

SHERMAN - OHIO'S SENATOR.

THE CAUCUS VOTE 63 TO 38.

Republicans of Ohio Again Elect Him as One of Their Senators.



JOHN SHERMAN.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—United States Senator Sherman was re-nominated last night by a vote of 63 to 38 for ex-Governor Foraker. The Republicans of both branches of the Legislature met last evening, and Speaker Laylin, of the House, was made chairman. The floor and galleries were crowded with spectators, many of them ladies, to witness the greatest gladiatorial and Senatorial combat of the year. The excitement was great, owing to some *coup d'etat*, which it was expected the Foraker man would spring, as it was noised about that the Governor's friends had a bomb to explode. The State House was packed to repletion and hundreds refused admission to the galleries.

After the caucus organized, on motion of Representative Griffin, of Toledo, a Foraker man, the floor and galleries were cleared of everybody but the Republican Legislators and the members of the press. Representative Manver, of Logan county, moved that the caucus proceed to nominate a Senator by secret ballot, whereupon a Representative Taylor, of Champane county, a Sherman man, moved as a substitute that the nomination be made by a viva voce vote on an alphabetical call of the members. There followed a long and rancorous discussion. After some half dozen speeches on each side a vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the substitute carried by a vote of 47 to 44, two members not voting. One Foraker man voted for an open ballot, and several Sherman supporters for the secret ballot.

At 10:08 o'clock the balloting began. The voting of the Sherman men was first, and Foraker, 32; Foster, 1; McKinley, 1; total, Sherman, 53; Foraker, 38; Foster, 1; McKinley, 1. A committee was appointed to wait upon Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker and request their presence, and the galleries were opened to the clamorous spectators. In the meantime Mr. Sherman's nomination was made unanimous. The balloting was finished in three minutes.

On the arrival of Sherman and Foraker there was a pandemonium of applause for five minutes, and when quiet was restored, after an eloquent and feeling return of his thanks, Mr. Sherman paid a high tribute to his distinguished competitor, ex-Governor Foraker, who was then introduced amid a storm of applause. He accepted the result in an eloquent speech, and he came out of the struggle with no resentment, and addressed "From now on we are not Foraker or Sherman men, but Republicans." His speech was a happy one, and his attitude toward Senator Sherman extremely felicitous. He closed in an appeal for Republicans to stand together in the coming presidential fight.

Both Sherman and Foraker stopped at the same hotel, and as soon as the news of the ballot was carried to them Foraker went to Sherman's room across the hall and congratulated him. Both made felicitous speeches. The Democratic members of the Legislature nominated James E. Neal of Hamilton, Butler county, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, for Senator.

A SKETCH OF SHERMAN'S CAREER. Born in 1823, John Sherman is 69 years old. As a young lawyer he was elected to Congress in 1850, at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, and as a member of the Congressional committee on the question of the extension of slavery in 1854, he wrote the famous anti-slavery report which thrilled the nation and made him one of the prominent leaders of the day. How well he has maintained that prominence in a service of six years in the Lower House, four years in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury and an aggregate of 28 years in the United States Senate, the pages of American history bear record.

NOTICE TO NATIONS. They Must Enter Into Reciprocal Relations With the United States Before March 15 or Pay Higher Duties.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The President issued a proclamation under the reciprocity section of the Tariff act. The proclamation states that in view of the provision in the reciprocity section of the Tariff law of October 1, 1890, making it the duty of the President after January 1, 1892, to suspend by proclamation the free admission of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides against such countries producing these articles as, after that date, maintain tariff duties upon any agricultural and other products which he may deem unequal and unreasonable, the President submitted to the Attorney General the question whether the law authorizing him to issue a proclamation fixing a future day when the duties imposed by virtue of the proclamation would take effect. The Attorney General has given an opinion that the duties must attach and be collected and after the date of the proclamation, and that a future date may be named by the President. Acting to this decision and to the fact that justice to importers of the articles named in section 3 of the Tariff law requires that a reasonable notice should be given of the President's intended action, Secretary Blaine to day sent notes to the diplomatic representatives of Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Hayti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Spain, Philippines, and, in Mexico, informing them that on the 15th of March next the President would issue his proclamation, unless, in the meantime, some satisfactory reciprocity arrangement should be made with the countries named.

A Warning to Grip Victims.

Berlin, January 7.—One of the most extensively used medicines in influenza has been anhydrous. The physicians have uttered repeated warnings of the danger of an unprofessional administration of this secret drug, but apparently without much deterrent effect. It is now announced by various doctors of unquestionable reputation that many deaths have occurred which, to their positive knowledge, were due to the excessive use of anhydrous. It is strongly urged by some that the Government prevent the sale of the drug except upon a physician's prescription.

FOREIGN FRAGMENTS.

Interesting News by Cable Bolled Down to Brief Notes.

The public schools at Genoa and Milan have been closed in consequence of the epidemic of influenza. So many of the inhabitants are prostrated that the transaction of business is greatly impeded.

The returns issued by the London Board of Trade for the month of December show that the imports increased £3,330,000 and the exports decreased £1,540,000, as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1893.

A horrible story of murders committed by robbers comes from Obzanka, in Poland. A band of robbers forced an entrance into the house of a wealthy Jew named Feible at that place and murdered the whole family, consisting of eight persons. They then collected a quantity of booty, with which they made their escape.

James and Mary Murphy died of starvation at Newry, Ireland. They were misers, and left money and property to the amount of \$200,000.

Forty-three persons were drowned in a storm off the Spanish coast Friday.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that a terrible railroad accident occurred near Rostov. An express train ran into the rear of a train carrying troops. Twenty persons were killed and 200 were injured.

Four masons were killed by the collapse of a building at Halle.

Five machinists were burned to death at Wrietzen, Germany, by the upsetting of a cauldron of molten iron.

The weather throughout Bavaria is very severe. The lakes are frozen almost to the bottom.

A Berlin merchant named Hamboeck, at Gutz, shot and killed his two sons, aged respectively 6 and 7 years, and then committed suicide. He was threatened with blindness and his mind had become affected by dread of being unable to support his children.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Among the confirmations by the senate were the new interstate commerce commissioner, E. G. Rathbone, of Ohio, as fourth assistant postmaster-general and the following postmasters: Ohio, D. P. Shriver, Manchester; G. H. Tyler, Chillicothe; S. R. Welch, Montpelier; Pennsylvania, S. E. McLanahan, Elizabethtown; George Sackett, White Haven; West Virginia, J. E. Shields, Alderson.

Representative Pattison, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution amending the Constitution by making the presidential term five years and declaring the incumbent ineligible for re-election. A call has been issued for a meeting of the executive committee of the national association of Democratic clubs in Washington January 20.

Secretary Elkins came to the war department Saturday and received the employes of the department. He entered at once upon the discharge of his duties.

Gen. Meigs died at his residence. He was a quartermaster general of the army for 21 years, and was placed on the retired list in 1832. He was widely known as an engineer having constructed the famous Cabin John's bridge near this city, the largest stone arch, in America. He was also engineer in charge of construction of the capital extension, and architect of the United States pension office.

Congressman Mills left with his son for Texas. The cause for the trip given by friends is needed rest and recuperation from his recent attack of the grip.

THE KHEDIVI IS DEAD.

Death of the Ruler of Egypt from Influenza. Cairo, Jan. 9.—The Khedive of Egypt died yesterday afternoon. He was stricken with influenza several days ago, and the attack resulted in his death.

Tewfik Pasha (Mohammed Tewfik), Khedive of Egypt, was born November 17, 1852, being the eldest son of the late Khedive Ismail. He succeeded to the Viceroyalty of Egypt by a decree of the Ottoman Empire August 8, 1879, upon the forced abdication of his father, and received the investiture on August 14. The title of Khedive, instead of that of Vali or Governor, was conferred upon him by an imperial firman in 1868. At the same time the law of succession was altered from that which had been established in 1841. Instead of succession devolving, as heretofore, according to the usual principles of Mohammedan law, upon the senior male descendant of the founder of the dynasty, it was to go to Ismail's eldest son, and thenceforth in the same manner of primogeniture, Ali's family. This favor was granted to the late Khedive in 1868 by Sultan Abdul Azin, in consideration of a large money payment, but in violation of the ancient and sacred law, and of the Convention with the Foreign Powers. The consequence of that arrangement of 1868 was the accession of Tewfik in 1879, instead of Halim, the fourth son of Mohammed Ali. Tewfik married in January, 1875, the Princess Emelneh, daughter of the late El Hamy Pasha, and has two sons and two daughters.

A WHOLESALE HANGING. Five More of the Sims Gang Lynched Two Women Among Them. Mobile, Ala., Jan. 9.—Word was received here late last night from Womack Hill, Ala., the scene of the recent Sims outrages and lynching, that while Neal Sims, two other men and Laura and Beatrice Sims, daughters of Bob, were on their way to Leak, Miss., the rendezvous of the gang, they were met by a posse and placed under arrest. Neal resented arrest and was hanged and afterwards shot. The rest of the party attempted to interfere in Neal's behalf and were strung up to an oak tree at the roadside, the women being among the number lynched.

Wreck on the Panhandle. Steubenville, Ohio, January 11.—The second section of a passenger train on the Panhandle railroad crashed into the first section, standing at the depot here cooling "hot boxes," at 1 o'clock yesterday. The vestibule sleeping car, Venetia, in which were 5 passengers, was split in twain. Conductor Lee Burris was painfully injured by being thrown across a seat. Engine 57 was badly wrecked, and a baggage car and one coach were damaged. Useless airbrakes is given as the cause.

AN AWFUL MINE HORROR.

300 MINERS ENTOMBED.

A Terrible Mine Catastrophe in the Indian Territory.

McAllister, I. T., Jan. 9.—About 5 o'clock this evening an explosion occurred at mine No. 11, a coal shaft operated by the Sage coal and mining company, near Krebs.

The noise of the explosion was heard by the whole surrounding country, and the people of the little town were not long in surmising the dreadful meaning of the concussion. The top of the shaft was at once the objective point of every man, woman and child above ground, and soon the most harrowing scenes were enacted by the friends and relatives of the poor and unfortunate who were imprisoned in the mine. There is only the slightest chance of rescue for those not already dead.

All was confusion for a time and no one seemed to know what to do. The result was that much valuable time was lost in commencing the work of rescue, the frantic conduct of the women tending to interfere with the efforts of the cooler-headed men to bring order to the chaos. They succeeded at last, however, and a force was organized to go down to the mine to render what assistance was possible to the victims. They had not returned when the last word was received from Krebs, and it is not known how many men were rescued.

The scene at the mine baffles description. Miners from other sections came pouring in to the settlement, offering what assistance they could in the way of rescue, but owing to the flimsy nature of the earth through which the shaft had been made they were of little assistance.

Just before the explosion occurred the hoisting cage had arrived at the top with half a dozen men. As the last man stepped from the cage the explosion occurred and the force of the concussion forced the cage nearly 100 feet in the air. A second later a scorching flame shot upward, driving the men back to a place of safety.

There was many sad scenes as witnessed at the bodies of the dead were brought to the surface. Wives and children gathered around, weeping and moaning; strong men turned away to hide the moisture that would gather in their eyes, in spite of their utmost efforts to keep it back. It will be fully a week before all the bodies of the entombed men can be reached and brought to the surface. Work will be pushed as fast as possible, however, and every endeavor will be made to get at them.

AT LEAST 100 DEAD. It is impossible yet to give an estimate even of the number of lives lost, but it is generally believed that it will reach at least 100, and very likely more. Many of the men who succeeded in getting out alive will die, owing to their severe burns.

What caused the explosion cannot be stated, but it is supposed that some miner fired a blast without warning, a proceeding in direct violation of the rules of the mine.

SIXTY DEAD—117 WOUNDED ALL THE BODIES RECOVERED.

McAllister, I. T., Jan. 12.—All the bodies have been taken out of the Osage mine and the list stands now at 61 dead and 117 wounded, several of whom will surely die. The funeral of the majority of the victims took place today.

The general of the majority of the victims took place today. Mr. Quay introduced a bill to authorize the United States to employ an agent to investigate the debts due the United States, and to secure the collection thereof. A number of other bills of minor importance were introduced and after a short executive session the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Gamble, of South Dakota, adjourned until tomorrow.

ITS CLUTCH CONTINUES. Ravages of the Grip in Various Sections of the Country. London, January 9.—Details received in regard to the prevalence of influenza throughout Europe show that the disease is of a very severe type, and is daily increasing in its ravages. In many towns in France the malady has become epidemic and the mortality has been increased 30 per cent. In Stammerdorf, a suburb of Vienna, 15 deaths have occurred in two days, and all the schools have been ordered closed. Valencia is suffering badly, many inhabitants being prostrated. The disease is also spreading in Yorkshire, Dorset, Essex and Kent, England. Many deaths are reported. Most Rev. Robert Knox, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, is seriously ill with the grip in Dublin.

Easton, Pa.—The triplets, sons of Michal Brown, proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, this city, born Dec. 6, died at different hours Friday from the grip. John Brown, their grandfather, died also today in the same house from the effects of a recent stroke of paralysis. They will be buried in the same casket.

New York.—Rear Admiral Melancton Smith, U.S.N., retired, is dangerously ill with the grip and is not expected to recover.

Berlin.—Dr. Pfeiffer, the son-in-law of Prof. Koch, who is said to have discovered the influenza bacillus, says that he believes that the grip is a contagious disease, and that it is a medium of contagion. A family consisting of six members, have been found dead in their isolated dwelling near Reinsweisen in the Sudetic mountains on the Bohemian frontier. Evidence existed that the four adult members had died of influenza, having been unable to secure medical attendants, and that the two children perished from starvation.

Buttsville, N. J.—This town is wholly in the grasp of the grip. There is not a well person in the place.

Ohio Trades and Labor Assembly. Columbus, Ohio, January 11.—At today's session of the Ohio Trades and Labor Assembly resolutions were offered denouncing all State and national laws antagonistic to organized labor and declaring for many reforms. Among others were the following: Against contract labor, placing telegraph and telephone wires under Government control, to protect laborers from defective scaffolding to prevent non-residents of Ohio being clothed with police power, demanding a labor trade mark copyright law and favoring the election of United States Senators by the people. The Assembly also directed its secretary to affix the Typographical Union label to all papers and printing issued by him.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

TUESDAY.—The resumption of the business of the session on the close of the holiday recess was marked by a pretty full attendance of Senators. Vice President Morton occupied the chair, and the opening prayer was offered by Chaplain Butler.

The usual mass of petitions was presented and referred, comprising several in favor of a \$5,000,000 loan for the Indian Exposition on condition of the Fair being kept closed on Sunday. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report, dated December 1, was submitted. The important features of the report have already been published. Mr. Washburn introduced joint resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ any United States vessel best adapted to such service for the purpose of transporting contributions to the inhabitants of those provinces of Russia that are suffering from want of food; and, if necessary, to tender vessels for that purpose. The President's message on the same subject was laid before the Senate.

Senator Perkins, of Kansas, took the oath of office. Various bills were introduced and referred among them (by Mr. Chandler) to regulate the rates of pensions and a bill to prohibit railroad companies from operating in the jurisdiction offered by Mr. West on the 10th of December requesting the president to cause correspondence and negotiation to be had through the department of State or otherwise with the authorities of Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of the regulations which require cattle imported from the United States to be slaughtered at the port of entry and prohibited their being carried alive to other parts of the Kingdom, was taken up and was by Mr. West explained and advocated. After some discussion the resolution was adopted. The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and after referring some nominations to the president, the house was called to order by the clerk in the absence of Speaker Crisp, who is still too ill to leave his house. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Stewart, who elected Mr. McMillin as speaker pro tem., which was adopted by acclamation. (Catchings, from the committee on rules, presented a resolution prescribing the order of day's business in the house. A long discussion ensued regarding a provision of the resolution that no private bills introduced to day be printed. A satisfactory amendment was made and the resolution was finally adopted. A large number of reports from the heads of executive departments was laid before the house, as well as several documents from the president, among the latter being one regarding the Russian famine, which suggested to congress that the secretary of the navy be authorized to charter suitable vessels for transportation of flour offered by the northwestern millers.

The call by states 375 bills of a public character were introduced and referred. Mr. Pickler of South Dakota announced the death of his former colleague, John E. Gamble, and the house as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned until tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate among the papers presented and referred were the following: From the President the American National Red Cross Association, urging the Government of the United States to take steps for transport of donations of grain to the starving Russian people; from the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Washington, praying that Congress, by more energetic appropriations, enable the War and Navy Departments to place the country in a thorough condition of defence, so as to be prepared to maintain the natural dignity and to protect its humblest citizens in the case of war.

The Vice President laid before the Senate three messages from the President, transmitting agreements made by the commissioners for the Indian Affairs in Washington, with the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma, and with the Tonkawa Indians in Oklahoma. The messages were referred to the committee on Indian Affairs. The Senate bill introduced by Mr. Stewart to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, as well as to amend the act relating to the mint, was taken up and Mr. Stewart made a speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. Quay introduced a bill to authorize the United States to employ an agent to investigate the debts due the United States, and to secure the collection thereof. A number of other bills of minor importance were introduced and after a short executive session the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Gamble, of South Dakota, adjourned until tomorrow.

At La Chute, a thriving manufacturing town in the province of Quebec, out of the 400 houses composing the town fully 300 are destroyed, and three-quarters of the inhabitants are seeking shelter in the churches and public buildings. Loss, \$200,000.

At Newton, Pa., a number of stores and dwellings were burned. Total loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$10,000. The same part of the village was entirely destroyed ten years ago.

At Jeannette, Pa., the Cook block and Dr. Hugh Henry's dwelling were consumed. Total loss, \$30,000. The fire originated in the basement of Sowash & Fink's drug store in the middle of the block.

Charles S. Quackenbush, a wealthy resident of Albany, N. Y., shot his wife dead, and then killed himself. He attempted to kill his wife several times. Cause: domestic troubles.

An explosion of gas at the Neilson colliery killed Philip Deserts and Paul Cronley. Inside Foreman George English and George Steel and 10 miners were injured near Shamokin, Pa. The cause of the explosion is not known.

John Dean, who impersonated *Cy Prime* in "The Old Homestead," died at Cincinnati of grip. He contracted a severe cold while attending the funeral of the actress Miss Mary Bird, who was burned to death Monday night. This is the fourth death in the theatrical profession in that city during the past week.

A Mexican murderer named Jesus Bruno Martinez was executed in the City of Mexico. While bidding farewell to friends and officials he suddenly drew a knife and stabbed the chief of secret police three times, but not fatally. He was over-powered and shot immediately.

A SUMMARY OF LATE EVENTS.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED AT RANDOM.

Happenings From Ocean to Ocean Told in a Brief Way.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that a saloonkeeper is liable for damages in the case of injuries received resulting from the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the defendant sold her husband liquor until he became intoxicated, and that in consequence he fell into a gutter full of water and laid there, thereby contracting pneumonia, from which he died.

In Stoneboro, Mercer county, Pa., members of 23 families are down with diphtheria. Physicians say that it is significant that the disease appears in its most terrible form only in villages, and argue that this proves the sanitary conditions must be unfavorable.

Charlton M. Lyman of the firm of W. E. Lyman & Sons, type and electrotype-foundry, at Buffalo related the story of a big deal in which an English syndicate has invested \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This syndicate has bought all the type-foundries in the United States.

Near Clay Center, Neb., Mrs. Frazier Troxell and her little child were burned to death by an explosion of gasoline which set fire to their clothing.

Miss Mary Bird, an actress, playing at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, O., was fatally burned at Hexter's Hotel, by the explosion of a bottle of gas jet uncorked, which she held near a gas fixture uncorked.

Mrs. George Bromhead, the inventor of the old steel hoopskirt, died at Patterson, N. J., aged 72 years. She was a native of England.

There are over two thousand cases of grippe in Concord, N. H., and vicinity, and the disease is spreading.

A smash-up occurred on the New York, Ontario & Western road, at Smyrna, N. Y. A mixed freight and a passenger train going south, ran into a freight train, instantly killing the engineer, of Utica, Edwin Martin Sheely, of Oswego, and Albert Gady, of Norwich, and seriously injuring a number of persons. Both engines exploded after the wreck.

At Bolling, Ala., a boiler of the sawmill of Milner Caldwell and Flowers Lumber Company exploded, killing Engineer Cooper and three others, and wounding four more. The mill is a total wreck. Loss, \$2,500.

William E. Russell was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts and his address was read to the two branches of the legislature.

At a meeting of the Rye Flour Miller's association in New York, the price of rye flour delivered at New York was fixed at from \$5.25 to \$5.35 per barrel.

William Ehrhart, teacher in a school near Topeka, Kans., was attacked by three boys whom he had told to remain after school hours this afternoon and will die. The leader of the boys was George Kistler. Ehrhart intended to punish the boys, but one of them struck him over the head with a poker and another stabbed him twice in the neck with a pocket-knife.

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A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Fort Smith road near Little Rock, Ark. Engineer Merwin, Fireman Freeman and brakeman Kennedy were killed. The damage to the road will not be less than \$30,000.

FIRES AND FAILURES.

At Wapello, Ia., a number of firms were burned out. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$20,000.

At Hardin, Mo., 22 business houses and dwellings. Loss, \$75,000; insurance small.

Fire destroyed \$150,000 worth of property in Birmingham, Ala., three-fourths covered by insurance.

Nowell & Presby, dealers in woolen and dress goods, New York City, assigned to John H. Bird, with preferences aggregating \$47,000. The total liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$250,000, with probably assets of \$150,000.

The barrel works of the Standard Oil company at Constance Hoek, N. J., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,500,000.

Saybrook, near Bloomington, Ill., was practically burned up Sunday morning. Loss nearly \$100,000; small insurance.

A. T. Shrade, one of the largest planters and merchants of Sharkey county, Miss., made an assignment. Liabilities unknown; assets, \$335,000.

At Water Valley, Miss., eleven frame buildings were consumed. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, two-thirds.

At Westfield, N. J., fire destroyed Arcadian Hall, the Ferris-building and three frame structures. Loss estimated at \$140,000; insurance, \$30,000. The "Standard" and "Leader" newspaper offices were also destroyed.

At Spartansburg, S. C., the main building of the Converse Female college was burned. Timely alarm saved the lives of the 75 inmates. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$40,000.

The Allison-Ober Glass Works, located at East St. Louis, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; partly insured.

A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Three People Killed and Twenty-Five Injured.

Fayetteville, Ga., Jan. 7.—This town was visited by a terrible cyclone last night. Three people were killed, a number of others injured and the little town was almost swept out of existence. A path 300 yards wide swept through the town, and for three miles east of it the devastation continued. The dead so far reported are: Will Travis, a farmer, 30 years old; Sallie Graham, 10 years old; a negro child not yet identified. Travis was carried about 200 yards and almost every bone in his body was broken. The list of injured will probably reach 25, some of whom will die. The value of the buildings demolished is probably \$30,000, with scarcely any insurance.

A Big Express Strike.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The strike of the Southern Express Messengers on the Illinois Central railroad has extended over the South. From Nashville all the way to New Orleans, and on the North Carolina and St. Louis railroad south of Hickman, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga., all quit work tonight on orders from New Orleans. The trouble arose in this way: The Illinois Central men demanded an increase in wages just before Christmas, and it was granted. After the rush was over wages were reduced to the old basis, and Messenger Cordelle, who presented the petition for increase, was discharged. Then 20 men struck and men from other roads were ordered to take their places. They refused, and tonight's strike is the result.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.		
BUTTER—Creamery	Elgin..	31 3/4 @ 32
	Country roll.	28 1/2 @ 29
EGGS—New York full cream	11	12
	New York	11 1/2
POULTRY—Live Chickens	28	29
	Live Spring per pair	40 60
	live Turkeys, # B.	12 13
GAME—Rabbits per lb.	25	28
	Wild Turkeys	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
	Pheasants per doz.	5 50 6 00
DUCKS—Live per lb.	1 50	1 75
	Quail per doz.	1 50 1 75
SPOTS—Clover, western	50	60
	Timothy	1 45 1 50
	Blue grass	2 05 2 80
	Mill	— 1 00
WHEAT—		
	No. 2 red	1 00 1 01
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear	48	52
	Mixed ear	46 47
	Shelled mixed	50 51
OATS—No. 1 white	39	40
	No. 2 white	37 40
RYE—No. 1 Pa. and Or.	96	97
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat's.	5 25	5 50
	Fancy spring pat's.	5 50 5 75
	Clean winter	4 75 5 00
	Rye flour	5 25 5 50
HAY—No. 1 Timothy	11 75	12 10
	Loose, from wagons	12 00 15 00
MIDDLING—White	23 00	25 50
	Brown	19 00