Most Remarkable Short Turn in World's Commercial History.

The Standard Oil Company has made the play of its existence. Its aggregate profits out of the advance in oil will approximate

not less than \$11,000,000. Incidentally everybody engaged in the oil industry in the Pennsylvania field, comprising the Keystone State, Southeastern Oblo, West Virginia and New York has profited commensurately to the extent of their hold-ings in the Standard's big turn, and number-less small fortunes have been made.

ings in the Standard's big turn, and numberless small fortunes have been made.

The realization of these enormous profit
is contingent upon the ability of the big company to refine and market the oil which
it has acquired at remunerative prices. In
this case, the Standard probably has the
ability, and, while oil may be soil at less
than the present prices of relined, it can be
safely estimated that the turn will net \$11,00,000 to the company.

The handsome winnings of the producers
have already been made and they need not
bave a care whether the Standard has made
a good or bad bargain. Such remarkable
transactions as have taken place in oil industry during the past few days have probabig never been equaled in the commercial
ristory of the world in such a brief period,
and the chances are that it will not sappen
again for many years.

At the outstart the Standard owned four
or flue million barrels of oil in stock, which
was purchased or prices below the dollar

or five million barrels of oil in stock, which was purchased at prices below the dellar mark. This has appreciated in value \$1.30 per barrel, upon which the Standard clears at the control of the standard clears.

\$6,000,000,
The production aggregates about 75,000 barrels per day, of which the Sinndard owns 20,000 barrels, on a low estimate, although it is gredited with controlling 50 per cent of the is credited with controlling 50 per cent of the centire production. This has also increased in value \$1.50 per barrel, and with the appreciation in the value of \$5,000,000 of oil properly purchased before the boom in oil took piace, it is estimated that the company is at least \$5,000,000 richer on its producing property making the grand total profit of \$11,000,006 in stocks and production.

Aftogether there are about from 2,000 to 3,000 producers who were carriched during the same brief period. Some have done better than others, according as they send to the Standard at high or top prices. The production of the Pennsylvania field has in a word increased in value \$112,000 per day.

duction of the Pennsylvania head has in a word increased in value \$112,000 per day, and while it is impossible to say how much refined oil was in stock when the boom com-menced, it is likely that a big pile of mency will be realized from this source also.

RETURNS OF INCOME TAX. They Show That It Will Yield Less Than

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has informed Secretary Carlisle that the aggregate amount of income tax shown by the re-turns, which were filed before April 16, will be about \$14,365,000. Delayed returns and corrections, it is believed, will considerably

corrections, it is believed, will considerably increase this amount.

It is stated that the aggregate of incomes that are taxable in the West are far larger than expected, and that in New York and the East the incomes reported are much smaller than expected. It was estimated that New York would pay 70 per cent, of the tax. The returns shows that New York and New Engiand will pay but 25 per cent, Pennsylvania will show up next to New York in the returns made, and the tax thus paid will be more on industry than in New York. The internal revenue bureau has a system of checks on evaders of the law. For instance, in cases of national banks, the returns made to the collectors will be compared with the in cases of national banks, the returns made to the collectors will be compared with the statements made by the several banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, which are nat-urally as good as possible. This will catch many an unwary bank.

MUST PAY IN SEVEN YEARS. Terms of the Indemnity Which Japan

Expects From China,

By the terms of the treaty between Japan and China, the indemnity is made payable in seven yearly installments with 5 per cent. interest, but its payments within three years cancels the interest.

The stipulation that the Chinese captured

by the Japanese, shall not be punished is on account of the custom of China to behead soldiers who fall into the hands of the enemy and are afterward returned to their country Upward of 5,000 Chinese troops were captur

ed.
It is said Russia will ask for the cessation
of other Chinese mainland. If this be refused she will take decisive and prompt action

FIFTY YEARS A BEGGAR.

Aged Maryland Maid Dies Worth Thousands.

Miss Harriet Dugan, who died at Rockville, Md., recently, aged about 70 years, it is found, deserved a place in the calender of distinguished misers. She had lived on the charity of her neighbors for more than fifty years. After her death her house was charity of her neighbors for more than fifty years. After her death her house was searched and, among other discoveries, great quautities of expensive clothing, several thousand dollars in bonds and \$100 in gold was unearthed. No one suspected that Miss Dugan was other than as she represented herself, and her persistent medicancy excited the pity of the charitable people to such an extent that many prominent citizens were steady contributors and it was her practice to only on her require contributors for their

one of the most beautiful women in Mary-land and her aristocratic bearing was main-tained to the last. She was connected with some of the old-time prominent families.

TO BREAK BEEF PRICES.

Order Issued Admitting Mexican Cattle After Inspection

In view of the great rise in the price of beef, and the reported scarcity of cattle, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon, has recommended to the secretary or Salmon, has recommended to the secretary or agriculture, the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States under stringent regulations calculated to Insure a rigid inspection of all cattle admitted. It is hoped by this means to check the tendency to excessive prices to the consumer, without injuriously affecting the interest of the beef-producer. In accordance with these recommendations, Secretary Morton, issued a special order, admitting "Mexican cattle, which have been inspected by aff inspector of the department and found free from any infectious or contagious disease."

Leasing in Kentucky.

There is a lively fight on in the upper Big Sandy valley over the securing of oil leases, the principal participants being Greenise & Forst, Guffey & Queen, Troutman Bros., and Standard Oil company. The latter controis about 30,000 acres, recently secured, and each of the others 10,000. Where cash was not acceptable an interest of one-eighth in all profits was offered. Since the late excitement the Standard agents have been offering one-eighth. They have worked up a squabble between several of the large land owners, and their rival companies, and it will be no surprise to see them in almost sole possession of the field.

CROP CONDITIONS

Decided Improvement is the Rule, Where Rains are Needed.

The Weather Bureau, in its review of weather crop conditions for the week ended March 15, says: Heavy rains have caused March 15, says: Heavy rains have caused serious damage in New England, where, as yet, only a little farm work has been done, and that in the southern portion. Heavy rains of the previous week detayed farm work in North Carolina until Thursday. Rain is badly needed in North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Okiahoma and Oregon, and would be of great benefit in Texas. Rains would also prove beneficial to Lilinois, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Cotton pianting has been delayed in Texas on necount of dry weather; pianting has begun in North Carolina and Okiahoma and has continued to some extent in Arkan as, but has not yet became general in that State; in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi pianting is being pushed rapidly and in Louisiana about one-half of the crop has been planted.

Corn planting in the extreme Southern States is about completed; the early planted is up and a good stand is generally reported; planting is more than half completed in Tennesse, has begun in Kentucky and Nebraska and is being vigorously pushed in Kansas.

The general outlook for fruit continues very favorable.

Tobacco plants are looking well in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky and planting is being pushed rapidly in South Carolina.

Winter wheat has experienced a decided improvement in Onlo and Maryland as a result of the rains last week; the crop is reported as in good condition in Indiana and Arkansas, but it is at a standstill in Oklahoma, on account of drouth. serious damage in New England, where, as

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Conflict of Authority in the Chickasaw

Nation. Couriers from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, report that a battle is raging between Governor Moseley and 200 insurrectionists. Six people have been killed and eight wounded and the greatest exciteand eight wounded and the greatest excite-ment prevails. The cause of the trouble is due to bad political blood, which has long prevaded the Chickasaw seat of government and has existed since the legislature ignored Willis Brown, Charles Brown and Noah McCilli, who claim to have been duly elected sheriffs of the nation, alleging that the legis-lature did not have authority to reject their

calains to such offices.

On Tuesday morning Governor Moseley issued orders to all sheriffs, constables and deputies throughout the nation to report to nim at once with arms. When the officers gathered around the house 200 enraged men, needed by McGill and the Brown trothers, rushed from adjoining houses, and a deadily riot followed. The names of the dead and wounded could not be ascertained by the couriers, owing to the great excitement which revealed.

couriers, owing to the great excitencent which prevailed.
Governor Moseley and his official retinue escaped by rushing to houses on the outsiris of the town, Moseley has called a special session of the legislature to take action. Tishomingo is now in a terribic state of excitement, and white people are flecing. Another fight is looked for at any moment.

FLOODS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Disastrous Floods Reported in Austria and Hungary.

The worst flood in years prevails along the

line of the Boston & Maine railroad. At Milton the track is covered with water for a distance of one mile. At Union the tracks distance of one mile. At Union the tracks are compeleity submerged and trains are compeleid to transfer passengers and baggage. The water covers the track for 400 feet. Trains are obliged to transfer at Conway. The Cocheo river is very high and dwellings near the banks are in danger. Saw mills report much loss of lumber.

The great rainfall has raised the Merrimac and Nashau rivers, together with Saumon brook to rushing torrents. The Saurday night and Sunday rainfall was the heaviest for a number of years, averaging 2 3-100 inches.

The Jackson company's mills are shut The Jackson company's mills are shut down on account of back water. The Merrimack has overflowed its banks at the junction of the Nashus. It threatens to equal the high record of December, 1875, when back water in the Merrimac rose one lack above the Jackson company's dam and flooded the lower rooms of its mills.

Hains and snow floods have caused the rising of the river Danube to such an extent as to completely inundate the Kuert district and other parts of the city of Presburg. Hungary, The volume of water was so great as to wreck hundreds of houses, many of whose inmates were drowned.

AUSTRIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Several Persons Killed and Many Houses Damaged.

Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced throughout Southern Austria Sunday night, the manifestations beginning at midnight. At Laibach, 36 miles northeast of Trieste, 21 shocks were felt between mid-night at 7:30 Monday morning. All churches, public buildings and business houses and residences in the town were damaged. Sev-eral persons were killed by falling walls, etc.,

eral persons were killed by falling wails, etc., and a number of persons were more or less seriously injured.

At Velden ten shocks were felt and at Trieste four. Shocks were also felt at Abbarzic, Arco, Gorizia, Cilli and other places, in all of which many buildings were damaged. The direction of the disturbances was from southeast to northwest. Slight seismic vibrations were also felt in Vienna. Communication between Labach and Trieste is suspended. In many of the districts between the two towns as well as in the sections visited by the shocks, the people are camping out in the fields.

by the shocks, the people are camping out in the fields.

Venice has suffered badly. At the first shock the guests fled from the hotels to the public squares and the inhabitants deserted their houses and took refuge in the available open spaces. Many of the guests, together with a large number of residents, left the city by early trains Monday morning, fearing a recurrence of the shocks. Many buildings were damaged and several people injured in Verona.

BARRED THE NEGROES. An Ohio Judge Refuses Them Admission to Public Schools.

John T. Carlysle and others, residents of a colored settlement residing more than a mile and a balf from the school house in their own district, made application in accordance with the law to attend the South Zanesville, Ohio, the law to attend the South Zaneaville, Ohio, public schools. They were refused by the directors, and a writ of mandamus was brought against the officials. At the first argument of the case Judge Munson of the common pleas bench granted the writ. An amended answer was filed by the defendants and Judge Munson decided that the directors had the right to exercise discretionary power as to the admission of pupils to the schools.

Making a Show of a Whale.

Making a Show of a Whale.

The dead whale found off the Massachusetts coast Monday last was towed in and anchored off Liberty Island. New York. Thousands of people on shore and in boats viewed the monster as he was towed into anchorage. The whale is a fomale and a fin back of abnormal size, being 70 feet in length. Mr. Daizell, agent of the line that owns the whale will have it prepared for exhibition. He expects to make over \$20,000 out of the enterprise. A dead whale exhibited here 14 years ago notted more than that sum.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

THEIR HOPES GONE.

Farmers Leased Lands, but Judgments Will Get the Money.

Judgments aggregating \$30,000 have been entered against L. M., S. M., W. H. and A. G. Cleaver of East Bethlehem township, Washington County. These amounts are principally due farmers of the vicinity, although the Deposit bank of Brownsville

holds a goodly share.

L. M. Cleaver is the substantial man of the holds a goodly share.

L. M. Cleaver is the substantial man of the firm of Doty, Cleaver & Co., which has leased the 70,000 acres of Somerset and West Bethlehem lands on coal options. These entries destroy the hopes of a few farmers who renewed the leases April 1, and have aroused a greater animosity on the part of those who are fighting the renewals. Thus all hope of the million and a half of dollars which was to have been paid the farmers has vanished.

THE CIL FIELDS.

To the people of Butler county the oil advance means much, as the average production of the Butler field is 15,000 barrels per day. At ohi prices this represent about \$15,000 to the producers and royalty owners, but at to-day's prices it means \$37,000, or nearly \$7,000,000 of profit in a year. Oil at the present price means that in the present year more than \$10,000 will be paid the Butler county oil interests.

UNEXOWN GIRL'S BODY BURIED.

The body of an unknown girl found drown ed in the willows on the banks of the Ohic at Vanport on Sunday evening was given a repectable funeral, and interred in the cemetery at Beaver Fails. No clew to her identity has been discovered.

KILLED WLILE OUT SHOOTING. Louis Paine, Charles Umbright and another young man were out hunting near New Castle, when Umbright's gun was accident-ally discharged and a heavy load of shot went into Paine's right groin. He was taken to a hospital at once, but only lived twenty minutes.

DUBUIS BANK CASHIER PROSECUTED. The other evening Constable Sloppy told ex-Chashier Wise of the DuBois bank that he was wanted in Justice Hay's office on a charge of embezziement. The prosecution was brought by Dr. Hindman and William Winger. The defendant appeared and his ball was fixed at \$2,500.

Paul Timbline, 13 years old went to the flouring mill of J. C. Breadon & Co., at West Sanbury, Butler county. While passing a shaft in the mill his gum cont caught and he was hurled into the straft pit and had o.e arm broken and the ether torn off, and both legs brushed and his ries mashed. Every stitch of clothing was torn off. As soon us the mill could be stopped he was taken out alive, but died next day.

The board of trustees of Basyer College.

The board of trustees of Beaver College have decided to rebuild on the site of the college recently burned, on Elk street and Turnpike avenue, and have employed Architect Thomas Boyd, of Pittsburg, to prepare plans for a building to cost \$30,000. It will be two stories high, of buff brick, with a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 139 feet. It will be of the Romanesque order.

At Hinton a 4-year-old child of Ella At finion a 4-year-old child of Ella Brooks, a widow, broke a bottle of kerosene, which it had found in a cupboard, upon its clothing. Childlike, it went to the fire to dry its clothes, and the oil ignited. The baby was burned to death in a few minutes, and the mother severely burned in her efforts to extinguish the flames.

Under a new city ordinance Franklin auth Chaer a new city ordinance Frankin auth-orities converted two tramps into a chain gang and took them out on Main street to work. The tramps sat down on the curbstone and remained there until loaded into a wagon and hauled to jail to be given a light repast.

With a bullet in the brain and a 48-caliber revolver lying near, the body of Charles Shaler, of West New Caste was found dead under the railroad bridge at Mahoningtown. The opinion is that he committed suicide, He was a moulder and leaves a family.

J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, is organizing a new district in Pittsburg to take the place of D. A. 3, which seceed. The new district will be known as No. 12.

Paul Leviski, a Siav, was perhaps fatally shot by Jack Shevo, during a molee over beer at Central Works, Westmoreland

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will build at once a new depot at Uniontown to take the place of the one recently destroyed by

At Shamokin Walter Rupp, aged 12 stab-bed William Cowker, aged 15, three times in the neck and face, one blow severing the windpipe. The boy cannot recover,

While handling a pistol, the little son of Dr. A. A. Johnston, of Biairsville, was acci-dentally shot in the leg, the wound being

While shooting at a target at New Florence an Italian laborer employed on the Bolivar branch railroad, was accidently but fatally shot in the abdomen.

About three million bushels of coal left Pittsburg, Sunday for down river points. It is estimated that five million bushels will be started on the present rise,

The coronor's jury at Washington, has de-cided that Willims Coleman, whose body was found beside the track at Findleyville, was accidnetally killed.

Rev. W. M. Tinker, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at North East, will be married on April 24, to Jean Whiteraft, at Sharon.

Andrew Dwyer, aged 25, was caught by a rush of coal at North Mahanoy colliery and was instantly killed.

Rev. Williams, convicted at Waynesburg of a serious offense, was sentenced to six of a serious offense, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse.

D. M. Fry, justice of the peace of Burget-town is threatened with prosection on the charge of bribery at the recent election.

Mrs. Emma Clark died at Sharon from a dose of paris green taken a week ago The tailors of Franklin are on a strike against a proposed reduction to wages.

Pennsylvania Purchase

Pennsylvania Purchase.

The Cole furnace at Sheffield, Aia., have passed into the hands of Pennsylvania capitalists, and will be known as the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company. The iron and steel department will be located in Sheffield, Aia., and the coal and coke department in Jasper, Tenn. With the three furnaces the new company obtains 70,000 acres of mineral lands in Walker, Winston, Jefferson and Fayetts counties, Aia., and the celebrated Gambie and Elliott coal mines near Jasper, Tenn. The property will be put in complete operation at once.

Women Lynched in Alabama.

Three men and two women, negroes, were lynched on the Buckalow plantation, near Greenville, Ala. The sheriff found them hanging to trees. They were accused of the murder of Watts Murphy, a young white

Five hundred garment workers struck in St. Louis for cleaner shops, fresh air and emitary conveniences.

DEATHS BY EARTHQUAKE.

Twelve Person Killed in Southern

Austria.

A disputch from Laibach, capital of the duchy of Carnols, announces that there were three fresh earthquake shocks Monday evening and three more at 9 o'clock Tuesday ning and three more at 9 o'clock Tuesday. These shocks were not serious and the people are returning to their homes. Of the persons killed Sunday night two met their death at Laibach and seven were killed in the vicinity of that place. In addition three childred were killed in the vicinity of Rodica. Enormous damage was done in many towns and villages of the Laibach district.

Earthquake shocks were felt throughout Cariatha, Styria, Carniola and along the coast of Creatia. In Upper Austria the towns of Ling, Veldes, Reissleh, Sauerbrunn, Pola and Varasdin were affected, but there was no no further mortality.

CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

Farmhouses Destroyed and a Farmer
Fatally Injured.

Monday night a cyclone struck the house f Frank Goodin, three miles west of Cherokee, Kan., and literally tore it to pieces, scattering debris all over the fields. Mr. Goodin and his neck dislocated and will die. Mrs. Goodin was eaught under the roof and planed to the ground, her clothes taking lire. Her screams attracted the neighbors, who rescued her in time to save her life. She is not seriously injured. Haif a dozen other farm houses in the immediate vicinity were also demolished, but nobody was hurt. A dispatch from St. Eimo, Col., says that after Monday's storm everything in that neighborhood was covered with a thick coating of rod sand. It must have come in the snow, the dispatch adds, as there is no such sand in that section. ering debris all over the fields. Mr. Goodin

COLOR LINE DRAWN.

Missouri Methodists Bar Negroes From the Epworth League.

At a meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in St. Louis, the color line was drawn in the matter of admitting the colored branches of the Epworth mitting the colored branches of the Epworth league. Rev. Mr. Lenig claimed that to admit the colored branches would destroy the plans of the league. Rev. A. Brown, a colored preacher, who was present, said that the negroes were doing all in their power for the church, and if their color was distasteful to the white brethren, they would ask to be left out. This was agreed upon. At a meeting of the Baptist preachers it was agreed to invite the colored branches of the church to attend their regular meetings.

Charles Smith, a negro tough, and Webber Isaacs a young Indian, have been sentenced to hang at Fort Smith, Ark., by the United States court with Cherokee Bill on June 25. Smith killed two men at Muskeego during the fair last fail. He has been tried for turee murders, but was convicted of manslaughter in two cases.

William Headrick, wanted in Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky for big-

William Headrick, wanted in Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky for big-amy, was arrested at Middlesex, Ky., on a charge of horse stealing. Seven desorted wives are on his track. Headrick's method was to travel about the country and when he found a woman with money he would marry her. Then as soon as he could get the money in his possession he would desert her.

James Dwight Dana, editor, author, scientist and professor of Yale univer-ity, died at New Haven, Conn., Monday night. Prof. Dana was born in Utten, N. Y., February 12, 1833. He served in the United States navy as instructor of mathematics, and on various exploring expeditions until 1842. He was with Captain Wilkes in the expedition to the Southern and Pacific oceans. He became Silliman professor of natural history and geology in Yale in 1855. He was editor of the "American Journal of Science," He was the author of a number of text books on mineralogy and geology. Prof. Dana retired from active class room work in 1893. James Dwight Dana, editor, author, seien-

Big Canal Deal.

A deal has been closed in New York within the last two weeks which insures the expenditure of \$12,000,000 in Duium, Alian. A number of New York capitalists have agreed to finance the Minnesota canal company, taking its bonds for the amount furnishes. It is proposed by the company to open up 20 miles of canal and river front for navigation and power purposes.

It Carries Consternation.

Since the beginning of the catholic school struggle in Manitoba nothing has created a greater sensation than the announcement of the archbishop that catholics who henceforth lend their aid and influence to those who would abolish catholic parochial schools will be excommunicated. Many prominent catholics have expressed themselves in favor of a national school system, and the announcement has created consternation.

Land for the Poor.

It has been announced by the Rev. Dr. Tolaman, secretary of the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, that the committee for the cultivation of vacant lots has received an offer of 1,000 acres in the northern part of the state. The land will be divided into lots of five and ten acres, and at the end of the year each man who cultivates the land and whose character is vouched for by the committee will be given absolute ownership of his lot free of charge.

Kentucky Mines Closing.

By the end of the week all or nearly all the mines in the Guyan and Sandy vallers will be closed and 1,000 men will be idle, probably for all summer. The trouble is due to the inability of the mine owners to get their coal te market. Much suffering is feared.

Editor J. L. Quigg.of the New York "Press," testified before the New York legislature committee on Saturday that Fireman Clifford and Rothenburg told him that the fire department had raised \$45,000 to procure the passage of the bill to increase their pay.

The Soldiers Colony Company has concluded a deal for 100,000 acres in Souther Georgia, on which 12,000 persons will blocated in Soptember.

Accidental Humor I heard the other day an amusing tale

of a certain well-known English no bleman, who had imported two emuwith the hope of breeding from them and on leaving his estate for town left also strict injunctions that the greatest care should be taken of the lady emu. if she produced the desired egg or eggs. The egg arrived in due course, but, as artists have found before now, the lady declined to "sit." The steward, however, was an ingenious man, and thought of a substitute, but his powers of composition were by no means on a par with his inventiveness, and he announced the interesting event to his master in the following terms:

"The emu has laid an egg, but we were in a great difficulty, as she would not sit on it. I did what I thought was best, and in your lordship's absence I have placed the egg under the bigges goose on the estate,"-Pall Mall Gazette.

CHINA AND JAPAN AGREE.

PEACE IS SIGNED.

Japan Retains All Territory She Has Conquered.

The London Times has a dispatch from Shanghai that a treaty of peace between Japan and China was signed Monday at Shimonoseki. The dispatch is based on a telegram from the son-in-law of Li Hung Chang, who has been at Shimonoseki assist-ing in the negotiations.

The following are the terms of the conven-tion signed by Li Hung Chang on the part of China and Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu on

the part of Japan:

First—The independence of Corea.

Second—That Japan retain the places she has conquered.

Third—That Japan shall also retain the territory east of the Liao river.
Fourth—That the island of Formosa, be ceded permanently to Japan.
Fifth—The payment of an indemnity of \$100,000,000. \$100,000,000. Sixth—An offensive and defensive alli-

Sixth—An offensive and defensive alliance.

The dispatch indicates the permanent occupation by the Japanese of all the places they have conquered during the war, and this is perhaps the most surprising part of the convention. It is known that the Chinese authorities have been offering the most strensous objections to this part of the Japanese demands and have been assiduously trying to secure the intervention of European powers to prevent permanent occupation by Japan of any part of the continent.

The conquered pinces include the great stougholds of Port Arthur, on the north side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechilli, and Wei Hai Wei on the south side of that entrance. These posts command the traffic by sea to the capital province of China.

The conquered territory includes everything from the Yula river on the northwestarn boundary of Corea, to the Liao river, slowing from Moukden down through Manchuria to the Gulf of Pechill. This a rich territory. The great island of Forms off the coast of Central China is exceeding fertile and is the finest tea growing territory in the Orient. On that island the best grades of Oolong are produced.

A new process has been patented which prints 100,000 photographs a day.

MARKETS	5.	
PITTSBURG.		
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u	Poultry, Etc.				
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	Blue Grass	1	40	1	60
9	RAGS-Country mixed		. 74		1
	HONEY-White Clover		14		10
	Buckwheat		14		13
	MAPLE SYRUP, new		DU		etc.
	CIDER-Country, sweet, bbl		90	9	40
	The Little Control of the Control of		4		41

CINCINNATI.		
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CORN-No. 2 Mixed	49	50
OATS—No. 2 White. BUTTER—Creamery, extra EGGS—Pa. firsts	iii	18
NEW YORK		7

FLOUR—Patents. WHEAT—No. 2 Red.... RYL—State. CORN—No. 2. OATS—White Western. BU 71 ER.—Ureamery. EGGS—State and Fenn LIVE STOCK. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.

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e	Philadelphias Best Yorkers and mixed. Common to fair Yorkers	-	100		554	44.71
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15	Extra. 98 to 105 lbs	4	200		4	70
	Common	1	1 65		3	15

0 50 8 0 Chicago, Cattle-Common to extra steers \$1.00ac 5; atockers and feeders, \$2.00ac 7; cows and buils, \$1.70ac 00; colves, \$2.00ac 7; forgs-heavy, \$1.00ac 00; common to choice mixed, \$4.00ac 00; colves assorted, \$4.00ac 10; forgs-heavy, \$1.00ac 10; f

ierior to choice, \$2.40,8.80; lambs, \$3.50,2.80; Cincinnati—Hogs—Select shippers none butchers \$5.50a5 25; fair to good packers \$5.8 to 5.46; fair to light \$4.754c6.00; common an encugars, stock 90 t attle-good shipperss \$7.50c6.00; good tocholce \$5.50c6.77; fair to medium \$4.45a; common \$2.50c6.75; fair to medium \$4.45a; common \$2.50c6.75; common to fair 1.15 to 3.10

Philadriphia.—Wool is quiet; prices stead? Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginis XX and above, if gibs., X and above ibselfe; medium 20s2te; quarter blood, 11c2te; common, 18c19c. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc. at 15a17c.; X, 15g15c; medium, 10g36c; quarter blood, 35c37c; common, 17g18c; washed, combined, delaine fine, 15c30c; medium ficalic; coarse, 20g2te.; low 22cs15c; unwashed medium 16a17c; low medium 17a15c.

Labrador Society.

In winter Labrador is simply frezen out from the rest of the world. One "komitick," or dog-sled, mail reaches some of the more southerly cettle-ments late in the spring. The Moravian missionaries at the Eskimo villages further north endeavor at least once a winter to visit by komi-tick the few centered white settlers tick the few scattered white settlers within a hundred miles or so of the missions. Sometimes the komitick is overtaken by a severe snowstorm be-fore shelter can be obtained. Then the missionary and his Eskimo driver the missionary and his Eskimo driver dig a deep ditch down in the snow, and camp in the bottom. The gases from the camp-fire prevent the snow from floating in, and the travolers are sheltered from the icy blasts. At Battle Harbor, Labrador, where there is a church (there are only two churches, I think, on the Labrador coast south of the Moravian missions), they have a public sawing machine. they have a public sewing machine, and one long winter, when the kerosene oil supply became very low, the women gathered at the parsonage and did their sewing by the personage lamp. As the Battle Harbor mission is too poor to fornish the wee church with a bell, the rector signals the call to service with a flag. High among the rocks at Little Bay, Newfound-land, I saw two little churches. One of these had a small belfry perched on a still higher rock. The other's bell swung from a tall spar; and to ring it one was obliged to climb a ladder much like the shrouds of a vessel. The dog-sied is also the results and the strength of regular method of winter traveling over the frozen bays of Newfoundland; only it is drawn by Newfoundland dogs instead of by the half-wolfish Eskimo canines upon which the men of Labrador have to rely. The Eskimo dogs, with the equally savage mosquitos, make life ashore a burden durquitos, make life ashore a burden dur-ing summer in Labrador. A stick to beat off the dogs and a veil as a pro-tection against the mosquitos are absolutely necessary. It is a curious fact that the further north you go the more pestiferous the mosquitos become. They are worse in Labrador than in New Jersey, and are still worse in Greenland than even in Labrador. Gustav Kobbe, in St. Nicholas.

Electricity's New Starting Point,

It must not be supposed that the new electricity represented by Nikola Tesla is iconoclastic. In the minds of a great many people of culture the idea prevails that invention is as largely a process of pulling down as of building up; and electricity, in spreading from one branch of industry to another, encounters the prejudice that always rebuts the innovator. The assumption is false. It may be true that in the gladitorial arena where the principles of science contend, one party or the other always succumbs and drags out its dead; but in the arts long survival is the law for all the appliances that have been found of any notable utility. It simply becomes a question of the contracting sphere within which the old apparatus is hedged by the advent of the new; and that relation once established by processes complex and long continued, capable even of mathematical determination, the two go on together, com-plimentary in their adjustment to specific human needs. In its latest outgrowths, electrical application ex-emplifies this. After many years' use of dynamo-electric machinery giving what is known as the "continuous carrent." the art has reached the conclusion that only with the "alternating current" can it fulfill the later duties laid upon it, and accomplish the earlier tasks that remain untouched. With the continuous current we have learned the rudiments of lighting and power distribution. With the alternating current, manipulated and coaxed to yield its highest efficiency, we may solve the problems of aerial and marine navigation by electricity, operate large railway systems, transmit the energy of Niagara hundreds of miles, and, in Mr. Tesla's own phrase, "hook our machinery directly to that of nature."-Century.

Pranks of Florida Wood-Rats,

The latest narrative of the queer doings of the Florida wood-rat, the best-known of them all, comes from Mrs. C. F. Latham, of Micco, Florida. Previous to the destruction by fire of the old Oak Lodge, year before last, it was often visited by a pair of very sociable and quite harmless wood-rats, who nested in a palmetto but near by, and made it their home until some cats came into the family. The woodrats were big-eyed, handsome creatures without the vicious look of a common rat, with fine, yellow-sh-gray fur, white feet, and white under parts. Inasmuch as they never destroyed anything save a pair of Mrs. Latham's shoe-strings, which they had to cut in order to get them out of the eyeletholes, they were tolerated about the premises, and here are some of the queer things they did.

They carried some watermelon seeds from the lower floor, and hid them up-stairs under Mr. Baxter's pillow. In the kitchen they found some encumber seeds, and of these they took a tablespoonful and deposited them in the pocket of Mr. Baxter's vest, which hung up-stairs on a nail. In one night they took eighty-five pieces of wood from a box of bee-hive fixtures, and laid them in a corn-box. The following night they took about two quarts of corn and oats, and put it into the box from which they beehive fixtures came. Once Mrs. Latham missed a handful of pecans, and they were so thoroughly hidden that she never found them. About a year later the rats realized that Mrs. Latham had "given it up," and lo! the pecans suddenly appeared one day upon her bed!—St. Nicholas.

Invitations to foreign powers to take part in the Peris exhibition of 1900 have just been inputal,