

Great Britain pays the Continent upward of \$70,000,000 for sugar, and grows not an ounce.

Students of the census figure that there are 650,000 more male human beings in the United States than female. The distribution, however, is uneven.

It may be a fact, philosophizes the New York Advertiser, that the world owes every man a living, but it is a fact also that thousands are too lazy to collect the debt.

As a means of showing how far the world is from becoming overpopulated, economists assert that the entire population of the United States could live comfortably in the single State of Texas.

The Russian Government will probably stop sending prisoners to Siberia, for the sake of the colonists, and instead use Saghalien, Archangel and other far northern islands, which are more terrible places of abode than even Siberia, whether the rash of peasants is now comparable to that into our own Western States at the height of the boom.

Africa offers a prolific field for railroad development, according to a Western authority. There is an area of 11,500,000 square miles about four times the size of the United States, and there are only 8,000 miles of railway. The population of Africa is 168,000,000, while in this country it is only 65,000,000. Our railroad mileage is 181,000 miles.

The great mass of Indians in the United States are self-supporting and only about one-fourth receive assistance from the Government. Probably one of the richest peoples in the world are the 1,500 Ojaga Indians, who have in addition to a large reservation, homes and cattle more than \$8,000,000 in the United States Treasury, from which they receive \$100,000 each quarter.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that bicycles absorb this year about \$60,000,000 in the United States alone. It is stated that the following trades are sufferers from the prosperity of the bicycle business: Jewelry, clothing, furniture, piano and all classes of musical instruments, liquors, cigars, theatres, and the entire range of objects on which families expend the margins of their incomes that can be spared from the necessities of life.

It seems to the New York Post to be necessary to count a revival for the love of oratory among the features at the close of the century, at least in the United States. In our colleges during the last year the prize orator, from being almost ignored by his fellows, advanced to a place among the college heroes and bade fair to crowd aside the crack oarsmen, the deadly inter-fencer, and the high jumper. In the political field we are seeing oratory winning equal recognition.

A million miles of macadamized road would cost \$4,000,000,000, but would dispense with about half the draft animals in the country, and thus save \$737,000,000 in the annual feed bill. This is three per cent. interest on \$36,000,000,000. Consequently, if road bonds were issued bearing three per cent. interest, the New England Homestead estimates that more than 6,000,000 miles of macadamized road could be built without increasing the annual expenses one dollar. The people are paying three per cent. on \$36,000,000,000 in order to keep up the present bad roads. So the apostles of good roads figure.

The criminologists maintain that criminality as well as insanity is a disease, the indications of which may be found in an abnormal configuration of the skull and other physical peculiarities. They go so far as to assert that it is wholly safe to imprison men, before any overt act, whose heads show a symmetry and whose facial lines are so-and-so, on the ground that they are condemned by inheritance to a criminal career which no education or environment can more than modify in small measure or postpone. It should be said that it is only in a small proportion even of confirmed and incurable criminals that what are called criminal characteristics of skull and face are found, and that there is still to be discovered characteristic and invariable evidence of cerebral lesion in the examination of the brains of dead criminals. However, the persistence of criminality in circumstances that are altogether unfavorable gives support to the theory that a proportion of criminals are not such from free choice, but from a law of their nature, which they cannot evade.

## WRECK AND RUIN IN ITS TRACK.

### A FURIOUS GALE.

#### Atlantic Coast States Swept by a Destructive Hurricane.

A hurricane swept over Brunswick and along the Georgia coast Tuesday which resulted in great destruction of property and the loss of several lives.

Owing to the prostration of the wires it was 1 o'clock Wednesday morning before telegraphic communication with Brunswick was restored. It was then learned that at least four persons, namely, William Daniels, Abel Davis, John Jefferson, and a baby, all colored, lost their lives in the storm. Many other persons are known to be seriously hurt, and when full reports are obtainable there is no doubt the death list will be lengthened.

An estimate places the property loss at Brunswick alone at \$500,000.

The storm was severe in Eastern Pennsylvania and badly crippled the Pennsylvania railroad between Altoona and Harrisburg, extending out as far as Ardenheim near Hantington. Eastbound trains were sent to Harrisburg by way of Tyrone and Look Haven.

The flood channel and cofortum of the new reservoir at Kittanning Point were badly damaged. At Harrisburg, on the Altoona division, the railroad bridge was washed away. At Folt View, a summer resort on the Juniata, about 14 miles from Altoona, many cottages were washed away.

The storm practically paralyzed the B. & O. system east, west, north and south. In some places the roadbeds have been washed away, there are innumerable landslides, and in other localities the tracks are obstructed by fallen trees, which were uprooted and carried away by the fury of the gale.

The excessive rainfall caused a big overflow in the Juniata river and its tributaries, and entailed great destruction to property. A cloudburst occurred west of Hantington at midnight. Many of the principal streets were submerged, cellars flooded, side streets washed out, and several heads of cattle drowned.

Traffic on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad was suspended, owing to the loss of the line at many points.

At Savannah, Ga., the hurricane cost nearly a dozen lives and entailed a financial loss of nearly \$1,000,000.

A special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: It is conservative to estimate that about 50 people have lost their lives from yesterday's hurricane, and the number may run much higher. The destruction of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge across the Sunnuckhanna at Connersville, Ind., is also of great importance. The bridge, which comprised 27 spans, was completely demolished. It was insured for \$300,000, and everything was carried away, except the stone piers, the single iron span and one of the stone abutments. The bridge proper was crushed to splinters. It was lifted bodily off the piers and deposited just above in the water, a portion resting on the piers. Not a timber is left standing.

A report from Jacksonville, Fla., says: At 11 o'clock, 15 buildings were destroyed. Rev. W. A. Barr, Mrs. F. E. McIntosh and her baby were killed. Near there four laborers, who were in a cabin at the turpentine farm, were crushed by a falling tree. A woman in Alabama is totally paralyzed. C. S. Eastin, Mrs. Nancy Olmstead and David Jones were killed.

At this place a number of people took refuge in a box car which was in the path of the cyclone. It was blown along the track and then off for 50 feet, and a lady person in it was badly injured. Steve Mason and George Johnston have since died.

At Grady, a small place, 12 houses were blown down, a woman was killed, but a babe at her breast was unhurt, although it had been carried some distance by the wind.

The sea islands, off Georgia and South Carolina, had almost a repetition of the storm of 1893. Almost every cottage and cabin in the wake of the storm was destroyed, but the water was not so high as it was in 1893, consequently the suffering was not so severe.

The fatalities on the sea islands were due to accidents from falling timbers or trees more than to water. Only those who happened to be captured in boats were drowned. The number of fatalities on the sea islands is not known, but it is believed it will go over 100.

Twenty negroes were killed on the rice plantations by falling timbers. The death toll on the crop is badly damaged, the cotton being washed off the stalks.

At Lake Butler, Bradford county, C. H. Harkey, Mrs. J. M. Fitch and her infant were fatally hurt. Many buildings were blown down.

At this place the wind blew to pieces two cars loaded with bricks, and a negro, Henry Sullivan, who was 300 yards away, was killed by being struck by one of the flying bricks.

On Judge Richard's turpentine farm four convicts were killed by falling trees. In Baker county four towns were almost totally destroyed. They are McGlenny, Sanderson, Glen St. Mary and Oluette. No one was killed outright in these towns, but many were injured, among whom were Mrs. C. S. Richardson, James McAlpin and North Webster, all of whom will die.

At Live Oak the destruction is complete, but no loss of life is reported.

Near Welborn, 10 houses, the Ames White was destroyed and two of his children were killed. At Lake City eight business houses and thirteen residences were destroyed. Mrs. Sarah Fletcher and two boys were killed, and Dora Jennings and Jonas Melberry were fatally injured.

### HOW WASHINGTON SUFFERED.

#### Injury to the White House and Other Public Buildings.

The tornado which struck Washington between 11 p. m. and midnight, ripped off some of the coping of the White House and laid low most of the historic trees in the White House grounds, including the elm tree which Lincoln planted. It carried away part of the roof of the State Department, where the official documents are stored, and left them uninjured. The costly roof of the Patent Office was rolled up and distributed all around the neighborhood, and skylights half an inch thick were beaten in. The residence of the French Minister was left roofless, and the embassy of Great Britain suffered the loss of the portico.

The steeple roof of the Church of the Covenant where President Harrison used to worship, was blown down and each square slate planted itself upright in the park which surrounds the edifice. The tower of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church was reduced to a mere shell. Nearly every other church in the city suffered more or less. The tower of the Grand opera house, formerly Albaugh's, was blown down, and the debris still obstructs the whole width of one of the broadest streets in Washington. Thousands of trees in the parks were torn up by the roots or hopelessly injured. The total destruction of property in this city is estimated at \$600,000. There were 20 lives lost, but 24 persons were injured by falling walls and branches.

In Alexandria, the Virginia suburb of Washington, just across the Potomac river, the damage is estimated at not less than \$100,000, and at least two lives are known to have been lost. The killed are Mrs. Louise Holt and William B. Stewart, crushed to death by falling walls. Two hundred houses were badly damaged by the storm.

## HIGHER THAN EIFFEL'S.

### Chicagoans to Look Down From an Altitude of Nearly 1,200 Feet.

From an altitude of 1,150 feet Chicago proposes to look down upon the rest of the world, says the New York Herald. A tower which surpasses in height the Eiffel structure of Paris, is projected by the citizens of the Windy City, and already land on which to build has been secured and actual work has begun.

The cloud disturbing structure is the outcome of a patriotic desire by Chicagoans to fly the American flag higher than any other banner in the world. The structure is to be known as the City Tower, and as an attraction, it will out rival anything before undertaken, except the World's Fair. The base of the tower is to be 326 feet square, and will occupy an entire city block.

At the base from the four corner supports, each of which is 50 feet square, will rise arches 400 feet across and the same in height. The arches will be 25 feet apart, and the tower will have 90,000 square feet of flooring, where 22,000 persons can be accommodated at one time. There is a distance of 225 feet from the ground to this first landing. The fourth landing is at the top of the tower, which will be 1,150 feet above the ground. There are 225 feet in the air. There at a height of 450 feet is to be the platform 150 feet square. This second platform is about as high as the top of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, or the Washington Monument. Six hundred and seventy-five feet above the ground is the third landing, far higher than any building in Chicago. At an elevation of 1,000 feet above the earth is the fourth landing, and from there stairs lead up to the very top of the tower.

Thirty-four elevators are to be used in this tower. They will be operated by electricity, the power being derived from the plant used in lighting the structure. There will be enough steel used in the construction of the tower to build and equip a small railway. The plan of construction is very similar to that employed in the Eiffel Tower. The steel framework narrows as it rises in the air, until at the height of 1,000 feet, the four feet diameter of the tower is only one-tenth the size of the lower landing.

There are to be many unique features in connection with this scheme, but they are not to be all amusement features. Besides fireworks, balloons, parades and light rope performances, here is to be a restaurant on each landing. A theater in which there will be continuous performances, and a bicycle rink are also to be provided, while at the very topmost landing there will be a grand ballroom and a skating rink.

The plan of having a United States meteorological station at the very top of the tower when it is completed has already been discussed at Washington and favorably considered by the officials, and it is probable that not only will it be the best of the highest structure of man's making upon which to float the Stars and Stripes, higher than the tri-color of France or the red cross of St. George, but the city will have the most remarkable scientific observation station on earth—an astronomical observation above the very clouds, yet in the midst of the city; a laboratory of the Chicago University and a cloud surrounded signal tower for the government weather man.

The most important observations of all on such a tower would be those relating to atmospheric electricity. What changes take place at this height, which are not duplicated at the earth's surface? A few observations upon the electrical condition of the atmosphere would show some remarkable comparisons. There is hardly a point regarding diurnal change, abnormal change or seasonal change of meteorological element that would not successfully aided by records from such a tower. The most important observations of all on such a tower would be those relating to atmospheric electricity. What changes take place at this height, which are not duplicated at the earth's surface? A few observations upon the electrical condition of the atmosphere would show some remarkable comparisons. There is hardly a point regarding diurnal change, abnormal change or seasonal change of meteorological element that would not successfully aided by records from such a tower.

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At the corner of each landing there is to be built a small circular booth, small as compared with the rest of the building, but in reality a very sizable structure. There will be accommodations in the tower for 40,000 people at one time, and in that respect it will be the largest building in the world. A lease of the tower for ten years has already been signed by a syndicate of Chicago and New York men, and the constructors claim that the tower will be completed and ready for business next summer.

### FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED.

#### Met a Horrible Death in the Hold of a Vessel.

Three of the crew and a stowaway of the iron steamship *Cyrus*, British, Capt. Simms, from Philadelphia for Norfolk, met a horrible death while the steamer was lying off the quarantine station at Marcus Hook, in the Delaware. The killed are: Alfred T. Beeks, first mate; James Jagers, fireman; Frederick Hiner, a sailor; an unknown man, a stowaway.

The men in lowering a barrel of oil into the hold of the vessel accidentally burst it, and to save the oil procured another barrel. One of the men struck a match and ignited the fluid. The hold of the vessel was soon filled with flames and smoke and the four men were suffocated before they could be rescued by the captain and the remainder of the crew. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the vessel.

The bodies of the unfortunate men were removed by the crew, and the captain and crew are mostly Englishmen and the vessel came from Java.

### SHORT OF MAIL SACKS.

#### The Flood of Campaign Literature Swamps the Postal Facilities.

The activity of the headquarters of the various presidential nominees in sending out public documents and other literature has somewhat embarrassed the postoffice department by overtaxing its mail bag facilities. The result was an order issued to postmasters throughout the country directing that mail bags be promptly forwarded to regular depositories; also that when mail sacks containing documents or other matter are received by any postmaster, they must be emptied at once and promptly forwarded to the proper depositories. If members of congress or others have been permitted to take from a postoffice sacks containing matter addressed to them, the postmaster should demand the immediate return of such sacks and forward them with other surplus.

### She Was Deceived.

Elizabeth Graffmeyer, a domestic in a Pittsburg family, answered a matrimonial advertisement in a Chicago paper. After some correspondence she was told to come to Chicago and become the wife of her correspondent. The girl did as directed and was met at the depot by a handsome young fellow, who took her to a place where a fake ceremony was performed. She had \$50 and paid \$25 to the officiating "clergyman." That night her supposed husband left her. After waiting for him to return three days she reported the matter to the police and then returned to Pittsburg. Friends here gave her transportation to New York, where she has an uncle.

### 1,000 Armenians Killed.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish marines sided with the rabble to loot the Armenian houses in Galatia on Sunday. Patrols are parading the city in unusual numbers, and the police have been notified that some outbreak will occur. The governor of Kharpout telegraphs that a thousand Armenians were clubbed to death at Nikos on Sunday. The sultan has given \$150,000 to indemnify the foreigners injured in the massacres.

## WENT DOWN WITH BARGE SUMATRA.

### DEATH ON THE LAKES.

#### Four Men Drowned Off the Government Pier at Milwaukee.

The large barge *Sumatra* foundered off the government pier at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30, and four of the crew were drowned. The dead are all from West Bay City, Mich. They are:

- Arthur Burnsted.
- Charles Hemmer.
- Peter Peterson.
- Peter Anderson.
- Capt. Charles Johnson, Mate John Burbeck and Ira Peuser, the cook, were rescued by the tug *Simpon*.

The *Sumatra* was bound down from Chicago, with a load of railroad iron, and intended to stop at Milwaukee and pick up the *Hattie Wells*. She was leaving on her way up, and had the pumps working all night. The sea was running high, and the crew had great trouble in keeping the barge from striking. When she reached South point she got in the trough of the sea, and in a short time her hatches were washed off and her rats carried away. The steamer sounded her whistle and the tug *Simpon* at once put out for the wreck.

The sea at that time was running very high, and great trouble was experienced in getting near the sinking barge. Just as the *Sumatra* reached the *Sumatra* the latter foundered. The tugmen succeeded in rescuing the cook and mate from the wreckage. The life saving crew was on hand and worked hard to save the other men, but all were drowned, with the exception of the captain. The *Sumatra* is badly broken up, and only the hull and part of the superstructure remain. The wreck occurred about a mile and a half out from the harbor entrance. The ill-fated barge went down with scarcely a moment's notice, and according to the statement of Capt. Johnson and the mate, the crew did not even have time to mount the rigging after realizing that the vessel was foundering.

Great damage to property and many accidents resulted from the furious gale on the lakes. The most serious accident in the port of Chicago occurred when the schooner *Seaman* broke from her moorings in Slip E at the foot of Lincoln street, for the barge hurried about by the storm wrecked and sank half a dozen smaller craft. A number of men had narrow escapes.

### LAST YEAR WITH THE INDIANS.

#### Commissioner Browning Encouraged at the Progress Among Redskins.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, Browning, has submitted his annual report. He says that with no outbreaks during the year the education and civilization of the Indians has progressed and the main effort has been to get the Indians on their feet, so as to become self-supporting. The Indians are becoming adepts in handicrafts and received from the government over half a million dollars for work done. The commissioner reviews the work of the San Pedro school for exhibition purposes which have not been successfully protected. Education has progressed rapidly in the government and industrial training schools. There were enrolled in all schools 29,352 pupils. The commissioner praises the work of the field matrons. He suggests that the commission appointed to treat with several tribes of Indians for their lands be continued to clear up the work of making sales of land and the execution of deeds. Nearly all applications for land in Indian reservations have been refused. The commissioner lays stress upon the need of legislation restraining the sale of liquor in Indian reservations.

### COLLISION.

#### Appalling Wreck Between Two R & O Freight Trains.

The most horrible wreck which has ever occurred on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio occurred Thursday near Summit, about 10 miles west of Hyndman, Pa. The story as told by Conductor Harbaugh, who was on freight train No. 74, eastbound, is that when his train reached Sand Patch, and just before descending the heavy grade, he was struck from behind by a westbound freight train, which was going at lightning speed and on a dead run.

When part way down the grade train No. 74 struck the freight train, which was bound, which was standing still, and which had orders to meet three miles below. The trains came together with the result that between 45 and 60 cars with both engines were completely demolished.

Zachariah Zane, 74, was injured before being fatally. John Cornell, front brakeman, was seriously injured. Fireman Owen was also seriously injured. Other trainmen were cut and bruised, 12 tramps were taken out, two of whom are dead.

### A NEEDED MOVE.

#### Ministers Gather to Discuss the Evangelization of Greater New York.

Ministers of all denominations crowded the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. hall, New York, in response to a call having been issued for the evangelization of Greater New York. Rev. J. M. King presided. Opinions were devolved as to the expediency of holding public meetings in cosmopolitan centers under the auspices of the clergy.

### FUSION IN INDIANA.

#### The Populist Committee Finally Adopts a Basis.

The Populist committee met in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29, to consider fusion with the Democrats, and after being in session all day adjourned to-night sine die after adopting the following resolution: Resolved, by the committee of thirteen on matters of electors of the Populist party, in order to close our ranks and unite our forces in the state of Indiana in securing the election of our nominee for president, W. J. Bryan, and do full justice to our vice-presidential nominee, Thomas E. Watson, that we nominate five Populist electors and ten Democratic electors and certify to the same as the electors that shall be placed on the Populist party state ticket of Indiana.

### SIX CHILDREN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Tuesday night's storm blew down the coal breaker at Natia, belonging to the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company. Six teen-year-old children belonging to the camp were destroyed by fire and six children, namely, a boy and five girls, lost their lives. The fire originated from a stove overturning in one of the summer kitchens from the shaking by the wind.

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

#### Li Hung Chang Arrived at Yokohama from his Swing Around the World.

George Warren was arrested in the Missouri Pacific railway office at St. Louis on a charge from Baltimore of obtaining money by false pretense.

### BRIEF MENTION.

It is rumored that yellow fever has appeared at Manzanillo.

A coroner's inquest at Montreal decided that Lee Tung, a Chinaman, died of leprosy.

Five hundred fugitive Armenians are dependent upon charity at Marseilles, France.

London cabmen are striking against a rule which permits only privileged drivers to solicit passengers at railway stations.

A report comes from London that Princess Beatrice, the oldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, contemplates entering a convent.

## WERE MANY FAILURES.

### The Defaulted Liabilities in Them Much Above the Normal.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The complete report of failures for the quarter which ended Wednesday shows an increase. In number they were 61 per cent. less than in the panic quarter of 1893. Failures for the quarter show that liabilities were 11.1 per cent. less, amounting to \$78,235,345, against \$97,861,652 in the previous half year. The total liabilities were nearly \$85,000,000 for a single quarter. Comparisons are given showing that in only six quarters in 22 years have defaulted liabilities been so large.

The continued advance in wheat is mainly due to short crops abroad and unusual demand. Atlantic exports for the quarter ending with September, flour included, were 23,194,214 bushels, against 24,320,029 last year. Cotton has weakened after its sudden rise because the demand for goods has relaxed into hard-to-mouth buying. There are unmistakably encouraging progress in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed or in new orders received is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pig iron, hides and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish, and has already gone far enough to stiffen prices. In wool prices are severely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks. Several kinds of dress goods, flannel suitings and fancy worsteds are selling a shade lower.

Buying of Bessemer pig again lifts Pittsburgh quotations to \$11.75, without any general gain in the demand for finished products, and steel bars for the first time are sold at 12, against 2c asked by the association for iron bars. Plates and rails are in less demand, but there is heavy buying of sheets at the west. Confidence that reviving business must bring a greater demand than all the works can meet induces the various associations to make no change in their prices. The minor metals are not strong, lake copper being 10 1/2c, tin at 12.90c and lead about 2.8c.

Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market says: The market was not affected by the advance of exchange rates and the consequent stopping of gold-importing arrangements. That the treasury reserve is up to \$124,000,000 or more and that money on time can be had at 6 per cent. only weigh all unfavorable elements on the situation. The advance on wheat had a tendency to strengthen the stock market, and it was believed that in a number of important lines business must bring a greater demand than all the works can meet induces the various associations to make no change in their prices. The minor metals are not strong, lake copper being 10 1/2c, tin at 12.90c and lead about 2.8c.

### TOO DELIBERATE.

#### Secured All the Money in the Bank, but Two of Them Were Shot.

The First National Bank of Joseph, Walla walla county, Oregon, was robbed of \$2,000 by three men, one of whom is dead, another badly wounded, while the third is being pursued by a posse of citizens. At the time of the hold-up there were four customers in the bank. Cashier McCully had occasion to go to a vault. When he came back he was confronted with a shotgun in the hands of a robber and told to throw up his hands. The customers had already complied with the request and McCully did likewise.

One of the robbers leaped over the railing and opened the private door through which the men were made to pass, and were then lined up against the wall. One robber took his position at the door and compelled all passersby to halt and throw up their hands. The third robber went into the vault, taking all the coin and currency, and returned with the keys and placed them in a sack. He then demanded from McCully the keys to the private boxes and ransacked them.

By this time the report that the bank was being robbed reached the citizens, several of whom armed themselves and awaited the appearance of the robbers. When they appeared, Alexander Donnelly, a young man 25 years of age, opened fire, and killed one robber instantly and wounded another, hitting him twice. The third robber had the sack containing the coin, and succeeded in reaching his horse, which was standing nearby.

The dead robber was named Brown, while the one who escaped was Ly Fitzhugh. The wounded robber is unknown.

### SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

#### Part of the Town of Benson, Arizona, Was Washed Away.

A special from Benson, Arizona, says: Part of the town was washed away and six persons drowned in a flood from a cloudburst in the Whetstone mountains, 12 miles southwest of town. The dead whose bodies have been recovered are: William Beck, a barber, his wife and two children, and Oscar Ashburn, a cattle man. Four more persons are missing. It is believed great loss of life and destruction of property will be reported from all along the San Pedro river until it empties into the Gila. The details of the disaster at Benson and accurate description of the extent of the cloudburst have not been received, but the rain must have occurred along the whole length of the Whetstone mountains, as the flow from the western end of the same range tore out three miles of the Southern Pacific track 12 miles west of Benson. A wall of water at least 12 miles was poured into the San Pedro river; hence there is apprehension felt for the safety of persons in the valley.

### BOTH KILLED IN A DUEL.

#### Thomas Newkirk and Henry Ashcraft Fought a Duel at Middleborough, Ky., with Winchester. They were both suitors of Mary Dean. Both men were killed.

Both men were killed.

### MARKETS.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.	
WHEAT—No. 1 red, bushels	73 @ 75
No. 2 red, do	71 1/2 @ 73
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, do	29 @ 30
No. 2 yellow shelled, do	28 @ 29
MIXED, do	27 @ 28
OATS—No. 1 white, do	25 @ 26
No. 2 white, do	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 1, do	27 @ 28
No. 2, do	26 @ 27
FLOUR—Winter patents brand, do	4 50 @ 5 00
Family straight white, do	3 50 @ 4 00
Rye flour, do	4 25 @ 4 50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, do	11 25 @ 12 00
Mixed clover, do	10 00 @ 11 00
Hay from western, do	14 00 @ 15 00
FEED—No. 1 white, do	11 50 @ 12 00
Brown middlings, do	9 00 @ 9 50
Crack, bulk, do	8 25 @ 8 75
ETHAN—Wheat, do	5 00 @ 5 50
Oat, do	5 50 @ 6 00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
BUTTER—Eggs Creamery, do	17 @ 18
Family, do	12 @ 13
Pascy Country Roll, do	14 @ 15
CHEESE—Ohio, new, do	7 @ 8
New York, do	7 @ 8

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.	
APPLES—Hull, do	3 25 @ 3 50
BRANES—Hand-picked, do	3 25 @ 3 50
POTATOES—New, in car, do	25 @ 30
CABBAGE—Home grown, do	7 1/2 @ 8 00
ONIONS—Yellow, do	15 @ 40

POULTRY, ETC.	
CHICKENS—8 pale, do	50 @ 70
TURKEYS—12, do	10 @ 15
EGGS—Pa. fresh, do	14 @ 15

MISCELLANEOUS.	
REEDS—Clover 6 lbs., do	3 10 @ 3 50
Timothy, prime, do	1 40 @ 1 70
Blue grass, do	1 50 @ 2 00
MAIZE—Blue, do	2 25 @ 2 50
CIGAR—Country, sweet, do	3 00 @ 3 50
TALLOW, do	4 @ 4

CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR—	5 75 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 red, do	70 @ 75