

THE NEWS.

Clubs of the Farmers' Alliance have been organized in Delaware. Abram Ornsauer, of York, Pa., is charged with poisoning his wife. Geo. E. McGee, of Wilmington, Del., killed himself because his wife was absent. Edward H. Horner, a New York banker, was arrested on the charge of violating the lottery laws. Earthquake shocks in Chihuahua, Mexico, caused a gallery in a convent to fall, killing six persons. Two coal miners were fatally injured by a powder explosion in Pana, Ill. In Denver, Col., Harley McCoy assaulted Chief of Police Hawley. McCoy was fatally wounded, and Hawley killed. Leonard Perrin, the wealthy New London banker, was convicted of complicity in a bank robbery. John Turner, for the murder of Schmidt in Cincinnati, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. John A. Hart mayor of Chittanooga, and among the wealthiest Tennesseans, is dead. John C. Hall, of San Francisco, confesses to an embezzlement of trust funds amounting to \$150,000. A gigantic conspiracy was discovered in Philadelphia whereby the sugar companies and government employees had conspired to defraud the government. Austin Corbin resigned the presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Company, and A. A. McLeod, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was elected to the position. The Court of Appeals of New York has decided in favor of Ross R. Winans, in his suit for divorce brought against him by Alice O'Keefe, ruling that their never was a marriage between the two. Four men were killed by the giving way of a shed at Victoria, B. C. Hasley & Co., commission merchants of Helena, Montana, have assigned. Mrs. Jane Mullins shot and killed her son Henry near Crab Orchard, Ky. Zoo Gayton, an actress, is walking from San Francisco to New York on a wager. The three-year-old daughter of Henry Beaver, of Indianapolis, died of hydrophobia. James H. Andrews stabbed to death Levy Landsdowne in Columbia, Tenn. George M. Bartholomew, former president of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, returned to Hartford, Ct., confessed embezzlement and was sent up for one year. The Connecticut State Senate swore in the Democratic candidates to the state offices. Governor Bulkeley declined to be present at the inauguration and all the state officials refused to hand over their offices. Rev. J. R. J. Milligan, of the Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Church, was placed on trial by the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Church, on the charge of heresy. John Youngman, a Chippewa Indian, convicted in the United States Court of criminal assault on a five-year-old girl, was sentenced to be hanged on April 3 at Madison, Wis. By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive near Ashland, Pa., Martin Saeger, the engineer, and a brakeman were killed. The Ward line steamer City of Washington, from New York for Havana, put into Norfolk in a delapidated condition, having been nearly wrecked in a terrible storm. Two of the crew were killed and one passenger hurt. A Wheeling court awarded \$10,000 damages to a child two years old for injuries received on the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad. Rev. Evan Watkins, a missionary, was convicted in Wheeling of assaulting a young lady. Prof. Young, of Princeton, has been awarded the Janssen prize for his discoveries in spectrology. Eva Hamilton appeared in a New York court to contest Robert Ray Hamilton's will. The North Carolina State Senate re-nominated United States Senator Vance, and adopted a resolution instructing the North Carolina senators to work for the financial reforms advocated by the Farmers' Alliance. Heavy storms in New England and high tides caused considerable damage. Rev. J. J. Manke and Rev. J. J. Sampson, Methodist ministers, filed a suit for damages in a Chattanooga court against Rev. T. D. Carter, editor of the Methodist Advocate, charging defamation of character. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has reported favorably a bill modifying the anti-pooling section so as to permit limited pooling of traffic. The railroad presidents have agreed upon a commission to regulate transportation questions. The fifty-third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad took place in Wilmington. A by named Williams, a mail carrier, at Winton, W. Va., was arrested on the charge of robbing the mails, implicated five Chinamen at a grocery store, in New York city, and captured six half-pound boxes of prepared contraband opium.

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Shape in Which They Are Now--No River and Harbor Bill.

The appropriation bills are in a fair state of progress in the House, though only two bills--providing for expenditures on account of pensions and fortifications--have actually passed that body. Four other appropriation bills are on the calendar, and as soon as the shipping bill is out of the way, will be brought before the House, and it is believed, passed without much delay. These four bills are those for the District of Columbia, the army, the Military Academy and the navy. One other bill--the Legislative, Executive and Judicial--has almost been finished in subcommittee, and will be reported to the House before that body is ready to act on it. This leaves only the Sundry Civil and Deficiency Appropriation bills to be reported by the regular Appropriation Committee, and all the estimates are not yet in upon which to base the various items of these measures. The preparation of the Indian, Postoffice, Agriculture and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills has not yet been commenced by the respective committees to which they are entrusted, but as each committee has only one appropriation bill to report, and legislation on appropriation bills is forbidden by the rules, there should be no difficulty about bringing in any of them on short notice. It has been decided not to report a River and Harbor bill this session, so that the appropriation measure which usually takes up the greatest amount of time can be eliminated from a review of the situation.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

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THE WAR IS OVER.

Four Thousand Hostile Indians Laying Down Their Arms.

Kicking Bear, the Supposed Leader of the Hostile Band, the First to Give Up His Rifle.

Dispatches were received by General Schofield from General Miles announcing the end of the Indian troubles in the West. General Miles says: "The entire camp of Indians are now at the agency. They moved in three columns while passing under the guns of the command."

General Miles thinks it fair to estimate their number at not less than 4,000 people. He says he has directed the chiefs to have the different bands gather up their arms and turn them in, in which they are now doing.

He continues: "Kicking Bear, supposed to be the leader, was the first to surrender his rifle, and others of the same character will follow his example. Of course many of the young men had had back and had cache their arms, but I believe the disarming will be complete. Both officers and men have exercised and maintained a most commendable discipline, patience and fortitude. All are gratified with the result. It will require some time to get the Indians under full control, but everything is moving in a satisfactory manner. The troops under General Brooke have moved forward and are now in three strong commands with the Indians, upwards of 7,000 in the center, the whole within the radius of ten miles."

TEXT OF THE SILVER BILL.

A Free Coinage Measure Free From National Bank and Bond Legislation. The silver bill, as passed by the Senate, is a free coinage measure pure and simple, free from all the national bank and bond legislation contained in the financial bill. With the exception of slight technical amendments and the omission of the provision for covering into the treasury the national bank redemption fund, the bill is like that passed by the Senate last year, which was the basis of the compromise embodied in the present law. The text is as follows:

"An act to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, and for other purposes. That from and after date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of 412 2/3 grains of standard silver, or of 25 1/2 grains of standard gold, and the said coin shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. That hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be formed into standard dollars, or bars, for his benefit and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operation of the mint. Sec. 2. That the provision of section 3 of 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore the legal tender character,' which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this act provided for. Sec. 3. That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, and such certificates shall be redeemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, or otherwise appropriated. That so much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the coinage of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes and for other purposes' as requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. Sec. 4. That the certificates provided for in this act and all silver and gold certificates already issued shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Sec. 5. The owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined."

UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

Houses Crushed and People Killed by the Frozen Mass. Information received in Vienna, from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, shows that a serious disaster has visited Livno. An avalanche crashed down from the mountains close by that place, and a number of houses in the town were completely buried in the snow. The immense weight of the snow crushed the houses upon which it fell, and their occupants were buried in the ruins of their dwellings. Attempts were immediately made to recover the bodies of the dead and to extricate the living. So far the rescuers have succeeded in recovering the bodies of seventeen persons who were crushed to death. In addition to the dead they have removed a number of persons who are severely injured.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate.

30TH DAY.--The financial bill occupied the attention of the Senate again to-day. Messrs. Blackburn and Morgan made addresses.

31ST DAY.--Mr. Sherman, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the act of February 1883, incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company (authorizing the issue of bonds, guaranteed by the United States). It was placed on the calendar, and with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed. The financial bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan concluded his speech begun yesterday. The conference report on the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the act to divide the Sioux Indian reservation was presented and adopted.

32D DAY.--Senator Quay introduced a bill to prevent fraud at Federal elections. The bill was read twice and passed. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allen, Berry and Cookrell made speeches in favor of free coinage.

33D DAY.--This was an exceedingly interesting day in the debate on the financial bill in the Senate. Mr. Sherman, the first speaker, made a four-hour argument against Mr. Stewart's amendment. He was followed by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Evans, Mr. Sherman, and spoke on the same side of the question. The last speaker of the day was Mr. McConnell, who argued in favor of free coinage of silver. The hour then being late various suggestions were made as to an extension of general debate, and the Senate adjourned.

34TH DAY.--The Senate met at ten o'clock, and five minutes later, when Mr. Ingalls rose, the general debate began. Mr. Ingalls had the honor to be the first to speak for three and a half hours. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, followed Mr. Ingalls in support of the amendment. His speech closed the general debate, the Senate continuing under the ten minute rule. The bill was amended to read: "The bill as amended was agreed to, Yeas 39, nays 27. Mr. Hoar called up the elections bill in order to make it the unfinished business for tomorrow. The vote resulted in a tie--yeas 33, nays 33. The Vice-President cast the deciding vote in the affirmative, thus carrying the motion. The Senate then adjourned.

35TH DAY.--On motion of Mr. Gorman, the House bill to revise the wages of certain employees in the Government Printing Office was taken from the calendar and considered. The matter was not disposed of at 2 o'clock, when the elections bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Evans addressed the Senate in favor of the bill and spoke for three and three-quarter hours. Mr. Pusey obtained the floor and the bill was laid aside informally. Mr. Hoar gave notice that to-morrow he should ask the Senate to remain in session until the session was finished. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

36TH DAY.--The legislative appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Catehoun, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on military affairs, explained that the bill was purely an appropriation measure and contained no general legislation whatever. The amount carried was \$24,633,000, or about \$400,000 more than the appropriation bill for current year. The debate was somewhat desultory, and public business being suspended, the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions of respect to the memory of the late James P. Walker, of Missouri. After eulogistic addresses by Messrs. Baker of New York, McMullin of Iowa, Buchanan of New York, Wilson of West Virginia, Stockbridge of Maryland, and Whitlaw, Frank, Wade, Stone, Kinsey, Heard, Neidringhaus, Nansur, Wilson and Dockery of Missouri, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

37TH DAY.--Mr. Dockery, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the fact of the reference of his "silver pool" resolution to the committee on rules, and the fact that that committee had refused to report the same, and directing the committee on rules to report the resolution to the House for its consideration. The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, but rose without taking any action.

38TH DAY.--The House spent the most of the day in committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, but rose without taking final action. The debate was somewhat desultory, and public business being suspended, the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions of respect to the memory of the late James P. Walker, of Missouri. After eulogistic addresses by Messrs. Baker of New York, McMullin of Iowa, Buchanan of New York, Wilson of West Virginia, Stockbridge of Maryland, and Whitlaw, Frank, Wade, Stone, Kinsey, Heard, Neidringhaus, Nansur, Wilson and Dockery of Missouri, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILED FROM MANY SOURCES.

—Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, is to have a new hotel, to cost \$125,000. —Warrenton, N. C., is looming up as a tobacco market, as about three million pounds were sold there last year. —Alexandria, Va., has over 200 manufacturing plants of various kinds, which give employment to over 4,000 men.

—The Beer Lithia Springs, in Rockingham County, have been purchased by Col. A. G. Dickinson, of New York. —All the stock has been subscribed for a national bank at Martinsville, Henry county, Va., which will go into operation this month. —James Parrott, an employee of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, was run over in North Danville, Va., and crushed to death. —John Foutz, a farmer of Bedford county, Va., who had been missing since Christmas, was found frozen to death some distance from his home.

—Giltner county, W. Va., has lately had a new town to spring within her limits named Danville, located on Fink creek, about three miles from Troy. —The reported outbreak of the Brumfield-McCoy vendetta in Logan county, W. Va., and the killing of six men is entirely discredited by later information. —During the year 1890, in Charlottesville, \$168,675 was invested in new buildings and improving old ones, an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year. —The Charleston (W. Va.) improvement Company will erect a hotel there to accommodate 150 guests. It will be built on a commanding site a short distance north of the B. and O. depot.

—Three colored boys held for house-breaking and confined in the Caroline county, Va., jail, tore up a piece of timber from the floor of their cell, and battering a hole in the wall with their heads, escaped their captives. —A syndicate is being formed to control and operate all the big river beds on the James and Pomunkey rivers, in Virginia. Among those interested in this project are a prominent railroad magnate and politician of national note and New York capitalists. —J. A. Tennant, of Norfolk, Va., has recently been offered \$1,200 for a watch which has been in his family 172 years, but the offer was declined. The watch was made in London, and still keeps good time.

—Something of a sensation was caused at Danville, Va., by the finding of a human hand on the Midland Railroad in North Danville. It was a delicate looking hand, and evidently cut from the body of a white woman, but where it came from is a mystery. —In attempting to dispossess Alex. Gowans on the Crooked Creek property, at Elkhorn, W. Va., Detective Eugene Robertson, who is also a deputy sheriff of McDowell county, this State, was shot and seriously wounded by Gowans, and in return shot and instantly killed Gowans. —A terrible contagion resembling glanders broke out among the horses of Samuel E. Williamson, at Spring Mills, W. Va., and six fine animals were obliged to be shot to prevent the spread of the disease. The carcasses were then buried at a depth of four feet by the advice of the veterinary surgeon.

—Two children of Rufus Rakes, who resides near Meadow View, near Lynchburg, Va., aged seven and eight years, were burned to death a few days ago. The parents were away from home, and the house caught fire from some unknown cause. Nothing was found of the children but their heads and portions of their chests. —A young man named T. P. Dinwiddie, in attempting to jump from a rapidly-moving train at Lawyer's Depot, Va., on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was hurled away from home, and his head caught fire from some unknown cause. His head struck a piece of timber and his skull was crushed in a horrible manner. The scalp was torn from the forehead and hung over his face. It is thought his injuries will prove fatal. —A widow named Sheehy, over seventy years old, living along railroad track at Duckworth, near Parkersburg, West Virginia, was killed by a passing locomotive. She was gathering wood, and slipped down in front of the engine. Her body was flung about fifty feet, and dropped on the steps of her cottage.

—Richard Murdoch, while hunting in the woods near Port Tobacco Station, Md., killed a large white owl, which measured five and one-half feet between the tips of its wings, and was much larger and heavier than what is known as the swamp owl. Mr. Murdoch sent his curiosity to the National Museum at Washington to be stuffed and preserved. —In his address, President Henry M. Russell, of the West Virginia Bar Association, referred with indignation to the organization of corporations. He quoted recent law writers who mercilessly criticized West Virginia statutes. He characterized West Virginia as the snugg harbor of roaming piratical enterprises, and said the existing conditions were a disgrace, which the legislature ought to at once wipe out.

—The mystery hanging over the death of W. T. Parker, who died suddenly near Raleigh, N. C., turns out to be a case of poison. Parker's wife, who furnished the men whiskey, has been arrested. A post mortem examination disclosed the presence of strychnine in the man's stomach. At the same time and place a negro was found killed with a gun in his hand and a dead rabbit near by. —By a fire at Owingsville, Ky., fourteen houses were burned. Loss \$50,000; fairly covered by insurance. At Winchester, fire destroyed the Opera House block, Losses: Opera House Company, \$18,000; Mrs. Ford, milliner, \$4,000; Mrs. A. Simon & Co., dry goods, \$2,000; McElhenny Family Grocery Co., wardrobe, \$5,000. The postoffice was in the building and all the mail was destroyed. —Chesapeake and Ohio express, due in Lexington, Ky., at 5.45, went through a trestle three miles east of stepstone, and Engineer A. E. Hillburn, of Huntington, W. Va., and Ed. McNeil, of Kilgore, Ky., were killed. Hillburn's body was found and removed to a saloon. The body of McNeil could not be found, and as the engine, tender and express were burned, it is supposed that his body was consumed in the flames. None of the passengers were hurt. —Mrs. M. L. Wells, president of the Southern Women's Christian Temperance Union Assembly and Training School, is in Asheville, N. C., and the formal transfer to the association of twenty acres of land at Skyland Springs has been made. A contract has been let for the erection of a pavilion with a seating capacity of 25,000, and the assembly will meet in their new structure on July 19, and continue in session thirteen days. A large attendance is promised. —Twenty-seven of the worst prisoners in the county jail, at Chattanooga, Tenn., who had revolted and refused to enter their cells from the corridor, have been started into submission. The jailers, who were armed with Winchester, had been on duty in commanding posts, but were not blooded was not needed. The gang was headed by Bud Gordon, in for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Gordon, and several of them would stop at nothing to gain their freedom.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business Improved at Philadelphia and a Few Other Large Cities.

Activity in Woolen Goods--The Available Wheat--Satisfactory Railroad Earnings--Money Easier. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's show that there has been as yet no general revival from the period of inactivity customary at the opening of the new year. The exceptions have been at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and San Francisco, where the revival of demand in leading lines has given rise to decidedly more activity relatively than has been observed elsewhere. At Boston rubber is higher, leather is stronger, and dry goods are in improved demand.

At Philadelphia there is a better request in nearly all lines, noticeably in pig iron prices, which are a shade better. There is a better feeling in wool, and cotton tends upward again, but woolen goods are as depressed as previously. Groceries, notably coffee and tea, are firmer. The movement of sugar and rice from Louisiana plantations to New Orleans is quite free for the season. There is a better feeling in cotton, and cotton tends upward again, but woolen goods are as depressed as previously. Groceries, notably coffee and tea, are firmer.

CROP YIELDS AND CONDITIONS.

A Small Product of Wheat and Corn During the Past Year.

The estimates of the product of corn, wheat and oats, of 1890, are completed by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, make corn aggregate 1,489,970,000 bushels; wheat, 399,262,000 bushels. The area of corn, which was slightly increased in planting, was reduced by early failure and abandonment by more than six million acres, the area harvested being 71,970,765 acres. The average yield per acre was 20.7 bushels, and the supply for consumption per head of population is 23 bushels, or 11 bushels less than last year. The rate of yield was lower in 1887 and 1881, years of very severe drought. The aggregate wheat area is 36,087,154 acres, nearly the same as in 1879, and the yield per acre 1.1 bushels. These are measured bushels, of a quality gradings somewhat lower than usual. Past records have shown that the annual difference in weight of the crop are not often more than a pound above or below the average weight for a series of years, the lowest for several years being 56.5 in 1885, and the highest 58.5 in 1887. The yield per acre is the same as in 1888, when the product was nearly 416,000,000 bushels, and with two exceptions is the lowest rate during the past decade. The area in oats was 26,431,369 acres, and the yield per acre was 19.8 bushels. This is only 74 per cent of the average of ten years past, which was 26.6 bushels, and the smallest rate of yield ever reported by this office.

The December condition of the growing wheat crop is returned at 93.4, and of rye, 99. This is better than December returns for two years past. Along the Atlantic coast a slight depreciation is noted as the result of excess of moisture in some localities, making planting late, and giving rather small growth before the advent of freezing weather. In the Ohio Valley the season was generally favorable for seeding and early growth, and the plant entered winter quarters in promising condition. Some damage was done by the Hessian fly, especially in early-sown fields. Condition in Missouri and Kansas was variable, local injury from drought and fly combining to somewhat reduce the State averages.

DEVELOPING THE SOUTH.

The Work of a Great Combination of Southern Developers.

Much attention has recently been directed to the South on account of the Southern Interstate Immigration Convention which convened in the city of Asheville, N. C., on the 17th of last December. That convention was composed of more than eight hundred prominent Southern business men. An important part of the business of the convention was the unanimous adoption of a resolution asking for five hundred thousand Northern men to come South during the next twelve months, and make their homes with the native people. A Bureau of Information was established, the business of which is to furnish information free of cost to all persons in the North. Hon. John T. Patrick, of Raleigh, N. C., was placed in charge; the plan adopted is practical, and will save the Northern man much trouble in finding reliable and trustworthy information. The plan is, in brief, as follows: A local organization is established in each Southern town; a descriptive pamphlet is prepared by each organization. Northern men wanting information write to Hon. John T. Patrick, Raleigh, N. C., giving in detail what they wish to know concerning the South, or any part of it. These letters are printed by Mr. Patrick and sent to each of the towns, and in turn the Secretary of each organization corresponds or sends circulars to the enquirers. In this way one letter from a Northern man wanting information puts him in possession of much valuable knowledge, which, coming from the official organizations, can be trusted. If a man should want a farm, water power, site for mills, a gold mine, a tract of timber land, or a winter boarding place, he can, by one letter, get the choice of many places.

AN UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

Every Passenger on an Electric Car, Which Jumps the Track, Hurt.

There was an unusual accident in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other night and the escapes were remarkable. A car on the Second Avenue Electric Line, crowded with passengers, jumped the track and fell into an iron mill yard on the other trip, about 10.30 o'clock. No person aboard escaped injury. The car was bowling along at a good speed when, as it rounded a curve about 100 yards past the Tenth street bridge, it leaped from the track. Over the big timber guard it flew and into the fence. This it tore away, and then toppled into the mill yard, about ten feet below the street, with a great crash. It was all done in an instant, and no one had time to jump. Several were knocked senseless, and all were bruised and cut with broken glass. The car was smashed to splinters.

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

A Little Boy Killed by Touching a Charged Guy Wire. The 15-year-old son of Concellman J. D. Sullivan, of Lynchburg, Va., while walking on the street, laid his hand on a guy wire from an electric light pole and was instantly killed. A man whom he endeavored to release Sullivan from the wire was knocked down but escaped injury.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE--Flour--City Mills, extra \$5.00 @ \$5.25. Wheat--Southern Yellow, 95 @ 1.02. Corn--Southern White, 58 @ 59c. Yellow, 56 @ 58c. Oats--Southern and Pennsylvania 47 @ 50c. Rye--Maryland and Pennsylvania 70 @ 75c. Hay--Maryland and Pennsylvania 10.00 @ \$10.50. Straw--Wheat, 7.00 @ \$8.50. Butter--Eastern Creamery, 26 @ 28c, near by receipts 19 @ 20c. Cheese--Eastern Fancy Cream, 10 @ 10 1/2c. Western, 8 @ 9c. Eggs--28 @ 27c. Tobacco, Leaf--Interior, 1 @ \$1.50. Good Common, 4 @ \$2.50. Middling, 6 @ \$3.00. Good to fine red, 9 @ \$1.50. Fancy, 12 @ \$1.50. NEW YORK--Flour--Southern Good to choice extra, 4.25 @ \$5.85. Wheat--No. 1 White 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2. Rye-Steat 38 @ 60c. Corn--Southern Yellow, 54 @ 54 1/2c. Oats--White, State 64 @ 56c. Butter--State, 25 @ 26c. Cheese--State, 7 @ 9c. Eggs--27 @ 28c. PHILADELPHIA--Flour--Pennsylvania fancy, 4.25 @ \$4.50. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.03 @ 1.01. Rye-Pennsylvania, 56 @ 57c. Corn--Southern Yellow, 62 @ 63c. Oats--48 @ 49c. Butter--State, 27 @ 28c. Cheese--New York Family, 10 @ 10 1/2c. Eggs--State, 29 @ 30c.

Wheat at San Francisco is firmer and 1/4c higher per bushel, with free exports bulge available supplies on the Pacific Coast. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho available wheat, with that in San Francisco call-board warehouses, equals nearly 13,000,000 bushels--nearly twice the available stocks there a year ago. At the East wheat has gone off 1/4c since per bushel on expected continued increases from week to week of available stocks of wheat, weaker cables, and freer selling. Supplies increased \$47,000 bushels at Memphis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and Duluth, trade is quiet, the weather having been unseasonably mild. Lack of snow in Minnesota and Wisconsin has affected logging unfavorably. Receipts of cattle at primary markets are heavy. Arrivals of hogs are free at Omaha, and prices are 10c lower.

LARGE STOCKS OF WHEAT.

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DECEMBER RAILROAD EARNINGS.

December gross railroad earnings were satisfactory, gains by 131 companies over December, 1889, amounting to 6.5 per cent. Aggregate earnings for the month were \$38,055,718, and the mileage was 84,328, an increase of 2.6 per cent. Decreases were more numerous and large gains of greater volume than in November last. Heavy earnings in that month point to a large movement in all lines, except cereals. Cotton rail shipments were heavy. The Pacific roads make the best showing. For the year 1890, 129 companies report total earnings of \$424,238,134 on 85,673 miles of track, a gain on earnings of 8.6 per cent and mileage of 27 per cent over 1889. Every group of roads now a gain, the largest increase being in the Southwestern and the smallest in the trunk lines. Bank clearings at fifty-five cities for the week are \$1,287,197,504, an increase over the week last year of 5.4 per cent. New York city's clearings, which constitute 60.1 per cent of the grand total, are more than those for the same period last year, by 2.6 per cent, while at fifty-four other cities the gain is 4.4 per cent. Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 391 in the United States this week, a gain 3.8 last week, and 354 this week last year. Canada had 45 this week, against 21 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, January last year, is 537 against 663 in January last year.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

Two Steamers Collide and Sink in the Firth of Forth.

The steamer Britannia, from Leith, came into collision with the steamer Bear, from Grangemouth, in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. The Bear sank immediately, her crew having no time to launch a boat or make any effort whatever to save themselves. Of the fourteen men on board the Bear twelve went down with the vessel. The two others were rescued by a boat from the Britannia. After the collision the Britannia, which was badly damaged, transferred her forty-five passengers to the steamer Thames, and was then taken in tow by that vessel, the two steamers proceeding slowly in the direction of Leith. They had not gone far, however, before the hawser connecting the vessels was snapped and under and before another line could be secured to the damaged vessel she gave a terrific plunge, and sank beneath the waves. Fortunately, the crew had put on life-belts after the collision with the Bear, and all with the exception of the chief engineer managed to keep afloat until they were picked up by boats from the steamer Thames. The chief engineer went down with the vessel and nothing was seen of him again.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE--Beef--1.25 @ \$4.75. Sheep--1.50 @ \$5.00. Hogs--4.25 @ \$4.50. NEW YORK--Beef--6.00 @ \$7.00. Sheep--4.00 @ \$4.75. Hogs--3.40 @ \$4.25. EAST LIBERTY--Beef--4.40 @ \$4.70. Sheep--1.00 @ \$1.20. Hogs--3.00 @ \$4.00.