THE NEWS.

Ignacio Francisco de la Cruz Garcia, who was said to be the oldest man in the United States, died in Los Angeles, aged 117. He was a native of Sinaloa, Mexico. His age has been questioned, but he had documents which sustained his claim.

F. H. Clergue, of Sault, Ste. Marie, Ontario, whose big pulp factory is closed down, had an interview with the cabinet ministers in regard to the placing of an export duty on pulp wood. Unless this is done he cannot, he says, start up his business again. The cabinet will consider the matter.

The New York Union Shirtmakers, by striking against one contractor at a time, have practically won their demand for a 20 per cent. increase of wages.

The baseball season will be opened at Newport News, Va., on April 9, when the Brooklyn National League team will play Newport News, of the Southeastern Virginia League.

The New Mexico Assembly has voted to appropriate \$1,430 each for the Omaha and Tennessee expositions.

At a conference of managers of Ohio coal roads and miners in that state, held at Chicago, arrangements have been made for such a revision of rates as would place all mining points on an equality in reaching the consuming centres. The outcome of the meeting will be the strict maintenance of both rates and prices of coal.

Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, of Chicago, Ill., was elected to the board of trustees of Princeton University.

Judge Smith has called a grand jury at Helena, Mont., and charged them to investizate thoroughly rumors and charges of bribery growing out of the recent session of the legislature.

The steamer Vancouver, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, N. S., four days behind time. She met with terrible head gales and high seas on the passage, had two life-boats smashed and received other slight damage. The three eldest children of Frederick Buxen, of Bowmansville, Ont . were drowned just outside their garden gate in a pond that formed part of a mill race. The youngest child slipped into the pond, and, in their efforts to save it, the other two were also drowned.

The Populist measures providing for iniliative and reserendum legislation was defeated in the lower house of the Kansas State Legislature, after having passed the senate. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 76 ayes to 47 nays, a two-thirds majority being required.

Governor Bud has vetoed Bill 273, relating to the transfer of civil suits, the passage of which by the California Legislature has caused much scandal. The Examiner charged that bribery was resorted to to pass the bill, and the managing editor and one reporter of the Examiner have been ordered imprisoned by the senate for contempt.

CABLE SPARKS.

Prof. Henry Drummond, author of "National law in the Spiritual World," died in England.

Dispatches received in New York from Panama confirm the report of Gen. Antonio Ezeta's death.

The Queen of Madagascar has been exiled to the Island of Rounion, 'a French possession near the Island of Mauritius.

The budget committee of the German

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms at Reading, for the purpose of selecting committees to confer with the different railway companies with a view of securing cheaper excursion rates to Reading. President Leinbach suggested that a permanent committee be appointed to call on the railroad officials.

A notice has been posted at the Philadelphia & Reading iron foundry, Reading, directing the moulders not to begin work prior to 7 A. M. Heretofore the moulders working by the piece were allowed to commence their day's work as early as they chose, many beginning at 6 o'clock and some as early as 5 o'clock during the longer days, Without any apparent cause William Smith, an Industrious farmer, residing near Fredericksburg, is alleged to have committed suicide by shooting himself in the right ear. His family were busily engaged in a barn when the act was committed in the dwelling house on the same premises. He was about 50 years of age.

Major J. Clayton Miller, well-known in Eastern Pennsylvania and Grand Army circles, was run down by a bicycle at North and Irwin avenues, Pittsburg, and sustained concussion of the brain. He is in a serions condition at the Allegheny General Hospital.

The store of Misses Elizabeth and Mary Edwards, Norristown, corner of DeKalb and Brown streets, was entered by robbers, who broke open a window. The thieves ransacked the place, securing about \$100 worth of merchandise, and \$10 in cash and postage stamps.

The differences between the moulders and firm of Orr. Painter & Co.'s stove works, Reading, have been amicably settled and the men returned to work. The non-union man who was the cause of the trouble has consented to join the union and he will be admitted to membership.

It is claimed that there is a movement on foot to secure the appointment of a third Judge for the Montgomery County Courts. The new acquisition proposed is to handle Orphan's Court cases exclusively.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society at Allentown, the action of the special committee in buying eleven and one-half acres of land adjoining the present fair grounds was approved.

NEW AMBASSADORS.

Hay and Porter Get Two of the Best

The President Tuesday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State-To be ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States: John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to Great Britain; Horace Porter, of New York, to France; Henry White, of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

Treasury-To be surgeons in the marine hospital service: Hill Hastings, of Kentucky; Claude H. Lavinder, of Virginia: Tailaferro

redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon orps, to be lieutenant-colonel signal corps; First Lieut, Louis P. Brant, First Infantry, to be captain; Second, Lieut, Hiram McL. Powell, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut, Fred W. Sladen, Fourwere issued, and in November following, a teenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut, Harry H. Bandholtz, Sixth Infan try, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, Twenty-third Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry G. Learned, Nineteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut, Melvin W. Rowell, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Corp. Preston Brown, Fifth Artillery, to be second lieutenant; Corp. William D. Conrad, Fifth Cavalry, to be second lientenant; Corp. Louis H. Gross, Fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant; Sergt. Thomas Franklin, Eighteenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant; Corp. George H. Steel, Fifth Infantry, to be second lieuteuant. Navy-Passed Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to be chief engineer; Assistant Engineer Urban T. Holmes, to be a passed assistant engineer; Ensign George F. Cooper to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign Edward T. Witherspoon, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign Benton C. Decker, to be a lieutenant, junior grade: Commander Chas. V. Gridley, to be a captain.

ONLY FOUR SAVED.

Further Particulars of One of the Most Distressing Cases of Shipwreck on Record-A Passenger Sees His Wife and Children Die Before His Eyes .-- Oni

A dispatch from New York says -- Out of the eighty-two persons, comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which sailed from this port on March 6th for Port au Prince Haiti, only four are known to have survived the disaster which befell the craft about forty-eight hours later. These four passed through an experience such as it has, fortunately, been the lot of few, seeing one after another of the thirty-one others who left the steamer in the large boat, perish of exposure to the cold or die of hunger, some suffering during the seven days in which they drifted, helplessly, without sail or compass, pangs that drove them to madness before death came to their relief. Among the survivors is Senor Tagado, a San Domingan, who was compelled to witness the death of his wife and our children without being able to alleviate their sufferings. What became of the fortyfour persons besides those mentioned above can be only too well surmised, although there is a remote possibility that one or more of the three boats in which they left the sinking steamer in the midst of a fierce March storm, off the always perilous Cape Hatteras. has been picked up by a sailing vessel which has not yet made a port and made known the

The Ville de St. Nazaire was a single screw bark-rigged steamer of 2,640 tons register. owned by the Compagnie Trans-atlantique Generale, the name and ownership only too vividly, at this juncture, recalling the fate of the same company's steamer Ville du Havre, which went down on November 23, 1873,

The ville de St. Nazaire was commanded by Captain Jaguenau, a sailor of experience and approved ability. Hard weather was experienced from the time the steamer left port until, battered and racked, the water poured into and over her. It was determined to abandon her. Then passengers and crew took to the four boats, a fifth having been crushed in the attempt to lower it. There had been no time to provision the boats. It was night, and in the midst of a fierce storm that the transfer was made,

The Four Survivors.

Captain Berri, manager of the West Inlian Line, of the Compagne Transatlantique Generale, was one of the thirty-five who embarked in the larger of the boats, and apon whom involved the command of that frail refuge of so many soush. He, Senor Tagado, Mr. Stauts, the third engineer, and the ship's doctor Maire, are the only ones surviving. They were brought to Perth Amboy, N. J., by the schooner Hilda, which had picked them up on March 14th, as they were drifting about at sea, with the dead bodies of four of their fellow passengers in one of the small boats of the lost vessel. The survivors were almost dead from starvation and exposure, and were too weak to relieve the small boat of the weight of the four corpses. The four rescued men were brou-s.t to this city from Perth Amboy on the tag Idlewild. Captain Berri was taken to the Hotel Martin. Two of the others were put on board the French Line steamer La Normandie, at her pier in this city, and the fourth was taken to the home of a friend. Captain Berri is being attended by Dr. L. de Plosse, who entertains some doubts as to the patient's recovery, and who declares that the shipwre ked man must have endured the nost terrible hardships.

CONGRESS

The first message of President McKinley was presented and read in the United States Senate Monday. It was devoted entirely to the tariff. While the measage received the undivided attention of Senators, it evoked no demonstrations of either approval or disno demonstrations of either approval of dis-approval. W. A. Harris, Populist, appeared and took the oath of office as Senator from Kansas to succeed Mr. Peffer; but the cre-dentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed Mr.

Senate.

In the United States Senate Tuesday one pension bill was passed, and over 400 bills. public and private, were introduced and referred. Nearly all had been on the calendar or on committee file in the last Congress.

House.

The House was fully organized Monday. Speaker Reed was re-elected. The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, the senior mer, of Pennsylvania, the senior member in point of continuous service, and the Speaker in turn administered the oath to all the mem-Then the Clerk and other officers of bers. the last House were re-elected for the pres-ent Congress. The President's message was ent Congress. The Freshent's inchage was presented and read, and the Dingley Tariff bill was introduced. After the appointment of the Committees on Rules, Ways and Means, and Mileage, the House adjourned. The House of Bepresentatives consists of 357 members, of whom 209 served in the last Congress, and 16 in former Congresses, while 132 have never served in Congress before Politically classified there are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats and 29 Fusion Silverites and Populists. The vote on the election for Speaker was: Reed, of Maine, Rep., 199; Balley, of Texas, Dem., 114; Bell, of Texas, Pop., 21; Newlands, of Nevada, Silverite, 1.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A meadow at Biddeford, Me., is known as the hoodoolawn, for the reason that rain follows every time it is mowed, before the grass can be cured. It is said that this occurred for twenty-five consecutive years.

A few years ago 4,500,000 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of these are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. There were seventy-five postmasters in this country and the expenses of the department were but \$32,000 a year in Washington's administration, and there are now over 70,000 postmasters, and the service costs \$92,000,000 year.

Palouse, Wash., is short of wood, an unprecedented affliction, and car loads of timber are being shipped in from neighboring places. What never before has been known there, coal is being fed to the fires in the city's pumping station.

It costs a \$25 fine to kill an eagle in the State of Connecticut, and eagles, accordingly seem to have moved on Connecticut as a safe camping ground. The Legislature is now being exhorted by the farmers to put a bounty on the killer of eagles instead of fining the killer.

When John Zimmerer at Towson, Baltimore county, Md., brought John , Zimmerer as a witness to prove his residence and right to naturalization papers he had to explain to the Judge that he had three brothers name John, three brothers named George and three sisters named Margaret.

In the pocket of Superintendent Morrison, who was recently killed at Cygnet. O.



Many Rumors of Loss of Life Along the Mississippi.

HUNDREDS IN DANGER.

They Are Compelled to Stand in Shallow Water in Some Instances, Being Unable to Get to Dry Land-Others Gather on the Railroad Embankment, Which Are Threatened by Water.

A despatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: Localities that were expected up to the lasmoment to withstand the overflow are at last under water. People who thought they were safe from the angry river find themselves hemmed in, and their danger is the greater because of the confidence that prevented them from providing against contingencies. From every direction come the reports of unexpected and unprecedented disaster.

× ...

Over at Marion and the adjacent country 400 people are reported to be lined up, on the railroad track over which 'occasional waves sweep, threatening to carry off the desperate people and live stock that there find a precarious foothold. Along the other railroads leading out of this city into Arkansas similar condition of af a rs exist.

Down on President's Island, where it was supposed that all persons in danger had been carried off, it is learned that from fifty to one hundred people were standing in the water and praying for the sight of a boat that would take them off.

From Island Forty came reports that the water is everywhere; that human beings and dumb brutes are huddled together wherever shallow water offers standing places.

There are many other points from which omes appeals for aid. It may easily be ualerstood, therefore, that the relief comnittee which has been established in Memthis has its hands full of work. This work being looked after without delay nevertheless. All the local river craft have been requisitioned for this duty, and Capt. Fitch in charge of the United States fleet, has placed every steam vessel and barge in his ommand at the disposal of the cammittee. Nearly one thousand people have been brought to this city already from the overflowed country. Only a few of these are white and all such have been able to take care of themselves upon arrival, as well as to extend a hand to the negroes who came in their train.

But most of the refugees are negroes, who saved nothing but the clothes on there back and maybe some stock, the latter being an incumbrance rather than an assistance in the matter of finding food and accommodations in town. But the citizens' relief committee have found places to house the refugees and food is furnished them also from time to time.

The Oakland, (Me.) Woolen Mill began running on full time. The mill employes 250 operatives, and has been running on short time for several months. The management announces that it is brobable the mill will continue to run at its full capacity from now

0.03

with 226 persons on board.

Places.

Clark, of the District of Columbia.

War-Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, signal

The Steamer Ville De St.

Nazaire Lost.

Four Survived th Disaster.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Mitchell (the legislature having failed to sleet), were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Reichstag has rejected the request of the government for credits for cruisers and torpedo-boats. President Kruger, of the Trannsvaal re-

public, is on a visit to the Orange Free State. He said he hoped to see a union of the whole of Africa.

The Swiss Bundesrath has selected ex-President Frey, formerly Swiss minister at Washington, to be director of the international telegraph bureau.

It is said in semi-official circles in Constantinople that the government of turkey is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of two or more iron-clads.

The British parliamentary secretary for the India office announced in Parliament in London that the effect of inoculation of plague patients in India was surprisingly good in fresh cases.

Honorary degrees were conferred by Cambridge (England) University upon United States Ambassador Bayard and upon Baron de Courcel, the retiring French ambassador. Mr. Bayard was cheered and applauded.

At the parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid Sir Graham Bower, the imperial secretary to the high commissioner of South Africa, likened the Transvaal raid to the landing in England of William of Orange but withdrew the parable.

Between thirty and forty thousand people attended a meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, to express sympathy with Greece and Crete. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the answer of Greece to the powers afforded a basis for negotiations, Lord Salisbury was 'hooted by the crowd, and it was declared by the speakers that he was rushing Great Britain into war against the will of the people.

BAVAGES OF THE BLIZZARD.

Numerous Lives Reported Lost in the Northwest Storm.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: Beports from the big storm of Friday have been coming in faster than the railroad trains, for these are generally delayed or blockaded, and it will be several days before all the roads are again in good ruaning order. Reports from all parts of South Dakota give evidence of the storm's fury. Some lines are buried beneath ten to fifteen feet of snow, and drifts are miles in length.

An Ashland, Wis., special says: It is rumored that numerous lives were lost in the great blizzard that swept the shore of Lake Superior. The storm came from the northwest, piling the ice fifty feet high on the Apostle Islands, and other points on the south shore of the lake. The snow in the streets of Ashland is from four to six feet deep. Railway traffic is almost at a standstill

Minneapolis, Minn .-- Specials to the Journal from North and South Dakota and Western Minnesota show that the snow storm did more actual damage than others of this winter, one that has never been equaled in the costs it has levied on railroads. Wednesday of this week after almost her ulean struggles, several roads opened their lines and began moving freight to towns where food and fuel famines existed. By the time these trains were well on the way the storm blocked everything.

Freights are stalled in all parts of the three States. Scarcely a passenger train is moving north of Central South Dakota, Drifts miles long and from ten to thirty feet deep oppose the roads which have not yet begun work. Much stock on moving trains has been killed, and thousands of head of cattle are reported dying in East South Dakota. Northern Minnesota loggers are all forced out of the woods and work will

second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171, 795 was realized by the sale of those bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased, until, on February 3, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds, for \$65,116,544, was announced in Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S

FIRST MESSAGE,

McKinley Asks for the Prompt

Passage of a Tariff Bill.

FINANCIAL DOCUMENT.

The Recent Issues of Bonds-The Big De-

ficit in Revenues Discussed and Brought

Down to Date-Tariff Changes Urgently

Recommended-The Home Market to Be

The President Monday sent the following

Regretting the necessity which has re-

quired me to call you together, I feel that

our assembling in extraordinary session is

indispensable because of the condition in

which we find the revenues of the govern-

ment. It is conceded that its current ex-

penditures are greater than its receipts, and

that such a condition has existed for, now,

more than three years. With unlimited

means at our command, we are presenting

the remarkable spectacle of increasing our

public debt by borrowing money to meet the

ordinary outlays incident upon even an

conomical and prudent administration of

the government. An examination of the

ubject discloses this fact in every detail.

and leads inevitably to the conclusion that

the condition of the revenue which allows it

We find by the reports of the Secretary of

the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources.

were \$425,868,260.22, and the expenditures

for all purposes were \$415,953,806,56, leav-

ing an excess of receipts over expenditures

of \$9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year,

\$40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public

debt, which had been reduced since March

1, 1889, \$259,076,890, and the annual interest

charge decreased \$11,684,576.60. The re-

ceipts of the government from all sources

during the fiscal year "ending June 30, 1893,

amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expen-

ditures to \$459,374,887.65, showing an ex-

cess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,-

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal

year, and with but few exceptions of no

month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the

expenditures. The receipts of the govern-

ment, from all sources, during the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,-

498.29, and its expenditures \$442,605.758.87.

leaving a deficit-the first since the resump-

tion of specie payments-of \$69,803,260.58.

Notwithstanding there was a decrease of

\$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of

the government, as compared with the pre-

vious fiscal year, its income was still not

sufficient to provide for it + daily necessities.

and the gold reserve in the treasury for the

The Resort to Loans.

ment then resorted to loans to replenish the

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds

But this did not suffice, and the govern-

674.29.

to meet them.

reserve.

is unjustifiable, and should be corrected.

Preserved-Prompt Action is Advised.

To the Congress of the United States :

nessage to Congress :

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390, 373,-203.30, and the expenditures \$433,178,425,48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,233.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, '1896, the sale netting \$111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,-315,409. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,403,73, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48. or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$24,203,245.70. In other words the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient, by \$137,811,725.46, to meet the total expenditures.

For the first half of the present fiscal year. the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,603,75, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000.22, or an excess over receipts of \$37,902,395.46. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,316,994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,389,29, a deficit of \$5,952,395.24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,400,997.38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service. \$28,795 056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,059.23; or a total deficiency of \$183,061,590.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase of the public debt, there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,833.76, in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1852, to \$34,287,597,60 in 1896 or an increase of \$11,493,414.40.

Need of a Tariff Bill.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been sufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied, not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions, and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufacturers; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation, the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure. and to this object I carnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finance

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The plant of the Russell Counter Company. Woburn, Mass., has shut down on account of slack business. About 250 employes are out,

The Astna Nut Company's put works and rolling mills, at Southington, Conn., are at a standstill, and the works of the Southington Cutlery Company are running on short time.

The Alice Mill of the United States Rubber Company, at Woonsocket, R. I., started up after a 10-day shut down. It is running eight hours a day, and employing 1,000 hands.

In accordance with a vote of the executive committee of the Edgemakers and Sole Faseners' Union of Brockton, Mass., at a meetng, the men employed in these departments of the factory of T. D. Barry & Co. struck.

In Boston, Mass., as a result of the graniteutters' strike, the granite manufacturers have arranged to put at work a large number of Italian cutters. If the Italians do not answer the requirements men are to be brought from New York to take the strikers' places.

The condition of the dockers' strike at Luddington, Mich., is more aggravated. Manager Crapo, of the Fiint and Pere Marquette Railway, will not discharge non-union men. The strikers offered to work for 18 cents an hour. The new hands are cut down to 10 cents per hour.

The big Derby Cotton Mill, at Shelton, Conn , at which 27 weavers recently struck, has been permanently closed by Bobert Adams, the owner. Mr. Adams ordered all unfinished work shipped to his Patterson, (N. J.) mills. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

All of the factories of the Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Company, manufacturing edge tools and general hardware, at Southington, Conn.. have shut down indefinitely. This throws out of employment a large number of hands, who for the past six months have been working on a short schedule,

The Lowell (Mass.) Carpet Mill, who operate one of the largest carpet mills in the country, shut down for one week owing to the light demand for carpets. Impending tariff legislation makes it unwise to store carpets at present. The curtailment of production will affect 2,500 employes, while if will keep the market well in hand. Repairs will also be made in the interval.

On Saturday last the Hon. John M. Francis, the editor and proprieter of the Troy, N. Y. "Times," celebrated his 74th birthday. The celebration took place at Hot Springs, S. C. and was inclusive of a dinner of twenty-four

CASUALTIES.

Taylor Stivers and John Baily, miners were killed by a fall of siate at Altamont, Kentucky.

A combination freight and passenger train on the Southern Railway fell through a trestle near Rome, Georgia, and five cars were burned. Four of the trainmen were injured, none fatally. A carriage containing Mrs. O. W. Wells

aged 50, and her niece, Miss Laura Andrews, aged 15, was struck by a Toledo and Ohic Central Railway passenger train at a crossing near Marysville, Ohio. Both were instantly killed.

President Hermann, of the Cincinnati Board of Administration, places the loss in that city from the recent high waters at \$500,000. Gangs of laborers in both water works and engineer's department were put to work on damaged streets and bridges.

Ella Parker, aged 15, and Robert Parker, 12, sister and brother, were struck by a fast train on the Big Four and killed. They were on a trestle west of the Wabash river watching the high water. A woman who was with them saved herself and two children.

A snowslide swept down upon the works of the Daily mine, at Park City, Utah, burying eight men. Four of them were recovered and resuscitated; the dead bodies of three were dug out by the miners, and one is not yet recovered, although it is certain he is dead. The four men who are alive were more or less injured and the mill property was damaged to the extent of \$50,000.

EXPORTS AND ;IMPORTS.

Heavy Balance of Trade in Favor of the United States.

The monthly statement of the exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver from and into the United Status during February last, issued from the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows: Merchandise exported, \$79,773,393; merchandise imported \$59,193,868 (of which neaarly \$33,000,000 was free of duty). Gold

exported, \$336,697; gold imported, \$554,700; silver exported, \$4,660,362; silver imported, \$762.942.

As compared with February, 1896, this statement shows an increase of about \$2,070, 000 in the value of merchandise exported and a decrease of over \$3,250,000 is the amount imported. For the eight months ended February 28 there was a gain of over \$3,250,000 in the amount imported. For the eight months ended February 28 thère was a gain of over \$132,000,000 in the amount of merchandise exported, and a decrease of nearly \$119,000,000 in the amounted imported.

The gold exports during February were \$1,847,000 less than a year ago, and the imports about \$11,000,000 less than February. 1896, and the imports \$700,000 less.

A dispatch from Havana says the family of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will return to the United States within two weeks.

nitroglycerine explosion, there was found a silver dollar, in the face of which a ten-cent piece had been imbedded by the force of t explosion. On the other side of the dollar the plain imprint of the opposite side another dollar.

Dr. Grenier, the French convert to Isla and now a member of the French Parliame has had his little say with regard to the eline of the population of France. He vocates polygamy to mitigate the evil. men who are able and willing to supp more than one spouse were allowed to do he thinks there would be less old maid more happy mothers and a large number children in France.

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The condition of the dockers' strike Luddington, Mich., is more aggravate Manager Crapo, of the Flint and Pere Man quette Rallway, will not discharge non-unio men. The strikers offered to work for cents an hour. The new hands are cut dow to 10 cents per hour.

The big Derby Cotton Mill, at Sheltor Conn , at which 27 weavers recently struck has been permanently closed by Robe Adams, the owner. Mr. Adams ordered a unfinished work shipped to his Patterson (N. J.) mills. Two hundred hands as thrown out of employment.

All of the factories of the Peck, Stowe Wilcox Company, manufacturing edge too and general hardware, at Southington, Conn uave shut down indefinitely. This throw out of employment a large number of hand who for the past six months have be working on a short schedule.

The Lowell (Mass.) Carpet Mill, who open ate one of the largest carpet mills in th country, shut down for one week owing t the light demand for carpets. Impendin tariff legislation makes it unwise to stor carpets at present. The curtailment of pro duction will affect 2,500 employes, while will keep the market well in hand. Repair will also be made in the interval.

ROBBERY OF A POSTOFFICE

Stamps and Bonds to the Value of Thou sands Stolen.

The postoffice at Cambria, Va., a town o the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was robbed Saturday. The safe was blown open and all the stamps, m oney order funds, and about \$17,000 of bonds and other securities. inging to private individuals, taken. The irs took the eash-book of the money order department also. There is no clue to the oracksmen.

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lam de- ad- If port o sc ids, o j	FLOUR-Balto, Best Pat. High Grade Extra. WHEAT-No. 2 Red. CORN-No. 2 Whits. Oats-Southern & Penn EYE-No. 2. HAYChoice Timothy Good to Prime. STRAW-Rys in car ids Wheat Blocks. Oat Blocks.	6 6 5 35 5 00 8434 8034 26 2654 2654 22 23 40 42 13 50 14<00
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