

INTELLIGENCE FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

BOATLOAD DROWNED

Over 100 Passengers Perish in the Hattings Straits.

According to advices brought by the Empress of India, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from the Orient, a terrible accident happened on Saturday, January 21, a boat crossing the Hattings Straits from Malaka.

She had 100 passengers on board, and when near from the Hattings shore sank from being overladen.

The hundred and four passengers were drowned, among them were three children, a son and two daughters, of the chief pastor of the American Methodist church in Malaka.

According to advices by the same steamer, smallpox is not so prevalent in Hong Kong as it was a few months ago, but the disease is still raging in Japan, and the Hong Kong board of health has recommended the governor to vaccinate Hogo and Kobe infected ports.

There was an authentic information to hand when the steamer left regarding the rebellion in the Philippines, with the exception of a telegram dated February 14, stating that the governor general had left Manila to personally conduct operations against the rebels at Cavite. The Manila papers continue to publish reports of the alleged success of the Spanish troops, but if the number of killed and wounded on the rebel side as recorded in the Spanish press, were considered from the beginning of the outbreak, the strength of the rebels would figure up higher than the Spanish authorities were willing to admit. The sugar growing districts were not so seriously affected by the rebellion as many supposed, while the hemp growing district is not affected at all.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Secret Discovered by a French Scientist.

Just at a time when photographers had almost abandoned hopes of ever discovering a really practical process of color photography a report comes to the state department from United States Consul General Mason, at Frankfurt, Germany, giving a description of a process which may be divulged as a means of doing this in a simple and inexpensive way, to be available to every photographer, thus opening a new era in reproductive art.

The process is the discovery of Chasagnon, a French savant, and is purely chemical. Any ordinary negative before exposure is dipped in a secret colorless bath. The usual negative results and from this the usual positive is made on paper, glass or other medium. This positive, being also dipped in the colorless liquid, acquires a wonderful power of selecting colors. Dipped successively in monochromatic baths of blue, red and green the positive picks out from each the exact proportion of color necessary to reproduce the tints of the original. The result is a portrait absolutely lifelike in form and color and landscape which will stand the test of strong magnifying glasses.

To dispose of any chance of fraud in this discovery, leading English scientists were permitted to make their own pictures with their own apparatus in London, being supplied by the inventor only with the necessary chemical baths. Already a great syndicate has purchased the patent rights for all countries and is preparing to establish branch houses in each country for the treatment of plates. The composition of the color-sensitizing solution is still a secret.

FIGURES ON IMMIGRATION.

For seven months past the decrease was nearly 50,000.

A statement prepared at the immigration bureau shows that during the six months ended December 31, 1906, the number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 149,908, a decrease, as compared with the same period in 1905, of 50,000. In January last the decrease, as compared with January, 1906, was 3,825, making the total decrease for the seven months 45,525.

This decrease is said to be largely due to the difficulties and uncertainties attending a landing in this country. The strict examinations enforced in this country is stated to have caused a large increase of immigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine republic and other South American countries, where inducements are offered to immigrants in the large decrease of arrivals in this country is believed to be the proclamation of the Italian minister of the interior warning undesirable classes from embarking for this country and refusing them passport.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.

Statement of the Amount Now on Hand in the Country.

The crop report of the department of agriculture, based on returns from three independent sets of regular correspondents added to several thousand from mills and elevators, and carefully combined and weighed, relates principally to the distribution of principal grains, the stocks and the proportion of merchantable and unmerchantable. All grain in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are included in the estimates given.

The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of the last crop, against 1,240,000,000 bushels in 1896. Both the proportion and the quantity in original hands at the date are unprecedented, although closely approached last year and in March, 1906. Correspondents report large stocks in stores, particularly in the grain elevators, and in the hands of millers.

The aggregate stock from farms to go beyond county lines is 623,000,000 bushels, or 27.3 per cent of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,336,000,000, or 84.8 per cent.

The wheat reserves in farmer's hands amount to 20.6 per cent of the crop or 88,000,000 bushels, against 123,000,000 bushels last March. Of this amount 3 per cent is reported as coming over from previous crops. The proportion of wheat sold inside the county is 51.7 per cent.

Of oats there are 313,000,000 bushels, or 41.2 per cent of the 1897 crop, yet in farmer's hands. Proportion shipped beyond county lines, 27 per cent.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Some Figures as to the Output and Value of Product in the Mines.

Cripple Creek district is credited with a production of \$10,000,000 in gold last year and the state with about \$16,000,000. Judging from the value of the ore mined in the first two months of 1907 this year's output will reach \$15,000,000.

The value of the product of all the mines of the camp in December was over \$1,000,000. The ore haulers, railroad and mill managers that the January and February tonnage was increased for each month over December from 10 to 20 per cent, which would indicate if the December figures were correct, a value of from \$1,100,000 to \$1,200,000.

Accepting this valuation as correct, before the year ends, the camp will be shipping each month from 30,000 to 35,000 tons per month and its gross value will be worth from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000.

Floods Again Fatal.

The damages from storm at Bedford, Ind., will reach \$2,000,000. All the county roads have been washed out and bridges swept away. The railroad has been severed in a nick. It will take 10 days to repair the damage.

GOVERNORS VS. THE SENATE.

Executives of Kentucky, Florida and Oregon Give Their Reasons.

Because the Legislatures of Montana, Washington and Wyoming failed to elect Senators, each of those States had but a single member in the United States Senate from 1903 to 1905. The Governors made appointments to fill the vacancies, but the Senate denied their right to appoint, the test case being that of Lee Mantle, of Montana.

In 1905 W. H. Addicks' deeded the Legislature of Delaware, and it was not until this year that Senator Gray had a colleague. There are three vacancies in the Senate at present, and, notwithstanding the Mantle precedent, appointments have been made by the Governors of Florida, Kentucky and Oregon.

In view of the peculiar situation of the Senate, and apparent improbability of any of the appointees being seated, the New York World telegraphed the Governors of Florida, Kentucky and Oregon as follows:

"In the appointment of a United States Senator, does the Senate have the right of veto to appoint where the Legislature has failed to elect applicable? Wherein does the case in your State differ from the Mantle case? By what date do you think the Legislature will elect a Senator?"

The following replies have been received:

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 8.

Yes, but the decisions in the cases of Mantle and others in 1893 are not entitled to the weight which attaches to an unbroken line of decisions by the Senate for nearly a century before the Mantle case. Especially is this true in view of the fact that the earlier decisions are in plain accord with the provisions of subdivision 2, section 3, Article I, Constitution of the United States. I am unable to give you anything like a definite reply to your other question.

W. O. BRADLEY,
Governor of Kentucky.

SALER, Ore., March 8.

There was no session of our Legislature, from the inability of the House to organize. Hence there was no Legislature to elect a Senator.

W. P. LOID,
Governor of Oregon.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8.

The Lee Mantle case is not applicable to Florida. The Legislature of Florida has not failed to elect, and does not convene until April. My predecessor appointed Senator Pacey, March 4, 1906, under similar circumstances, and the Senate, convened in extra session, seated him without question. The Florida Legislature will meet April 6. I hope the contest for Senator will not be protracted, but cannot answer you definitely on that point.

W. D. BLOXHAM,
Governor of Florida.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Large Attendance and Fine Program at the Commencement.

Fully 2,000 people from all parts of the country witnessed the commencement exercises at the Indian training school in Carlisle, Pa. Wednesday morning the inspection of the different industries of the institution, followed by a parade of 800 Indian boys and girls took place. In the afternoon the gymnastic exercises occurred. Antonio Apaci, a noted Indian from East, Mass., made an address to a large audience. He was followed by several Indian graduates.

The special train from Washington brought a number of prominent persons, among them being two Kikapoo chiefs and six Orange chiefs, who have children at the school. Gov. Hastings and Gen. Miles of the United States army and his staff and members of the senate and house were present Thursday when twenty-seven Indian children graduated.

TERMS OF SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Will Permit the Tariff Bill to Pass if No Attempt is Made to Reorganize the Senate.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, in an interview said: "The five silver Republicans, Senators Mantle, Jones of Nevada, Cannon, Teller and myself, will not do anything to delay or hinder the adoption of a protective tariff law. There are a number of Democrats who will be just as considerate. If there is an attempt to reorganize the Senate, we may be in session all summer, and if there is a serious attempt to seat the three new senators that have been appointed, a great breach will be opened and the tariff and everything else may be lost sight of."

There is also some talk of passing other legislation that will give a tariff and if it is not my opinion that it is tacitly understood that the new senators by appointment will not be seated, and that there will be no general legislation. In that event the way is clear to an early passage of the tariff law."

SUPPLIES LANDED AT VOLO.

The Greek Soldiers Destroy Bridges on the Railway.

The reply of the Greek government to the ultimatum of the powers having been delivered to the foreign representatives at Athens, preparations for hostilities between Greece and Turkey, which are apparently inevitable, are being hurried forward with all possible speed.

Crown Prince Constantine is about to start for the Greek frontier to assume command of the Greek troops, and several Greek transports have landed great quantities of war material and large numbers of horses and mules at Volo, Thessaly.

It is reported that Greek bands have destroyed a number of bridges on the railway between Monastir, the present headquarters of the Turkish army, and Salonica.

IN SCIENTIFIC INTEREST.

An Expedition to Search for Light on Man's Development.

Morris K. Jessup, president of the American Museum of Natural History in New York is fitting out an expedition that will be put in charge of Prof. Frank W. Putnam and Dr. Emil Banz to secure anthropological specimens and information. The North-western coast will be visited first to the north of British Columbia, after which the expedition will proceed along the Alaska seaboard, crossing Bering sea to Asia, work down the Siberian and Chinese coast to the Indian ocean and proceed to Egypt. The expedition will be absent six years and its cost of \$60,000 will be defrayed by Mr. Jessup.

Back to the Committee.

In executive session Monday Senator Lee, chairman of the foreign relations committee, offered a resolution referring back to that committee the treaty of arbitration and it was agreed to. At the close of the session of congress pending legislation which has not been acted upon falls. In the case of the treaty, however, it remains as it came to the senate from the president, but all pending amendments offered in the senate or proposed by the committee failed and have to be reoffered. The resolutions led to considerable discussion.

Two Children Killed.

At Terre Haute, Ind., four children and their nurse walked out to the Big Four railroad trestle to look at the wreck caused by a recent rain. The fast Rockbrocker passenger train from St. Louis to New York dashed around the curve and knocked two of the children off into the water, instantly killing them. The woman saved the other two. The names of the dead are Ellen Parker, aged 15, and Robert, aged 13. Their mother is a widow.

CUBA STILL FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

More Brilliant Victories Gained Over the Spaniards.

A dispatch to the New York Sun from Havana, says: Reports are received from Manzanillo about another serious engagement near Cauto river, in which General Garcia captured from the Spaniards a large supply of arms and ammunition, and made 100 Spanish soldiers prisoners.

The situation in the province of Santiago de Cuba continues to be favorable for the insurgents, and the Spanish columns have practically abandoned active operations on the field. They escort only the convoys with provisions from one fortified town to another, carefully avoiding any fight with the Cubans.

Col. Vera Del Rey has reported to General Weyler that it is impossible for the Spaniards to move in the province in columns less than 4,000 men strong. The Spanish guerrilla of Guanabacoa, Matanzas province, has been defeated three or four times by the forces commanded by Gen. Betancourt. The engagement was very hot and lasted for four hours. The Spanish had 56 killed, and the Cubans 23.

The estate Carragan at Sabania, who has been attacked again by the Cubans, who ransacked the stores and dispersed the garrison.

Gov. Procer, of Matanzas, has sent 50 more prisoners to Havana. They are accused of being Mangos. Two hundred prisoners have been previously reported as forwarded to Havana. They will be sent to the island of Fernando Po.

Senor La Barrera, chief of police at Havana, will embark for Spain soon. Senor Ferrer, civil governor of the province of Havana, will also go to Spain. Both functionaries are said to be in serious disagreement with Gen. Weyler.

Fonsdevilla is committing new atrocities at Guanabacoa. Seven prisoners were taken out of the jail and murdered half a mile outside of town. Fonsdevilla boasts of his crimes, and says that the more he is attacked by the Cubans the more than he will kill in order to prove that he has the confidence of his government.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Inland Parts of Crete are Beset by Bands of Robbers.

The Mussulman refugees who have been brought to Crete are destitute and on the verge of starvation, and the island is full of bands of robbers who are pillaging the towns in the vicinity.

The Cretan insurgents are bombarding the fortress of Spinalonga. The garrison is still resisting. Several conflicts between Mussulmans and Christians have occurred in the vicinity of Anafanot.

A scourge of black vomit is devastating the city of Oaxaca, which makes three epidemics that are now in progress in Mexico. Smallpox is increasing daily, and the grip in the western part of the republic shows no signs of abating. No instance is known of anyone recovering after being attacked. As the plague spot is far from railroads, no danger is apprehended of the disease spreading over the country. Hundreds have died.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that large quantities of Gras rifles and cartridges are being smuggled from Greece into the Balkans, and are being sold to the inhabitants of Cilicia at low prices.

A dispatch received from Yalta, in the Crimea, reports that a sanguinary encounter has taken place there between Russians and Turks. Many shops were demolished. A number of the wounded men have been arrested.

PLAN FOR A NEW PARTY.

A Permanent Union of the Forces that Supported Bryan.

An effort is to be made to effect a permanent amalgamation of the factions which were allied in the support of W. J. Bryan. Several conferences have recently been held in Chicago, at which the situation was discussed and a decision reached that some steps should be taken to prevent the threatened disruption of what may be termed the "reform forces."

The April number of "New Occasions," a magazine published in Chicago, voices the sentiment that a party of this kind is not only an address which calls for the abandonment of the old party lines and a reorganization under the name of the American Party.

The editorial proposes a novel method of forming a party platform and organization. It suggests that at noon, July 4, the American people organize by voting precincts all over the United States, each precinct to elect one representative to a Congressional convention to hold a party of the kind. At the Congressional convention one representative should be chosen as a member of the People's Congress, selected "not for his oratorical ability, but for his capacity to think." This congress of 357 men, with delegates from all precincts, should meet at some central point and map out a plan of work.

Copies of this plan have been mailed to national committeemen and leaders of the different organizations, and if the responses are favorable, the conference will be held in Chicago at an early date, and a definite plan of action agreed upon.

TRAINS DYNAMITED.

Blown Up by Insurgents and Many Spanish Killed.

A dispatch from Havana says: The insurgents have attacked the important town of Guines, in the province of Havana, burning 25 houses, ransacking all the stores, and taking \$10,000 from the municipal safe. The Spanish garrison resisted for two hours, but after losing all hopes of reinforcements fortified itself in the church and left the town defenses. The Spanish losses are reported to be very heavy. Bejeat, another important town of the province, has also been attacked by the Cubans, and with equal success. Two trains have been blown up with dynamite by the insurgents at Faecaco, and on the San Clara line. In both cases many Spanish soldiers were killed.

Rate of \$51 Given.

Western roads have reached an agreement regarding the handling of Christian Endeavor service to San Francisco next July. No demoralization in rates in consequence of it is now feared. The rate agreed to for the occasion is too low to make it worth while to fight for the business. It is \$51 for the round trip, or considerably less than a one-way fare. The roads have agreed that they will pay no commissions on this line, each road gets a fair share of the traffic.

Penalty of Flogging.

A new trial has been refused to Capt. John D. Hart, who was recently convicted of filibustering against the Spanish government with the steamship Laurada and Bernuda, which he leased to the Cuban patriots for the transportation of men, arms and ammunition to Cuba, and for the successful maintenance of which Capt. Hart is credited.

MONEY STANDARDS.

Systems in Use in Various Countries. Wages and Prices.

The state department has just completed the extensive work initiated by Secretary Olney of collecting and publishing in book form a complete set of reports by United States ambassadors, ministers and consular officers abroad exhibiting in concise form the financial systems of all the countries of the civilized world, with full explanatory notes by the officials of the different kinds of money used, as standards of value upon the agricultural and industrial population of the respective nations. One volume of this work already has been published and the second volume is just in the hands of the printer, completing the work.

The reports have been collated and carefully digested by Frederick Emory, chief of the bureau of statistics of the state department which is heretofore to be known as the bureau of foreign commerce.

Nineteen nations are treated in the volume and from a summary of the conditions in the countries covered by Mr. Emory, the following facts are extracted: Argentine Republic uses inconvertible paper as a standard of value, though the mints are open to gold. In the past 10 years prices have advanced as measured in this standard and in wages as well.

The British Australasian colonies with the gold standard show a mixed record. Prices of agricultural products advanced in the decade in New Zealand, while they declined in Victoria; wages declined in the first case and remained stationary and high in the latter.

In Bolivia with a single silver standard, though there was no data on the effect on wages, it appeared that food supplies except for imported articles were cheap, while clothing, house rents, drugs and hardware were high.

From Brazil, with a nominal gold standard but no actual coinage, data is wanting.

Capetown has a single gold standard though the mints are closed. There the wages have increased 15 per cent in the decade and there has been an increase in the cost of living with heavy fluctuations in the export commodities.

In China, without any legal standard, silver weighed for large transactions and copper for small sales, are used in business. There has been a marked increase in the price of Chinese products, and wages showed no change, though new avenues for employment have been opened up in manufacturing.

Denmark with the single gold standard shows an increase of one per cent in wages since 1897.

India, with a silver standard, though with mints closed except to the government, shows an increase in the prices of some articles and a decline in others; wages show the same variation. The increase in prices in raw exports and imports, except tea, and the decrease in tea and opium.

Japan, with the silver standard, shows a general advance in prices and in wages as well. There was a decline in prices between 1888 and 1897 attributed to the curtailment of paper money and a general advance from the latter date to 1906. The increase is said to be due to a scarcity in the crop.

Peru has a silver standard and in that country wages and prices both advanced in the past 10 years. The currency is, however, greatly depreciated and the country is much poorer than it was 23 years ago.

Pernu uses silver only and prices increased as measured in that standard, while Portugal with a gold standard showed a 25 per cent increase in prices attributed to the fact that the actual money in use is paper.

Salvador is now using silver, but steps have been taken to substitute gold. Meanwhile prices were advanced in a marked degree owing, it is said, to depreciated currency and the necessity of life and labor employed on farms and wages in that case were advanced slightly.

Gold is the standard in Sierra Leone and prices generally declined owing it is said, to over trading and the falling off in exports to Europe. In the South African Republic with a gold standard, high prices obtain from domestic products; imported articles are said to be "reasonable" and wages are high in the skilled trades, mining and building.

Spain uses a double standard, gold and silver; prices have generally advanced and only expert labor has advanced its wage. The high prices are attributed to the fact that Spain is constantly importing a large quantity of the necessities of life and because of the premium she must pay on them; prices of living are 12 to 20 per cent higher than if the currency were at par.

The gold standard in Sweden was accompanied by declining prices, but advancing wages and the necessities of life related standard, though with closed mints showed a mixed result; wages stationary and prices advancing in some articles and declining in others.

PHILIPPINES LOST TO SPAIN.

Affairs More Propitious for Rebels There Than in Cuba.

A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, to the Madrid Imperial, says the situation there is very unsatisfactory, and that it will be necessary for Spanish troops to occupy the entire island to keep the rebels from returning. The coming colder and more vigorous and the approaching rainy season will still further hamper the operations of the troops.

Gen. Polavieja, the governor, will shortly return to Spain, his health having been impaired. His ailments are greatly aggravated by the care and worry of his being hampered in his operations by the government. It is feared at Manila that the war in the Philippines is worse than that in Cuba.

PRINCE GEORGE, WHO COMMANDS THE FLEET, ORDERED TO GET OUT.

Advices from Crete say that the siege of Kandamo has been raised and the foreign warships have landed detachments of marines with maximum guns, to insure the safety of the Moslems who were besieged.

Prince George, commanding the Greek fleet, has been ordered to get out of Crete for the island of Skiathos, in the Grecian archipelago.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT CONTemplates the formation of a foreign legion of troops comprising persons other than Greeks who desire to enter the military service of Greece.

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A FEARFUL PLUNGE TO DEATH

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Train in Indiana Dropped into a Swollen Stream.

A special from Princeton, Ind., says a frightful wreck occurred early Wednesday morning 10 miles north of that place, on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad. For the past week several small bridges and large sections of track have been washed away, but every precaution has been taken to avoid accident.

In spite of all this, passenger train No. 5 had the track washed out from under her, and the smoking car now lies in the bottom of the river, with every passenger in it lost. The balance of the train is lodged in trees 20 or 25 yards from the track.

Conductor Sears and the fireman are known to be among the lost.

A dispatch from Terre Haute, says: The train which left here at 5:30 this morning was down through a trestle at the approach to the White river bridge four miles below Vincennes. The reports received here are that of more than 20 passengers, less than 10 were taken out alive.

Nothing can be seen except the smoke stack of the locomotive and the top of the rear Pullman.

Several bodies had been recovered at 10 o'clock including those of the engineer and fireman.

Later reports says that five men were killed and two seriously injured, as follows:

Killed—Herbert Allen, Evansville, head janitor in the state house, caught in the smoking car and drowned; Joseph Coleman, of Evansville, locomotive fireman; John Smith, of Terre Haute, conductor; two unknown men.

Injured—Brakeman Jacob Hansen, of Evansville; J. R. Henderson, brother of ex-Senate Auditor Henderson. Both will recover.

COLLISION IN KENTUCKY.

The northbound Illinois central St. Louis express collided with a freight train at East Cairo, Ky., killing fireman Walter Rodgers, colored. Telegraph Operator Godwin Boas was injured. He was in the station, which was knocked over into the backwater by the passenger engine. The train left the track, sent to the river and the engine was wrecked.

FEBRUARY CIL RECORD.

Higher Production Noted Than for January.

February was a favorable month for oil production. The average daily pipe line runs was 94,206 barrels, an increase of 8,055 barrels compared with January. Shipments averaged 82,335 barrels a day, a small gain compared to January. In the Lima field daily runs averaged 49,243 barrels and shipments 64,338 barrels.

There is no abatement in the excitement over the strike on the Rock. Leasing is active and territory has been secured at a stiff bonus.

The Fanner farm well in Greene county, Pa., is holding up at 450 barrels a day. The Phil Fanner farm, consisting of 330 acres, is in the south of the gusher, has been leased for a bonus of \$2,000, and an eighth royalty. It is reported that the owners of Fanner farm gusher have pushed the asking price for the well and leases up to \$300,000.

The new well northwest of the Bonwood pool on the Schmitt farm, in Monroe county, establishes the certainty of a northeast extension. It was drilled deeper and increased to 30 barrels an hour.

THE BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

The keel has been laid at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco for the battleship Wisconsin, the contract for which was let by the government six months ago. The Wisconsin is to be one of the same class as the Oregon, which was built in the same city, though larger and more heavily armored. She will be one of three war ships of the same pattern, the other two being the Alabama and the Virginia, which will be constructed in eastern shipyards. The contract price of the Wisconsin is about \$3,000,000.

SHE KILLED FIVE MEN.

Mrs. Clara Omo, a Western "cowgirl," who claimed to have killed five men during her career, is dead at her home in Perry, O. T., aged 56. She was a Miss Martin and was born in New York City, moving to Eldorado, Kan., with her parents when a child. Her most desperate encounter took place in Little Black Tail canyon, near Butte Mont., February 1890, when she rode, upward Smith. Smith found the woman alone, and fought her with a hunting knife. Mrs. Omo used a pistol, and after 10 minutes of fierce fighting won out.

STEEL RAILS FOR JAPAN.

The first cargo of steel rails from this country for Japan is now being loaded on the British steamer Fortuna, Philadelphia and Reading railway coal warren, at Philadelphia, together with a large consignment of locomotives built in that city and intended for Japan. Three other steamers have been chartered to carry engines and rails from that port to Japan. The tonnage consigned to the Fortuna consists of 2,000 tons of rails and 2,000 tons of locomotives and equipments.

SENATE ADJOURNED.

The special session of the senate adjourned sine die, after referring the credentials of Mr. Wood, appointee of the governor of Kentucky to be United States Senator, to the committee on privileges and elections. There was a favor accompanying the reference that indicated Mr. Wood might not be seated. This dispenses with any appointments until the meeting of the extra session of congress next week.

PRESIDENT'S MOTHER RETURNS.

After a week's stay at the white house, Mrs. McKinley and Helen McKinley, the president's mother and sister, left for their home at Canton. At the President's request, Captain Brewster, his military aide, accompanied the ladies. Mrs. Saxton, sister of the president, and Mrs. Barber, sister of Mrs. McKinley, remain at the white house.

WAS 104 YEARS OLD.

Darius Anthony died at Orion City, Genesee county, N. Y., aged 104 years. Mr. Anthony was married in 1812, and his wife died in 1876. Fifteen children were born, 10 of whom are now living, and among the number are two pairs of twins. The oldest in the family now, a son, is 84 years of age.