LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT SUGAR DATA.

Agricultural Department Issues a Report on the Sugar Beet.

There is much information for those identifled with sugar interests in a report just issued by the agricultural department on the ugar beet. In reviewing the cost of manufacture, it ways that in 113 factories reporting in Germany, the mean net profit for one in teermany, the mean net profit for cach factory was \$32,240 for the past year. The price reported paid for beets is usually fictitious, the best growers owning the facto-ry and preferring to share in the general profits rather than to charge a high price for the beets. First class beets rarely sell for less than \$3 a ton.

e beets. First class beets rarely sell for se than \$5 a ton. The Western Beet Sugar Company of Wat-oville, Cal., stated that in the season 1888 The Western Beet Sugar Company of Watsonville, Cal., stated that in the season 1888-89 the cost of manufacturing sugar from the beets amounted \$80.80 per ton of sugar. The department holds now that the best machinery and the most economical processes, beet sugar can be made in this country at a cost of from 3 to 4 cents per pound, when the price of beets does not exceed \$5 a ton. From reliable data it is stated that in Europe the cost of creeting a factory with the most modern machinery of a capacity of at least 300 tons of beets per day is about \$200,000. In this country, owing to increased cost of transportation and the higher price of labor, the cost probably would be \$250,000. The report discountenances cheap manufacturing processes and holds out no reasonable hope to farmers of successfully extellishing a home beet sugar factory method practiced in Europe, in which best-growing farmers hold part or majority of the stock, will evertually come into use here. Of 11,-672,816 metric tons of beets delivered to the German factories in 1893-96, there were 2,-659,004 tons grown by shareholders,

Seven beet sugar factories are now shown to be in operation in this country and four others are huiding or contemptating.

The rate of increase in sugar consumption for twenty-three years has been 278 per cent in the United States: 142 in France; 159 in Germany; 197 in Austria, and 90 in England.

WORK ON THE TARIFF.

The Bill Will be Ready in About Two Weeks.

The Republican sub-committee of the Senate Finance committee expect to have the tariff bill ready to report in about two weeks, Many of the schedules have received final attention, among them being chemicals and cottons. The committee has deemed it wis-est to leave the rates on wool, sugar, hides, coal, lead ore, lumber and all the other imcoa, seal ore, tumber and all the other important subjects until the simpler matters can be determined. It is understood that many reductions in duties have been made. The disposition of the committee is to make a quite general reduction, but this is found to be a task not easy to accomplish because of the insistence of Senators upon baving the strongest protection for the articles in which they are partlemarky interested. they are particularly interested.

SIMPSON IS OBSTREPEROUS.

Insists That He Will Block Business Unt i

Reed Gives In Representative Jerry Simpson declares be will carry into effect his threat to block any business which the House may attempt to do

business which the House may attempt to do
by unanimous consent before the Speaker
has appointed committees. He says he will
also call for a quorum to approve the journal
each time the House meets.

There is no legislation for the House in
project until the tariff or appropriation belis
are returned to it by the Senate, except the
small matters of routine business which are
likely to arise, and which have been considered recently by unanimous coasent.
Should additional measures for the relief of
the sufferers by the Mississippi floods be
brought forward, Mr. Simpson proposes to
compel the presence of a quorum and the
action of a committee on them. The Democrats do not intend to abet Mr. Simpson in
his obstructive tactics.

Seed Distribution.

Seed Distribution.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has initiated a new system of seed distribution in his department. His aim is to diversify, so far as possible, the farm products of the country, and to this end he is making a specialty of selecting new and valuable seeds from all parts of the world and putting them in the mands of farmers likely to use them to advantage. He has begun the work with sugar beets and leguminous plants of all sorts while sugar beets are now widely cultivated in the West, the best seed at present comes from abroad. A large supply of these high-grade seeds has been ordered and will be judiciously distributed.

President Takes a Trip.

President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton, the President's secretary, Mr. Porter and Mrs. Porter, with Dr. Bates, the President's physician, and Mrs. Bates, composed a vacation party that started Wednesday afternoon on the United States steemship Dispatch.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Roosevelt, Cridler and Gen. Wheaton Pass The Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Theodore Roosevelt, of New nominations: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the navy: Thomas W. Cridler, of West Virginia, to be third assistant secretary of state: Fenton R. McCreery, of Michigan, to be secretary of the United States levation, City of Mexico; Capt. A. S. Crowanshield, to be chief of the bureau of navigation, department of the navy: Alonzo J. Tyler, to be collector of internal revenues for the Second district of Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, to be major general; William G. Cassard, Maryland, to be chaplain in the navy; Rev. C. S. Walkley, Ohio, to be post chaplain; Capt. Robert Cruig, signal corps, to be major.

HARRISON'S BIG MAJORITY.

Chicago's New Mayor Had 2,222 More Votes Than All Other Candidates.

The mayoralty vote in Chicago complete is as follows: Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, as follows: Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, 1'4,828; J. M. Harian, Independent, 67,672; N. C. Sears, Bepublican, 57,565; W. Hesing, Business Administration candidate, 15,110; John Glembeck, Socialist-Labor, 1,226; H. L. Parmelee, Prohibitionis, 552; J. I. Pearse, Jr., Independent, 686; F. Howard Obiller: Independent, 88. Total, 267,434; Harrison's plurality, 77,756; Harrison's majority over all, 2,222.
Complete returns from all the wards show the election of 23 Democratic aldermen, six Bepublican and five independents. As a result the Democrats will have a majority of eight over all in the next council.

New Italian Parliament.

The new Italian Parliament was formally opened Monday morning by the king in person. Queen Margherita was also present, and 400 deputies and 100 senators were in attendance, but the Republican and Socialist deputies were absent. The speech from the throne announced the institution of a number of social and political reforms, and stated that the government was in full accord with all the other European powers in a determination to maintain the peace of Eugope.

RELIEVING DISTRESS.

The President Recommends Federal Aid For Sufferers.

The President sent the following message to the Senate and the House of Representa-

To the Congress of the United States:

To the Congress of the United States:
Information which has recently come to me from the governors of Atkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that wide-spread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country. These are stated, on reliable authority, to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before.

reached before.

Details of the extent of the ravages of the flood are given and the President says.

"Under the circumstances the citizens of these States look for the co-operation and support of the national government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter, which are beyond the reach of local efforts. The authorities who have communicated with the executive recognize that their first and most energetic duty is to provide as far as possible the means of caring for their own citizens; but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that, after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least \$100,000, and possibly \$200,000 will be required for immediate use.

ediate use. "Precedents are not wanting that in such Precedents are not wanting that in such emergencies as this Congress has taken prompt, generous and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money, with satisfactory results. In 1874, \$500,000 was appropriated, and in 1882, \$350,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction, besides large sums in other ways.

other ways.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Mem-The Citizens' Reilef Committee of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from 6,000 to 7,000 refugees from the flooded districts, and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee, but the atmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most accute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior, whose condition has already been described.

"Under these conditions, and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent, the local authorities have reluctantly confessed their inability to further cope with this distressing situation unaided by reilef from the government.

"It has, therefore, seemed to me that the "It has, therefore, seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government will promptly reenforce the work of the local authorities in the States named.

WH.LIAM McKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897.

SEVENTEEN MISSING.

Only 35 of 52 Persons in the Burned Hote at Knoxville Accounted For.

The entire block between Union and Reservoir streets, on Gay street, Knoxville, Tenn., with the exception of the McGhee building the largest and handsomest block In the city—was destroyed by fire at a loss estimated at from \$1,900,000 to \$1,500,000. estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Of the 52 guests who were steeping in the Hotel Knox when the fire broke out only 35 have been accounted for. The hotel register was destroyed, and it will perhaps never be known how many lives were lost.

Those known to have perished in the fames are A. E. Weeks of Locke, N. Y., drummer; G. W. Roberts, of Puluski, Tenn., lightning rod agent; F. A. Wildams, Springfield, Mass., retired merchant.

figuring rot agent; F. A. Wittams, Spring-field, Mass, retired mercinant.

Telegrams have been pouring in from dif-ferent cities inquiring about people sup-posed to have been in Knoxyille. The work of searching for the remains in the ruins was begun and the developments aircady indi-cate that the list of dead will be much larger than it was at first thought.

han it was at first thought.
Charred remains were found in different
ocalities of the ruins. Where one of these
odies is supposed to have been crenated were found a number of pocket knives, shears, razors, etc., which leads to the belief that Weeks, the cutlery drummer for the Rochester house, had attempted to carry out his sample case. Of the injured perhaps only one will die— J. C. H. Bogle, of Tenessee, a civil engineer. He inhaled flames.

FEAR OF STARVATION.

England Would Be In a Bad Plight in Case Of a War.

Attention was called in the house of commons by Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, to the wholly inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom in relation supplies in the United Kingdom in relation to the large and increasing population. He then announced that the dependence of the United Kingdom upon foreign imports for the necessaries of life and the consequences which might arise therefrom in the event of war demand the serious attention of the government. France, he pointed out, was self-supporting, and llussia and the United States were able to make large exports. The dreibund, he continued, was practically self-supporting. Mr. Seton-Karr remarked that, should the harvest in America fail and Russia refuse to supply Great Britain, the latter's position would be most serious. He proposed state granaries for keeping supplies. Several other members spoke on the subject, but no action was taken. subject, but no action was taken

EARTHQUAKE KILLS TWO HUNDRED.

The Island of Formosa Shaken With Terrible Consequences.

According to mail advices received by the steamer Empress of Japan, a severe earthquake occurred at Girgu, Formosa, recently. About 300 houses were toppied over and about 200 persons were killed or badly in-jured. The mortality from carriquake is said to be increasing alarmingly of late in Formosa. An order will be issued to the effect that only carthquake proof houses may be erected within certain limits.

General Fullerton's Body.

The body of General Joseph S. Fullerton The body of General Joseph S. Fu lierton of St. Louis, who was killed in a railroad accident on the Baltimore & Ohlo road, near Oakland, Md., was found in the Youghiogheny river, eight miles below the bridge, where the accident occurred. The body was found by a farmer who was duck hunting. The body was sent to Chillicothe, O. 1 for burial. It was embalmed at Oakland. A small army of men have been searching for the body ever since the accident. Fullerton was in the sleeper Ukraine which went over the bank into the river.

Modoc Indians Starving.

The remnant of the Modoc indians, now living in Modoe county, Cal., in the neighliving in Modoc county, Cal., in the neighborhood of the scene of Capt. Jack's treachery and Gen. Canby's death in 1872, are now in a pitiable condition, verging on actual starvation. In all there are about 200 families of the tribe. The winter has been a severe one and the indians have been unable to obtain the necessities of life. It is reported that their number has been reduced one-half this winter by death due to starvation and exposure. The Indians do not occupy a reservation, and as a consequence an appeal for aid cannot be made to the United States, who was for three terms Governor of California.

THE LATEST TOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

Terrible Story of Fiendish Cruelty From the Philippines.

The American whaling back, Charles W. Morgan, brings a story from Yokohama of a massacre at the southern island of Guam, A Spanish vessel brought from the Philippines to that point 400 prisoners. Food was Spanish vessel brought from the Philippines to that point 400 prisoners. Focal was scarce and the guard small, and the insurgent prisoners tried to escape. To discourage such attempts, the Spanish soldiers amused themselves by firing into the barr. On the first night 75 prisoners were killed. The second night 40 lost their lives, and the third 45, making 190 in all.

Those who survive are to be shot by martial law later. They saved themselves for the time by making barricades of the bodies of their dead companions. The corpses were

of their dead companions. The corpses were so riddled with bullets that the clothing on them was in latters.

VENEZUELA RATIFIES TREATY.

Both Houses of Congress Enthusiastically In Its Favor.

The Congress of Venezuela has nnanimously and enthusiastically ratified the Guiana boundary arbitration treaty with Great Britian, which was negotiated by the

United States.

The measure was first read in the House of Representatives last Friday, when Senor Aranguren spoke eloquently in its favor. The second reading was without incident. It came up on third reading Monday, and of or a speech by Senor Briceno, the House At came up on faird reading Monday, and after a speach by Senor Briceno, the House voted for the treaty unanimously, and great cheering and enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude to "Uncle Sam."

The treaty was unanimously ratified by the Senate also, President Crespo will

BRINGING TURKEY TO BOOK

The President Will Send Ex-Secretary For ter to Settle American Claims.

The adoption of a vigorous policy to se ure from the Turkish government a settle cure from the Turkish government a settle-ment of the claims preferred by the United States on account of the destruction of American missionary property and outragss to American missionaries during the upris-ing against the Armenians in the the fail of 1895, is being considered by the new admin-istration and probably will be put into operation soon. President McKinley's pro-gram contemplates the sending to Constanti-nople of John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, as a special envoy, with the rank of nople of John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, as a special envoy, with the rank of ambassador, to secure from the saltan the payment of the claims and a speedy trial of those. American cilizens against whom charges have been made by Turkish officials. The President probably will send to Congress a message recommending that authority be given him to commission a special ambassador to Turkey for this purpase. The program meets the approval of lenders in Congress of both parties.

Claims amounting to \$150,000 have been presented by Minister Terrell, on account of the damages done to the Euphrates college at Harpoot, which is the property of the American board of foreign missions, to the Marash Theological seminary, and the resi-

American board of loreign missions, to the Marash Theological seminary, and the resi-dence of an American missionary at Has-quey, a suburb of Constantinople Remon-strances have been made on account of the treatment of Rev. G. P. Knapp, an Ameri-can missionary who was stationed at Bitlis. can missionary who was stationed at Bitlis, and was expelled from the Turkish empire on a charge of exciting Armenians to rebel-

Fresh Outrages Reported.

Fresh Outrages Reported.

The London Datiy Chronicle publishes an extract from a letter from an occasional correspondent in Asia Minor declaring that 2,000 persons have perished by Moslem massacres in Tokar, and that fresh outrages probably as devilish are expected. The Kamidiet regiment has recently been moved, and, it is believed, is going to Exberoum. All along the Syrian coast has been placed guards of Turkish soldiers to prevent the Armenians from escaping. Those at Zeitaun are ready to rise, and, the correspondent says, war seems inevitable.

DONS ARE DESERTING.

Going Over to the Insurgents in Large Numbers.

A Havana dispaten says: Desertions are still very numerous in the Spanish army. At Matanzas a company of 47 men have passed over to the insurgents on account of the scanty and poor food supply and non-pay-ment of money due them. The authorities are careful to prevent this news from being printed here, for fear that it may influence the rest of the army to follow the same course. In Santa Clara province the deser-tions are still more numerous. By orders course. In Santa Chara province in deser-tions are still more numerous. By order from Madrid, Weyler is trying again to in duce the insurgents to accept the alleged re forms, and has employed for that purpos Senor Marios Garcia, ex-mayor of the tow

Senor Garcia, a C-mayor of the town of Sancti Spiritus,
Senor Garcia, notwithstanding the ill success of his former proposals, indirectly made to Gomez by the correspondence of "El Liberal," Senor Morot, has again accepted the mission, and has written to the Cubans in a pleading was again acceptance of the mission, and has written to the Cubans in a pleading way asking their acceptance of the reforms. Weyler suggests to the insurgents that after the present plan of reforms has been practically tried in the island, Spain will grant to Cuba more liberal home rule. He holds out the prospect, also, of a general awnesty, including the pardon of all Cubans who are in the revolutionary ranks, and who are under charges before the Spanish tribunals for common offenees. He adds

and who are under charges before the Spanish tribunals for common offences. He adds that in the treaty of capitulation, the insurgents will receive all the military honors, of a beligerent army.

It is positively known that, notwithstanding all the semi-official Spanish news to the contrary, Gen. Gomez has sternly rejected all these proposals, and has warned Senor Garcia that if he ever falls into his hands he will be hanged as a traitor. The same attitude is assumed by the Cuban Government at Camaguey. A committee from Gen Jiminez Castellanos was dismissed by President Cisneros with the answer that, though the Cubans do not like to illtreat official deputations, they will be obliged to arrest and try tions, they will be obliged to arrest and try before a drumbead courtmartial all who may in future enter the Cuban camp with pro-posals for peace not based upon the absolut independence of the island.

FOREIGN PROTESTS.

Germany, Italy and Holland Opposes the Dingley Bill.

Dingley Bill.

The German ambassador, the Italian ambassador and the minister from the Netherlands to the United States, acting under instructions from their governments, have filed protests against the proposed legislation with the secretary of state, and these protests have been forwarded by Secretary Sherman to the senate committee on finance. These protests, while couched in diplomatic language, plainly call attention to the effect which the proposed bill would have on the countries concerned in the event of its passage. That of Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador, is particularly foreible, amounting almost to a direct threat of retaliation by the Cerman government against the United States.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

A Cheerful View of the Situation -There Will Be No Scarcity of Wheat.

Out of of 4,096 fallures with liabilities of \$60,752,561 in the first quarter, 74 banking failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, \$12,744,650, and 3,345 failures with liabilities of \$35,947,892, or nearly three iffths, are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 fall ures and less than a fifth of the liabilities \$12,050,010, in branches of manufacture of trade not specified. Only two of the thirtee-trading classes and only four of thirteetrain not specified. Only two of the thirteen trading classes and only four of thirteen trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only five manufacturing and three trading show larger average stabilities. For the month of March, only three manufacturing and four trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only two manufacturing and dive trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every case, also, it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class. The returns compared with those of three previous years discusse much improvement aiready, and a bright prospect for more hereafter.

disclose much improvement already, and a bright prospect for more hereafter.

A sudden collapse in the wheat market, exceeding 3 cents in a day, appears to have no other cause than a belated perception that past acception and estimates of yield and consumption, official and other, have been misleading. Floods and other unfavorable weather for seeding have no weight. Expectation of great scarcity and high prices burst like a bubble, and for a time the only support was the taking of profits by speculators for a fall. Receipts have not warranted hopes of a great alvantage, nor do they now warrant much expectation of decline. Western receipts are smaller not warranted hopes of a general much expectation nor do they now warrant much expectation of decline. Western receipts are smaller than last year, and Atlantic exports not large, though over 60 per cent larger than a year ago. Corn receipts continue heavy and exports for the week were 3,323,337 bushels against 1,142,710 bushels last year.

The domaind for cotton goods does not interest that the second control of the conditions of the control of the conditions of the conditio

against 1,142,710 bushels inst year.

The demand for cotton goods does not increase, although sales of fair magnitude continue, but print cloths are duil. Speculation in wool has been checked by the possibility that duttes may take effect April 1, and some large shipments from abroad have been countermanded, while traders here are less disposed to sell. But trading between deniers makes up more than half the sales of 12,739,400 pounds for the week, and since sales in alx weeks at three markers have been 12.739,460 pounds for the week, and since sales in six weeks at three markers have been 76,454,600 pounds it is not improbable that many mills have, as is claimed, a full year's supply. The demand for men's goods has diminished, the first round of purchases having been completed by many buyers with results fairly encouraging and the demand for dress goods, especially of the lower grades, has caused an advance of 5 per cent in some times.

The iron industry is hampered by the con-test between Mesaha ore interests, which prevent as yet any settlement of ore price prevent as yet any settlement of ore prices and leads many to expect further decline in finished products. The Hilmois steel works, the Lake Erie works at Cleveland and the works of Oliver & Co. and Byers & Co. at Fittsburg are stopped by labor difficulties, and some furnaces have stopped because the production of pig had outrun the demand for finished products, and heavy stocks remained unsold.

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

Made Over 17 Knots an Hour, and Earned \$200,000 Premiums.

The battleship Iowa, the last of the prem lum-built battleships of the navy, carned for her builders, William Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, \$200,000 by making an average of desphia, 7200,000 by making an average of 17 knots an hour over the regular government course off the Massachusetts coast, in the four hours' speed trial required by the government under the contract. The lowa proved herself to be superior to either the Indiana or Massachusetts by a considerable fraction of a knot, and is the queen of the American navy, if not the most formidable battleship affoat.

Throughout the trial the hour behaved all.

American navy, if not the most formidable battleship atloat.

Throughout the trial the boat behaved admirably. The heavy turrets, placed well above the water line, gave her a much greater roll than the Indiana or Massachuseits, but except for this she was much steadier than the other battleships.

The Iowa is officially known as "sen-going battleship No. 1." The contract for her construction was awarded February II, 1893. The Iowa is larger than the Indiana in length, beam and deck measurements, but the disposition of the battery is the same except that she carries four 13-inch gans and six 4-inch gans, and her secondary battery is 22 rapid fire and machine gans. The dimensions are: Length on the loadwater line, 369 feet; extra breadth, 72 feet 2½ inches; mean draught, 24 feet; displacement on normal draught, 11,300 tons; and a full coal capacity of 12,500 tons.

CHICKAMAUGA COMMISSION.

General Boynton Becomes Chairman as Gen. Duffield a Member.

The reorganization of the Chickamaugr and Chattanooga National Park Commission, necessitated by the recent death of its Chairman, General J. S. Fullerton, has been pereted by Secretary Alger. General Henr Boynton, who has assisted the Commission in historical work, was transferred to full membership in the Commission and appoint-

membership in the Commission and appointed Chairman. General H. M. Duffleid was appointed to the vacancy caused by General Boyaton's promotion.

The other members of the Commission are General A. P. Stewart and Major F. E. Smith, U. S. A. The latter is secretary. General Duffield, the new member, is a resident of Detroit. He was an active participant in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He is an officer of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and was its orator on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of President Garfield in Washington.

AN ALABAMA CYCLONE.

Farmers Suffer Heavily From Wind and Rains.

A cyclone passed over a portion of Dale county, Aia., leaving wreck and disaster in its path. Many houses were demolished, A its path. Many houses were demolished. A Mrs. Powers was caught by the falling timbers of her home and died before she could be rescued. This is the only fatality reported. For many miles the farmers are suffering everything they had was swept away by the wind or rulned by the torrents of rain. The citizens of Ozark have sent several wagon loads of supplies to those in need.

Big Oil Dividends.

Standard Oil Trust certificates touched the highest price on record last week. They sold at 284, 285 and 294. No reason could be assigned for the sharp advance beyond the reports of enormous prospective dividends. The trust paid 56 per cent in the twelve months of last year. In three months twelve months of inst year. In three months of the present year it has paid 39 per cent, and the report has it that the dividends may reach 100 per cent for the year.

Innovation in English Law.

Innovation in English Law.

In the House of Commons Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, moved the second reading of the law of evidence bill, enabling prisoners in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf. He said that the United States, Canada and Australia had similar laws in operation and that they had been found to work well in all these countries. He regretted that for the present th government was obliged to exclude Ireland from the benefits of the act, owing to the desire that the measure should be as little contentious as possible. But he hoped, and the government hoped, that the law would be eventually extended to Ireland. The bill then passed its second reading by a vote o 210 to 41.

DELUGE IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

THE GREATEST FLOOD KNOWN.

Land in The Delta is Under Water Which Was Never Reached Before,

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: The feature of the flood condition in the Mississippi delta is the gradual spread of Mississippi delta is the granua special water over an area that hitherto was never overflowed. The upper crevasse in Tunica county is 2,000 feet wide, and so great is the outpour that water from below the break is being drawn up to and buried out over the fertile valley through the crevasse. All the being drawn up to and hurled out over the fertile valley through the crevasse. All the country east of the main line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley rond is flooded, and in many places the water has gone over the tracks, filling the Vazoo river.

The fail in the main channel at Helena, Greenville, Vicksburg and Arkansas City is due to the filling up of the delta and the lower White river country. The supreme question is the duration of the flood. If the lower levies along Louisians and southeast-

question is the duration of the flood. If the lower levues along Louisiana and southeastern Arkansas should hold, which it is believed they will not do, the emptying of the delta and the St. Francis basin will be slow. If they break and the river continues to fall at Cairo the upper St. Francis basin and the delta will be clear of water by May 5. If this should prove true there will be no difficulty in growing extrem.

should prove true there will be no difficulty in growing cotton.

The situation on the Yazoo-Mississippi delta valley is growing daily more desperate. Fully 700 towns are under water and many more surrounded and cut off.

The governor of Mississippi telegraphed Secretary Aiger for an appropriation of \$100,000 from congress, which he says will closs the crevasses in that state, give employment to all the needy, and allow people to work land in 30 days.

The Missouri river is rising rapidly again, having risen 13 inches at St. Joseph, Mo., in

The Missouri river is rising rapidly again, having risen 13 linches at 81, Joseph, Mo., in the last 24 hours. The river is now 10 feet above low water mark, and Indications are that it will continue to rise.

Henry Straive and two sons were drowned near Frankfort, South Dakota. This makes six deaths from drowning during the present overflow. The floods exceed anything ever overflow. The floods exceed anything ever witnessed there. The water in the river is 8 feet higher than the highest watermark here-tofore. There has been great loss of stacked grain and stock.

WORKS STARTING UP.

Factories at Wellsburg, W. Va., Enjoying a Boom

The Standard Glass factory at Wellsburg, W. Va., started up on lantern globes, after six months idleness, and Nieholis & Matthews's press brick works will begin operations at once. With the exception of the Panhandle window glass works, which failed some years ago, and which the local improvement association is taking steps to get on its feet again, ail of Weilsburg's industries are in active operation with bright prospects ahead. A number of buildings are in progress and there is a percentible improvement in business confidence, shared in also by the farmers, one instance of which was the sale at Wellpburg, to Horkheimer Bros., of the wool clip of 1896 of the Beall Bros., consisting of 19,000 pounds, the washed wool seiling for 20 cents a pound and the unwashed for 15 cent. ix months idleness, and Nicholls & Mat-

for 15 cent,

The Cirveland and Pittsburg railroad shops at Welisville, O., have started up full blast. Some of the departments are working 10 hours a day and some nine hours, and it is given out that they will work sleadily all spring and summer. The Pioneer pottery is running full, day and night, and cannot the desire of the control of the desire of the control of the desired and the desired of the desired turn out ware fast enough to supply the de

Work at the new mines of the Biooming Work at the new mines of the Bioomington Coal company, near Reynoldsville, Pa,
is being rapidly pushed forward. A large
force of men is employed and a large quanity of coal is shipped every day. As the
work opens up more men will be taken on.
The coal is all dug by pick mining and it is
not expected that any machine work will be
done at these mines.
Business is on the boom in Garrett county,
Md. The Oakland Coal and Coke company
has demand for more coal than it can mine
and more coke than it can make. The brick

and more coke than it can make. The brick plant is also running full time. The banking usiness at Oakland has increased 30 per ent, over the corresponding period of last

year. The Riverside Cotton Mills company, of Danville, Va., have given an order for 170 new looms, which will make the Riverside the largest cotton factory in the South.

Spanish Minister Talks of What will Be-

WILL NOT BE SHOT.

Advices received by the Spanish minister at Washington state that General Rule Rivera, who is lying wounded near Havana, Rivera, who is lying wounded near Havana, is not in a serious condition and that his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. The minister says that at no time has the Spanish government nor General Weyler had any idea of shooting Rivera. The minister inclined to the belief that the man would not be shot, but shown that much depended upon the conduct of the Cuban sympathizers in the United States. He declined to say whether his reference was to the conduct of General Sangulity, who is now under arrest on suspicion, of aiding another filibustring expedition, or to the proceedings in the senexpedition, or to the proceedings in the sen-ate, which might be regarded as tending to inflame bad feelings. The minister has received word that 2,000 of the insurgents the Philippines have offered to surrender.

JUSTICE TO THE VETERARS.

Secretary Wilson Showing Them Evidence of his Regard. Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural de

partment, is seeing to it that ex-Union soldiers under his jurisdiction get all the advantages that the civil service accords them. He is reinstating them wherever they have been removed or reduced, unless for suffi-cient cause, and is preferring those with a war record for promotion whenever possible Among those upon whose cases he has acted are Mrs. Fannie N. Gregory of Pennsylvania, widow and daughter of ex-Union soldiers. widow and daughter of ex-Chion soldiers, who has been promoted from a \$1,200 to a \$1,400 clerkship, and Michael Mahany, a Pennsylvania veteran, who has been pro-moted from a \$660 messengership to be cap-tain of the watch at \$1,200 per annum.

SAVED FRON A WRECK.

Twelve Mariners Reach Philadelphia After a Narrow Escape.

Twelve shipwrecked mariners from the Norwegian ship, Prince Frederick, reached Philadelphia on the Norwegian steamship Gurly, from Port Antonio, Jamaela. The Prince Frederick was bound from Rio Jan-eiro, Brazii, to Ship Island, Miss., to load lumber, and was in ballast at the time of the accident. During a squall early on the morning of March 5, the vessel became unmanage able, and struck in the darkness on the coral able, and struck in the darkness on the coral resets off the coast of Jamacia. Before the break of day the vessel had completely broken up, and the crew made the shore by clinging to the remains of the wreek. Capt. Elensen secured passage to Montego bay on the British schooner Angler for himself and crew finally and reached Kingron where crew, finally and reached Kingston, where they were cared for by the Norwegian con-sul. The consul secured passage for them to Philadelphia on the Gurly.

Revolt o Africans.

Dispatches from Pretoria and Delagoa bay say that the whole of Gazaland is in open revolt. Twenty-five thousand natives have rebelled against the Portuguese government.

MR. BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

The Defeated Candidate Meets Major McKinley at the White House.

William J. Bryan called on the President Tuesday. A score of Senators and Repreentatives were in the President's room when Mr. Bryan entered, but Mr. McKinley was busy talking to some people, and did not a first see his late opponent. When he recognized him they had a quiet chat, in which politics was not touched upon. Mr. Bryan remarked upon the President's apparent good health, and Mr. McKinley said that he had received a copy of Mr. Bryan's book, but had not had time to read it. "There is no aw which compels you to read it," remarked Mr. Bryan. After a further exchange of courtesies and pleusantries Mr. Bryan retired. He expressed a desire to be shown through the White House, and Doorkeeper Dubois conducted him through the pariors and the conservatory. In the main cerridor he met Mrs. McKinley, who was going out for a drive, and saluted her cordially. Mrs. McKinley acknowledged the salute with a smile. Mr. Bryan entered, but Mr. McKlnley was

smile.

Mr. Bryan drove from the White House to the Supreme court, where he appeared as one of the counsel for the State of Nebraska in its appeal to determine the constitutionality of the State law fixing reasonable maximum rates for railroad transportation of freight. He contended that there were but two kinds of rates, reasonable and unreasonable, and that if a few corporations can secure a monopoly and not be governed by the same rules as others the people are the victims of the monopoly. He argued that the courts must calculate reasonable profits upon the actual cost of a railroad, and not upon the watered value of its stocks and bonds. He declared that the people who gave value to a railroad by using it were as much entitled to consideration as those who contributed to build it, else there was no equality for citizens before the courts. onlie.

Mr. Brynn drove from the White House to

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

There is an Uprising Now on the Island of Porto Rico.

A dispatch from Havana says: News has been received here that an uprising against the Spanish government has occurred in the island of Porto Rico. It is said that the revolutionists number 500 well-armed men and that they are divided into bands, one operating near Yauco and the other near Adjuntas, the principal towns of two rich tobacco districts in the south of the island. The band near Adjuntas is said to be well for filed in the mountains near that town. The revolutionists demand the absolute in-The revolutionists demand the absolute in-dependence of Porto Rica from Spain, ac-

dependence of Porto Rica from Spain, ac-cording to the program of the Cuban revolu-tionary party, which in each of its articles advocates the freedom of Spain's colony of Porto Rico.

The Spanish authorities deny that they have heard anything about the affair, though it is said that a dispatch has been re-ceived from Gen. Marin himself, the captain general of Porto Rico, telling of the uprising there.

ere. What is positively known is that the revo-tionary party in Porto Rico has been very ctive for the past four months and that the people of Yauco and Ajuntas, the two places now announced as being in revolt, have been enthusiastic supporters of revolution and op-posed to the acceptance by the autonomist party of the scheme of reforms lately offered to the island by the government of Senor island by the government of S

ANNA DICKINSON SANE.

Verdict in Her Favor in the Famous Damage

Suit. Anna Dickinson has triumphed over her enemies and is cleared of the suspicion of insanity by a verdict in her favor returned by the jury. She sued George B. Thompson, Dr. John S. Hileman, Dr. Gideon Under-wood, John Courtright, Allen Eggleson and Henry Bryden for \$100,000 damages for alleged assault and battery and false im-prisonment, which resulted in her incarceraprisonment, which resulted in her incarcera-tion in a linatic asylum on February 25,1891. The case has been on trial in the United States court at Scranton, Pa., before Judge Judge Acheson since March 29, and was given to the jury Friday afternoon, a verdict for the plaintiff being returned.

Electric Road Must Pay.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Johnson, of Milwaukee, Wis, in the South Milwaukee crossing war between the Chicago and Northwestern road and the Milwaukee Electric Railway company. The court says that electric companies cannot make use of a country road as a right of way, where it is the intention to carry anything but massengers, without paying dambut passengers, without pavin

ages to the abutting property holners. Wemen Can go to War.

If the State militin of Colorado ever falls of its complement of men, the women can be expected to recruit the ranks. Should they so desire they need t wait for their brothers to come to the front. They can join the militia providing Gov. Adams signs the bill passed by the legislature. The governor says he will sign the bill.

Wages Cut.

Notice of a sweeping reduction in wages was made at the iron mills of J. A. Wood at Lukens, Pa.: the Alan Wood company and J. Wood & Bros' company at Conshehoeken, Pa. Fifty cents a ton is knocked off puddlers and 10 per cent off other employes. A thousand hands are affected. In Potstown the large Lessig iron mills suspended operations Thursday evening and the men were paid off. were paid off.

Relief For India

In execution of the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of India, Secretary Long has taken steps immediately to procure a ship or steamer from the merchant marine. No naval vessel is available for this purpose, so the choice will be made from American merchant ships, a number of which have been offered.

Rhode Island Election.

Returns received indicate that the Repub-can candidate for governor, General Elisha lican candidate for governor, teneral filisha Dyer, was given a plurshity of more than 10,000 votes in the state election, while the plurshity for Bennett, secretary of state, and Clarke, general treasurer, are over 11,000. The Republicans have a large majority in both houses of the general assembly and a majority of 67 in the grand committees.

Four Children Drowned.

When the levee broke at Mound Landing, Miss., a family consisting of a mother and six children were overtaken by the water and before they could reach a place of safety four of the children were drowned by the furiously rushing current and washed away aimost in the twinking of an eye, Who these people were was not learned in the confusion.

LATE BREVETIES.

A Big Four freight train was burned in Indianapolis in consequence of the explosion in a car loaded with whisky. Otto Creushaw was seriously injured.

The Pennsylvania Prohibition state execu-tive committee met at Williamsport and ar-ranged for the state convention, to be held at Altoons on June 3. Rev. Dr. S. C. Swai-low is suggested for state treasurer.

The Illinois Steel Company is filling the places of the 90 rail-straighteners who walk-ed out of the steel mill last. Thursday resulting in the throwing out of employment of