

FULL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN SECURED

TREATY SIGNED.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Colombia Clear the Way for Isthmian Canal Measure. Details Await the Senate.

Secretary Hay for the government of the United States and Senor Correa, the Nicaraguan minister, for his own government, have signed a treaty whereby the latter government concedes to the government of the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

Pending the submission of the treaty to the Senate which body must ratify the agreement, its terms will not be made public. It is understood, however, that generally Nicaragua grants to the United States government the exclusive rights to construct and operate the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific across Nicaragua, including the free use of the San Juan river and of Lake Managua as part of the water course. Nicaragua is also to free herself of any outstanding treaties that would tend in any way to abridge the privileges to be acquired by the United States. It is understood that Nicaragua concedes to the United States full authority to police the canal. Nicaragua is to receive in compensation a certain amount of the securities of the canal construction company and although it is not possible now to learn the figure set down in the treaty, it is believed to approximate \$5,000,000.

GERMAN TRADE NOT FALLING.

American Exports and Imports Show an Increase for the Year.

A good deal of anxiety seems to have been wasted with reference to the trade relations between the United States and Germany. Fear was expressed some months ago that trade restrictions proposed to Germany might seriously interrupt the commercial relations between that country and the United States, and especially decrease our exports in agricultural products. Figures just issued by the Treasury show that our exports to Germany in the 10 months ending with October, 1900, were \$27,000,000 greater than those in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of about 20 per cent, and that our imports from Germany show an increase of \$8,000,000, a gain of over 10 per cent. Of the 40 great articles which compose the bulk of our exports to Germany more than two-thirds show an increase in 1900 as compared with 1899.

Copper shows an increase of more than \$3,000,000, mineral oils \$2,000,000, tobacco and agricultural implements nearly \$1,000,000 each, and manufactured cotton over \$2,800,000, while in the decrease there are but two cases in which the falling off is as much as \$1,000,000—corn showing a reduction of a little more than \$1,000,000, and wheat a little more than \$2,000,000.

CAPE DUTCH VERY ACTIVE.

Farmers Throughout the Colony Buying Arms and Ammunition in Large Quantities.

Reports from all the Dutch districts throughout Cape Colony are to the effect that the farmers are securing arms and ammunition, the latter in unusual quantities. In Cape Town the dealers have almost exhausted their supplies and are ordering more. No reason is given for these purchases, except that game is plenty and that the farmers are afraid of a rising of the blacks, who have lately been much bolder and even insolent, especially toward the Dutch. The authorities have not succeeded in tracing any connection between the Boers of the Transvaal, now in arms, and the Dutch agitators in Cape Colony, but no doubt is entertained that such a connection exists, and that the former are encouraged to resistance by hope that the latter will rise against English rule.

Advices from Pretoria show that the Boers are more active than for a long time past. The British forces exercise no authority beyond their own lines, and any small force apart from the main armies is at once attacked. The destruction of farms goes on, but only seems to excite the enemy to greater activity. There is no sign of relief for the British troops and a rebellion in Cape Colony would call for double the present number, or about half a million men.

AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

Prince Tuan, With a Large Force, Reported to be in Rebellion.

Telegrams from Shanghai say: A missionary in the Province of Kansu reports that 10,000 of the troops of General Tung-Fu-Hsiang entered that province and joined Prince Tuan's rebellion against the emperor. General Tung has been obtaining supplies from the vicerey of Sze-Chuen.

The governor of Shansi has wired a request to the Wui-Chang vicerey to send him, without delay, eight quick-firing guns, and the vicerey has ordered the guns to be sent. It is reported that Hsu-Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, is still alive and in hiding near Peking.

Bolomen Surrender.

Twelve hundred bolomen entered Wigan, island of Luzon, Saturday afternoon and surrendered to Captain Green of the Thirty-third infantry. This is the largest number of men who have yet surrendered in Luzon at one time. General Titio has been keeping a swarm of bolomen along the mountains, and they have impoverished the food supply.

Newest Proposed State.

The first step toward organizing Oklahoma and Indian Territory into one government will be taken on December 30 at a convention composed of 300 delegates from each Territory. It is believed that all the delegates will favor single Statehood.

The promoters of the convention have no well-defined plans, but hope that means will be found by which representative citizens can convince Congress at its next session that the Territories should have Statehood.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Uruguay threatens to sever friendly relations with Brazil.

Twenty business houses were destroyed by fire Saturday at Fulton, Ky. One man dead and two wounded is the result of a family feud in Georgia.

Caleb Baldwin, of Newark, N. J., celebrated his 101st birthday Thursday.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated by American colonies in London and Berlin.

Ex-Congressman James Mosgrove, of the Kittanning (Pa.) millionaire, is dead.

Fifty students of Waynesburg (Pa.) college have formed a military cadet corps.

Samuel Merrill, third secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin, is very ill.

Aginaldo's agent is in this country endeavoring to enlist sympathy for the Filipinos.

The French chamber of deputies passed a resolution of sympathy for President Kruger.

A vigorous effort will be made to organize all the coal miners employed in West Virginia.

J. M. Henaker was crushed to death at Hinton, W. Va., by a pile of lumber falling on him.

Herr Spinola, Privy Councilor and Director of the Charity Hospital at Berlin, is dead.

Prof. Tycho Mommien, brother of the German Historian Mommien, is dead. He was born in 1819.

Accounts of a Cincinnati board of education official, who died recently, are short at least \$100,000.

Eichels' hosiery mills and Ramsey's shoe factory at Millin, Pa., burned, causing a loss of \$15,000.

Oscar L. Booz, of Bristol, Pa., is dying as a result of a hazing received while a West Point cadet.

The American transport Kilpatrick, carrying 800 recruits to the Philippines, arrived Friday with all well.

As a result of a boiler explosion at Davenport, Ia., two men were killed and five others seriously injured.

Cholera has broken out among the hogs on the Beaver county (Pa.) Poor farm and a number have died.

Emperor William's traveling arrangements will prevent his receiving Mr. Kruger at Berlin or elsewhere.

French and German vandals are looting the famous Peking observatory and sending the instruments to Europe.

Telegrams say the schooner Czar has been wrecked off the Mexican coast and her entire crew of nine men drowned.

The tannery at Parsons, W. Va., is being improved by the addition of new machinery, which will double the output.

The deaths resulting from the collapse of a roof filled with spectators of a football game at San Francisco now numbers 18.

Latrobe (Pa.) miners decided to strike and the Westmoreland sheriff is trying with slim success to raise a small army of deputies.

C. H. Struble, of Warren, O., has been granted a franchise to erect water works, gas and electric light plants at Struthers, O.

Mary Ellen Lease, the Kansas female politician, is about to apply for a divorce. She pleads incompatibility and failure to provide.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., by the blowing up of a steam tank in a pulp mill, one man was killed and several others were badly injured.

The Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, of Wheeling, will build a plant at Benwood, W. Va., to cost \$500,000 and employ 1,000 men.

Wesley Beatty, slayer of his brother-in-law, David Nine, at Kingwood, W. Va., was compelled by flood and storm to surrender to officers.

By the upsetting of a raft on the Spokane river, Wash., twenty men were thrown into the water, three, and possibly more, being drowned.

A granite monument, to cost \$10,000, is to be erected in Woodlawn cemetery, Titusville, Pa., to the memory of Col. Drake, the pioneer oil operator.

Recent rains caused heavy slips on the new C. & I. R. R. at Elkins, W. Va. The tunnel has fallen in and will take all winter to remove the debris.

Winston Spencer Churchill, who has just sailed for America, said before leaving that England would at once send 20,000 additional troops into South Africa.

Advices from Australia state that the volcano on Beach island in the New Britain group has again become active. A score of natives have been killed.

Beer drinkers in England are in a panic over the death of 60 persons and illness of 1,000 in Manchester, traced to the presence of arsenic in cheap beers.

National Good Government league opened its fourth annual convention in Allegheny, Pa., Thursday but ends it the first day, on account of small attendance.

FORGED BRITISH TO SURRENDER

DEWETSDORP TAKEN.

Four Hundred of Europe's Pride Gave Up After a Long and Bitter Battle. Great Britain Alarmed.

Lord Roberts cables from Johannesburg, under date of Wednesday: "The Dewetsdorp garrison, of two guns of the Sixty-eighth field battery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire regiment, the Highland Light infantry and Irish Rifles, 400 in all, have surrendered to the Boers. Our losses were 15 men killed and 42 wounded, including Maj. Johnson and Capt. Digby. The enemy is said to be 2,500 strong. Fourteen hundred were dispatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, but did not succeed in reaching there in time. Knox joined his force and found Dewetsdorp evacuated. Seventy-five sick and wounded had been left there. Knox pursued and is reported to have successfully engaged Steyn and Dewet near Vaalbank. They retired west and south-west. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I have no details."

The disaster at Dewetsdorp has sent a thrill of alarm through Great Britain. Independent accounts of the subsequent recapture of Dewetsdorp give ample details, not omitting to announce the capture of two Boer wagons and a quantity of loot; but there is not the slightest mention of the surrender of 400 British troops and two guns, which were not even disabled, as the Boers were able to use them against the British relief forces. The ubiquitous Dewet seems again to have gotten away, and there is no news that the captured British have been liberated.

Taking into consideration the enigmatical military situation north of the Orange river, the smouldering rebellion in Cape Colony, the rumors that France has promised Kruger to press arbitration on England if he is able to obtain the support of Germany, and that Gen. Kitchener is not to be given the chief command in South Africa, the British government will meet the new parliament next week at an exceedingly opportune moment. No attempt is made to conceal the extreme irritation caused by the adoption of a resolution of sympathy with Kruger by the French chamber of deputies. The London morning papers are unanimous in declaring that no intervention of any kind will be allowed to change the British policy.

LARGE SUM OF GOLD.

U. S. Treasury Holds Nearly Five Hundred Millions in Yellow Metal.

The largest stock of gold coin and bullion ever held in the United States is now accumulated in the treasury and its branches. The total has been rising steadily during the whole of the present year, and is now \$474,083,330, or about \$76,000,000 greater than at the close of 1899.

This gold is not all the direct property of the United States, but is held against outstanding gold certificates. The amount of these, less the amount in the treasury and its branches, was \$230,755,800 Wednesday. All the remaining gold, amounting to about \$443,000,000, belongs to the treasury as a part of the reserve fund of \$1,500,000,000.

The gold supply of the country on the last day of 1899 was estimated at \$692,047,212. The estimated amount November 1, 1900, was \$1,080,027,407, and it is probable that the report for December 1 will show at least \$1,100,000,000. The treasury officials are confident that the round sum of \$475,000,000 in treasury gold holdings will soon be attained, and that even \$500,000,000 is not beyond reasonable expectation.

BAD RAILROAD WRECK.

A Score of People Killed in Mexican Disaster. Americans Flee.

A terrible wreck in which a score of persons were killed and about 60 hurt, occurred on the Mexican Central railway between Tamaulaca and Symon, 50 miles south of Juimilco, in the valley at the foot of two immense hills. At the time both trains were running 30 miles an hour. One of the trains had on board a construction crew numbering 150 men. The other was a freight train of 55 empty cars. Three engines and about 40 cars were piled up 30 feet high. Two American train employees were forced to flee to avoid being lynched.

THRASHED BY WOMEN.

Mormon Elders Roughly Treated in South Hungary by Irate Citizens.

Advices received from Temesvar, South Hungary, record the rough treatment received there by two Mormon elders, emissaries from Salt Lake City, Utah. The two elders had hardly commenced to enunciate their views on polygamy when the audience stormed the platform and ejected the men from the hall. One of them was compelled to run a gauntlet, being prodded with sticks and beaten with straps or knotted cords. He was afterward stripped to the waist and thrashed by half a dozen matrons of Temesvar. The second Mormon was ducked in a horse pond.

The minister of the interior has prohibited further Mormon attempts to proselyte as being a danger to the well-being of the state.

Fifteen Hundred Lives Lost.

A dispatch from Hongkong reports a typhoon at Tonraue lasting 48 hours, destroying the villages, rice fields and buildings and laying the harbor bare. It is estimated that 1,500 to 1,600 persons perished, and the remaining population of 4,650 are without provisions.

Postal Department Statistics.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Britton shows in his report that the total number of appointments of postmasters for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was 15,142, and 3,600 new offices were established. A vigorous effort has been made to suppress private postoffices. In June 30, 1900, there were 76,688 postoffices, divided as follows: First-class, 194; second-class, 852; third-class, 3,187; fourth-class, 72,455. The gross revenues of the department for the year amounted to \$102,354,790.

SAN FRANCISCO CALAMITY.

Spectators at a Foot Ball Game Dumped Into Fiery Furnaces—Twenty-One Dead, One Hundred Injured.

Twenty-one people are known to have been killed by the collapse of the roof of the Pacific glass works Thursday afternoon while the roof was crowded with men and boys watching the game between the foot ball teams of the University of California and Leland Stanford university at San Francisco.

Two hundred men and boys had gathered on the sheet iron roof of the glass works to obtain a free view of the foot ball game. About 20 minutes after the game had commenced there was a crash, and a portion of the crowd on the roof went down.

The fires in the furnaces had been started for the first time Thursday, and the wats were full of liquid glass. It was upon these that the victims fell. Some were killed instantly and others were slowly roasted to death. The few who missed the furnaces rolled off, and together with the workmen in the glass works, saved the lives of many by pulling them away from their horrible resting place.

Eighty-two persons, more or less injured, were taken to the various hospitals or removed to their homes. Most of those killed or injured were boys between 9 and 16 years old. Nearly all of the victims had their skulls fractured or limbs broken, and sustained serious internal injuries.

Only a few were actually burned to death, the majority being killed by the fall. Several of those injured are in a precarious condition, and the list of dead may be increased to a score within a day or two.

TUNNEL UNDER THE SEA.

French Engineer Proposes to Connect Spain and Africa—A Costly Scheme.

The State Department at Washington has received a report conveying further information as to the proposed tunnel from Europe to Africa under the Strait of Gibraltar from George H. Murphy, consular clerk at Magdeburg, Germany. M. Berlier, the French engineer, who has submitted the proposal of this project to the Governments of Spain and Morocco, is said to have perfect confidence in the feasibility of the plan.

The proposed length of the tunnel is 25 miles, 20 miles of this under the sea. Railway connection in Europe is planned by means of a line following the Spanish coast and passing through Tarifa and Algeciras into France. In Morocco a line would be constructed from Tangier, connecting with the railway system at Tiemcen. The cost of the tunnel is approximated at over \$21,000,000, and of the entire connecting line between Spain and Algiers at about \$43,500,000.

LIQUOR LAWS IN MANILA.

American Authorities Reducing the Number of Saloons by High License.

Regarding the liquor traffic in Manila the war department publishes a statement that the American authorities have increased the license fee from \$4 for each saloon to \$600 for saloons of the first class, \$250 for those of the second class, \$100 for the third class, and \$50 for the last class, selling only beer and light wine and located outside of the business district. The sale of the native drink "vino" has been forbidden to soldiers. There were only 155 licenses outstanding on June 30 last, a decrease of 69 since the American licenses began. The bar rooms are more orderly and keepers more careful in sales to drunken persons. No discharged American soldier holds a license. Spaniards hold 66 licenses; Americans 27; Filipinos 26; negroes two; Chinese eight; Japanese three, and persons of unknown nationality 27.

Rats Three Feet Long.

The expedition sent to Cuba by the Smithsonian Institution to collect strange animals and plants has returned loaded down with specimens and with tales of adventure more strange than the freaks they brought with them.

Rats of an edible species—some 3 feet long, including the tail, and weighing 18 pounds—were captured, but none were brought back to this country alive. All were eaten by the hungry adventurers. These rats—and the snakes on the island, none of which is venomous—have nearly all been eaten by the famished Cubans and are very scarce.

Mexicans and Indians Battle.

News of a fierce battle between Mexican regulars and Yaqui Indians is told by two American miners, who were prospecting about 40 miles from Coyapa, Mexico, when the Indians made them prisoners and ransacked their camp. Troops were dispatched in pursuit of the Indians as soon as it became known that the Americans had been carried off. The Indians entrapped the Mexicans in a narrow defile of the mountains, and when the Mexicans finally withdrew they left 20 dead. The battle then continued at long range. While it was in progress the Americans escaped to El Paso, Tex. Six Indians were killed or wounded.

Kentucky Murderer Captured.

William Gibson, who is charged with burning his two-year-old step-daughter to death with a poker, is undoubtedly captured, and the officers have given up the chase. A message from Rush, Ky., says he has been captured there and is being held for a reward. His captors are miners and have him secreted in the mines. Governor Beckham will offer a reward of \$500, but his captors will not turn him over unless the reward is raised to \$1,000.

Ambushed by Ladrones.

A detachment of the Third United States infantry was ambushed on Saturday near Malolos. Two privates were killed and three were wounded. The insurgents escaped into a swamp. General Bates reports the capture of 33 insurgents, six of whom murdered seven persons last spring. While returning by steamer a detachment of Americans landed at San Vicente and attacked a band of rebels, killing seven. A branch party attacked a band beyond Palestina, killing five and capturing 19.

SECRETARY ROOT'S ARMY SCHEME

FOR REORGANIZATION.

Would Have No Officer Above the Grade of Lieutenant General—To Abolish Staff Corps—Enlist 12,000 Filipinos.

The bill prepared by Secretary Root for the reorganization of the army provides for a lieutenant general, six major generals and 15 brigadier generals.

The number of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants of the cavalry and infantry are increased from 12 to 15 for each regiment. Provision for the discontinuance of the present artillery arm is made by organizing an artillery corps as coast artillery and field artillery. The corps will have a chief of artillery detailed from the colonels, and while serving in this capacity he will have the rank and pay of a brigadier general. There will be 13 colonels, 13 lieutenant colonels, 39 majors, 184 captains, 108 first lieutenants and 192 second lieutenants. The increases in the artillery shall be 20 per cent. each year for five years, until the maximum of 18,000 men is reached.

An important provision is that officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel, when detailed for duty in the Washington bureaus of the staff corps, shall serve a year in the line, but shall not lose their places in the staff corps. This amounts to the abolition of the staff corps as a permanent institution in which officers serve throughout their military career. The full effect of it will not be worked out for several years, as it is not proposed to make the provision, if it should be enacted into law, applicable to present members of the staff corps above the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The President is authorized to enlist natives of the Philippine islands in organizations similar to the cavalry and infantry, to the number of 12,000, the officers to be selected from the regular army. The highest officers in command of the natives shall be majors. When natives show fitness for command the President is authorized to make provisional appointments in the grade of second and first lieutenants. A regiment of Puerto Ricans also is authorized.

COMMISSIONER WILSON DEAD.

The Head of the Internal Revenue Bureau Passes Away.

George W. Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue, died Tuesday forenoon in Washington, D. C., of Bright's disease, complicated with asthma. He had been dangerously ill for several days past. There were with him at the time of his death Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, Mrs. Pardonner, and several of his associates of the treasury department.

George Washington Wilson was 57 years of age, and a native of Ohio. He entered the Union army when 18 years old as a private in the Fifty-fourth Ohio infantry, and served throughout the war, coming out a first lieutenant. In 1866 he took up the practice of law, and in 1869 entered the internal revenue service. He served in various capacities, rising from one position to another until he became the head of the bureau. Commissioner Wilson was regarded as the most thoroughly informed man on internal revenue subjects in the government service, and was consulted on all measures affecting the revenues that have been before Congress for many years.

PLOT AGAINST ROBERTS.

Conspirators Proposed to Blow Up a Church. Fear of an Uprising.

Telegrams from London announce that a plot to kill Lord Roberts by blowing up a church has been discovered and that many of the alleged conspirators, all foreigners, are under arrest at Johannesburg. This startling news has been confirmed by the war office. The best information now obtainable is that the plot was discovered on Saturday and on Sunday the conspirators were taken red-handed.

The anti-British feeling in Cape Colony is assuming dangerous proportions, owing to false stories of British barbarity in Orange River colony and the Transvaal. Loyalists fear that the Dutch congress next week will be the signal for a rising, and they demand that martial law be proclaimed throughout the colony. The situation is declared to be graver than at any previous period during the war.

Turkey Signs the Contract.

Telegrams from Constantinople, Turkey, say: Hassam Pasha, Ottoman minister of marine, and Gen. Williams, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy. The price to be paid is £350,000, which includes £23,000 as indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

Live Stock Exposition.

Ten thousand animals including hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, are on exhibition at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, and the show promises to be one of the most notable of the kind ever held in this country. Six hundred exhibitors, representing 35 states of the Union, and including 45 exhibitors from Canada and four from England and Scotland, are there with their choice stock.

Tired of the Postal Service.

After serving as postmaster and assistant postmaster continually for 38 years, John Pynn, of St. George, Utah, has resigned. He is 85 years old, and only a few postmasters have outlived him in point of service.

Public Show of a Corpse.

Spencer Williams, a negro gambler, was shot to pieces near Lake City, Fla., by a mob. Williams, who recently arrived from Pensacola, shot and dangerously wounded City Marshal Strange and William Strickland, a business man of that city. The marshal was attempting to arrest the negro. Soon as the news of the shooting became known citizens formed a posse and overtook Williams in a swamp. Fully 200 bullet holes were found in his body, which was brought into town and placed in front of the court house.

Explosion Killed Four.

At Lazenarville, W. Va., 20 miles above Wheeling, on the Ohio river, a crowd of 20 boys had built a fire on the river bank from driftwood and were watching the rising waters. In a lot of driftwood one of the boys threw on the fire a can partially filled with nitroglycerin. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, and four boys were killed and sixteen wounded. An infant also died as a result of the accident.

Standard Oil Co. in Roumania.

The Standard Oil Company, for a consideration of \$2,000,000, has obtained concessions for mining and erecting pipe lines on all the government lands as well as almost a monopoly of mining wells in Roumania.

Three-Cornered Duel.

At Parkdale, Ark., two brothers, merchants of that place, had a falling out with State Phillips about railroad business to the station, smashed every then went in search of Phillips at his boarding house. He was there with him, all drew the three men were dead instantly.

Diphtheria is endemic.

Westmoreland county.

EXCITING SCENES.

The Flood Causes an Embankment to Give Way Precipitating the Cleveland Flyer Into the Water.

The Cleveland night express on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, leaving Pittsburg at 11 o'clock, was derailed and wrecked at 12:15 o'clock Wednesday morning about a mile beyond Beaver, Pa. At this point the track runs along the bank of the Ohio river, and the locomotive and train plunged into the water.

One man was drowned and four persons were seriously injured, all being trainmen. None of the passengers were badly hurt, but a number sustained minor injuries.

The wrecked train, which is known as the Cleveland flyer, makes few stops between Pittsburg and Cleveland. It was running at top speed when the accident occurred, and it is remarkable that more people were not killed. The train was composed principally of sleeping cars, which were well filled with passengers.

The rains of the past few days had undermined the road bed and the ballast had been washed out. When the train reached the point where the disaster occurred the engine and the whole train of cars were thrown into the river.

The wrecked cars luckily did not go much beyond the river bank, the impact of the train lodging them in the soft mud. The cars, however, were on the edge of the swift current of the river, and were quickly half filled with water.

OUR FARMING INTERESTS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture—Increase of Exports.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, in his annual report, declares his aim to be to bring the department scientists to the help of the producers, to ascertain what we import that they can produce, with a view to encouraging its growth and to seek out new markets for our surplus products.

He says the department's appropriations should be regarded as an investment for the reason that it makes direct returns therefor by adding to the wealth of the country, thus adding yearly largely to the profits of the farmers and others as the result of its investigations.

The study of markets abroad with special reference to extending the demands therein for the agricultural products of the United States has been prosecuted with zeal and intelligence. During the fiscal years 1897-1900 our total sales of domestic farm products to foreign countries aggregated the enormous sum of \$3,185,000,000, an excess of \$800,000,000 over the preceding four-year period. The agricultural exports of the United States for the past fiscal year amounted to \$344,000,000. The rapid growth of our export trade to the Orient in recent years is most striking. Five years ago our total shipments of domestic merchandise to Asia and Oceania were valued at \$43,000,000, of which only \$9,700,000 were agricultural. There has been a steady increase in each succeeding year, until in 1900 our export trade with the Orient amounted to \$107,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 worth was farm produce. Of this great increase in the growth of our agricultural exports to the quarter of the globe, amounting to something over \$20,000,000, \$11,500,000 consisted of cotton, and \$1,400,000 of wheat flour. During the past fiscal year Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian islands and the Philippines furnished a market for \$45,000,000 worth of our domestic products.

Five years ago these islands took but \$1,000,000 worth. During the fiscal year 1900 we sold to these islands \$20,000,000 worth of farm produce, an increase of \$13,700,000 over 1895.

FACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Conditions of Child Labor Are Improving. Figures for the Year.

The annual report of James A. Campbell, Pennsylvania State factory inspector, for the year just ended will soon be submitted to Gov. Stone.

The report for 1900 shows the total number of employes to be 773,443—35,440 between 13 and 16 years of age, or less than 5 per cent of the total number of employes being children. Many establishments will not employ children between 13 and 16 years of age, on account of the law requiring age certificates and record books to be kept on file.

Two hundred and seventy-four illiterate children, who were unable to either read or write, were dismissed. Most of them were provided with certificates sworn to before aldermen or notaries. These officials should be prohibited from issuing permits to children who are unable to read and write.

There were 2,537 accidents. Most of them were due to carelessness. One hundred and thirteen were fatal, 479 serious and 1,995 less serious.

Explosion Killed Four.

At