

CENSUS REPORT ON NEW SOUTH

Population Increases There More Rapidly Than in North.

FRONTIER NO LONGER A FACTOR.

While There Has Been During the Past Decade a Marked Decrease in the Percentage of Increase of Population in the West and a Decided Decrease in the East, the South Shows a Slight Increase.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Director of the Census announced the percentage of increase of population in different parts of the country, showing for the last decade a rapid decrease from previous rate of growth of population in the West; a less marked, but decided, decrease in the North and a slight increase in the South. For the first time in the history of this country the population of the South has increased somewhat more rapidly than that of the North. The East, geographically, is included in the term North. The rate of the growth in the North, West and South is far more nearly the same than it ever has been. The official announcement divides the country as follows: West, from the Pacific to the eastern boundary of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico; North and South, the respective sides of a line formed by the Potomac and Ohio rivers and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. The percentage of increase from 1860 to 1880 was 61.9 in the North; 48.4 in the South, and 18.6 in the West, while in the last 20 years, 1880-1900, it was 48.7 in the North, 48.5 in the South and 131.5 West.

Prior to the Civil War the Northern States nearly doubled in population with each 20 years, while in the Southern States the increase of population was only about two-thirds as great.

Since 1860 the rate of growth in both parts of the country has been much less, but while the rate of growth in the North has decreased steadily, that in the South during the 20 years from 1860 to 1880 has been slightly less. During the last 20 years there has been no substantial difference in the rates of growth of the two sections. The per cent. of increase of growth of these regions during each of the last 20-year periods follows: 1880-90, North, 24.8; South, 20.1; West, 71.3; 1890-1900, North, 19; South, 22.4; West, 31.9.

NEGRO NEARLY KILLS WOMAN.

A Horrible Crime Committed in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Lynchburg, Va., (Special).—The most dastardly crime ever perpetrated in this city occurred when Mrs. Ralph Webber, a young married lady living on Monroe street, was outraged and desperately wounded by an unknown negro man. The brute, after having accomplished his purpose, dragged her to the floor and choked her, he placed his knee on her head and with a knife cut her throat almost from ear to ear. Mrs. Webber, in her attempt to save her life had both hands gashed, the left thumb being cut and the ball of the middle finger of the right hand being nearly sliced off. In addition to this, she has a bruise on her right temple, where the fiend's knee rested.

The negro disappeared, and Mrs. Webber, although desperately wounded, staggered to the next house above, which is occupied by Mrs. R. B. Wood. She called for help as she went and managed to reach her neighbor's door, where she fainted from loss of blood and fell to the ground. Her cries had been heard by a colored man and help was summoned, a physician and nurses soon being at hand. She describes the negro as being almost as light-colored as a white man, of medium height, with no mustache, and well dressed.

PHONES FROM MOVING CARS.

The Remarkable Invention of an Ohioan Is Given a Test.

Muskegon, Mich., (Special).—C. F. Bidwell, of Toledo, Ohio, gave the first practical demonstration here of his father's invention of a telephone system whereby it is possible to call up and talk from an electric car going at full speed with anyone who is located in another car on the same line running in any direction and at any distance.

The system is applicable to either steam or electric roads. The overhead trolley is used for one side of the circuit, and for the other a second wire is strung parallel with the stationary trolley. The metal trolley pole of the car is attached to a second pole which operates on the additional wire by means of a flanged wheel. A closed circuit is thus obtained. Telephone wires are attached to each of the two trolley poles which lead to the telephone in the car. The heavy voltage required to operate the electric cars is reduced to that used for telephone service by a special invention. Ordinary telephones were used.

Strikes Cost Half a Million.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—The auditing board of the United Mine Workers of America met in this city to examine the annual report of Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, which will be presented at the convention of mine workers here. The finances of the order, the report will show, are in good shape, notwithstanding heavy drains made on the treasury by strikes during the year in West Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas and Indiana. These strikes, it is said, have cost the organization more than \$500,000. The secretary-treasurer handles funds amounting annually to between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Dr. Anthony Released.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—A cable message received at the State Department from United States Consul General Bingham, at Cape Town, announces the acquittal and release of Dr. Richard S. Anthony, who has been on trial there on a charge of high treason and aiding the enemy. Anthony is an American citizen, but has lived for some time in South America. Mrs. Anthony, his wife, is at present in Chicago.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

George H. Phillips, the noted Chicago speculator, known as the "Corn King," was caught short of his margins yesterday and failed to respond to the limit of his calls after settling \$105,000 in margins. He was given until this morning to settle over \$100,000 more.

The report of Frank W. Arnold, grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, shows that of the 50,000 locomotive firemen in the United States and Canada 40,720 are members.

The "Cannon Ball" train of the Baltimore and Ohio crashed into a trolley car at North Benwood, near Wheeling, W. Va., killing the motorman and slightly injuring five passengers.

Lottie Richards, an 11-year-old girl, who is an acrobat, disappeared from her home, in St. Louis.

Capt. Robert Stanton, Salvation Army man, of Morgantown, W. Va., became insane.

Admiral Schley had a remarkable reception at the City Hall in Savannah. He met and shook hands with thousands of people of all classes. The streets were packed with people, who cheered him with a will.

Richard A. Moran, aged 73 years, an old California miner, was fatally suffocated near Middletown, N. Y., by falling into a street cutter. He was possessed of considerable property.

From St. Paul, Minn., comes the report of a progressive scheme of railroad consolidation which contemplates the bringing together of all the important railroad systems in the country.

The Union Pacific is preparing to expend from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in order to be able to fight the Northern lines under the control of J. J. Hill.

The National League of Commission Merchants concluded its annual convention in Philadelphia. W. S. Mitchell, of Louisville, was elected president, and Chicago was selected as the next meeting place.

Major Waller, of the United States Marine Corps, and his men had a hard march across the Island of Samar, during which they killed 13 insurgents and captured 2 officers.

Governor Van Sant will call an extra session of the Minnesota Legislature about the middle of February, when the question of the railroad combination will likely be considered.

Two Filipino insurgent chiefs and a renegade priest, who stole a valuable image of the Virgin from a church, for which they obtained large sums of money, have surrendered.

Col. William Washington, of the family of Gen. George Washington, died in Philadelphia, aged 57 years.

The Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Company of Cleveland made an assignment.

Sydney Leascelles, a noted swindler, was caught by the police of Boston.

General Wood's reasons for suspending Miguel Genet, the mayor of Havana, were because of his alleged incompetency. The petition for the Mayor's removal was signed by 23 of the Havana councilmen.

Foreign.

Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia will be attended on his visit to the United States by German army and naval officers. They will sail for New York about February 15 on a passenger liner.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern will sail next Saturday in command of Admiral Count von Baudissin.

The United States consul at Newchwang has informed the Russians that, upon investigation, he has found no evidence that American sailors shot a Russian soldier during the recent disturbances.

The breach of promise suit brought by Miss Portia Knight, the American actress, against the Duke of Manchester, has been settled out of court, the Duke paying Miss Knight \$5,000.

The Grand Jury of London found a true bill against Dr. Krause, former governor of Johannesburg, on the charge of inciting to murder.

The death sentence was imposed on 80 officials in Japan who embezzled from the government.

William Fife, Sr., the famous yacht builder, died at Fairlie, Scotland.

The smallpox scare in London is assuming such alarming proportions that an official of a transatlantic steamship company says he fears that London will be in quarantine when King Edward is crowned.

An international athletic tournament will be held in London in connection with the coronation ceremonies. American pugilists will be invited to participate in contests for big stakes and a "coronation belt."

Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, in a speech at Birmingham, replied to the criticisms of the Germans by declaring that he withdrew nothing, qualified nothing, defended nothing.

The French Minister at Peking has refused to present his credentials until China fulfills demands of the French government. For this reason the joint audience of the foreign and Chinese ministers has been postponed.

The revolution in Paraguay turns out to be more serious than first reported. President Acenal resigned. During a fight in the Chamber of Deputies, one official was killed and three others wounded.

John E. Redmond was re-elected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. Resolutions were adopted condemning the coercion methods of George Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland.

The Boer delegates in Holland expect that peace overtures will shortly be made. The Boers will not reject what they call "any fair offer of terms."

According to the German income tax returns, Krupp is the richest man in Germany, having an income of over \$5,000,000 a year.

Financial.

Ohio Coal Traffic Association roads will advance rates on coal ten cents a ton.

The proposed merger of the Western stove companies is said to be progressing slowly.

The Wayne Title & Trust Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable this week.

A Northern Pacific official says: "Our traffic is certain to increase for years to come. Immigration is pouring into our territory, thus increasing the tonnage."

FAMILY CREMATED IN A BURNING HOUSE

Father, Mother and Five Children Are Burned to Death.

BUILDING WRECKED BY EXPLOSION.

Joseph Supowski, Who Owned the Building, and Karl Bracki, His Brother-in-Law, Have Been Arrested Pending an Investigation—Supowski Carried an Insurance of \$9000 on the Building and Its Contents.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special).—Henry Pearlstein, his wife and five children, ranging in age from 1½ to 12 years, were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a two-story frame building here.

Joseph Supowski, who owned the building, and Karl Bracki, his brother-in-law, have been arrested pending an investigation. Supowski carried an insurance of \$9,000 on the building and its contents.

The Pearlsteins and another family lived in rooms above the shoe store and were asleep when the fire started. Supowski told the police that he accidentally dropped a lamp.

A few minutes after the fire began there was a loud explosion that blew out the front of the store and hurled some of the contents of the windows into the middle of the street. Plate-glass windows on the opposite side of Broadway were shattered and the sound of the explosion was heard two blocks away. The flames enveloped the building in a short time.

The family living in the rear flat barely escaped with their lives. The Pearlsteins were awakened, but before they could reach the only stairway leading from their rooms, the fire had undermined the floor in the hallway and it collapsed, carrying them down into a mass of flames.

Their charred bodies were found at 8 o'clock, four hours after the firemen had extinguished the flames. The body of the mother and baby were found together, the little one tightly clasped in its mother's arms.

Pearlstein's corpse was found close to that of his wife. He also held one of the children in his arms. The bodies of the other three children were found huddled together close to the father's remains.

CAPTAIN AND SIX MEN DROWNED.

The Steamer Bristol, for Alaska, Wrecked on Green Island.

Vancouver, B. C., (Special).—The steamer Bristol, one of the oldest heavy carriers of the coast, was wrecked January 2, on the end of Green Island, and her captain, with six of the crew, drowned.

The steamer was on her way from Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, to the Treadwell mine, on Douglas Island, Alaska, with 2,500 tons of coal. Passengers arriving by the City of Seattle give accounts of the disaster.

Green Island lies in the path of Alaska steamers, and, being low and small, is impossible to be seen on a dark night. The steamer was trying to make Dixon's entrance in a rough sea when she went aground. It was 11 o'clock when she struck and seas washed over her stern until she disappeared.

Three of the boats were safely launched; the fourth was probably smashed against the side of the ship. It has never been found, and there is no trace of it or the seven men who were to go aboard and for whom all hope has been given up.

The steamer Cottage City came along at 8 o'clock in the morning and picked up the three boats.

YIELDING TO GEN. BELL.

Filipino Leaders in Batangas Surrender Unconditionally.

Manila, (By Cable).—Colonel Marigan, Major Cabrera and a renegade priest, Padre Castillo, who is alleged to have stolen a valuable image of the Virgin from a church, for which, it is alleged, he obtained large sums of money, have surrendered unconditionally to General Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas.

They had control of the district of Toae, extending westward to the sea, including the towns of Banan and Gueno. An agreement has been made that these chiefs shall on Monday absolutely surrender every man and go to their district. It is estimated that 160 rifles will be turned in. Many men and rifles have been captured during the past few days, and small engagements occur daily.

General Bell visited the city, and had a conference with General Chaffee. He says the present campaign is securing valuable results, and that it is possible that General Malvar, the insurgent leader, will surrender next week.

The United States Commission has appropriated \$2,500,000 for insular expenditures during the first quarter of the year.

Robbed Six Times in Six Years.

New York, (Special).—For the sixth time in as many years the postoffice at Short Hills, N. J., was entered by robbers. They got into the outer safe by the use of dynamite, but got only \$10. Every time the postoffice has been robbed the burglars operated in the same way. This time, as on the other occasions, they broke open a tool box which stands by the side of the Lackawanna railroad tracks and got a hammer and heavy iron bar. They then knocked off the combination of the safe and, inserting a charge of dynamite, blew off the outside door of the safe.

Murdered by a Helper.

Uniontown, Pa., (Special).—At the new Sharon Steel Company mines, eight miles west of this place, Henry Grant almost instantly killed William Jenkins. Jenkins was shift boss on the gang sinking the shaft and Grant had been in charge of the drilling machine. He proved unsuitable, and was reduced to helper, while Jenkins put his brother in Grant's place. Just as the men cut work Grant slipped up behind Jenkins, plunged a big knife through his body and ran, escaping in the confusion.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Department of Commerce.

The Senate Committee on Commerce authorized a favorable report on Senator Nelson's bill for the creation of an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Commerce.

Besides providing for an additional member of the Cabinet, known as a secretary of commerce, the bill provides for an assistant secretary and a complement of officers. Under the new department shall be the following offices and bureaus:

Life-Saving service, Lighthouse Board, Light-house service, Marine Hospital service, Steamboat Inspection service, Bureau of Navigation and United States Shipping Commissioners, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Statistics, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Commissioner of Railroads, the Census Office, the Patent Office, the Department of Labor, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the State Department, to be consolidated with the Bureau of Statistics.

There are also to be established a bureau of manufactures and a bureau of mines and mining. The new department is designed to promote commerce and gather and furnish all information upon commerce and industries. It also will relieve the other departments, notably the Treasury, of a great amount of work now performed there.

Three Months' Work in Vain.

An adjournment of the Pan-American Congress, which has been in session in the City of Mexico for the last three months, is expected in a few days.

Advices received by the Bureau of American Republics are to the effect that the congress as about abandoned hope of a successful solution of the arbitration plan to which Chile has strenuously objected, and that the prospects of an adjournment without any definite results having been obtained on this important question, seem now practically settled. Chile has succeeded in preventing action by the congress on this subject, and is still fighting to prevent even a motion being submitted on the floor of the congress which it is believed would result in a majority favorable to some form of arbitration, not necessarily compulsory.

The United States, by its refusal to force matters and bring Chile to terms, probably will cause an adjournment of the congress without any positive conclusions as to arbitration.

Hepburn Bill Passes.

The Hepburn Nicaraguan Canal bill passed the House by practically a unanimous vote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it—Messrs. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) and Lassiter (Dem., Va.).

The opposition to committing the Government to the Nicaraguan route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the President the discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama canal, if it could be purchased for \$40,000,000. The test came on the first vote, when the advocates of an alternative route polled 102 against 170 votes.

At each succeeding vote their strength dwindled, until Mr. Cannon (Ill.), under whose leadership the fight was made, was unable to get the ayes and nays on a motion to recommittal. All other amendments failed and the bill passed exactly as it came from the committee. None of the votes, except that on the final passage of the bill, was a record vote.

Quicker Special Delivery.

In connection with efforts the Postoffice Department is making to expedite the delivery of mails in cities, a new scheme for quicker dispatch of special delivery letters is under consideration by Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger.

This contemplates attaching a supplemental letter-box to the regular letter-boxes on the streets, with a view to depositing therein only the special delivery letters. This will be of much benefit to sections of cities remote from the postoffice, as special delivery messengers would make a rapid round of these special delivery boxes at frequent intervals, transferring the ordinary letters erroneously deposited to the regular boxes and carrying the special deliveries to the postoffice for postmarking and then delivering immediately to the addressees.

Shaw and Payne Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw to be Secretary of the Treasury, and of Hon. Henry C. Payne to be Postmaster-General.

The confirmation of Mr. Shaw was accomplished without comment, but there was some controversy over the action of the Committee on Postoffice in reporting Mr. Payne's nomination without going through the formality of a meeting.

For a Permanent Census Bureau.

The Senate Committee on Census unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Hale to create a permanent census bureau. The committee was addressed by Director Merriam, who said that with a permanent establishment the work of the bureau could be done better and more economically.

\$25,000 Salary for Ex-President.

Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing a salary for ex-Presidents of the United States at the rate of \$25,000 annually from the date of retirement from the Presidency. The bill is to apply to any ex-President living at the time the law is enacted.

Capital News in General.

Before the Senate Committee on Pensions a protest was made against the confirming of Colonel Metcalf as pension agent, on the ground that he killed a pleading, defenseless prisoner in the Philippines.

There was a tilt in executive session between Senators Blackburn and Deboe over the nomination of S. C. Sharp as United States marshal, which was confirmed.

A bill was introduced in Congress to place cases where aliens had been lynched under federal jurisdiction.

THE PENSION BILL IN THE HOUSE

The Debate on the Measure Takes in a Wide Range.

THE VETERAN PREFERENCE BILL.

Proposition of Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, to Furnish Federal Aid to State Confederate Homes Meets With Considerable Opposition on the Democratic Side—Grosvenor and Hepburn Denounce a Report.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The House of Representatives discussed the pension appropriation bill, the first of the annual budgets. The debate took a wide range. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, denounced a report presented to the last Grand Army of the Republic encampment criticizing the course of themselves and other members of Congress on the veteran "preference" bill, which was defeated at the last session. They explained that their opposition to the bill was due to the incorporation in the bill of a clause which had not been indorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic, placing veterans of the Spanish War in the preferential class.

Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, caused something of a stir on the Democratic side by advancing a proposition to open the doors of national soldiers' homes to ex-Confederates and to furnish federal aid to State Confederate homes.

Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, was the only Democrat who joined Mr. Rixey in support of it.

Mr. Rixey said that a somewhat similar bill introduced by him in the last Congress had provoked considerable hostility and criticism in the South and in the North, but he believed the time had come when the doors of Union homes should be opened to Confederate veterans.

The restrictions against ex-Confederates participating in the government and against ex-Confederates holding commissions in the Army and Navy having been removed, he argued that the soldiers' homes barrier which stands across the path of ex-Confederates soldiers also should be removed.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), the Democratic leader, interposed to declare that never would he be willing to see ex-Confederates enter Union homes. The debate grew lively, differences of opinion developing on the Democratic side. Mr. Richardson (Ala.) sided with Mr. Rixey, while Mr. Lamb (Va.), Mr. Bartlett (Ga.), and others opposed the suggestion. Mr. Rixey declared that he proposed to continue to advocate the passage of the bill he had introduced, whether it proved popular or not.

Mr. Barney (Wisconsin), in charge of the bill, explained that it carried \$130,846,480, as against \$145,245,230 appropriated for the current year.

WILL NOT BE A UNIVERSITY.

Secretary of Carnegie Institution Incorporators Talks of Plans.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Director Walcott of the Geological Survey, who is the secretary of the incorporators of the Carnegie Institution, says that he has received applications for places under the institution and for its aid in various ways. The popular impression that the institution was to be a university, Mr. Walcott said, was erroneous. There would undoubtedly be a complete equipment of laboratories and instructors to enable students to follow up a particular line of scientific research. An administrative building, at least, was also contemplated and probably others, but that was a detail which had been left entirely with the trustees.

The scope of the institution, Mr. Walcott said, would even permit aid in the carrying on of investigation by individuals in perfecting inventions, although such matters would undoubtedly be carefully scrutinized by a proper committee to ascertain the practicability of each case and to guard against cranky ideas.

CHICAGO BURGLAR HAD NERVE.

Tells Sick Woman He is a Physician and Writes a Prescription.

Chicago, (Special).—While Mrs. W. W. Reynolds of 4634 Calumet avenue, who is ill and under the care of a physician, was in a light sleep a man appeared in the room. Removing his overcoat, he approached Mrs. Reynolds and said:

"Doctor—cannot be here today, and requested me to make his call."

Then he gently lifted the patient's hand and felt her pulse.

"Ah!" he murmured, "just a slight trace of fever."

Inquiring whether she had rested well, he took notes of her appetite, wrote what purported to be a prescription and left. Five hundred dollars' worth of jewels were missing. The prescription read: "I am sorry I had to steal like this."

Through Flames to Safety.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., (Special).—The home of Henry Plaut was destroyed by fire and the eleven inmates barely escaped with their lives. Four members of the family were horribly burned in making their escape from the house, their passage being through a mass of flame. A 10-year-old boy saved his life by jumping from a second-story window. Plaut, clad only in his night clothes, bareheaded and barefooted, ran four blocks through a storm to give the alarm. An explosion of a lamp was the cause of the fire.

Fasted Thirty Days.

Boulder, Col., (Special).—J. D. Choate, of New York city, is at the Colorado Sanatorium here. For thirty days Mr. Choate has eaten absolutely nothing. His fast has been self-imposed and because of stomach trouble, which would not yield to medical treatment. His mental and physical condition, aside from the weakness of body due to his protracted fast, has not suffered in the least.

One Woman Shoots Another.

Manchester, N. H., (Special).—Annie Beaudry shot Jennie Gagnon in one of the Amoskag Corporation mills here and then committed suicide. Miss Gagnon is alive, but in a critical condition. It is believed that Miss Beaudry was not in her right mind. It was reported that she accused Miss Gagnon of having persecuted her, and for that reason she had given up her situation in the mill. Miss Beaudry was about 25 years of age.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

Rev. Lyman Abbott delivered an address to the Reform Club, in New York city, on the question of the State law and the Sunday opening of saloons.

The pass agreement in the Central Passenger Association has been broken, and Gould's Wash Company is said to be responsible for the break.

J. S. Duke, of North Carolina, has ordered a design for a bronze statue of McKinley, to be placed at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Charles Caleb Cresson, aged 85 years, was killed by gas in Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES AT THE TOP.

Wealthiest of All the Powers and Has the Least Indebtedness.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The standing of the United States with her neighbors, and especially with those of Europe, is illustrated by some statements made by the London Daily Mail Year Book for 1902, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

In its various chapters it discusses various features of conditions in the United States. Under the head of wealth it places the United States at the head of the list of great nations, the figures of wealth being: United States, \$16,350,000,000; United Kingdom, \$11,866,000,000; France, \$9,699,000,000; Germany, \$8,052,000,000; and Russia, \$6,425,000,000. While the United States heads this list of countries in its wealth, it shows the smallest national indebtedness.

Under the head of commercial competition it says that "the first year of the twentieth century opened badly for two of the four leading industrial nations. The trade of the United States was good and showed no decline from the booming period of 1899 and 1900, but rather, in most industries, a continuance of the boom of which the United States has had so disproportionately large a share, and France, which had responded less expansively to the boom, remained unaffected by the decline and progress elsewhere. In England and Germany, however, the decline was felt acutely."

Under the head of the world's wheat crop it shows the United States far ahead of any other country in the production of wheat.

Under the head of "Fight for the iron trade" it calls attention to the fact that the United States is now the world's largest producer of pig iron and steel, and says "it will be noted that the United Kingdom has lost ground, producing 3,067,749 tons less in 1900 than in 1899, the total for Great Britain being nearly 5,000,000 tons less than in America. An unsatisfactory feature in the British iron and steel trade is that in 1900 we imported more iron and steel than in any previous year and exported less, while the United States exported more than ever."

NORDICA HURT IN WRECK.

The Famous Singer Injured in a Georgia Collision.

Rome, Ga., (Special).—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Southern Railway, near Reeves Station, 20 miles north of Rome, Mme. Lillian Nordica, the singer, was injured. Her accompanist, E. Romaine Simmons, sustained a bruised hand. An engineer was killed and three other employees of the road were injured.

The train to which Mme. Nordica's private car was attached was a mixed passenger and freight. It arrived at Reeves Station at 3.30 o'clock A. M., where it had orders to meet freight No. 55. A freight train, which proved to be when the passenger arrived, and the engineer of the passenger evidently assumed that it was No. 55 and did not stop, but continued his run toward Chattanooga.

A mile north of Reeves, while going at a rapid rate, the passenger train met the freight on a sharp curve. The two engines crashed into each other, and Engineer Tracey in attempting to jump, was caught between the two locomotives and crushed to death.

Woman Resisted to Death.

Marinette, Wis., (Special).—Mrs. Lena Christel, aged 70, was literally roasted to death here. Her charred and lifeless body was found in her room by a policeman who had seen smoke issuing from the place. The woman's death was a mysterious one and Martin Christel, her son, is in jail awaiting an investigation. She was a Russian. Circumstances indicated that when her clothes were burning she had made a struggle for life, as her body was found some distance from the bed, where she had been lying sick.

Woman Resisted to Death.