

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Plague at Honolulu is under control. Dawn evil-doers are forced to saw wood.

General Buller's position is becoming precarious.

Surveyors are now at work on the Oregon Midland railway route.

A big steel mill was wrecked in Pittsburg by a boiler explosion.

A bill was introduced in congress to provide mining laws for Cape Nome.

Money is now ready for the purchase of the Salem Or., federal building site.

Customs Supervisor Kelly has left for Alaska to enter upon his duties there.

Owing to a split in the National League, Baltimore may lose her baseball club.

An attempt to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway train at Holden, Mo., was frustrated.

The United States transports City of Pueblo and Senator have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Near Corunna, Spain, a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost, with all on board.

Quarantine officers in San Francisco are adopting stringent measures to protect that port from the bubonic plague.

The Union hotel, at Revelstoke, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire, the blaze originating in the furnace room.

The German steamer Remus has been wrecked near Aarhus, Denmark, where she was bound. The captain and 13 men perished.

Colonel Charles F. Williams, commander of the United States marine corps at Mare Island, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the stomach.

"Nick" Haworth, suspected murderer of Night Watchman Sandali, at Kayville, Utah, attempted to commit suicide at Salt Lake by bleeding.

Robert Fitzsimmons now claims he was drugged when he was whipped by James Jeffries for the championship of the world at Coney Island, last June.

A runaway electric car on the Dayton & Xenia traction road, at Dayton, O., left the track at a sharp curve and was demolished, killing three persons.

An American scouting party of the Twenty-fifth was caught in ambush by Filipinos and an officer and three men killed. Insurgents lost 40 in killed and wounded.

Senator William Goebel, of Kentucky, was shot and seriously wounded by a crazed Kentuckian, two shots passing entirely through the Democratic leader's body.

People of China are said to take imperial changes with great equanimity.

William Jennings Bryan will accept the Populist nomination for the presidency.

Lord Pauncefote will retire as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, April 1.

The Interstate commerce commission has sued the Northern Pacific to enforce disregarded laws.

Senators are said to want no change in the manner of their election. The house favors popular vote.

Dundonald's forces, for whom fears were entertained, are safe on the south bank of the Tugela river.

Five business men of Walla Walla were victimized by a smooth forger, who cashed bogus checks.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has conferred the Order of St. Michael, first-class, on Dr. Nansen, the explorer.

In Cincinnati, Charles Bartruff, a tanner, killed his wife, his son and his daughter and then tried to set the house on fire.

A funeral train, arranged by the Southern Pacific, will convey the remains of General Lawton and Major Logan to the East.

James H. Britton, ex-mayor of St. Louis, and for many years one of the leading bankers of the West, died at Ardley, N. Y., aged 83.

Captain C. H. Stockton, president of the naval war college, says: "Command of the sea on our North Pacific coast and the waters of the western basin of the North Pacific should be in our hands in peace and war time. This can only be effected by readiness of a proper and sufficient naval force either on the spot, or to be furnished from the Atlantic through an untrammelled canal. In addition to this, and ready for combining, should be the available forces normally attached to the Philippines and the waters about China, Japan and Korea. In other words, the Pacific ocean, from Samoa northward, should be within our control."

San Francisco has a daily paper printed in Chinese.

Joseph L. Mayers, state senator of Ohio, from Coshocton, walked to the capital from his home, a distance of 100 miles, to show his independence of railroads.

Citizens of Dickinson county, Kan., have organized a relief association for the purpose of sending corn to India for free distribution in the famine-stricken districts.

LATER NEWS.

The Boers at Stormberg are hard pressed.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The transport Maudslayi has arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

W. J. Bryan spoke to an audience of 2,000 people at Chicopee, Mass.

Cardinal Gibbons commends congress for its action in the Roberts case.

Nielson, of Minneapolis, lowered the two-mile skating record of 5:51 to 5:43.

William Stanley Hazeltine, the marine artist, is dead in Rome, aged 54 years.

A serious riot occurred in Porto Rico during the parades of two political parties.

Chicago trades-unions in the Federation of Labor denounced Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

The president has issued a proclamation fixing a tariff of duties and taxes for the island of Guam.

The passengers and mail brought from Honolulu by the steamer Australia, at Waterloo, had 25,000. Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up at Ladymith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea.

Why so many effective have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details. It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transport and organization will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as every one knows, outnumber the British residents there three to two.

Cable scraps received during the last 12 hours do not further illuminate the military operations. Various independent correspondents confirm the report that General Buller told his troops January 28 that he hoped to relieve Ladymith within a week. It is believed in some trustworthy quarters that he is again assailing the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties published by the war office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spionkop to 1,985 officers and men.

Exceptional activity at the navy yards continues, but a correspondent of the press learns that this is chiefly new construction and refitting work. Three ships will be commissioned at Devonport this month.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of Lee-Enfield carbines are defective. Old carbines have been supplied to the outgoing Fourth brigade of cavalry.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill describes the battle of Spionkop as the hardest fight of the South African war.

All is quiet in Samoa. The natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions.

The sheriff of Colfax, Wash., has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of Clemens, the murderer of a man named Boland.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts, who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

A cold wave is prevailing east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature is eight degrees below zero at Chicago and six below at Omaha.

The Ferguson Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the oldest printing houses in the city, was thrown into the streets for non-payment of rent.

Great Northern officials and employees' grievance committee held a conference and it is announced there will be no strike, all differences being settled.

Governor Taylor declares that a state of insurrection now prevails in Kentucky. He has ordered the legislature adjourned, but the Democrats have refused to obey his edict.

R. V. Wilson has been arrested in San Francisco on the charge of having embezzled a package containing \$600, while he was agent for the Great Northern Express Company at Franklin, King county, Wash.

Lee Gong, a Chinaman of Fargo, N. D., who alleges St. Louis is his home, appealed today from the United States court to the secretary of the treasury, and was released on bail. He was the first of the 70 Chinamen charged with violating the exclusion act, to be heard by the courts.

A newboy of Philadelphia was arrested under the blue law of 1794 and fined four dollars for selling newspapers on Sunday.

Admiral Schley, who was recently made a thirty-second degree Mason, has been a member of the fraternity since his twenty-first birthday.

A law just passed in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can show certificates of skill in cooking, knitting and spinning.

HER BIGGEST ARMY

Over 200,000 British Soldiers to Fight the Boers.

SECRETARY WYNDHAM'S FIGURES

Only Eighty Thousand Men of This Force Now at the Front—Activity at Navy-Yards.

London, Feb. 8.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadians and Australians and 26,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there with the exception of 18,000 that are aloft. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000. Wellington, at Waterloo, had 25,000. Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up at Ladymith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea.

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THE PLAQUE SITUATION.

Heroic Efforts Taken at Honolulu to Check the Disease.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, arrived today and reports that up to the time of her departure, 41 deaths from plague had occurred, and there was a total of 52 cases. The Australia had on board 175 passengers, the largest number which ever came to this port on a single steamer from the Hawaiian islands.

In an effort to stamp out the plague, it was decided to burn one of the blocks in Chinatown. The fire was started, and it gained such headway that the fire department could not control it. The flames spread rapidly from one block to another, and soon the whole Chinese quarter was destroyed. Hardly a house was left standing in the district. The Chinese and other residents of the district fled from their homes in terror, and were unable to save much of their effects. As a result of the destruction of the Chinese quarter, 7,000 people were rendered homeless, and they are now living in tents.

The fire destroyed 12 blocks, bounded by Kukul, Queen and Nuanu streets. The most notable building burned was the Kaunakakipi, a prominent landmark, and the most comfortable edifice of its kind in Honolulu. It contained a large pipe organ, valued at \$5,000. The steamship Inoquo rendered valuable aid. She put out two lines of hose which saved the Honolulu iron works.

The Australia's passengers were taken off and placed in the quarantine station at Angel Island, where they will remain till tomorrow.

According to advices from Honolulu, the transport Astec, which left this port for Hilo, with 400 mules and horses, may not attempt to land her cargo at Hilo. Lighters would have to be employed, as the wharf there cannot accommodate the Astec. At present the weather conditions are such that the horses cannot be landed safely, and it is expected that the Astec will have to return to Honolulu.

There was a small riot at the detention camp at Honolulu the night of the 23d, owing to the refusal of the authorities to allow the Japanese to burn a lot of new lumber for fuel purposes, and because they were restrained from burning a new cottage in which one of their number had died of the plague.

The arrival of the reserves ended the troubles, and a careful watch is being kept, as the Japanese are exceedingly sullen and some have armed themselves with clubs.

Affairs at Hilo have quieted, and no more trouble is expected.

Yokohama, Jan. 15, via San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The event of this week has been the arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth regiment, U. S. V. (colored), on board. In consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu, the Grant was obliged to put in here for coal. Permission having been granted by the authorities, a dress parade of the regiment was held this afternoon and a great crowd witnessed the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiery landing upon the shores of Japan.

The entire disappearance of the plague from Kobe and the occurrence of no more sporadic cases in other parts of the empire, its ravages being now confined entirely to the city of Osaka, is a fact attracting much attention. It is believed that it has assumed its most dangerous form, that of lung attack, and has thus become the very breath of pestilence. In spite of this, however, only 39 cases have occurred there.

Boer War in Illinois.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special to the Times-Herald from Danville, Ill., says: Frank Specht, a German, who has an English wife, and William Shoemaker, an Englishman, with a German wife, got into an argument over the Boer war last night. The injured are: Frank Specht, stabbed three times with a pitchfork; may die. William Shoemaker, badly beaten and scratched; Mrs. William Shoemaker, scratched and hair torn out; Mrs. Frank Specht, badly beaten and scratched.

At the beginning of the fracas, the women stood valiantly for their own nationality, but as the fight progressed each foreign country and fought for her husband. When the police arrived, Specht was unconscious and bleeding profusely, while the women were tearing at each other's clothes and hair.

Negus Friendly to England.

New York, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Zurich states that the reports that Menelik is arming are untrue, and that the negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear. Menelik in November last received an extraordinary ambassador sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoy, at which Herr Ite, his Swiss adviser, was present. The negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the embassy with costly presents for the queen.

French and Russian diplomats are dissatisfied at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing. Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harrar railway.

Missionary Killed By Chinese.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Peking says: The report of the death of Emperor Kwang Su is not confirming. The dispatch adds that the safety of foreigners is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shang Tang, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have addressed a note to the foreign office asking that measures be taken by the Chinese authorities for the safety of missionaries.

SHUT OFF ONCE MORE

Senate Would Not Hear Pettigrew's Abuse.

WAS MET BY A POINT OF ORDER

Allen Concluded His Arrangement of Secretary Gage—Indian School Question in the House.

Washington, Feb. 5.—An effort by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the senate today was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war. Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech in the arraignment of Secretary Gage because of his transaction with the National City bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the senate of the treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

The house today devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, where an effort was inaugurated by Fitzgerald, of New York, to permit the secretary of the interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that the present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

HOBBSON'S THOUSANDS.

More Witnesses for Prosecution in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 5.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections met today, Campbell, representative of the memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, in connection with his election to the United States senate, announced that he had three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the beginning of the presentation of the defense.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of a bank at Lewiston, Idaho. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being president of his bank. He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature, Long had owed the bank \$400, and Hobson had owed it \$22,000. Long had paid his note in April, and Hobson paid his in May last, both with checks. The account transcripts were placed in evidence. The one of Hobson's case showed that in April last a letter was received from the Continental National bank of Chicago, advising the Ferguson County bank of a credit of \$25,000 in Hobson's behalf. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark.

Hobson had never told him where he obtained the \$25,000. On cross-examination, the witness said that Hobson was considered a wealthy man, worth about \$300,000 or \$400,000. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the \$25,000 was derived from this source.

SUDANESE TROOPS REBEL.

Serious Trouble Likely to Occur in Upper Egypt.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Sudanese troops in Khartoum. It says: "There is much anxiety here." There have been many grave incidents, notable the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has reached to a mutiny in two Sudanese battalions. The government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them.

The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that 10 Maxims and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Darban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

May Denude Boer Fund to Transvaal.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of \$2,750 collected by the St. Louis Westliche Post and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Pretorius, to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers. The secretary has forwarded the money by the mails to Adelsberg Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, to be turned over to President Kruger for the purposes specified. The action of the state department, it is explained, applies only to contributions for charitable objects.

Short Mail Route to Nome.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The postoffice department has directed that a shorter mail route, entirely within American territory, shall be established to communicate with the Cape Nome fields. This will be from Klamath, on the coast, via Nushagak and St. Michael, and will be several hundred miles shorter than the present one by way of the Yukon river. The first trip will be made next March. The service over this route will be continued next winter.

TREATY WITH THE SULUS.

President Sends All the Correspondence to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 5.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the president has sent to the senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brigadier-General J. C. Bates, in relation to the negotiation of a treaty of agreement made by him with the sultan of Sulu, last August. In replying to the request the president says: "The payments of money required by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands, unless congress shall direct otherwise. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration going to the sultan, tribe or nation under the agreement, and they are stipulated as subject to the action of congress, in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations operating and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

General Otis in transmitting the treaty, August 27, says: "The attitude of these people has been a subject of apprehension for several months, and by this agreement, I believe, the apprehended pending differences are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root, in a reply dated October 27, tells General Otis that "the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president, subject to the action of congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time when you communicate to the sultan the above mentioned understanding, the president desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable for their emancipation."

In his instructions to General Bates, under this direction, General Otis says: "It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from \$30 to \$90, Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

General Otis continues to the effect that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institution of the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family.

General Bates, in his report, stated that when he first asked to see the sultan, the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to the general, because he had boils on his neck, and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States. The sultan's brother went to Jolo to meet General Bates, and the sultan afterwards joined him. General Bates states in this connection that the Sulus are very jealous of their institution of slavery.

In his original instructions to General Bates, General Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty, and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect, the Sulus in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed General Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distribution centers of trade, and that Siasat, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

A Half-Million-Dollar Fire.

Dayton, O., Feb. 5.—Early this morning a fire, the result of a boiler explosion, in the tobacco warehouse of J. P. Wolf, threatened for a while to do immense damage in the manufacturing district of this city. The fire was finally gotten under control, not however, before fully \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed. The principal losses are: J. P. Wolf & Sons, tobacco merchants; E. Rimm & Sons, grocers; Benedict, cigars; Dayton Paper Novelty Company.

Nightwatchman Snedinger was overcome by smoke and found unconscious by firemen. Several firemen were badly roused, and Fireman McCoy was hurt, probably by falling walls.

Liquor Traffic in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Feb. 5.—The press continues to denounce the growth of the liquor traffic in Mexico, and ascribes to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits in various forms, the augmented mortality and crime. The Methodists here, headed by Bishop McCabe and Rev. Dr. Butler, have begun a campaign against intemperance and the local Catholic journals are exhorting their readers to arouse themselves to prevent the country from becoming a prey to alcoholism. It is reported that the government will endeavor by means of public action to aid the temperance movement.

Transport Ohio Arrives.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—The transport Ohio, 27 days from Manila, arrived here today. The Ohio brought 150 bodies and two passengers.

Cole Waved Examination.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National bank, and who is charged with embezzling and misappropriating \$400,000, the property of the bank, waived examination today, and was held in \$50,000 bonds for the grand jury of the district court, which sits March 20. Benjamin E. Smith and Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, were accepted as sureties. Cole was brought here early in January from Los Angeles, Cal.

FOUR BLOCKS BURNT

Property Worth \$1,500,000 Destroyed in St. Louis.

ONE KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED

In the Heart of the Retail Section of the City—Losses Were Distributed Among Many.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Property to the estimated value of \$1,500,000 was burned today, the greater part of four blocks of buildings and their contents between