INTELLIGENCE FROM FOREIGN LANDS

BOATLOAD DROWNED

Over 100 Passengers Perish in the Hattaing Straits.

According to advices brought by the Em press of India, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from the orient, a terrible accident happened on Saturday, January 23, to a boat crossing the Haitaing straits from Maikao. She had its cassengers on board, and when not far from the Haitaing shore sank from helps cyclicated.

being everlanded.

One hundred and four passengers were drowned, among them were three children, a son and two daughters, of the chief postor of the American Methodist church in

According to advices by the same steamer, smallpex 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 declare Hiogo and Kobe infected ports.

ernor to declare Biogo and Robe inforted ports.

There was no authentic information to hand when the steamor left regarding the rebellion in the Philippines, with the exception of a telegram dated February 14, stating that the governor general had left Manilla to personally conduct operations against the reties at Cavile. The Manilla papers continue to publish reports of the alleged success of the Spanish reports, but if the number of killed and wounded, on the rebel and a resorded in the spanish pross, were calculated from the beginning of the outhreak, the original strength of the rebels would figure up higher than the Spanish nuthorities were willing to admit. The sugar growing districts were not so seriously affected by the rebellion as many supposed, while the lemp growing district is not affected at all.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Secret Discovered by a French Savant.

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 Frankfort, termany, giving a description as far as the process may be divulged of a means of doing this in a simple and inexpensive as to be available to every

and thexpensive as to be available to every photographer; thus opening a new era in re-productive art.

The process is the discovery of Classagne, a Parisian savant, and is purely chemical. Any ordinary negative before exposure is dipped in a secret colloriess bath. The usual negative results and from this the usual posnegative 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 successfully 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 landscapes that will stand the test of strong magnifying glasses. To dispose of any chance of traud in this discovery leading English scientists were permitted to make the color pictures with their own apparatus in London, being supplied by the inventor only with the neceswith 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 piates. The composition of the color—sensitizing—solution is still a secret.

FIGURES ON IMMIGRATION

For feven Months Past the Decrease Was Nearly 50,000.

A statement prepared at the immigration bureau shows that during the six months ended December 31, 1896, the number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 149,grants who arrived in this country was 149,508, a decrease, as compared with the same
period in 1895 of 42,200. In January last the
decrease, as compared with January, 1896,
was 3,325, 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 many deportations and the strict examinations entorsed in this country is strict to have cause

portations and the strict examinations en-lorged in this country is stated to have caus-ed a large increase of immigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine republic and other South American countries, where in-ducements are offered. An important factor in the large decrease of arrivals in this country is believed to be the proclamation of the Italian minister of the interior warning ndesirable classes from embarking for thi cuntry 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 eleva-tors, and carefully combined and weighed, relates principally to the distribution of prin-

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 1,64,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of the last crop, against 1,072,000,000 in March, 1896. Both the proportion and the quantity in original hands at the date are unprecedented, although closely approached last year and in March, 1890. Correspondents report large stocks in cribs, particularly in the prairie states, awaiting better prices.

The aggregate soid from farms to go beyond county lines is 623,990,000 bushels, or

yond county lines is e23,030,000 bushels, or 27.3 per cent of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,336,000,000, or 84.8 per

The wheat reserves in farmer's hands amount to 20.6 per cent of the crop or 88,-006,000 rushels, 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

nty is 51.7 per cent.

f outs there are 313,000,000 busbels, or
per cent of the 1897 crop, yet in farmers'
ds. Proportion shipped beyond county

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

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

Cripple Creek district is credited with production of \$10,000,000 in gold last year and the State with about \$16,900,000. Judg-

and the State with about \$16,900,000. Judging from the value of the ore mined in the first two months of 1897 this year's output will reach fully \$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 min managers say 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 railroads have suffered in a like manner, and it, will take 10 days to repair the days

Executives of Kentucky, Florida and Oragon 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 1803 to 1805. The Governors made appointments to fit the vacancies, but the Senate denied their right to appoint, the test case being that of Lee Mantie, of Montana.

In 1895 W. H. Addicks deadlocked 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 scated, the New York World relegraphed the Governors of Florida, Kentucky and Oregon as follows:

"In the appointment of a United States Senator, did you consider the railing of the Senate denying the right of the Governors to appoint where the Legislature had failed to elect applicable? Wherein does the case in your State differ from the Mantie case? By what date do you think the Legislature will elect a Senator?

The following replies have been received:

ect a Senator;
The following replies have been received:
FRANKFORT, Ky., March 8.

Figankfort, Ky., March 8.

Ves, but the decisions in the cases of Mantie and others in 1823 are not entitled to the weight which attaches to an unbroken lim of decisions by the Senate for nearly a century before holding to the centrary. Especially is this true in view of the fact that the carrier decisions are in plain accord with the provisions of sub-division 2, section 3, Article 1, Constitution of the United States, I am unable to give you mything like a definite reply to your other question.

W. O. Bhaddlery.

Governor of Kentucky.

Governor of Kentucky,

Salen, Ore, March S.
There was no session of our Legislature, from the inability of the House to organize. Hence there was no Legislature to elect a

W. P. LORD. Governor of Oregon.

Tallamasses, Fla., March 8.
The Lee Mantle case is not applicable to Fiorida. The Legislature of Fiorida has not failed to elect, and does not convene until April Mypredecessor appointed Senator Pasco, March 4, 1893, under similar circumstances, and the Senate, conveped in extra session, scated him without question. The Fiorida 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.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

Large Attendance and Fine Program at the

Commencement. Fully 5,000 people from all parts of the ountry witnessed the commencement exercises at the Indian training school in Car eises 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 piace. In the afterneon the gymnastic exercises occurred. Antonio Apacie, a noted Indian from Beston, Mass., made an address to a large anidence. He was followed by several indian graduates.

The special train from Washington brought a number of prominent persons, among the number being two Kickapoo chiefs and six Osage 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

ers of the senate and house Thursday when twenty-seven Indian children

TERMS OF SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Will Permit the Tariff Bill to Pass if No At tempt is Made to Reorganize the Senate

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, in an interview said: "The five Silver Republicans. Senators Mantie. 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 Permecrats who will be just as considerate. If there is an attempt to reorganize the Senate was the constant. at there is an attempt to reorganize the Sen-ate, we may be in session all summer, and if there is a serious attempt to sent 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 than tariff and appropriations. It is not my opinion that it is tariffy under-stood that the Senate will not be recognized.

stood that the Senate will not be reorganized that the new senators by appointment will not be seated, and that there will be no gen-eral 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 fer hostilities be-tween Greece and Turkey, which are appar-ently inevitable, are being hurned forward with all possible speed.

Crown Prince Constantine is about to start

Crown Prince Constantine is about to start for the Greek troops there, 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.

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 Musem of Natural History in New York is fitting out an expedition that will be put is fitting out an expedition that will be put in charge of Prof. Frank W. Futnam and Dr. Emil Boaz to secure anthropological specimens and information. The North-western coast will be visited first to the north of British Ceiumbia, after which the expedition will proceed along the Alaska seaboard, crossing Hering 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 Davis, chairman of the foreign relations com-Davis, 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 fails. 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 ratiroad trestle to look at the wreck caused by recent rains. The fast Knickerbocker 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 waman saved the other two children. The names of the dead are: Ellen Parker, aged 15, and Robert, aged 12. Their mother is a widow.

GOVERNORS VS. THE SENATE. CUBA STILL FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY

CUBANS WIN AGAIN.

More Brilliant Vifitories 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

ment 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 abandones 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.

Vara Del Rey has reported to General Col. Varn Dei Rey has reported to General Weyler that it is impossible for the Spanish to move in the province in columns less than 4,000 men strong. The Spanish guerrilia of Guanabana, Matanass province, has been defeated there by the insurgent forces commanded by Gen. Betancourt. The engagement was very hot and lasted for four hours. The Spanish had 5a killed, and the Cubans 32.

ent was very hot and lasted for longues. The Spanish had 56 killed, and the ubans 51.

The estate Carmen at Sabanilla has been the characteristic by the Cubans, who ransack-

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

Gov. Proceet, of Matanzas, has sent 80 more prisoners to Havana. They are accused of being Manigos. 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 Porra, will embark for Spain soon. will embark for Spain, soon. Senor Porra, civil governor of the province of Havana, will also go to Spain. Both functionaries are said to be in serious disagreement with

are said to be in serious disagreement with Gen. Weyler.

Fonseleviella is committing new atrocities at Guanabacea. Seven prisoners were taken out of the jail and murdered haif a mile out-side of town. Fonsdeviella beasts of his crimes, and says that the more he is attacked by the Cubans the more of them 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 Canea are destitute and on the verge of starvation, and the island is full of bands of robbers who are pillsgining the towns in the vicinity.

The Cretan insurgents are bombarding the fortress of Spinalonga. The garrison is still resisting. Several conflicts between Mussul-mans and Christians have occurred in the village of Archanes.

A scourge of black vomit is devastating the tilly of Oaxaca, which makes three epidemies that are now in progress in Mexico. Smallpex 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 disease from Constantinople save that

A dispatch from Constantinople says that large quantities of Gras rilles and cartridges are being smuggled from Greece into the Turkish island of Chies, off the west coast of Asia Minor, by way of Smyrna, and that they are being sold to the inhabitants of Chies at low reterms.

A dispatch received frem Valta, in the Crimea, reports that a sanguinary encoun-ter has taken place there between Russians and Turks. Many shops were demolished. A number of the wounded men have been

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. Severaconferences 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 "re-

The April number of "New Occasions," a magazine published in Chicago, voices the sentiment of those who have been in confer-ence in an address which calls for the aban-donment of the old party lines and a re-organization under the name of the American

The editorial proposes a novel method of The saltorial proposes a novel method of forming a party platform and organization. It suggest that at noon, July 4, the American people organize by voting precincts all over the United States, each precinct to elect one representive to a Congressional convention to be held a few days later. At the Congressional conventions one representa-tive 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 dele-gates from the territories, should meet at some central point and map out a plan of work.

work.

Copies of this plan have been mailed to national committeemen and leaders of the different organizations, and if the responses are favorable a 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 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 resinfoncements fortified itself in the church and left the town defenceless. The Spanish losses are reported to be very heavy. Bejucat, 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 Facctaco, and on the San Clara line. In both cases many Spanish soldiers were killed.

Rate of \$51 Given.

Rate of \$51 Given.

Western roads have reached an agreement regarding the handling of Christian Endeavor business 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 rate. The roads have agreed that they will pay no commissions on this business, grant no free transportation or to do anything else with the view of diverting business from one road to another. The whole control of routing the business has been turned over to the chairman, who has been entrusted with the duty of seeing to it that each road gets a fair share of the traffic

Penalty of Filibustering

A new trial has been refused to Capt. John D. Hart, who was recently convicted of fill-bustering against the Spanish government with the steamships Laurada and Bermuda, which he leased to the Cuban patriots for the transportation of men, arms and ammunition to Cuba, and for the successful manipulation 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 effects of the different kinds of money used as standards of value upon the agricultural and industrial populaupon the agricultural and industrial popula-tion of the respective nations. One volume of this work aiready 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 hereafter to be known as the bureau of for-cing commerce.

Nineteen nations are treated in the volume and from a summary of the conditions in these countries prepared by Mr. Emory the following facts are extracted: Argentine Republic uses inconvertible paper as a standard of value, though the minus are open to gold. In the past 10 years prices have advanced as measured in this standard and 11 wages as

The British Australasian colonies with the The British Australasian colonies with the gold standard show a mixed result. Prices of agricultural products advanced in the de-cade in New Zealand, while they declined in Victoria: wages declined in the first case and remained stationary and high in the

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

re high. From Brazil, with a nominal gold indured but no actual coinage, data is want

ng, Cape Colony has a single gold standard though without mintage. There the wages have increased 15 per cent, in the decade and there has been an increase in the cest of liv-ing with heavy fluctuations in the expert

commodities.

In China, without any legal standard, silver weighed for large transactions and copper for small sales, are used in business. There has been an increate in the aliver price of imports: no difference 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

India, with a sliver standard, though with 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 ex-ports and imports except tea, and the de-crease in tea and sugar. Japan, with the silver standard, shows a

Japan, with the silver standard, shows a general advance in prices and in wages as well. There was a decline in prices between 1884 and 1887 attributed to the cartailment of paper money and a general advance from the latter date up to 1895. The increase is said to be due to a scarcity in the erop.

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

Peru uses silver only and prices increased as measured in that standard, while Portugal with a gold 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.

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 takes to substitute gold. Meanwhile prices were advanced in a marked degree owing, it is said, to depreciated currency. The only labor in Salvador is 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

Gold is the standard in Sierra Leone and prices generally declined owing it is said, to over trading and the falling off in experts 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 build-

ing.

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 necessaries of life and because of the premium she must pay on them; paices of living are 12 to 20 per cent higher than if the carrency were at par.

The gold standard in Sweden was accompanied by declining prices, but advancing wages, while Venezuela with the double standard, though with closed mints showed a mixed result; wages stationary and prices

a mixed result; wages stationary and prices advancing in some articles and declining in others.

Prince George, Who Commands the Flo tilla, Ordered to Get Out.

Advices from Crete say that the siege of Kandamo has been raised and the foreign warships have landed detachments of ma, rines with maximum guns, to insure the safety of the Mosiems who were beseiged. Prince George, commanding the Greek torpedo flottila, has been ordered to leave Crete for the island of Skiathos, in the Grecian archipelago.

The Greek government contemplates the formation of a foreign legion of troeps comprising persons other than Greeks who desire to enter the the military service of

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 Imparcial, says the situation there is very unsatisfactory, and that it will be necessary for Span-ish troops to occupy the entire island to crush out the rebellion. The restels are be-coming bolder and more vigorous and the

coming botter 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 become impaired and his aliments greatly aggravated by the care and worrinent 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 the war in the Philippines is worse than that in Cuba

INDIANA LEGISLATURE

Adjourns After a Brief and Businesslike Session.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned Mon day night at S o'clock, after having been in session di days. Both houses were controll-ed by the Republicans. Politicians are feli-citating themselves that a good record was

Some important measures were enacted into laws, among them being the following: A bill providing for a three-cent street car fare in Indianapolis, a general medical law patterned after the Ohio law, a law to encourage the establishment of domestic insurance companies, a law abolishing the expense fund and withdrawal charge of building and loan associations, the repeal of the special verdiet law, a law authorizing the the Attorney General to sue the Vandalia Raliway on an old State claim for \$1,000,000, a law abolishing quart shops, a law providing for compulsory education, the placing of all the benevolent institutions in the bands of Republicans, a law providing for the conversion of the Southern Indiana penitentiary into a reformatory on the Elmira plan.

A FEARFUL PLUNGE TO DEATH

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Train in Indiana Dropped Into a Swollen Stream.

A special from Princeton, Ind., says r a frightful wreek 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 ctions of track have been washed away, it every pre-aution has been taken to avoid

out every presention 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 botton of the river, with every passenger in it lost. The balance of the train is lodged in tree tops, 50 or 75 yords from the tracs.

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

A dispatch from Terre Haute, says: The train which left here at 5.33 this morning went down through a trestle at the approach to the White river bridge, four addes below Vincennes. The reports received here are that of more than 70 passengers, less than 10 were taken out alive.

that of more than 70 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

clock including those of the engineer and A later report says that five men were A later report says that he men ways thed sad two seriously injured, as follows: Killed Herbert Allen, Evansville, head autor in the State House, caught in the making our and drowned Joseph Roleman, if Evansville, locomotive fromma John ears, of Terre Haute, conductor, two entrown men.

known men.
Injured Brakeman Jacob Haursen, of Evansviller J. B. Henderson, brother of ex-State Auditor Henderson. Both will recover

The northbound Illinois Centra: St. Louis express collided with a freight train at East Cairo, Ky, killing Fireman Walter Hodgers, colored. Telegraph Operator Godwin Boas was injured. He was in the station, which was knocked over into the backwater by the massener engine. The train left the track. passenger engine. The train left the track

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 saveraged \$2,335 tarrels a day, a small gain compared to January. It the Lima field daily runs averaged 49,974 barrels and ship-ments 64,138 barrels.

There is no abatement in the excitement over the strike on Lis Fork. Leasing is ac-tive and territory has been secured at a stiff bonus.

onus. The Fonner farm well in Greene county. The Fonner farm well in Greens county, Pa., is holding up at 450 tayrels a day. The Phil Fonner farm, consisting of 230 acres, and to the south of the gusher, has been leased for a bornes of 25,000 and an eighth royalty. It is reported that the owners of Fonner farm guster have pushed the asking price for the well and lenses up to 5200,000.

The new well northeast of the Benwood food on the Schoolman for the self-supported for the well and lenses up to 5200,000.

pool on the Schambaugh farm, in Menroe county, establishes the certainty of a north east extension. It was drilled deeper me 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 wisconsin, the contract for which was let by the government six months ago. The Wis-consin 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 Ala-bama and the Virginia, which will be con-structed in eastern shipyards. The con-tract price of the Wisconsin is about \$3,000,-000.

She Killed Five Men. Mrs. Clara Omo, a Western "cowgiri," 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, most desperate encounter took place in Little Black Tall cannon, near Butte Mont, in February, 1890, when she killed Edward Smith. Smith found the woman alone, and fought her with a hunting knife. Mrs. Omo-used a pistol, and after 10 minutes of flerce flekting won out. 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 warves, at Philadel-phia, together with a large consignment of occomotives 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 equip-

ments.

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 flavor accompanying the reference that indicated Mr. Wood might not be seated, This disposes of any appointments until the meeting of the extra session of con-

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 Heistead, his military aide, accompanied the ladies. Mrs. Saxion, sister of the president, and Mrs. Barber, sister of Mrs. McKinley, remain at the white house.

Was 104 Years Old.

Darius Anthony died at Darien 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.

Deaths From Plague.

The total number of cases of bubonic plague in Homosy up to date is 2,032, of which 7,546 proved fatal. In the whole presidency to date there have been 14,856 cases of the plague and 12,204 deaths record-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of LL. D., upon Ambassader Bayard. Among the passengers on the Teutonic from Liverpool from New York, is Mrs. Annie Besant.

The keel for the battleship Wisconsin was laid at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco

Thursday. The relations between Great Britain and the Transvani are becoming seriously

strained.

The blockade on the Northern Pacific, oc-assoned by snow storms in Dakota, has been

INCREASE OF TRADE.

The Gain Possesses the Elements of Soundness.

H. G. Dun & Co., says in their weekly review of trade: It is a curious illustration of human nature, this continued discouragement, even while the increase of productive

ment, even while the increase of productive industries and of legitimate business steadily grows. No genuine or lasting improvement could come otherwise than slowly step by step, after such a depression as the past four years have witnessed, and the most hopeful feature of the situation is that the gain is so marrly devoid of elements which involve unsoundness and probable reaction.

The money markets continue especially lavorable to industrial recovery, and there is no such speculative epidemic as to lick up an excessive share of available capital. The annual statements of wheat in farmers' lands on March I have not stimulated speculation. Those commonly considered worthy of attention indicate that farmers' and commercial supplies, together, 185,000,000 to tention indicate that farmers' and commercial supplies, together, 195,000,000 to 205,000,000 brokers, exceed the outside estimate of home demand 150,000,000 bushels, to July 1, by much more than the quantity likely to be wanted for export, in view of the continued outgo of corn, amounting for the past two weeks to 6,851,858 bushels, against 1,851,475 bushels hast year.

Corn is also a fraction lower. The speculation in wood continues and sales for the two weeks have been 17,000,300 pounds, whereas the largest previous sales for the same period were 12,017,676 pounds in 1892. While there is much trude between dealers, manufacturers show by purchasing for leyons their present wants, the belief that larger business is coming.

beyond their present wants, the belief that larger business is coming.

The demand for finished product still large behind the supply of pig fron, except in the great steel works whose stocks are not reported, but their orders without doubt cover full production for several months. Bessemer pig is a shade lower, but no other change in quotations appears, and there is a gradual increase in the demand for plates, with the alvent of spring weather and outnoor work much more business is expected. The starting of the Maryland rall works under contract with the Carnegle company, in order to make shipments by water more cheaply, a suggestive. The reports of railder contract with the Carnegie company, in order to make shipments by water more cheapily, is suggestive. The reports of railroad carnings in February cover \$1,150 miles, 5 p. cent of the total mileage in this country, and the United States roads alone show caronigs in that month of \$30,383,165, only a tenth of one per cent, less than last year, but 10.8 per cent, less than in 1893. March carnings thus far reported show an increase of 3.0 per cent over last year, and the tenuage west bound, as well as the better class of east bound tonnage, is gradually gaining. Failures for the past week have been 256 in the United States, against 300 last year, and 61 in Canada, against 60 last year,

DEATH OF MRS. BEECHER.

Famous Widow of The Distinguished

Sear.

Brooklyn Divine. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the famous Brooklyn clergyman, died at Stamford, Conn., Monday morning. She was born in 1812, in West Sutton, Mass. She wa the daughter of Dr. Buliard She met Mr. Beecher first in 1830, when the latter was a student at Amherst college. They were married in 1837, and began housekeeping at Lawrenceville. Ind. moving afterwards to Indianapolis. It was at their home in the latter city, it is said, that Harrier Beecher Stowe, the preacher's sister, got the inspiration which resulted in the production of "Uncie Tom's Cabin."

She was a graceful writer, and had always intended to write a life of ner husband from the mass of materials he left when he died.

Mrs. Beecher came to Stamford shortly before Thanksgiving on a visit. A few days mater she fell in her room, cutting a gash in the daughter of Dr. Bullard She met Mr.

fore Thanksgiving on a visit. A few days inter she fell in her room, cutting a gash in her forehead. She fell a second time about a month later, fracturing her hip. For a time she seemed to improve and it was not until recently that her physician abandoned hore.

Since the death of her husband, in March,

since the death of her husband, in March, 1887, Mrs. Beecher had lived rather an active life for one of her advanced years. She had not attempted to keep up her social duties, but with her charity work and literary labors she had been a very busy woman.

In the last year of Mr. Beecher's life she was niway with him in his walks and drives about Brooklyn and New York. After her husband's death Mrs. Beecher established herself in the Watordew flats, Brooklyn, overlooking the East river and the harbor from Columbia heights.

Mrs. Beecher had 10 children, of whom only four are new living—one daughter and three sons. The daughter, who is the oldest of the four, is the wife of Rev. Mr. Secwille. A curious coincident is that Mrs. Beecher died exactly ten years after her husband. His death occurred on March 8, 1887.

Mrs. Beecher died at the home of her sonin-law, Rev. Samuel Scoville. She was unconscious for 24 nours before her death, and her end came peacetuily. None of her reistives, except her daughter's family and a niece, Miss Bullard, were present.

tives, except her daughter's far niece, Miss Bullard, were present,

Evans Appointed. Evans Appointed.

Mr. H. Ciay Evans, of Tennessee, has been tendered the office of commissioner of pensions, and in all probability will accept the appointment, which is one of the most important in the departmental service at Washington, outside of the cabinet officers. Mr. Evans is well known to putile men throughout the country, and long has been recognized as a leader among southern Republicans. He represented the Chatanooga district in congress for several years, and in the Harrison administration was first assistant postmaster general. Later he ran for governor of Tennessee on the Republican taket and master general. Later he ran for governor of Tennessee on the Republican ticket and made a remarkable run. The result was in doubt for many weeks, and it was not until after a warm fight before a board appointed to review the election that it finally was announced officially that Governor Turney, his Democratic opponent, had been re-elected.

A March Blizzard.

Reports from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan say that the snow storm of Friday was the most severe of the season. Drifts were piled up to the height of eight and ten test causing delay to trains. A great blizzard swept the shore of Lake Superior. The storm came from the northwest, piling the ice 50 feet high on the Apostic islands and other points on the south shore of the lake. The snow in the streets of Ashland, Wisconsin is from four to six feet deep. Railway sin, is from four to six feet deep, traffic is almost at a standstill.

Hawaii's Population.

Eilis Mills, United States consul-general at Honoiulu, has furnished the state department with the results of a census just taken in Hawaii, showing a total population of 109,-020. The Hawaiians head the list with 31,-620. The Hawalians head the list with 31, 919: Japanese next with 24,607; Chinese third with 21,616, and the Portuguese fourth with 15,191. Those part Hawalians number 8,485; Americans, 3,085; British, 2,080; Germans, 1,432 and the remainder is divided among haif a dozen nationalities.

Russia is Firm.

The Russian government expressed its de-termination to adhere unswervingly in its decision to push the coercion of Greece to farthest limit, if necessary, and it carnestly hopes that the other powers will display equal firmness. Besides the blockade of Crete and of the Picacus, it is understood that the foreign admirals have decided to fire upon any Greek torpedo boat approach-ing the warships.

Fire Costs Three Lives.

The Chicago hotel, corner Wrshington and Exchange streets, Buffalo, N. Y., was dam-aged by fire. Three persons lost their lives and two were injured.