

THE NEWS.

The First Arkansas Valley Bank at Wichita, Kas., closed its doors. The assets are said to be insufficient to pay all liabilities. The Iowa Temperance Alliance continues its work upon the saloons, having secured injunctions against a number of the proprietors. The Pennsylvania legislature has taken action toward ascertaining the causes of the recent mining disasters. The Farmers' Alliance of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee has established an interstate co-operative business committee. The Washburn Railroad Company has cut down clerical force and made a sweeping reduction in salaries. Sanford B. Whaland and Mrs. Little Hampton, both of whom deserted families and eloped from Harpersburg, Ky., were arrested at Vincennes, Ind. The woman attempted suicide. A party returning along a mountain road from a funeral near Shenandoah, Pa., were thrown from a carriage, and two children fatally injured. A mortgage of \$12,000 has been placed on the Weldon, Ill., farm, on which live George J. Schweinfurth and his disciples. In Decatur, Ill., William H. Crawford was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Line Matthis, and sentenced to death. The city poor house in Waterville, Me., was burned, and one of the inmates perished in the flames. The largest and richest vein of tin ore has been discovered near Durango, Mexico. Constables made a descent upon a Chicago gambling house, but were beaten off. The Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Chicago, has been placed in a receiver's hands. Jennie Barth, a maniac, was scalded to death in the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum while being given a bath. Owing to the shortage in the state treasury, there is no money to pay the Arkansas legislators. J. W. Tombs, of Manitowac, Wis., committed suicide. Wm. Swisher was killed and John Kelley badly burned in the ammonia plant of Tamm Bros. glue works in St. Louis. John Bond, a Mitchell (Ind.) negro, has been in bed 27 years. Though well, he refuses to get up because his mother sold the farm. A Barry (Ill.) brakeman killed himself by running a red-hot poker through his body. An epidemic of diphtheria is raging in Adair, Iowa. The Consolidated Fire Insurance Company of Chicago has made an assignment. Three negroes confined in the town jail at Friar's Point, Miss., were burned to death. George Bradley, the first patient to be inoculated with Koch's lymph in this country, died in New Haven. The new steel cruiser Newark formally went into commission at Cramp's ship yard in Philadelphia. An attempt was made by an unknown man to murder Lena Marks near Utica, N.Y. The rolling mills at Bradshors, Pa., have closed down. Lewis Kuriz, a Jersey City school boy, exploded a cartridge and was severely injured. A Grand Army post has been established in Hamilton, Ont. John Y. Russell, aged eighty-one years, was suffocated in a burning house in Petersburg, Va. The World's Fair Association of Chicago will call for an additional subscription of \$5,000,000 of stock. The contract has been let for the construction of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad from Bristol to Danville. The New York and New Jersey Terminal Railroad Company, projectors of the scheme to tunnel under the Hudson river, filed articles of incorporation at Albany. John Tyson, a prominent St. Louis grain merchant, suspended. Link Waggoner, a desperado, defied a mob who broke into the jail at Claiborne, La., to lynch him, and shot two of the men who wanted to kill him. Charles Zeigler, a prominent resident of Adams county, Pa., died at the age of fifty-nine years. In a collision on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad an engineer and a fireman were killed. The Wisconsin legislature has repealed the Bennett law. An explosion occurred in a New Castle, Col., mine, and seventy-five miners narrowly escaped. A large number of fishermen were edrift on the ice in Lake Huron, and it is feared a score or more of them have perished. Dr. C. C. Lancaster died at Knoxville, Tenn., of blood poisoning, the result of performing a surgical operation. W. H. Gomard, a large coal manufacturer at Towanda, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$35,000. Ex-Fenian officers have been buying cartridges in Kansas City for the Guatemalan government or insurgents of that country. Three brothers named Egmark have been arrested in Chicago for robbing their employers of \$10,000 worth of jewelry. The war ships Chicago, Dolphin and Yorktown will go to New Orleans at the time of the Mardi Gras festivities. The steamship Newport encountered a terrific storm on her trip from New York to Colon, and suffered some damage. Engineer Robert Brown was killed in a collision near East Rochester, N. Y. Judge H. J. Ewing mortally wounded a burglar who was going through his house. The East Texas Fire Insurance Company, of Tyler, Tex., went into voluntary liquidation. Thomas B. Woodside, of New Burnside, Ill., committed suicide in the presence of his fiancée. Oliver Morrell, a well-known journalist, died in Washington. Russell L. Canfield, of Lansing, Mich., has confessed to the murder of Nellie Griffin, his adopted daughter.

EIGHTEEN MEN DROWNED

Overwhelmed by Water in a Coal Mine at Jeanesville, Pa.

A Hole Drilled Into an Overhead Slope Which Had Been Abandoned and Flooded Five Years Ago. A Despatch from Hazleton, Pa., says: Eighteen men entombed in water graves marks the result of the most awful mine horror that has ever occurred in this region. Jeanesville, the pretty little mining village of J. C. Haydon & Co., two miles across the mountains from Hazleton, is the scene of the disaster.

At 11 o'clock, while Charles Boyle and Patrick Coff, of Levison, were engaged in drilling a hole in their chamber in the lower lift of No. 1 slope of J. C. Haydon & Co., at Jeanesville, they broke into the old No. 2 slope that has been idle for five years and had been flooded to the mouth with water. Wm. Brislin, a driver, was driving at the bottom of the slope when he felt the wind coming and cried out, "Boys, run for your lives or we will all be drowned."

In a moment the force of water came, and Brislin barely escaped with his life. Besides him six others were saved. The water rose rapidly, and before any attempt could be made to rescue the rest of the workmen, flood in, and in five minutes time the slope which is five feet deep, was five to the mouth, and eighteen men had perished. The news of the disaster created the wildest excitement, and the mouth of the slope was soon thronged with people frantic in their efforts to obtain information of the inmates of the mine. When all the men who escaped reached the surface and it was known that the lost were, the excitement increased, and in less than half an hour hundreds of men, women and children gathered around the slope, and the terrible scenes of anguish that ensued cannot be depicted. Wives imploring prayers of the miners standing by, who only knew too well the fatal result, to save their husbands from the terrors of a watery grave. Little children crying for their papa who would never return; relatives and friends ringing their hands in sorrow and distress and appealing to a merciful Providence.

The cause, which was the result of a large force of men at work, under Master Mechanic Rude, placing pumps in position. One was got in working order in a very short time, and black and sulphurous water was being forced from the mouths of the huge shafts. The water was so high that a large duplex Cameron pump was also in working order by 7 o'clock, and every minute takes 1,800 gallons from the slope where the men are entombed. The firm of Haydon & Co. will pump the water out as rapidly as machinery placed in position can do the work. The water will take a few days to get out, but the definite idea of the volume of water can be ascertained. Some of the miners say it will take four weeks before the bodies can be reached; others say twice as long, since all the water that had collected in the abandoned No. 2 slope will run into this lift of No. 1 slope, and will have to be pumped out.

Mr. Brislin, one of the escaped miners at the bottom of the slope, said: "I was waiting at the bottom of the slope for a trip to come out. Suddenly I heard a loud noise, and I thought it was the trip coming out. Then a frightful blast of wind came and knocked me down the gangway, and I was carried out by Griffiths. Then the wind blew like a cyclone, and it did me in. I tried to run for the slope, but it tumbled and fell. Then John Boyle and John Neems came running out. Neems' lamp was burning, and through the aid of Neems' light we got to the slope. The water came pouring after us as we ran. We were to the top and then the light went out. We clambered up as fast as we could, and the water came rushing after us, rising very quickly. In five minutes the water raised 200 yards to the mouth of the slope, the pitch of which is 83°."

The chief engineer in charge of the Jeanesville mine was a man from Pottsville, La. Fevre Womelsdorf. Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the disaster. Some charge it to neglect to notify the workmen of the dangerous proximity of the water. The slope in question where the accident occurred is a new one, which was sunk from the bottom of a workable slope. The latter has been flooded for at least sixteen months, and only a few of the old miners knew of the presence of the great body of water, and many a time had the remark been made that if the lower gangway workings were driven up to near a dreadful accident would be the result. None of the workmen had any idea that the workings were driven as near to the water as they were.

Imprisoned in a Flooded Mine. WILKESBARRE, PA.—A cave-in occurred at 8 o'clock A. M., in No. 3 slope at Grand Tunnel, opposite the river, from Naticoke. Three men are shut in, and as the place is filled with water it is supposed they are drowned. They are Polansky and names thus far unknown.

NINE CHILDREN CREMATED.

Awful Result of the Burning of a Moscow Orphan Asylum.

A terrible fire occurred in an orphan asylum in Moscow. The building was burned to the ground, and most horrible scenes were witnessed as the youthful inmates were being rescued. As it was nine children were burned to death, and a number of others were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra \$5.00 @ \$5.40. Wheat—Southern Falls, 1.00 @ 1.02. Corn—Southern White, 55 @ 56. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 46 @ 51. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 81 @ 82. Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 10.25 @ 10.75. Straw—Wheat, 7.00 @ \$8.00. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 28 @ 29c, near-by receipts 19 @ 20c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream 10 1/2 @ 11c. Western, 8 @ 9 1/2. Eggs—25 @ 26c. Tobacco, Leaf—Interior, 1 @ \$1.50. Good Common, 4 @ \$5.00. Middling, 6 @ \$5.00. Good to fine red, 9 @ \$11.00. Fancy 12 @ \$13.00. NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Good to choice extra, 4.25 @ \$5.85. Wheat—No. 1 White 104 @ 105. Rye—State 58 @ 60c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 60 @ 60 1/2. Oats—White, State 52 1/2 @ 52c. Butter—State, 25 @ 26c. Cheese—State, 7 @ 9 1/2c. Eggs—28 @ 29c. PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania fancy, 4.25 @ \$4.50. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.01 @ 1.02. Rye—Pennsylvania, 50 @ 51c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 60 @ 61 1/2. Oats—White, State 52 1/2 @ 53c. Butter—State, 25 @ 26c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10 @ 10 1/2c. Eggs—State, 27 @ 28c. CATTLE. BALTIMORE—Beef—4.50 @ \$4.75. Sheep—3.50 @ \$4.75. Hogs—3.50 @ \$3.75. NEW YORK—Beef—4.00 @ \$7.00. Sheep—4.00 @ \$5.00. Hogs—3.40 @ \$4.00. EAST LIVERPOOL—Beef—4.00 @ \$4.70. Sheep—4.00 @ \$5.25. Hogs—3.70 @ \$3.90.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Senate.

45TH DAY.—There was a feeling of profound sadness in the Senate this morning when the Senators, already apprised of the death of their old-time colleague, met at the usual hour. In the opening prayer the sudden death of the secretary was referred to by the chaplain. The journal of yesterday was then read, and as soon as the reading was ended Mr. Morrill rose and, in a voice tremulous with emotion, said: "In consequence of the recent calamity which has visited us in the sudden decease of a former eminent member of this body and a distinguished officer of the government, the Secretary of the Treasury, I move that the Senate do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow."

46TH DAY.—The House resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine to attend the funeral of Secretary Windom was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Morrill offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to join the House committee in attending the funeral, and to make such action as they might deem proper in honor of the memory of the deceased, and to manifest the respect and appreciation of Congress for his public services. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Morrill, Washburn, Sherman, Allison, Harris, Payne and Gorman were appointed. The appropriation bill was then taken up and after some discussion was passed. A number of bills of minor importance were then disposed of, and at 4:45 the Senate adjourned.

50TH DAY.—The Senate began the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill this afternoon. An amendment to reduce the appropriation for gun and mortar batteries for the defense of the harbors of New York, New York, San Francisco, Hampton Roads and Washington from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000 gave rise to a lengthy discussion. Mr. Davis stated the reason why the reduction of the appropriation had been recommended. It was that there was an unexpended balance on hand for the same purpose of \$1,221,000. The sum recommended would make within \$4,000 of \$2,000,000 to be expended. The amendment was agreed to. Without making any further progress with the bill the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

51ST DAY.—House bill to amend Section 180 of the Revised Statutes (in reference to temporary designations to fill vacancies in case of the death, sickness or absence of heads of departments) was reported back with a substitute. The substitute amends three sections of the Revised Statutes on that subject, and limits to 30 days the period of such designation, except where the duties are performed by the assistant secretary, in which case there is no limitation. After some discussion the substitute was rejected and the House bill passed. The consideration of the fortification bill was resumed, and the debate on that measure consumed the remainder of the afternoon. Final action was not taken.

52D DAY.—The consideration of the fortification bill was resumed, and after a number of amendments had been considered the bill was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy bill. There was but one amendment (and that one to the amount of \$5,000) offered to the bill. It was agreed to, and the bill passed. The only delay being the time consumed in its reading. The pension appropriation bill was then taken up and went over as the unfinished business. The Senate then proceeded to executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

53D DAY.—The pension appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates for pensions for the year, \$133,173,855; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, \$1,500,000; for salaries of 18 pension agents, \$72,000; and for clerk hire, \$300,000. All the committee amendments having been agreed to, the bill was passed. Mr. Stewart not offering the amendment of which he had given notice—to insert the free coinage bill as part of the pension appropriation bill, the Senate then proceeded to Mr. Blair, took up the House bill to provide for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. Mr. Morrill said that the bill was too important a measure to be considered in the House, and he proposed to bring it up in the Senate. He then moved that the bill be laid aside informally. It was so ordered. After passing a number of bills of minor importance the Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

House

46TH DAY.—The chaplain of the House also referred to the death of the secretary in a touching manner. On motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, appropriate resolutions were then adopted, and as an additional mark of respect the House adjourned until to-morrow morning. The following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. McKinley, Mills, Dunnell, Holman, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Forney, Vandever, Blount and Snider.

47TH DAY.—In the House to-day the Military Academy appropriation bill was passed without further opposition. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend and consolidate the pension laws. No action was taken, and after some discussion the committee rose. On motion of Mr. McKinley it was ordered that the House shall meet at 2 o'clock on Monday in order to enable members to attend the funeral of the late Secretary Windom. Public business being suspended the House proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of the late Lewis Watson, of Pennsylvania. After eulogistic addresses by Messrs. O'Neil and Stone of Pennsylvania, Holman, Boutelle, Herbert Payson, Mutchler, Hall, McAdoo, Lacey, Brosius, Ray and Mah, the House as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

48TH DAY.—The chaplain, in his prayer, made a feeling allusion to the bereaved family of the late Secretary Windom. The message from the President relative to the succession in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bills in reference to the erection of a public building at Roanoke, Va., with an amendment limiting the cost to \$75,000. Mr. J. A. Owenby then appeared and announced that he was ready to testify in the silver pool investigation. He was taken to the custody of the secret-at-arms to await the further order of the House. Adjourned.

49TH DAY.—After the approval of the journal the House proceeded to dispose of various matters of private business on the Speaker's table, referring the measures to appropriate committees or sending them to conference. Later in the day the House went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. During the debate a long discussion arose on the Barandua case. No action was taken.

50TH DAY.—The House concluded the consideration of and passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and then adjourned.

51ST DAY.—The House decided to day that for the remainder of the session it would meet at 11 A. M. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up by the committee of the whole. The consideration was smooth sailing until the World's Fair paragraph having been reached, it was agreed (owing to the late hour of the day) that the debate should be postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Blaud of Missouri, offered a silver free coinage amendment to the paragraph providing for the

coinage of gold and silver coins. Mr. Dingley of Maine raised a point of order against the amendment, and the debate which followed was entirely technical in its character. Pending a decision the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE COUNCIL.

The Presidents Urging the Free Silver and Sub-Treasury Bills. The presidents of the State organizations of the National Farmers' Alliance met in Washington, the purpose being to formulate certain measures to be presented to Congress and to map out some feasible plan for disseminating the literature of the council for educational purposes.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock with President Polk in the chair, representatives of the following States being present: Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kansas and Pennsylvania. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee on silver legislation.

At the evening session the committee on silver legislation submitted the following report: Resolved, That we regard it as a high duty enjoined upon Congress by the constitution to provide for the unlimited coinage of both the precious metals, gold and silver, to the end that the people of the several States may be provided with a circulating medium. We

express our surprise, regret and indignation that this measure so long delayed and neglected, contrary as we believe, not only to the duty we have mentioned, but to the best interests of the masses of the people who are suffering the pangs of poverty and stagnation of business caused by a want of sufficient circulating medium. We believe and charge that such a delay and neglect has been occasioned by an undue influence in our governmental policies by those whose interests it is to contract the currency and subvert monopolies and money lenders. We, therefore, urge upon Congress, the demand heretofore made by the National Farmers' Alliance and Independent Order of Farmers, that the unlimited coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined. We express our earnest condemnation of the exercise of the arbitrary power which prevented a fair consideration of a free coinage bill at the last session of Congress, and in this connection we give expression of the hope that the free coinage bill which passed the Senate during the present session and is now being considered in the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the House, shall not be suppressed, but shall be speedily reported back to the House and enacted into a law.

We further request and implore to our Representatives in the committee on coinage in the House, we say that any efforts to unduly delay a report on that bill so as to prevent action thereon by the House in the few remaining days of this Congress will merit and will receive still further condemnation by the farmers and producers of this country. We have waited many years for the simple justice of having both the precious metals restored to free coinage, and hereby declare our determination to press the fight on this line until this relief is accorded to the laboring and producing masses of our nation, and to hold responsible the men, irrespective of party who obstruct in any way the prompt enactment of this just measure so strongly demanded by the laboring classes of all parties.

The report is signed by J. H. McDonald, chairman, Tennessee; U. S. Hall, Maryland; Frank McLaughlin, Kansas; T. S. Adams, Louisiana; Masson Page, Virginia, and W. S. McAlister, Mississippi.

DEATH OF CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

The Celebrated Free-Thinker and Radical Passes Away.

A cable despatch from London, Eng., says: Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, member of Parliament for Northampton, who has been critically ill for some time past, has just died.

Mr. Bradlaugh was born September 26, 1833, and being to an extreme poverty of his parents he ceased attending school when he was eleven years old. He developed an early taste for politics, for at the age of fifteen he appeared as an orator before street audiences during the political turmoil of 1847-8. In 1858-9 he gained considerable notoriety by editing a journal called "The Investigator," which was suspended for want of capital, and in which he published his radical opinions on religion and other subjects. He was now well known under the appropriate name of "Iconoclast," which he signed to all his writings. A year later he established "The Political Reformers," which met with success and increased his reputation as a writer and debator.

In 1868 he was a candidate for Parliament in Northampton, and has been prominent in public and political life ever since. Mr. Bradlaugh's republicanism was of an advanced type, and he was in favor of the establishment of a commonwealth after the American model. Mr. Bradlaugh's end was quiet and peaceful. He was insensible when he died, and seemed to suffer no pain. The immediate cause of his death was uremia. The funeral will take place on Tuesday. There will be no funeral procession, no show of mourning and no religious service.

A FIGHT IN A STATE HOUSE.

The Treasurer of Georgia Snote the State Geologist.

The office of Georgia's State Treasurer in the Capitol building was the scene of a pugilistic encounter between Treasurer Hardeman and State Geologist Spencer. The latter had called upon the Treasurer on official business. Hardeman accused Spencer of gruffness in speech.

"It is a falsehood, sir!" ejaculated Spencer, scarcely had the sentence been completed when a stunning blow from the arm of the Treasurer sent the Geologist spinning across the room. The second round was a grapple, by this time their fists were working with success, in whom Spencer shouted: "Why don't you part us?"

Spencer had a meeting later with a young son of Treasurer Hardeman, but friends again intervened. There has been friction between these officers for a long time over some matter of unclarity.

KILLED NEAR HIS BRIDE.

A Most Cowardly and Brutal Murder Committed in Kentucky.

George Best while returning from Harrasburg to Cardwell in a buggy with his young bride overtook a friend who was unable to manage his spirited horse.

Best got into the dog cart with the man and left his wife to drive his buggy. Soon after three holiday brothers rode up and deliberately shot and killed Best in the presence of his bride. Best's brothers are in pursuit of the murderers. It is supposed the cause of the killing was a dispute that occurred a year ago.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

A Noticeable Expansion of Trade Everywhere Reported.

Makers of Dress Goods Busy and Staple in Fair Demand—The Wheat Market Active—Business Failures.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's point out only a few instances where general trade has expanded noticeably during the past week. In industrial lines makers of seasonable dress goods at Philadelphia are running their machinery at full capacity, in some instances being reported behind on orders. Cincinnati wholesale clothiers have distributed larger stocks, and look confidently ahead to a profitable season.

Jobbers in boots and shoes, hats and caps dry goods and rubber goods at leading interior cities, Chicago, Omaha, and St. Louis, report those staples in a fair demand, with rather less activity in groceries, drugs and hardware. Rice is taken readily at advancing prices at the South. Delays by Louisiana planters in making contracts with factors has checked general trade somewhat in New Orleans.

The decline in the Winter wheat states demand for general merchandise has stimulated wholesale houses to extend their territory. Omaha particularly having left the need. Colder weather through the West has stimulated general trade some. Southern buyers of dry goods appear backward. Cotton goods prices are firm, except as to prints, which are weak.

The Winter's trade in woolen lacks snap. Wool is in only fair demand, with steady prices. Cotton is less active and 1-16c. lower on increasing pressure of supplies.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 271 in the United States this week against 357 last week and 286 this week last year. The total January 1st to date is 1531 against 1623 last year.

Bank clearings at fifty-five cities in the United States for the week are \$991,028,005, a decrease from this week last year of 127 per cent., pointing in part to the effect on trade of the storm which wrecked the telegraph service at Eastern cities. New York city's clearings, which constitute 83.3 per cent. of the grand total, are 20.8 per cent. less than those for the same period last year, while at fifty-four other cities the gain is 2 per cent.

The stock market has been improved in tone and temper by decreasing prospects of disturbing financial or other legislation. The money market generally throughout the country are exceptionally easy.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat opened by inclining to strength on reported short export surplus, after which it weakened. Renewed strength was lent by the 1,000,000 available supply decrease. But later, the market having been over sold and exports increasing, prices turned sharply upward and trading became quite active. The gain on the week is fully 4 cents per bushel, while Indian corn, on reduced request, fell away 14 cents and oats 2 cent per bushel.

The decrease in available stocks, United States and Canada, both coasts, was 1,435,000 bushels against 1,735,000 bushels last week, and 1,025,000 bushels in the like week of 1890. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts, including Montreal, reported to Bradstreet's, equal 2,093,145 bushels, against 2,203,600 bushels last week, and 1,613,854 bushels in the like week last year. Total exports, from July 1st to date, equal 58,734,773 bushels, against 62,526,722 bushels in 1888-89, and 83,416,885 bushels in 1887-88.

Our own estimates, added to Beerbohm's totals, furnish a total of 350,008,000 bushels available on January 1st, 1891, in Australia, Europe and Africa. Europe in the United States and in farmers' hands in the United States and United Kingdom, as compared with 410,856,000 bushels January 1st, 1890, 408,380,000 bushels 1889, and 399,256,000 bushels January 1st, 1888.

HEAVY ANNUAL EXPORTS.

The value of the foreign trade of the United States in 1890, was the heaviest on record, its exports exceeding even those of 1881. Gains over 1889 and 1883, respectively, were 3.7 and 3 per cent. The value of imports was also the heaviest year 7 per cent. Larger exports than breadstuffs and provisions, smaller cotton and petroleum shipments, the combined exports of these four great staples exceeding those of 1889 by more than 6 per cent.

STARVATION IN KANSAS.

Families Living on sixty Cents a Week Chop up Furniture for Fuel.

A heavy snow storm has been raging in Northwestern Kansas for nearly three days, and the reports which are coming in from those counties where most of the residents of the unproductive farms are destitute, are harrowing in the extreme.

In Decatur county the Commissioners have given the suffering families orders on stores for provision to the amount of 61 cents per week. This rate has been followed in several other counties where merchants would take country orders. This small sum is all that the people have had to keep themselves from starvation. They are suffering from intense cold, and many of them have been compelled to chop up their furniture for fuel. Both counties Governor Humphrey has saved all surplus coal at the Penitentiary mines at Leavenworth to be shipped to the needy counties for distribution. The need for relief is more pressing than ever, and unless food, clothing and fuel is sent there in large quantities, many deaths may result.

BAPTIZED IN HER OWN COFFIN.

A Singular Case of Resuscitation at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

A singular case of resuscitation occurred at Yellow Springs.

A consumptive, Mrs. George Tyree, died—to all appearances, at least—and an undertaker was summoned. Before he arrived, however, Mrs. Tyree revived and said she had come back to be baptized.

So plaintive were her appeals that her wish be granted that the attendants sent for the Rev. W. A. Gross. He at first refused to perform the ceremony, but finally consented and with the aid of Mr. Tyree immersed the woman in the metallic coffin which had been prepared for her burial.

Mrs. Tyree began to grow stronger at once and is much improved and on a fair road to recovery.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILED FROM 75 SOURCES.

There were only 75 deaths and 438 births in Beaufort county, W. Va., last year, in a population of 14,000.

The Odd Fellows of Richmond, Va., will erect a monument to the late Judge E. H. Fitzhugh, who held a high position in the order.

There has not been a wagon to or from Dunmore, Pocahontas county, Va., since the 15th of December, an account of the depth of the snow.

A few days ago Rev. J. W. Stiff, pastor of the Methodist Church at Chesterfield Court House, Va., shot and killed a deer while riding in a jumper.

Dr. W. J. Head was shot and killed at Andalusia, Ala., by Dr. Cicero Jones. Jones surrendered. The shooting was the result of a business quarrel.

The new road from Germantown, Md., three-fourths of a mile east of Pen-Mar, to Buena Vista, Va., is under way, and Blue Ridge Summit is to have a \$3,000 station next spring.

A mail carrier, named Hinchman, was snow-bound in the mountains of Randolph county, W. Va., in a little hut, for nearly three weeks. He was finally dug out by a rescuing party.

A benevolent citizen of Norfolk, Va., who refused to allow his name to be made public, has donated \$30,000 to the Boys' Home, which will be spent in erecting a handsome and modern building.

A lump of pure gold weighing eleven ounces with any gravel or dirt about it was found at the Heaton and Hathcock mine, near Albemarle, N. C. It was found only a few feet below the surface.

Captain D. M. Morecock, of Halifax county, N. C., was killed by a railroad train near Edinburg, S. C. He was a conductor on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad. He is supposed to have fallen from his train.

The shipments of manufactured tobacco from Danville, Va., last week were 185,000 pounds. The shipments for the north were 1,037,225 pounds. The sales of leaf tobacco for the week were very large, and prices remain very firm without material change.

The contract for rebuilding the mill of the Cumberland (Md.) Cement and Manufacturing Company was given out last week, and the work will be begun at once. The new mill will be built upon a large scale and supplied with improved machinery and greater capacity.

Benjamin Patterson, who died in the Hart county (Ga.) Poor House, was a blood relative of Betty Patterson, the wife of Jerome Bonaparte. He was 79 years old and had the distinction of being the tallest man in Georgia, being seven feet high. A special coffin had to be made for him.

A team boiler at Thomas M. Nunn & Bro's saw mill, near Mount Bethel Church, in Henry county, Va., exploded killing John Holland, the engineer, and Robert S. Morris, a prominent farmer. John Nunn was dangerously wounded, and Thomas M. Nunn and three other men were injured.

In a drunken fight at Cascade, Pittsylvania county, Va., Tom Matthews rushed on Harden Eanes, who was in a knife and cut him across the face and abdomen. Lee Eanes then drew a pistol and shot Matthews in the arm and abdomen. Matthews and Harden Eanes are both desperately wounded and the latest information from them is that both will probably die.

A charter was issued to the Pensboro and Auburn Railroad to run from Pensboro, N. C., to the City of Washington, a distance of 60 miles. Work will begin at once. The road is a link in the proposed Black Diamond system of railroads, to extend from Cincinnati to the Atlantic seaboard via Central West Virginia.

A team of six horses, drawing an empty wood-wagon, while about to descend a steep hill on the side of Catoctin Mountain, Md., near "High Knob," became frightened at something and ran away, dashing down the steep grade at a fearful rate, several teams making narrow escapes from collision. One of the horses fell down and the wagon passed over it, injuring it so badly that it died the next day. The noise made by the wagon and horses was so great as to be heard by persons over a mile away.

One of the most sensational cases in the criminal annals of West Virginia has just come to an end in Wheeling. About four months ago the City of Huntington, fronting on other points on the Ohio River were flooded with bogus silver coin. Detectives were put to work, and finally arrested Mrs. Gertrude Russell, the wife of a prominent citizen of Athens county, Ohio. Mrs. Russell was tried and convicted, but obtained a new trial. Recently she became insane from brooding over her troubles.

The last three months have seen a remarkable revolution in manufactures in the Ohio valley, more than four-fifths of the immense plants located in Wheeling, Bel Air, Martin's Ferry and between Wheeling and Steubenville, Ohio, having been compelled to abandon the use of natural gas on account of its scarcity, and return to coal. It is estimated that employment will be given to 3,000 men in mining and transporting coal by the change, which scheme plants, employing 15,000 hands. Nearly \$3,000,000 invested in gas plants are a complete loss.

At a meeting of the senate committee on military affairs held in Raleigh, N. C., it was unanimously decided to report favorably on the bill incorporating the confederate soldiers' home located at Raleigh