

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Leaders of the white supremacy party at Wilmington, N. C., have received letters stating that they have been marked out and will be killed.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale University, resigned, to take effect next June. Prof. George J. Brush, director of the Sheffield Scientific School, also resigned.

A national convention to devise means of establishing a strict, but not unfair, national quarantine against yellow fever was begun at Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Desha Breckinridge, son of ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, was married at Lexington, Ky., to Miss Margaret McDowell, who is a great-granddaughter of Henry Clay.

Ex-Mayor Frank Magowan, of Trenton, N. J., his wife and three sisters were indicted in Cleveland for abducting Mrs. Magowan's eight-year-old daughter by a former husband.

Julia Marlowe, the actress, has secured the right to produce on the stage "When Knighthood Was in Flower," a novel by Charles Major, of Shelbyville, Ind.

The National Municipal League will hold its next conference for good city government in Indianapolis, on November 30, December 1 and 2. The executive committee of the league selected Indianapolis through the invitation of the Commercial Club of that city.

Game Commissioner Swan received reports that Indians from Utah have again invaded Northwestern Colorado and are killing game and cattle. He asked General Sumner to send troops to drive the Indians back to their reservation, but the General said he would wait.

There is no sign of yielding by the American peace commissioners to the latest demands of the Spaniards on the subject of the Philippines.

General Wood has ordered that the camp of the negro troops who were engaged in a drunken riot at San Luis, Cuba, be removed five miles from that town.

The United States will establish an Island near Luzon as a refuge for lepers in the Philippines.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon, an American chaplain at Manila, contradicts statements made by Aguinaldo, and says he has seen the insurgents ill-treating captives, including women.

The situation at Wilmington, N. C., is reported quiet, as the new city government continues to enforce order and protect all citizens alike.

The W. C. T. U. national convention at St. Paul, Minn., unanimously adopted resolutions strongly protesting against the action, and also decided by a vote of 285 to 71 to abandon ownership of the temple in Chicago.

James Temple, an American has been arrested in the Mexican State of Sonora on the charge of killing a man in Arizona. The State Department has demanded Temple's release.

Two million dollars will be asked of the coming Congress to make the Tennessee River navigable from Chattanooga to its mouth.

A severe fire in Dawson, Yukon territory, caused a loss of \$500,000. It was started by a woman throwing a lamp at another woman. The same woman started the big fire at Dawson last winter in the same way.

It is reported from Madrid that Spain will probably surrender the Philippine Islands and make a statement to the world that she yields to superior force.

Captain-General Blanco has attempted to end the mutinies of Spanish troops in Cuba, by raising a loan with which to give them their overdue pay.

The Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz decided upon insigna for officers of the Cuban army.

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong has drawn up a statement to President McKinley complaining of alleged slights put on insurgents by American officers at Manila.

Eight lives have been lost as a result of race troubles that started on election day in Abbeville county, South Carolina.

The doubt as to the result in Nebraska has been settled by an announcement that the republicans won the Legislature and the fusionists the governorship and State office.

Full-blood Creek Indians are reported to have attacked half-breeds in a quarrel over the voting on the acceptance of the Dawes commission treaty.

Rev. Helen Stuart Richards, a woman who nursed at Chokamauga, told the investigating commission some of the wretched conditions she had observed there in hospitals.

White pastors in Wilmington pulpits preached on the city's reconstruction and expressed gratitude for the victory of order and conservatism.

It is stated in St. Paul, where the National W. C. T. U. is meeting, that Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens will probably succeed the late Miss Frances Willard as president of the organization.

Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, who was probably the oldest living actress, died at Metuchen, N. J., aged eighty-seven years. It is related that in 1828 she danced at a ball in Baltimore with Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor of the French.

The war investigating commission at Chicago declined to take up any cases of soldiers who were wounded at Santiago and have since been missing to their relatives.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, well known as an educator, was injured by being struck by a bicycle at Cambridge, Mass.

The Widow Glass Cutters' League of America has secured an advance of wages for all its members of more than 3 per cent.

The cruiser Buffalo, which started for Manila, put back into Newport, her air pumps being disabled.

It is reported in San Francisco that the Philadelphia and Yorktown have been ordered to Samoa to protect American interests there.

The miners employed in the vicinity of Silverton, B. C., have sent all Chinese laborers in the various camps out of the district. The Mongolians are expected to return to Obata by the next steamer.

Ministers of Chattanooga, Tenn., are much interested because Dr. Connor, of the war investigating commission, charged that they were lax in promoting morality in their city.

A crowd of negroes stoned many houses in the Hebrew section of St. Louis and wounded two men and a girl.

The thirty (30) new freight locomotives ordered by the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about three months ago, twenty of which are from the Baldwin Locomotive Works and ten from the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, have been delivered and are now in service. These engines are the same type that have been very successfully used on the Second Division between Cumberland and Baltimore, and over one hundred of them are now in service. They are the Consolidation type with 21x27-inch cylinders, and were constructed from designs furnished by the Motive Power Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Dreyfus Notified of Revision Proceedings.

Paris, (Special).—The Court of Cassation has informed the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillaud, that it has been decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defense.

DEPUTIES IN UPROAR.

President in Disregard—Law Giving Military Prisoners Privileges of Civil Assistance Asked to Be Extended to Colonel Picquart—Freyinet Accepts Motion—Dreyfus in Good Health.

Paris, (Special).—The Court of Cassation has informed the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillaud, that it has been decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defense.

The Ministry of the Colonies has received a cable despatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The decision of the Court of Cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have commenced and notifying him to prepare his defense is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings.

Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

The "Courier de Soir" says that M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, and M. Paul Doumer, one of the most violent opponents of the Dreyfus revision, called upon Premier Dupuy and asked him not to extend the decision of the Court of Cassation to notify Dreyfus to prepare his defense.

M. Dupuy refused to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to make an interpellation in the Chamber.

The "Courier de Soir" adds: "The Court of Cassation has decided in principle to demand the production of the secret dossier, though the formal steps have not been taken."

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Antide Boyer, Radical Socialist, in moving the extension of the law of 1897 to military prisoners, by which the latter would have the privilege of legal assistance during preliminary examinations, aroused an uproar by asking that, if the motion was adopted, it should be applicable to Colonel Picquart, who, he said, is being prosecuted on charges known to be false.

This called for numerous noisy protests from the Centerists and Rightists, and the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, contended that the Governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, has acted in accordance with the law in regard to Colonel Picquart. At the same time M. de Freycinet accepted the motion, and the debate on it proceeded.

MARIA TERESA CANNOT BE SAVED.

Captain McCalla's Report on the Condition of the Ship.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Captain McCalla, after examining the Teresa, has wired the Navy Department that, in his opinion, it will be impossible to rescue the ship.

The captain sends a lengthy report, covering a minute inspection of the stranded warship. He says that on his arrival on the wreck he hoisted the American flag. Continuing, he says: After careful examination of the stranded ship and situation, and careful consideration of instructions from department, appreciating the great interest taken by our nation and government in the fate of the Teresa, I regret exceedingly to express the opinion that it is hopeless to expect to rescue the ship.

Craven, Blow, Hobson and Crittenden confirms my opinion. The wreck is stranded in from sixteen to twenty-one feet, with head to northward. With exception of few feet stern and forward, where cut away, the ship rests on a rocky reef, covered with coral sand, interspersed with boulders, half-mile south of Bird Point. The line of reef extends outside of the wreck, both to northward and southward, the ship having been driven into a slight indentation in the reef. After striking the reef, the main mast was driven up and broken off, and the spar deck of the reef. The mainmast below the spar deck and port quarter, lying outside the bilge and port quarter, is already swept entirely over her, the inner bottom was driven upwards from one and a-half to two feet; the patch on bottom abreast forward turret had disappeared, the air ports have been driven in. The best way to illustrate general condition of wreck is to say that the two sets of engines, boilers and their foundations form part of the reef itself, around which the rest of the ship waves laterally and vertically. The ship is already telescoped, and as the rivets are sheared by the constant working of the ship, the telescopic process must continue.

TIED OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Volunteer Troops Are Very Anxious to Come Home.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Nearly every State that has troops stationed at Manila has asked, through its Governor or representatives in Congress, that these troops be sent home. The pressure comes through the relatives and friends of the volunteers, and is started by the troops who have been writing home. Some of these letters published in the State papers at homes of the enlisted men have created a wave of sympathy for the volunteers in far-off Manila. While they do not recount very great hardships except among those who are ill, they do show that the life is very obnoxious, and that the duty of policing the city of Manila and remaining inactive is very disagreeable.

It is said that there is no way of relieving these troops from duty at the present time. The uncertain conditions that exist in the island of Luzon makes it utterly impossible to get along with a smaller number than are stationed there at present. General Otis says troops cannot be spared.

The great demand that has been made for individual members of such regiments will form the basis of a strong recommendation in an annual message of the President for an increase in the regular army. The new force will be needed to take the place of the volunteers who desire to return home and leave the service.

LIVED WITH A BROKEN NECK.

For Two Suffering Years Walter Townsend Survives His Injuries.

Canandaigua, N. Y., (Special).—Walter H. Townsend, whose one claim to fame lay in the fact that for two years he existed with a dislocated neck, died after twenty-seven months of suffering.

At the time his cervical vertebrae was thrown out of joint in two places some of the foremost physicians said he would not live a week, but—unless indirectly—the dislocated neck did not cause his death. Townsend really died of consumption.

Townsend's neck was broken by a fall from a straw stack.

A FLEET FOR SPAIN.

What Will Happen If Spain Refuses to Sign the Peace Treaty.

New York, (Special).—From secret orders that have been received at the navy yard in Brooklyn, the contents of which have partly leaked out, it is inferred that the authorities in Washington are preparing for an emergency, which may arise if the Spanish Peace Commission refuses the American demand, or it may be that the orders received contemplate some sort of clash in the far East. No new work is being started at the navy yard, but work on vessels now there is being given out as to the meaning of it all, but it is very likely that, in the event of unfavorable news from Paris, the squadron being prepared for Hampton Roads may be sent upon a hostile mission.

At the navy yard in Brooklyn it is thought likely that a naval demonstration in Spanish waters may be necessary to convince Spain that Uncle Sam is in dead earnest in his ultimatum presented by the Peace Commission at Paris.

It is also regarded as significant that the Oregon and Iowa are being kept within communication with Washington, and it is not certain that they will proceed further on the route to Manila until definite and satisfactory news has been received from the Peace Commissioners in Paris. The orders are causing much talk among the naval authorities in Brooklyn.

San Francisco, (Special).—Major General Merritt is quoted as saying: "It would not surprise me to see that the negotiations between the United States and Spain had been broken off. If the work of the commission proves fruitless, it means a renewal of the war. If Spain refuses to accede to our demands it will show that she has secured a substantial hope of Asiatic or European intervention. Should Germany take a hand in this matter England will follow suit, and then I look for France to put her finger in the pie."

London, (Special).—The rumors circulated here that the American fleet was on the point of starting for Europe caused great excitement in commercial circles.

The Daily Graphic says: "The Spanish transatlantic fleet has been ordered to be prepared for a renewal of hostilities, and the forts in the Canary Islands are being rapidly manned."

MUTINIES IN CUBA.

Spanish Troops in a State of Disorganization on the Eve of Leaving.

Havana, via Key West, (Special).—This city has passed through a period of convulsion, caused by the uprising of the Orden Publico, or force of regular troops used for police duty. The Spanish censor would not permit the full facts to be cabled. There is a temporary lull, but the storm may break out again.

The mutiny, like others in Cuba, was caused by refusal of the demands of the troops for overdue pay. The men believe they are being robbed.

Reports from Puerto Principe and Nuevitas say that 7,000 regular soldiers mutinied there, demanding their pay before embarking for Spain. About 4,000 of the soldiers presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on the military governor, Emilio March, for their pay.

General March drew his sword and ordered them to disband. The soldiers refused to obey and some of them, with loaded rifles and bayonets, threatened the life of General March. He returned his sword to its scabbard, crying out: "Well, kill me!" "Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me!" "No, no, we only want our pay before embarking for Spain."

General March promised that they would be paid and the soldiers returned to their quarters peacefully.

The steamer Alava left Havana four days ago with \$120,000 with which to pay the soldiers, who were to embark immediately by this time. The cruiser Alfonso XII and the gunboats Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel have left for Nuevitas to compel the soldiers to embark.

As to the Havana mutiny, the Orden Publico defied all authority. General Arolas, military governor, ordered regular troops to fire on them, but the regulars refused. The Orden Publico even advanced with fixed bayonets on General Arolas, but were checked by General Solano, Captain-General Blanco's chief of staff, who addressed them in a conciliatory vein. They were finally promised their pay and were disbanded by order of General Blanco.

Detachments of troops are still guarding the palace, parks and principal streets as a precaution against further trouble.

THREE HERSELF FROM A TRAIN.

Insane Girl Jumped Out of a Window and Was Killed.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—Ida Arolas, twenty-three years of age, threw herself through the window of the Houghton express, on the Michigan Central Railroad, when the train was a short distance from Columbusville. She was an insane woman, who was being deported to Finland, in accordance with the immigration law, she having resided here less than a year. Immigration Inspector Williams and the warden of the Salt Ste. Marie custodian house had the girl in charge. Williams stated that she had made no outbreak, at any time, during the journey from Marquette, where she has been detained in jail. The first her custodians knew of the sad affair was when they heard the breaking glass. Mr. Williams said the sad girl had been suffering from extreme melancholy.

Senior Quasada Will Stay.

Senator Quasada, who has represented the Cuban Junta in Washington for some time, resigned to the Cuban Assembly, which recently met in Cuba. He has received information that the Assembly, which has superseded the insurgent government, has confirmed him as representative of the Assembly in Washington, and he is now exercising his functions here.

No Curfew For St. Louis.

Mayor Zeligen has vetoed the curfew bill, passed by the City Council recently at the instigation of Colonel Hoagland.

The Mayor says in his veto message: "This bill partakes in its character of summary justice, and the character of summary justice for centuries, and to which, in common with thousands of good citizens, I am, on principle, opposed. It is a step backward to the Middle Ages, and is opposed to the spirit and policy of our free institutions, in that it attempts to abridge the personal liberties of the citizens."

Illinois Miners' Demands Granted.

The Chicago-Verdon Coal Company practically acceded to all demands of the striking miners. The company agrees to pay the union scale of 40 cents for hand work, and 35 cents for machine work. The chief grievance of the miners was the wages scale, and the result is looked upon as a big victory for them.

SPAIN'S NEW DEMANDS

Peace Commission Translators Kept Busy.

Spain Will Not Admit Any Investigation Into Her Expenditures in the Philippines—American Commissioners May Continue Their Endeavors to Arrive at an Amicable Understanding.

Paris, (Special).—At Wednesday's session of the Peace Commission Spain maintained the absolute recognition by the protocol of her sovereignty over the Philippines. At most she only consents to leave the interpretation of it to an arbitrator.

The Gauls adds an inspired statement that, if the Spanish Commissioners yield they will be discredited by Spain. If the Americans admit Spain's sovereignty in principle, she will be willing to treat regarding terms of cessation.

The Americans will not recede from their present position, that the protocol is to be taken without conditions, and that cessation is inevitable.

The Spaniards think that a rupture is improbable.

A review of M. de Blot's (Paris correspondent of the London Times) in the Matin accuses President McKinley and his Administration of suppressing, even from Congress, the Queen Regent's letter and parts of the technical report concerning the Maine explosion, and calls the present claim of the Philippines criminal aggression.

The clerical force of the American Peace Commission was busy nearly all Tuesday night in translating the Spanish memorandum presented at Wednesday's joint session.

While the translators and typewriters were rendering the Spanish argument into printed English counsel for the American Commission studied it, sheet by sheet, making notes of errors to be examined and of law points bearing on the matter in hand.

As a result, when the Americans gathered for their daily session the Spanish presentation lay before them in English ready for consideration, and accompanied by data bearing upon it.

No unofficial person knows the contents of the document presented by the Spanish Commissioners, but it is safe to assume that, added to her insistence on the reservation of her Philippine sovereignty and her proposition to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol, Spain has made two other important statements:

First—That on the high ground of financial probity she cannot allow any discussion here of the validity of her action in pledging the resources of the Philippines for the payment of the Philippine debt.

Second—That in connection with the American proposal to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippines, she cannot admit of any inquiry as to how she has spent the proceeds of the loans taken out on the Philippine pledges.

If Spain has assumed this attitude, and it is believed she has done so, she practically compels the American Commissioners to consider at least the entire Philippine debt and its assumption by the United States or the Philippine Islands as a condition to Spain's amicable surrender of her sovereignty over those islands.

It is difficult to understand how the Americans can reply to this in any other manner than by strictly outlining their position and giving the Spaniards a time limit in which to accept the propositions of the United States. But the American Commissioners may patiently continue their endeavors to arrive at an amicable understanding on the subject.

READY TO TRANSFER ILOILO.

Insurgents Are Said to Be About to Back the Town.

Manila, (Special).—The following advice have been received from Iloilo, capital of Panay, one of the four principal islands of the Visayas group: "The insurgents have occupied Lingana, Oton and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expected to attack the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the Molo and destroyed the connecting bridges."

"Business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses of all nationalities have signed a circular asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain, as the Spanish authorities are incapable of affording them protection."

It is reported also that the insurgents have taken the whole of the islands of Negros and Zebu, of the Visayas group. As the cable connections are cut, it is impossible to confirm this rumor.

On November 6 General Rios, Spanish Governor of the Visayas, is said to have declared a seven days' armistice, in order to communicate with Madrid with a view of transferring control to the Americans.

Major Bell has gone to Iloilo to ascertain the facts of the situation.

TO MAKE WOMEN INELIGIBLE.

Georgia Politicians to Repeal the Bill Affecting State Librarians.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Senate to repeal a measure passed two years ago making women eligible to the office of State Librarian. This bill was introduced and became a law through the instrumentality of Mr. James Longstreet, wife of the National Railroad Commissioner, who at the time was Assistant Librarian, and who wanted to be a candidate the ensuing year. Her attention was not gratified, and Gen. Longstreet, stepping gallantly forward, rendered her further efforts at self support unnecessary. Now the Legislators who oppose women's suffrage in every particular want it repealed, and it probably will be.

Soldiers' Christmas.

The United States transport St. Paul, laden with army supplies and Christmas goods for the soldiers in the Philippines, left San Francisco Thursday. There were 4,000 packages for the soldier boys.

Outgoing to the ill-health of the New York volunteers now encamped at Honolulu that regiment will be sent home as soon as the method of its transportation can be decided upon. It is expected that they will arrive in San Francisco on the 6th and 14th of December, when the steamers Australia and Alameda arrive.

Threw \$5,000 Into the Fire.

J. H. Laird, a merchant of Kirkwood, Ill., drew \$5,000 in currency from the bank and hid it among some old papers in his house. His young daughter, in cleaning the room, threw the papers containing the money in the stove and it was destroyed. The money represented many years' savings.

TWELVE DEAD ON THE TRACK.

Frightful Smash-up on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Trenton, Ontario, (Special).—A grand Trunk express train bound for Toronto crashed into a moving freight train near Murray Hill crossing, two miles west of here, and several cars were smashed almost to splinters. So far as known, twelve persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured.

A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident, the west-bound train taking the wrong track, on which was the east-bound freight.

The train which left Montreal at 8 o'clock, consisted of express, mail, and baggage cars, a second-class car, one first-class coach, and two Pullman sleepers. The second-class car was next to the baggage car, and ahead of the first-class coach and sleepers. It was pretty well filled with people, there being twenty or more passengers in it, and hardly any of them escaped without injury.

Whether the signals were right or not will never be known from the engineer or fireman of the wrecked train, for they are both dead. Both engines were totally destroyed, and the freight engine was thrown completely over the passenger engine into the ditch beyond.

The greatest destruction was wrought in the second-class car. The baggage car was driven into and almost completely through it, the passengers being crushed and mangled underneath the timbers of the car. The mail car was forced right on top of the baggage car, and the express car was partially wrecked. The first-class car was uninjured, as was also the two sleepers, although the passengers were awakened by the shock.

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ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

Russia and China Are Reported to Have Entered Into an Agreement.

Vancouver, B. C., (Special).—According to mail advices from the Orient Japanese papers contain news of an alleged secret treaty between China and Russia. In this treaty the Chinese government is stated to have agreed that Russian soldiers are to be employed for the defense of the coast and as military instructors. They are to be commanded by Russian officers. The whole expense is agreed to be borne by China.

This arrangement will be subversive of the plan arranged not long ago for the employment of British officers to drill and organize a Chinese Army.

It is reported that the Japanese government has decided to co-operate with Great Britain with the object of restoring all things in China to their former status before the recent coup d'etat. It has transpired that on the day of the coup d'etat no fewer than fourteen eunuchs, who were the Emperor's personal attendants, were ordered to execution by the Empress Dowager.

The Empress Dowager has issued an edict instructing the provincial authorities to protect all places where Christian churches of any nationality have been built, and ordering that all missionaries in the interior be politely treated.

England's Battle Ram.

Thousands of people witnessed the launch of the ram battle-ship Formidable at the dockyard at Portsmouth, Eng. She is said to be the largest warship in the world, being of 15,000 tons displacement. She is 410 feet long, has 75 feet beam and draws 26 feet 9 inches of water. She cost over £1,000,000, and is estimated to steam 15 knots.

A notable feature of the launch of the battle-ship was the entwining of the British and American flags on the official stand.

The armament of the Formidable consists of four 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch quick-firing guns, 12 4-inch guns, 12 3-pounders and eight Maxim guns. She carries 900 tons of coal in her bunkers, and will have a complement of 750 men.

Track Improvements.

Though the courts and the funders are discussing the Baltimore & Ohio reorganization, the work of rehabilitating the property goes merrily on. The maintenance of way department reported recently that since March 1st, 1896, to July 1st, 1898, there had been laid, east of the Ohio river, 51,392 tons of 85-pound steel rail or nearly 400 miles.

There are still about 6,000 tons to be delivered by the manufacturers.

The tracks have been further improved by the purchase of 2,591,472 cross ties and 654,112 cubic yards of stone ballast. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern has begun its proposed series of improvements by beginning the laying of 5,000 tons of 85-pound steel rail between Chillicothe, Ohio, and Parkersburg, W. Va.

A Tramp Dies After Saving a Girl.

Mayfield, Ky., (Special).—A ragged and penniless tramp, John D. Kelly, saved a young woman from death under a freight train here, at noon, but in doing so he lost his own life. Miss Lottie Ross attempted to cross the track at the depot in front of a freight train which was being switched. Her foot caught in between the rails and she could not get loose. Kelly jumped to the girl's aid, freed it and threw her off the track just in time, but his own foot got caught, and in his struggles to escape he was drawn under the train and instantly killed.

Another Chapter was Added to the Celebrated Barnes-McGowan Affair at Cleveland, Ohio. The 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. Barnes was kidnapped by a woman supposed to be her mother, and immediately taken to the city. They were traced to the Union Station, but beyond that nothing is known. The child has been living with her grandfather, who was appointed her guardian.

Oil Tank Steamer Burned.

The Norwegian oil tank bark Unlonen, from Philadelphia for Skuas