,180; on contents, loss, \$1,738,915; insurance, \$6,028,444. The total figures, therefore, are: Loss, \$2,251,471; insurance, \$11,351,624.

Trichinosis.

In the little German settlement of Waltham, Minn., there 39 cases of trichinosis. A few days before Christmas a man named Schick slaughtered four hogs. A dinner was given, to which 33 people were invited. Now all but four of the guests are prostrated and the local physician pronounces the disease trichinosis. A 10-year-old son of Mr. Schick has died and it is feared that several of the guests will not recover.

Many Farms Under Water.

Dispatches report that many farms in Southern Illinois are almost submerged with water, the result of the long continued rainfall. Thousands of bushels of corn in that part of the State remain ungathered, owing to the fact that farmers have been unable to drive into their fields to make the harvest. Much sickness has been caused by the damp weather and the stagnant water.

BUSINESS.

Prevailing Sickness Responsible For a Dull Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: An easier money market and colder weather have helped business some, but it cannot be denied that the opening trade of the new year has thus far been a little disappointing.

As it interrupts operations of buyers and sellers in every direction and lessens retail trade except in drugs. In other branches, business has been fairly active, but not up to expectations, though the prevailing belief is that the lack is only temporary, and that a large business is to be expected soon. The large payments by the Treasury have much relieved the money market, the excess of disbursements over receipts during the past week having been no less than 5,000,000. Imports and exports have both fallen off much since January 1, and while either change may be but temporary, there are some facts which point to a different conclusion. Cotton exports have been remarkably heavy for three months, and are now falling behind last year's, a change which is natural and must be expected to continue. The movement of wheat has not been large in December, with prices comparatively low, and can hardly be expected to increase with higher prices.

In general the foreign demand for American products must have been to some extent satisfied for the present by the unprecedented exports of the past quarter. On the other hand, speculative disturbances at London and Berlin render it not impracticable that some realizing on American investments may be forced, and the action of the leading company is likely to cause distrust.

Reports from other cities are a little less favorable. The comparative dullness in December was expected to be followed by activity after New Year's and there is some disappointment.

Respecting money and collections, the situation is about as last reported. Slow collections in dry goods, clothing and groceries at Philadelphia, with money easier; prompt collections in boots and shoes and average in other trades at Chicago, with money firm; a good demand at 7 per cent, and slow collections in at Detroit; some stringency at Cleveland, with collections better than was expected considering light country trade; some improvement at Milwaukee, rates 7 to 8 per cent. at St. Louis and some stringency at St. Paul, are the more prominent features.

The iron trade is still in doubt whether the heavy increase in production has been matched by the increase in consumption, and while the prevailing opinion favors higher prices, it may be noticed that moderate lots are occasionally offered below current quotations, while in bar iron the feeling is less confident of late; in plate iron the movement is not very active, and no sales of rails are reported. Undoubtedly the enormous building last year sustained the iron trade, but construction at such a rate cannot be expected to continue. The coal trade remains dull.

LATE NEWS CONDENSED.

Queen Victoria is suffering from rheumatism and lumbago.

General Greely of the signal service does not believe the warm weather is caused by a shifting of the gulf stream.

Negotiations are well advanced by which English capitalists are to purchase three big cotton mills in Eastern States at a cost of \$20,000,000.

It is stated that Prince Battenberg, the adventurer who married Princess Beatrice, Victoria's daughter, is soon to return to England, where the fatted calf will be killed for him.

New York police have recovered part of the two bars of silver bullion stolen three weeks ago, and arrested five men. The thieves sold the plunder first for \$14, thinking it was solder.

The figures of the Railroad Gazette of Saturday, as to railroad building in the United States in 1899, show that 5,330 miles of main track were built in the United States, 8.7 miles in the British possessions and 434 miles in Mexico. Although this is a smaller amount of new road than has been built in any one year since 1885, it is larger than there was reason to expect from the prospects early in the year. The average new mileage built in the United States per annum for the five years, 1895-1899, inclusive, has been about 7,500 miles, and for the twelve years, 1878-1889, inclusive, about 7,000 miles.

The proposed amendment or extension of the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, so as to cover the crimes of robbery, forgery, theft, embezzlement, etc., meets with pretty general approval among financiers of all classes. The American Bankers' Association has long been working for such a change, and hopes, now that it has been taken up for consideration, it may soon be adopted and rigidly enforced.

Thirteen men were on board the steamer Plover when she commenced to sink off the coast of Newfoundland. They were all rescued at the right moment by the Tancarsville.

The Dominion Government will ask the Dominion Parliament for a subsidy of \$4,000,000 for the proposed railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, there to connect with a line of steamers for Liverpool. This is to be the short cut to Europe for the grain and other products of the North-west.

DISTILLERY BURNED.

The Largest in the World—Loss \$144,000 Covered by Insurance.

Fire broke out in the tower of the Monarch Distillery, at Peoria, Ill., back of the beer still, and before it could be brought under control several copper stills and apparatus were burned together with 100,000 gallons untaxed spirits, valued at \$150,000. The damage to the mill, etc., is \$115,000; to malt \$2,500; and to engines and boilers, \$2,000. The distillery had a capacity of 10,000 bushels of corn per day. The mill cost \$300,000 to build, and was the largest in the world. It was running at half capacity. It was a trust house. Loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is a mystery. This is the busy season and the house will be idle three or four months. The loss of business will be several hundred thousand dollars.

CYCLONE.

CALAMITY COMES UNANNOUNCED.

Scores of Houses and Churches Blown Down or Unroofed.

About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon a cyclone struck the southwestern section of St. Louis, and sweeping through to the northern limits marking a pathway nearly a quarter of a mile wide, and leaving death and desolation in its track. There was scarcely any warning of the approaching storm, owing to the fact that the sky had been overcast for several hours before the full force of the wind was felt, and it was all over in an incredibly brief period of time, those residing in and near the path of the cyclone scarcely realizing what had happened until it was all over.

In addition to dozens of dwellings and stores in the northern central and southern sections of the city more or less wrecked the following big buildings were damaged: The Anchor mills, Goodwin's candle factory, Pullman shops, VanBrook's furniture factory, Kingsland & Ferguson's farm implement works, Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodgen German Evangelical church, Second Presbyterian church and others yet to be heard from. It was also reported that a cyclone struck the academy of music, which collapsed a few days since, had been leveled by the storm, but this is now denied.

Three fatalities are reported, but the names of the victims have not yet been ascertained. They comprise an entire family, father, mother and child, residing on Mound street, near Tenth, and they met their deaths by the falling of a building on their dwelling. The losses on property are roughly estimated at \$100,000, but will likely prove more. The Harmony club, a Jewish organization, suffered a loss of \$3,000 on their club house on the corner of Olive and Eighteenth streets.

The storm seemed to have entered the city in its full force at Twenty third street and Chouteau avenue, passed northwest until it reached Seventeenth and Olive streets where it swerved taking a direct easterly course to Fourteenth and then again turned to the northwest, leaving the city and striking the river just north of Tyler street. The only announcement of the approach and quickness of the storm was a dull, sullen roar, quickly followed by a torrent of rain, which in turn was succeeded by sleet, and before the victims could realize what had happened the storm had swept by and on, leaving wrecked and mangled humanity in its pathway. Trees were torn up by the roots and broken off, telegraph poles went down as though mere sticks, while the roofs of buildings were lifted from their moorings like feathers and tossed into the streets.

A messenger from the east side of the river says that the storm in St. Clair county, Illinois, was unusually severe, and that the cry of "Good Lord, save us!" was heard frequently outside of the church walls. Brooklyn, a village of about 500 people, seems to have suffered most of the damage at East St. Louis, and at Venice the injury was largely confined to railroad property and small dwellings and telegraph poles. Br.lyn is about three miles north of East St. Louis. Its population is largely composed of colored people.

BRICE IS CHOSEN.

The National Democratic Chairman Mr. Payne's Successor.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus of Ohio, met in the hall of the House of Representatives, Thursday night. Senator Berry Adams, of Seneca county, was made Chairman, and Representative John E. Monot, Secretary in Chief.

Of the 75 Democrats elected to the Legislature, 73 were present. Hon. F. W. Knapp, of Delaware, had died, and Hon. John B. Lawler, of Columbus, is dying. The other four absent ones, prevented by sickness from attending, were Representatives Lot S. Smith, of Seneca county; Munson, of Licking; Counts, of Shelby; Brown, of Cincinnati, who sent word they would support the nominee. Hence the caucus had 73 in it. After the nominations were all made in short speeches, the voting began, with the following result: First ballot—Brice, 29; McMahon, 14; Thomas, 11; Seney, 2; Baker, 6; Hunt, 2; Mcweeney, 4; Geddes, 2; Neal, 2; Outhwaite, 1.

Second ballot—Brice, 33; McMahon, 13; Thomas, 3; Baker, 1; Seney, 2; Outhwaite, 1. Brice was declared unanimously nominated.

PORTUGAL'S MINISTRY OUT.

Dissatisfaction With its Course Toward England.

The Portuguese cabinet has resigned because of the trouble with England in regard to Captain Serpa Pinto's actions in Africa. The cabinet felt obliged to accede to England's ultimatum touching the African situation. This action aroused public sentiment to such a degree that the cabinet felt it could no longer remain in power. Senhor Pimenta, the Liberal Conservative leader, voted with the minority at the meeting of the council when the demands of England were acceded to. The minority was in favor of evacuating the Shire district, but opposed the other demands made by England unless that country submitted the dispute to arbitration forthwith.

Elevator Burned.

The recent high wind that prevailed at Baltimore fanned a little fire in a grain elevator into a raging conflagration. The gale carried the flames on its wings and all efforts against the two elements were unavailing and a dire catastrophe resulted. The flames started in elevator No. 3, on the north side of the Patuxent river, belonging to the Baltimore Elevator Company. The entire elevator was burned with all its contents and the total loss is between \$700,000 and \$800,000. The British steamerhip Sacrosocally, which was lying alongside, was also totally destroyed, involving a loss of \$1,000,000. Four of the steamer's employees were burned to death.

Wreck on a Canadian Road.

An express train for Quebec, over the International, met with an accident near Jacquet river. The snow-plow left the track and the engine followed it and turned over. Fireman P. Gauget was taken out in a dying condition. Engineer S. McGowan, at last accounts, was still in the wreck and is probably dead.

LABOR NEWS.

Items of Interest to the Manufacturer and the Workingman.

The Pottstown Iron Company have advanced the wages of their puddlers from \$1.50 to \$3.75. All four of the iron companies of that place are paying \$3.75 per ton for puddling.

The Toledo and Ohio Central is shipping out about 50 cars of ore a day, but the pile on the dock at Toledo still looks large and will furnish plenty of work for the winter season.

The Missouri Secretary of State has revoked the charter of the "Quickmeal" Stove Company, of St. Louis. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of the Anti-Trust Law.

During the year 1899 the Pullman Company employed on an average 11,003 men, the average pay being \$18 a month. The Pullman Loan and Savings Bank has about 13,000 depositors, most of whom are in the employ of the company.

The employees in the casting department of the furnace of the Lehigh Iron Company at Aineville, Pa., asked for an increase of wages of 10 per cent, and, being refused, went out. They numbered 15. The strike did not affect work in other departments of the plant.

The Everett Furnaces at Bedford, Pa., employing over 400 men, have been started. The fires were lighted by Mrs. Thropp, wife of the owner of the furnaces. These furnaces have been idle for over three years. All the furnaces in the county are running full blast.

The Graphic Process Company was compelled to close its shops at Pleasantville, Pa., on Saturday, for the want of sufficient capital. A meeting of the stockholders will be held in a few days to decide what will be done with the type-setting machine now being built.

In the Alpena region there are now skilled between 75,000,000 and 101,000,000 feet of logs. At date there is no snow, no ice, and swamps unfrozen. Lumbermen are beginning to feel anxious in regard to getting the logs they have now skidded hauled to the various landings.

A company has been organized under the style of the Ironton Rolling Mill Company, to lease and operate the works of the New York and Ohio Iron and Steel Company, of Ironton. The officers of the company are: J. H. Moulton, President; C. M. Buchanan, Secretary and Treasurer, and the product will consist of sheet and tank iron.

A syndicate of Minneapolis capitalists are securing options on all the plaster mills, quarries and properties in the country, with the view of purchasing and consolidating them under one management. They propose to organize a company with a capital of \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000, and if successful in buying the works as they desire, will carry on the plaster business in all its branches for the United States as a single industry.

INFLUENZA'S GRIM MARCH.

New York's Physicians Become Alarmed at the Plague.

The returns to the New York Bureau of Vital Statistics show that 250 deaths occurred in the city for the 24 hours ending at noon Wednesday.

The like of this has never been known in the history of the department since the time of cholera.

During the four days of this week 839 people have died in the city of New York. The morgue is crowded to its utmost capacity.

The reports from Bellevue Hospital to the Central Office show that 90 bodies, the greatest number in the history of that institution, were there awaiting removal.

When the figures came in the doctors of the Health Board acknowledged that they were alarmed.

The Disease in New England.

In Athol, Massachusetts, there are over 300 cases of influenza. The leading physicians are ill, several schools are closed and the factory is running short-handed. In Great Falls, New Hampshire, over 100 persons are ill with the disease. Natick, Mass., reports from 25 to 30 per cent. of the people in the shops are afflicted and the doctors are sick. At Manchester, New Hampshire, three deaths have occurred from influenza.

About 800 persons have been prostrated in Lowell. Many teachers and scholars are sick in New Bedford and Marblehead. In Marlboro' Father McKenna is dangerously ill with influenza. Norwalk, Connecticut, estimates that 10 per cent. of the population are afflicted. In Salem 65 per cent. of the school children are out and the Superior Court has suspended its sittings. Two schools in Middleboro' and Holystone are closed. In Lowell Dr. Arthur Phelan died of capillary bronchitis, superinduced by influenza. There are hundreds of absentees from the mills and schools. In Providence Mr. Howard, Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty, was delirious with grip. The disease is severely felt along the valley of the Blackstone and Pawtuxet rivers.

M. Pasteur, the celebrated French physician, when asked what he considered the best remedy for the grip, remarked: "Let men and woman both quit smoking tobacco and smoke camphor instead, and they will probably escape the pest."

HURRICANE AT ROCHESTER.

Buildings Demolished and a Number of Persons Injured.

A hurricane prevailed at Rochester, N. Y. The wind is said to have reached a velocity of 75 miles an hour. Many buildings have been partially demolished, and several persons have been injured by the falling debris. One fatality has occurred and others are rumored. George Walter, the man killed, was struck on the head by a falling chimney. George Seward, an express-wagon driver, was kicked in the head by his horse, which had been blown down by the force of the wind. He fell and his horse rolled on him, causing internal injuries from which he will die. The south wall was blown out of the Joslyn block on State street, falling on and crushing a frame building next door. No one was injured. The roof of the Genesee Brewery malt-house, part of the roof of Curtis Bros.' canning factory and part of the spire of St. John's church were blown off. There were many narrow escapes. The wind died away at about 2 o'clock.

AN AWFUL CRASH.

MOST FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.

A Church Wall Falls and Crushes a Dwelling.

MANY RESCUERS AT WORK IN THE RUINS.

An appalling disaster occurred in Brooklyn Thursday morning. The heavy winds of Wednesday night shook the new Presbyterian Church at 203 Throop avenue, to its foundation, and at 4:30 next morning one of the walls fell with a crash on a three-story frame building adjoining, and brought with it death and destruction.

The ruined building was tenanted by the Mott and Purdy families. They numbered nine persons, all the victims have been taken from the ruins. Following is a corrected list of the casualties:

Killed—Mary Purdy, aged 19. David Purdy, aged 15.

Wounded—Mrs. Caroline Mott, aged 70, shoulder hurt; Miss Sarah Mott, her daughter, cut about the head. Mrs. Emma Purdy, a widow, and mother of the two killed, bruised and cut and suffering much from the shock; Carrie, her daughter, aged 17, ankle and left shoulder hurt; Richard Poole, cousin of Mrs. Purdy, back sprained, head and shoulders injured.

The tenants in the little frame house were alarmed Wednesday night by the manner in which the church walls shook. Their own dwelling was considerably shaken, and it was with fear and trembling that they retired. Twice during the night some of the inmates were aroused by the roaring wind, but every one was in bed and asleep when the disaster occurred. The heavy brick wall of the church, of which Dr. Lewis R. Foote is pastor, fell suddenly with a crash and in a heap that broke through the cockle-shell structure adjoining like a battering ram. The dwelling seemed to part in twain, and instantly the shrieks and groans of the injured startled the residents for blocks about.

The noise of the falling wall attracted the attention of a policeman, and he sent in a fire alarm and summoned the reserve from a police station near at hand. A great crowd gathered gazing blankly at the ruined dwelling and the shattered church. The house had been torn in such a manner that a bedroom was exposed, and in the bed, within plain view of those in the street, lay the dead body of Mrs. Mary Purdy, borne down beneath a mass of debris. The spectacle seemed to stun those who witnessed it, and for a few moments nothing was done to render assistance to those within. Then the police and firemen arrived and started in to the rescue. They first found Mrs. Emma Purdy lying in her bed, crushed beneath a mass of timber and bricks, and so seriously injured that she could not speak or move even when they had carried her out of the charnel house into the street.

Robert Poole was the next one found alive. He is also seriously injured but no hope is entertained of his recovery. So far as known at this writing none of the inmates in the house escaped death or injury. The crowd about the scene numbered several thousand and the search for bodies is being hurried on.

A "LIGHTNING SLIDE."

Details of the Great Avalanche at Sierra City.

The first full details of the great avalanche which swept away half a dozen houses in Sierra City, buried seven persons and narrowly missed destroying the town have been received.

The disaster took place last Friday, but all telegraph communication was broken until Monday, and even yet the town is wholly isolated from the outside world, as the snow is too heavy for the stagerunners to reach the nearest town, 12 miles away.

Sierra City is a little mining town which lies in a ravine by the side of the Yuba river. Above it tower the mountains, 7,000 feet high. Snow drifts in the ravines of these mountains are sometimes 100 feet deep, and it was one of these drifts, 1,400 feet above the town, on the side of the mountain, which caused the fatal snow slide. The slide started in a ravine where the snow was about 30 feet deep; then dashing down the side of the mountain, it gained enormous volume.

It was what mountaineers term a "lightning slide"; that is, the snow moves bodily down the mountain side, as distinguished from a "hill slide," in which the snow takes agglutular form and bounds downward, as a ball would do. The slide followed the course of the ravine to the flat, leaping 40 feet at a bound over a country road, at which point the accumulated snow of the flat turned it, and it then made straight for the upper end of the town. A small hollow caused it to turn nearly at a right angle, and take a course across the upper end of the town. The houses of T. T. Mooney, Mrs. John Rich and A. Lewis were instantly and completely razed. Not a timber was left standing, and all the occupants of the Mooney and Rich houses were crushed to death. Seven persons in their houses were killed.

Those unacquainted with the action of snow on mountain sides can hardly realize the awful swiftness and the force of the snow slides. This slide travelled a mile and a quarter in less than a minute. No warning was given and there was no chance of escape. Apparently, all the victims were killed without time to move hand or foot. There were several miraculous escapes, the most remarkable being that of Mrs. Lewis and her four children. Her house was smashed into matchwood and every one supposed all the inmates were killed. Soon, however, the mother came from under the house carrying a baby in her arms slowly and painfully struggling through the snow, and followed by three little boys. In some unaccountable manner she had managed to lift up a beam, burrowed through the snow and thus saved the lives of herself and children.

Prince Bismarck, it is said, has a scheme to absorb Austria into Germany.

JAIL BIRDS LOOSE.

How Seven Desperadoes Escaped From Kentucky Jail.

Seven prisoners confined in the county jail at Pineville, Kentucky, made their escape. The plan of escape was a bold one and proved quite effective. One of the jailers, Newman Johnson, and a "trustee" were left in charge during the absence of Jailer Johnson. The trustee had just placed the key in the jail lock preparatory to admitting the "trustee" when the latter seized him, and disarming him threw open the door, bidding his companions to come on.

The jail contained nine prisoners, and all escaped except two, who were in for minor offenses and did not care to chance it. Among the escaped were two of the famous Turner gang, from Yellow Creek, charged with shooting Crow Carr, in Middleborough on Christmas day. A posse is in pursuit. The Turners are desperate men, and it is thought if they once get among their friends they will not be recaptured without a hard fight.

Eight prisoners, all confined in one cell in the County Jail at Springfield, escaped. They cut a hole in the iron floor of the cell and knocked out a part of the wall and escaped. Of the eight prisoners, six were being held for trial on charges of grand larceny. The other two were charged with murder.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Chinese Disaster—Flood to the King of Corea.

In addition to the accident in the Chinese theatre, which resulted in the loss of 100 lives, the steamer City of Peking, from reports several other disasters, as follows: The German steamer Durburg, which left Singapore October 25, via Hong Kong, was doubtfully foundered in the great typhoon of November. Floating bundles of wreckage, which formed part of her cargo, are the only traces seen of her.

The volcano of Shiranesean, near Sakai, Japan, broke out November 8. A noise like thunder came from the mountain, and the hot springs, at the foot of the mountain, jets of muddy water were thrown up 700 and ashes were thrown out and scattered over many miles, but no one was killed. The volcano had been quiet for 18 years.

The export trade in Japanese silk to America has grown immensely. Last year it was estimated at \$2,000,000 and this year at \$3,000,000.

The Japanese will soon distance the Americans in divorces. In 15 urban districts in Tokio, in October, the records show 200 divorces and 258 divorces.

Another plot has been detected to assassinate the King of Corea and the royal family. The chief conspirator was betrayed by his wife, and he and two court officials who were his accomplices, are to be beheaded.

A PAIR OF BASCALS.

How Two Black Men Swindled a Carolina Negro.

Some weeks ago the negroes of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, sent one of their number, Gray Tyson, to Arkansas, to see how suitable that country was for emigration. They had much confidence in Tyson, but latter has sadly abused it. On his return he informed the credulous negroes that there was a demand for labor in Arkansas and that the farmers of the State would send special trains to North Carolina to get negroes, and would transport them free of charge. He also said that those who wished to go must give him names, with a registration fee of \$200. Many negroes are said to have registered and paid the money.

Gray was aided in his rascally scheme by his uncle, John Tyson. They informed the negroes that trains would arrive at Tyson on January 1. No trains came, and the negroes became suspicious they found that Tyson had fled. The matter is creating great stir, and the deluded negroes are ready to depart. Some of them went to Governor Eagle, of Arkansas, who says that the Tysons had lied to and swindled them.

Capital Notes.

Senator Vest has introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000, to be immediately available for clearing snags and other obstructions out of the Missouri river between 20 miles and Kansas City.

Sir Julian Paucotote, the British Minister, and Postmaster-General Wainwright have been in conference on the question of the establishment of postoffices on steamers plying between Great Britain and the United States.

The bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant secretary of war at \$100,000 has been reported by Senator Cockrell to the committee on military affairs with amendment and with a unanimous recommendation that it pass.

NEGROES IN OKLAHOMA.

A Movement to Colonize Them Proving Fairly Successful.

W. L. Eggleston, the Topkapi agent, is endeavoring to induce the negroes of North Carolina to emigrate to Oklahoma. He has already succeeded in settling 800 negroes. They have established a colony near the fisher, and are opening farms and other enterprises. Eggleston seems to be working his own responsibility. Influential men here think that he will go to Oklahoma himself and there endeavor to become political leader of the negroes.

Ninety-five times out of 100 a first theater starts on the stage or back of the draft is upward 2000 people will be plenty of time to go out in an ordinary theater before the auditorium will be filled with smoke. If all preserve their wits of mind there isn't the slightest chance of anyone to get hurt.

Wm. Thomasson and Grand Jury two men of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, had a duel with an ax, using it as a weapon. Thomasson was killed and Grand Jury was wounded. Thomasson was a tough but his wife was reputed to be a saint.

The reason why so many negroes are leaving South Carolina to go to the west is said to be the poor crop and the lack of money.