

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The sanitary district of Chicago has today awarded the contract for the eight-track swing bridge over the drainage canal at Campbell avenue to a bridge company of Cleveland, O. The cost of the bridge is to be about \$320,000. This swing bridge will carry the tracks of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Chicago & Northern Pacific and the Union Stockyards & Transit company. The length of the bridge is 416 feet, width 112 feet, and weight of steel 4,000 tons.

This is the largest swinging bridge in the world, the next largest being that over the Harlem river on the line of the New York Central railway.

Algonquin, Ill., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Christopher Wollette tonight confessed that she killed Louise Wollette, her thirteen-year-old stepdaughter, who was at first thought to have been murdered by a tramp. Early this morning Mrs. Wollette, who lives on a farm near this place, reported to her neighbors that a tramp had killed her stepdaughter. Investigation by the Chicago police later in the day upset the tramp theory and the woman was arrested and confessed. She choked the child into insensibility with her apron strings and then fired several shots from a revolver into the girl's body. The killing resulted from a quarrel. The police feared a lynching tonight and took the woman to Woodstock.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 12.—At 11:15 last night a tornado struck Fort Smith, Ark., in the middle of Garrison Avenue, destroying that part of town from and including Twelfth to the west limit of the city, then passed on east toward Little Rock, wrecking houses and farm buildings, and struck the little town of Alama, destroying several buildings.

In Fort Smith fires broke out in all directions and up to 2 a. m., eighteen dead bodies had been recovered. Some had been killed by falling houses while others were burned.

The large new school building in Fort Smith was completely wrecked. The latest information is that all the fires are under control at Fort Smith. All wires were down except those in the Missouri Pacific and Frisco depots. Telephone and electric wires are all gone. No wires are in operation from Fort Smith east, and only one from there west.

One or two wires are said to be working from Frisco depot to St. Louis.

It is said the number of dead at Fort Smith will reach fifty, but it is probably exaggerated and 25 will perhaps cover it. This information comes from Van Buren, Ark., which is close to Fort Smith, and is as reliable as is possible to obtain at this hour.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—Information just received here states that a cyclone passed through Fort Smith, Ark., at 11 p. m. last night. The report as it reaches here states that the bodies of fifteen of the victims are now in the morgue. It is impossible to verify the statement as all wires at Fort Smith are down.

The cyclone came from the north and passed through Fort Smith between Tenth and Thirteenth streets, demolishing everything in its path. From the wreck of a large boarding house in the path of the cyclone fifteen bodies have been taken out, and it is believed the loss here will reach twenty-five.

The names of the victims or further particulars could not be obtained.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 12.—At 12 m. it looks as though fifty persons have been killed and the death list is growing hourly. Hundreds of persons have been injured, some fatally and others

not so badly. Many fine residences were razed to the ground.

The tornado, after passing through the residence district, did its worst work in that portion of the business districts in which the older buildings are located, and the totals of damage do not amount up very rapidly, although many buildings were partly or wholly ruined. For this reason it is probable that \$500,000 will cover the loss of buildings and contents, including the new \$50,000 High school building, which was directly in the path of the storm and was badly wrecked.

The debris of many of the buildings in the lodging house district caught fire and those unfortunates who were not at once extricated alive, perished miserably by being burned or smothered to death.

Many people in the outside districts were killed in the crash of the falling residences. All nurses and doctors that can be pressed into service are being utilized and there are scores of temporary hospitals through the city in addition to the regular hospitals, where the injured are being taken. The morgue is taxed to its utmost capacity and additional bodies are being brought in every few minutes. Altogether, the scene at the place is sickening and horrible.

A heavy rain followed the terrible tornado and it was probably twenty minutes before all the city awoke to the fact that it had been visited by a calamity. The fire department was called out and in less than thirty minutes from the arrival of the tornado, the streets were crowded with people and willing hands were ready to render all the aid that the emergency required. Men and women clad in their night clothes, from the neighboring houses, were seeking shelter and calling for absent members of the family or friends who failed to escape from the wreck of the buildings in which they had been living. Men, women and children sought refuge in O'Keefe's saloon and were afforded shelter. In the back part of the saloon a number of injured were stretched on the floor with only their night clothes to protect them from the chilly mid-night air.

Miss Wood, one of the nurses of the St. John hospital, did all that could be done to relieve the immediate wants of the injured in Mr. O'Keefe's saloon. The drug stores were crowded and the clerks were kept busy filling prescriptions and otherwise doing their share towards relieving the sufferers.

The telephone wires were nearly all down and it was impossible to communicate with any distant point in the outskirts of the city. The streets were so filled with the debris that it was difficult for carriages to get around.

The scene is one of the most appalling and destructive ever witnessed in the history of the city and is without a parallel in this section of the Southwest.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says the sending of supplies from the United States to the indigent population of Cuba has aroused deep animosity among the Spaniards who, it is alleged, "Are incensed at the pretext thus given to the American consul and the Yankee element to interfere in Cuban affairs."

The Hague, Jan. 12.—An official dispatch from Batavia announces that the capital of Amboyna, one of the Molucas islands, has been completely demolished by an earthquake. Fifty persons were killed and 200 injured.

Butte, Mon., Jan. 11.—Patrick A. Largey, president of the State Savings bank, and one of the best known citizens of Butte, was shot and killed in the bank building about 1 o'clock this afternoon by Thomas J. Riley.

Riley entered the bank five or ten minutes before committing the bloody act. He called Largey to the cashier's window and the two talked for five minutes or more. They were conversing in ordinary tones and there was nothing to indicate that their talk was otherwise than friendly.

Suddenly Riley drew a gun and shot through the window at Largey. The bullet struck the latter in the left arm and shattered the bone. Largey stooped down, and had he continued in that position he might have escaped with his life, as he was protected by the counter. However, he rose partly and as he did so Riley fired a second shot. The bullet struck Mr. Largey squarely in the forehead and he fell over on the floor dead.

Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—Hanna is elected by the same vote as yesterday.

After Hanna was declared elected senator for the long term, pandemonium reigned supreme in the hall of the house. The galleries went wild, and the senators and representatives participated in the demonstration.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 12.—The vote of the Weaver's union last night was 655 for strike to five against.

The state board of arbitration accomplished nothing on its visit to New Bedford, and the situation is practically unchanged from what it was before the visit of the board. The board met with the manufacturers and the representatives of the Spinners' union at the office of one of the mill treasurers, and the situation was generally discussed. Several propositions looking toward the settlement of the strike were made, but no agreement could be reached. In addition to holding a secret meeting the members of the conference were pledged to secrecy, and at the close of the meeting they would give out nothing. The only thing they would say was that the visit of the board had not amounted to anything and there was no difference in the outlook than before the conference.

The New England Association of weavers has voted to permit the Weaver's union in this city to engage in a strike against the present cut down, and a committee has been appointed to look out for labor matters at the state house this winter.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 12.—A special to the Star from Fort Smith, Ark., says:

There are thirty-five dead bodies at the city morgue and others are being taken from the ruined buildings every hour. Hundreds of people were injured, many fatally. At a meeting of citizens, nearly \$10,000 was raised for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

New York, Jan. 13.—The World says: E. N. Whitton, a banker and broker, received word yesterday that Prof. A. J. Keeler, Fred Cook Kingsley and Thomas Field, all of this vicinity, had lost their lives in Arizona while in quest of treasure.

The dispatch announcing their deaths came from J. A. R. Waters, son of Ernest Waters, one of the bonanza kings of Colorado, who, too, was interested in the enterprise.

The supposition is that the adventurers who had secured treasure in gold dust and precious stones, were murdered by a roving band of Navajo Indians.

Mr. White said that he would at once send a trusted agent to Arizona to get all the particulars of the matter, and also to find the gems and gold which the unfortunates were bearing out of the country.

Prof. Keeler was born and raised in Hoboken, N. J., and was graduated