

RELIEF IN NEBRASKA

WORK OF THE STATE COMMISSION DRAWING TO A CLOSE

More Supplies to be Sent Except Upon Special Request—Some Strange Phases of Human Nature—New Orleans Witnesses Bribed to Leave the City—The Second Trial of Plenty Horses at Sioux Falls, South Dakota—War on Kansas Mortgage Shylocks.

State Relief in Nebraska.
LINCOLN, May 28.—The work of the state relief commission is drawing to a close. Word was sent Saturday to the desks of clerks of all counties receiving aid that after this week no supplies would be sent except on special request. Today the commission has made out its last order for supplies except such as may be needed for special cases. The order calls for flour in lots of 4,000 and 6,000 pounds, corn meal in lots of 2,000 and 4,000 pounds, meat in lots of 500 and 1,000 pounds, beans in six and twelve bushel lots, rice, hominy and oatmeal in one and two barrel lots. These supplies will be shipped within a day or two to the following places: Mason City, Custer county; Eddyville, Dawson; Benkelman, Dundy; Curtis, Frontier; Arapahoe, Cambridge and Oxford, Furnas; Franklin and Riverton, Franklin; Burnwell, Garfield; Wallace and Brady Island, Lincoln; McPherson, McPherson; Loup City and Hazard, Sherman; Theedford, Thomas.

The commission has seen some very strange phases of human nature. On the recommendation of Bishop Boncum and John Fitzgerald it sent a supply of corn and about \$125 worth of other articles to Eddyville, a small town in the northern part of Dawson county. The commission received two anonymous sickening letters. The authors have been hunted down and found to be transient residents. One signed "Edisons in and around Eddyville," was written on a letter head obtained surreptitiously from the postmaster and read as follows: "The committee here do not demand so much of the state aid as you are sending here. Most people that are getting aid live nearer Lexington and other towns than they do here and a great many never have anything more than they have this season. They do not raise a crop if the season is good. The aid is a curse to the country."

The other letter, signed "Suffering Humanity," tries to be facetious: "We are very thankful for the relief you have already sent us, and now if you can only send some tobacco, a few suits of summer clothing, a few hammocks, one dozen fishing tackle and a little of Paddy's eye water and other necessities of life you will confer a great favor."

Adopting its established policy, the commission investigated the matter. It found the people deserving relief and the supplies were properly distributed by M. D. Billmeyer, who was appointed by the county officers. Noticing that C. P. Thompson, arrested near Benkelman for moonshining, was reported to be a distributor of relief supplies, Secretary Ludden went through all the records but failed to find that he had received any supplies from the commission. The distributor for the precinct in which Thompson lived is W. J. Barney. Thompson may have handled private donations, but he distributed no state supplies.

Important Witnesses at New Orleans Bribed to Leave the City.
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28.—Some time ago Ferdinand Armand, an attorney, was indicted as one of the men who attempted to "fix" the Hennessy jury. After Armand had been indicted White, a deputy sheriff at the parish prison and a brother-in-law of Sheriff Villere, was indicted for trying to persuade a witness not to testify.

It was developed that the witness whom White desired not to testify was Leon C. Burthe, the tales juror whom Armand, it was alleged, attempted to bribe. White was clamorous for an immediate trial and his case was called, but Leon Burthe, the principal witness for the state, was not on hand. Inquiry at his father's residence developed the fact that Burthe had today telegraphed to his father from St. Louis, saying: "Arrived safe." He had been summoned and knew that he was wanted as a witness against White.

Burthe's father, in a conversation on the subject of his son's departure, said: "Leon has been out of work for a year. He did not have a cent of money on Sunday so far as I know." "Why did he go to St. Louis?" "Why, I think that it had been dinned into his ears that if he was put on the stand he might send a man of family and children to the penitentiary for a long time, and rather than do that he consented to leave town. I don't know where he got the money to pay his passage and expenses."

White, who wants a speedy trial, will be called before section B again to-morrow. Leon Burthe, the main witness, will not be there. The shipping away of the principal witness in the White case is regarded as strong circumstantial evidence against the accused.

Testimony in the Plenty Horse Trial All In.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 28.—Plenty Horses' trial is gradually coming to a close. Yesterday the government rested its case after introducing the testimony of Broken-Arm, a Sioux Indian policeman. Bear That Lays Down, an uncle of the prisoner, Richard, the half-breed son-in-law of Red

Cloud, all of them eye witnesses of the murder. Tom Flood, the official interpreter at Pine Ridge, testified that the prisoner could speak and talk English like a native. Broken-Arm amused the spectators when he was asked on cross-examination, of whom he obtained his tickets for rations.

"The soldier father game them to us," responded the dusky savage. "Who gave them to you previous to the trouble at Pine Ridge?" was then asked.

"Ugh, a little short man, no good; poor soldier," said Broken-Arm. "The large audience immediately understood that the Indian meant Dr. Royer, whose flight from Pine Ridge is known to the public. D. E. Powers delivered the opening address for the prisoner, declaring that Plenty-Horses never denied killing Casey. The lawyer completed his address by saying: "While Plenty-Horses and Casey were riding together, Casey dropped some remark from which the prisoner inferred that the Indian camp was to be attacked and its members killed. To save his people from such a fate, as a patriotic act, crazed by the wild orgies of the ghost-dance, driven mad by the terrible recollections of Wounded Knee, he killed Casey to save his own people. Place the responsibility of Casey's blood where it belongs, not upon this deluded child of the forest, but upon the damnable system of robbery and treaty violations which brought it about."

American Horse, a sub chief of the Ogallalas, and William Thompson of Fort Keogh, were the only witnesses examined by the defense.

War on Shylocks.
TOPEKA, Kas., May 27.—News has been received here which shows that the farmers of Jewell county have taken the laws governing mortgage foreclosure into their own hands. Sunday night Jonas Kendsperger, a tenant representing a law firm in Jewell City, was surrounded in his home by forty masked men and forced at the muzzle of revolvers to give possession to Joseph Bennett, the original owner of the place, who had been ejected by the sheriff on foreclosure proceedings. Bennett had borrowed money through a loan agency to improve his farm and had defaulted in his first payments. When the mortgage was foreclosed he refused to give possession and it was necessary to have the deputy sheriffs remove him. Saturday last he swore that he would regain possession of the place and Sunday night came with his mob of forty men. The mob was easily gathered on account of the feeling amongst farmers concerning money lenders.

Plenty Horses' Case a Second Time Before a Jury.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 26.—The second trial of Plenty Horses, the Sioux warrior accused of murdering Lieutenant Casey of the regular army on January 6 last, was opened in the United States court in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The accused looks very pale and has not been in good health for several weeks. He expressed himself this morning as confident of his acquittal. The entire day was taken in the selection of a jury, which was accomplished after having examined seventy-five of the panel. A remarkable feature of the examination was the prevalence of prejudice against the defendant or the Indian as a race. The jury complete is composed of eight farmers, one hardware merchant, an insurance agent, a harness maker and a druggist. Lho defense made the claim of having secured new and additional evidence which will give the case more prominence and interest than before. More witnesses have been subpoenaed than at the last trial by the defense, among the number being American Horse, the bravest and strongest advocate of civilization in the Indian race to-day. His testimony will be on the war theory, and as he was the go-between of the contending forces at Pine Ridge, it is possible he may give a new turn to the trial.

Nebraska's First Governor Dead.
PAWNEE CITY, May 26.—Ex-Governor David Butler dropped dead at his home, three and one-half miles west of this city, at 8:35 o'clock yesterday morning. He arose in his usual good health and ate a hearty breakfast and started out accompanied by his hired man to repair a fence close to the house. Needing some tool that was at the barn he dispatched the hired man for it, remarking at the same time that he felt tired, but would get a scythe and mow some grass and weeds that were beside the fence. Mrs. Butler, who was working among her flowers close by, heard him make a few strokes with the scythe when all became quiet. She arose to her feet and saw him stretched out motionless. Before assistance reached him he had breathed his last. He was carried to the house and Dr. Wright summoned, who pronounced his death due to heart failure. It seems from the marks of the scythe on the grass, and the position of the body, that he must have turned and staggered a few steps before he fell, death being apparently painless, as his features were in no way distorted. The body was embalmed this afternoon.

The funeral services will take place Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence. A kind husband and indulgent father and a true friend, his memory will long be kept green.

Death of a Congressman.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 27.—Judge Houk, representative in congress from this state, took by mistake a strong solution of arsenic. Antidotes promptly administered brought the judge around all right, so it was thought, but yesterday morning he died suddenly. He had heart disease and the poison and excitement following affected that organ and was the cause of his death.

THE GROWING CROPS.

THE OUTLOOK GENERALLY OF AN ENCOURAGING CHARACTER.

In Some Sections Drouth and Insects Have Worked Slight Injury—The Condition Good in Nebraska and Iowa—Generous Offer of an Omaha Man Toward a Church—The Immigration Problem—Antics of a Montana Man in the Streets of New York.

The Crop Outlook.
CHICAGO, May 28.—The Farmers' Review in this week's issue will say: Throughout the country the condition of winter wheat has not greatly changed. In some sections drouth and insects have produced a small apparent decline, but this decline has been largely offset by recent copious rains. In Illinois seventy-three correspondents show the prospects for an abundant crop of winter wheat are still good. The condition is considerably above the average. The Hessian fly has done considerable damage in some counties, more trouble from this cause being reported than from any other state.

Indiana reports show that the general condition of the wheat crop is good. None of the correspondents mention the Hessian fly. The prospects in Ohio are good. Only a few correspondents reporting damage from drouth and late freezing. Winter wheat in Kentucky has been damaged by some cold weather, rust and drouth. Large county reports correspondents, however, report the condition equal to or above the average.

Michigan crops promise to be about up to the average. The condition of winter wheat has been lowered by dry weather; but the late rains will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect. According to present appearances it will be nearly an average crop.

In Kansas the condition has fallen considerably since last reports. Although the crop will be a good one, it has been injured considerably by recent dry weather. Hessian flies and chinch bugs ravages are reported from Coffey, McPherson, Marion, Reno, Dickinson, Butler, Montgomery, Riley, Sedgewick, Woodson, Labette and Gray counties.

In Nebraska and Iowa the condition is good. Des Moines county in Iowa is the only one reporting damage from the Hessian fly. Oats are looking badly in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. In Nebraska and Iowa the crop is in good condition and promises a full yield.

Generous Offer to a Church.
LEBANON, Pa., May 28.—At the meeting of the general synod of the Lutheran church a proposition was made by August Kountze offering the synod ten acres of ground in Omaha, valued at \$100,000 and \$50,000 cash provided the Lutheran church raised \$150,000 by July 1, 1892, to build in Omaha and maintain there a theological seminary of that faith. He further offered to pay half the expenses necessary to canvass the church for the funds.

The proposition was unanimously accepted at the afternoon session and in an hour \$25,000 were raised among the members of the general synod towards the \$150,000. The remaining sum will be raised with little effort and Omaha will soon have a fine theological seminary building of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

The general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church at the morning session took up the board of education business. The special purpose of the board is to establish new colleges and other schools for the church and aid new schools until they are amply endowed. J. S. Detweiler, D.D., of Omaha, president of the board, presented the report. The receipts were \$10,237, mostly from churches on regular apportionments. The Carthage college in Illinois is reported to be again in a very prosperous condition. Churches were recommended to observe a day of prayer for colleges. The board is steadily growing in value to the general synod.

The Immigration Problem.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—It is reported that some very advanced steps will be recommended to congress for the checking of immigration when the commission, of which ex-Congressman Grosvenor is chairman, has made its tour of Europe and reported upon the necessities in the way of remodeling our immigration laws. He said today that inflow of promiscuous foreigners must be stopped; that it was working hardships upon our laborers, since the bulk of immigrants were laborers. The second member of the commission is a brother to Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, who is in favor of very stringent laws against immigration, but the third and last member, Dr. Hempster, is a German-American from Wisconsin, which has almost if not a majority of foreign blood, and probably he will counsel caution in the report which is to embody the results of a thorough investigation as to the character and volume of our immigration.

Dumped Silver Into the Gutter.
NEW YORK, May 28.—Over \$6,000 worth of silver bullion was lying in the gutter in front of a Broadway hotel last night. Finally it was picked from the street by a porter of that establishment and put in a place of safety. The owner of the silver weighs

considerable over two hundred pounds and his name is Phillips. He hails from Montana and is said to own the big silver mine that produced the silver bullion. Mr. Phillips hired a cab and started out to visit the bar-rooms of the Broadway hotels. He wanted to find out who sold the best liquor. He lugged the four silver bars worth about \$1,500 each in there and began his sampling expedition at Forty-second street and worked down to Fourteenth street, where he has been lost-sight of. Every time he left the cab to go into hotels he would first take the silver bars from the cab and place them lengthwise with each other in the gutter. Cabby tried to have Phillips allow the silver to remain in the cab, but he insisted that the precious metal would be safer in the gutter than in the cab. After repeating this experiment in front of the different Broadway hotels at which he stopped for refreshments, he reached the Hoffman house and again put the silver in the gutter while he visited the bar. Phillips had been a guest at this hotel and the porter felt it incumbent upon him to remove the silver from the street to the hotel and have it locked up. He did so, and Phillips, after protesting, proceeded to visit other Broadway hotels.

To Accommodate Settlers.
WASHINGTON, May 27.—For the better accommodation of settlers in Newlin county, South Dakota, the president has issued the following order: The boundary line between the Chamberlain and Pierre land districts is changed from 102d meridian west from Greenwich to the range line between ranges 17 and 18 east of the Black Hills meridian, which line shall also form the western boundary of the Pierre and Chamberlain land districts between the White and Big Chayenne rivers, and the boundary between the Chamberlain and Pierre land districts shall be as follows: Beginning at the corner of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 17 and 18, Black Hills meridian, thence east on the line between townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 26 and 27 east, thence east on the line between townships 2 and 3 north, to the range line between ranges 79 and 80 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence east on the line between said ranges 79 and 80 west to the second standard parallel and parallel to the east bank of the Missouri river; thence with the east bank of the Missouri river to the point where said east bank is intersected by the line between ranges 73 and 74 west of the fifth principal meridian.

Counting Under Difficulties.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 28.—Alexander Brae was up before the grand jury today charged with horse stealing. After he had told his story "not a true bill" was endorsed on the complaint. Brae lived at Pine Bluffs and was courting a girl living over the Nebraska line. One evening he took a horse that didn't belong to him, as he was in a hurry to keep an engagement with the girl. When he reached her home he turned the horse loose, expecting it would return home, but it didn't and was found only after a very long search in the hills. No explanations would be accepted and Brae was arrested. He was admitted to bail, and in the meantime married the girl, who, of course knew he was guilty of horse stealing. The grand jury promptly sat down on the indictment.

The Sioux Commission.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, now in the city, has been notified by Chairman Daves that the senate committee appointed to investigate the cause which led to the recent Sioux Indian outbreak in South Dakota and Nebraska will meet and organize at Chicago on July 6, then proceed to the scene of last winter's Indian war, where there will be a thorough inquiry. It is believed that the committee will report in favor of disarming all Indians on the reservation, providing against seditious utterances before them by any one, and for giving the savages lands in severalty.

A Disastrous Wreck.
DENVER, Col., May 29.—Engine No. 255, attached to a Denver & Rio Grande freight train, while going through Brown's canon this morning ran into a rock which had fallen on the track and was thrown into the Arkansas river. Brakeman David McComas was caught in the wreck and one ear torn off and his skull fractured. His injuries will prove fatal. Fireman Lyn Roberts had an ankle fractured. The rest of the train crew were unhurt.

Third Party Leaders.
WASHINGTON, May 27.—The leaders of the third party movement here profess to have direct assurances that Senator Stanford of California is ready to put himself at the head of their movement with all that is therein implied and that he will be the standard bearer of the alliance or the people's party in 1892. Some claim to be authorized to make public the fact that Senator Stanford considers he holds his great fortune simply as "steward for the people."

Special Agent Scanlan of the treasury department has made a recommendation for a more thorough customs service along the Canadian border from Duluth to the Pacific coast, across which, he says, there is a vast amount of smuggling.

KANSAS WILL RATIFY

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI.

The Meetings to be Held at the Regular Places of the Alliances—The Mormon Church Property and What to Do With the Same—The Government Somewhat Embarrassed—Beef Contracts Awarded—Some Talk of the Third Party—Senator from Florida.

Kansas Will Ratify.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 27.—The Kansas farmers' alliance will inaugurate the campaign on the national people's party platform adopted at Cincinnati last week by a general ratification by the sub-alliances of the state of the action taken by the national conference in organizing a new party. These ratifications will be in the form of a public jubilee, and will be quietly conducted at the regular meeting places of the alliances this week and next. The alliances have been requested to take up the work done at the conferences, discuss it carefully, and take a vote of members before it approves or disapproves it as they think proper. The expression of the full membership of the order is to be obtained in this way, and the result is to be forwarded by each sub-alliance secretary to the state secretary, that the full and complete voice of the farmers' branch of the party in this state may be recorded. Of course the leaders expect that the result of these ratification meetings will show that the farmers are well nigh unanimous in favor of the new party and of the nomination of candidates for president and vice president in 1892.

Mormon Church Property.
WASHINGTON, May 27.—When the supreme court at its last term upheld the constitutionality of the Edmunds law, by which the property of the late corporation of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, otherwise known as the Mormon church, was escheated to the United States, it found itself in a somewhat embarrassing position. The doctrine of escheat was quite unknown in this country and no purpose considered laudable and proper of a similar nature to that for which the property was formerly used was known to which the property could be devoted. The court therefore, instead of sending its decree down, withheld it, a strong intimation being conveyed of the desire of the court that congress should by law direct the disposition to be made of the property. Congress having failed to adopt the suggestion, the court through Justice Bradley, yesterday made its final order in the case and modified in some respects the decree it entered at the last term. The modification made recites that as the Mormon corporation has been dissolved there does not now exist any trusts or purposes within the objects and purposes for which the personal property was originally acquired, could be used or dedicated that are not in whole or part opposed to public policy and public morals, and furthermore, that there does not exist any person or corporation entitled to any of the personality as successors of the late church. The decree then says that the personal property having devolved to the United States, it should be devoted to such charitable uses, lawful in character, as may most nearly correspond to its former destiny. The decree finally directs that the property and all accumulations remain in the custody of the receiver until otherwise ordered and that out of it the costs of the suit and receivership shall be paid. The Utah supreme court is directed to take the necessary proceedings.

Cattle Contracts.
WASHINGTON, May 27.—There were awarded yesterday by the Indian bureau a number of contracts for cattle on the Sioux reservation. Quite a number of the contracts went to South Dakota people. These contracts will make a demand for fat cattle in that part of the country which is near enough to the reservation to allow the stock to be driven to the Indians. The bids also show the prices of stock when furnished in large numbers. Pine Ridge—B. Pickard, 325 heifers at \$16.90 each; John Strange, 50 bulls at \$32.33 each; John Strange, 50 bulls at \$33.33 each. Rosebud—W. B. Jordan, 200 heifers at \$17.41 each. Standing Rock—Joseph Roach, 50 bulls at \$31.10 each; Joseph Roach, 500 cows at \$25.50 each; Martin Olson, 300 heifers, at \$14.23 each. Cheyenne River—A. M. Bowdle, 33 bulls at \$65 each; William C. Woods, 350 cows at \$23.33 each; William S. Woods, 350 heifers at \$14.90 each. Crow Creek—A. M. Johnson, 120 heifers at \$14.78 each; A. N. Johnson, 120 cows at \$25 each; A. M. Bowdle, 7 cows at \$25 each; A. M. Bowdle, 5 bulls at \$55 each. Lower Bruie—A. M. Bowdle, 5 bulls at \$25 each; A. M. Bowdle, 120 cows at \$23 each; A. M. Bowdle, 120 heifers at \$14 each.

Florida Elects a Senator.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 27.—Fifty-four votes were cast in the joint session of the legislature for United States senator, of which Call received 51. He was elected. Nearly all the anti-call senators left the city to break a quorum if possible. The sergeant-at-arms was sent after them. When the joint session was called to order the anti-call men refused to answer to their names, but on roll call fifty-four legislators responded.

The farmers' union conference at Columbus, O., defeated the proposition to nominate state candidates by a vote of 64 to 60.

Causes of the Recent Sioux Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is a member of the special committee of the senate appointed last winter to visit Nebraska and the Dakotas during the summer and investigate the causes of the recent Sioux outbreak and suggest laws to prevent Indian wars in the future.

The senator knows all about the Sioux, having lived near them for almost a quarter of a century, and watched closely the moves which led up to the war last winter.

"The Sioux started in to whip the soldiers," said he to your correspondent yesterday, "and they would have done it if they had had anything like a fair opportunity. Yes, the weather was bitter cold, but they had plenty of provisions and were full of fight. The Sioux are powerful in physique, and will fight anything. We have seen, since the trouble has blown over, and it will never come up again, that none of the settlers were disturbed. The Indians did not intend to hurt settlers. They were after the soldiers, whom they detest. The battle of the Little Big Horn in the Black Hills of my state, nearly twenty years ago, in which General Custer was slaughtered, has been pointed out to the young bucks as one of the greatest epochs in the life of the Indian nation. The young men were told by the old ones that their fathers had distinguished themselves on the battlefield where Custer was killed, and that they—the young Indians—would never amount to anything till they also killed some soldiers. The battle of the Little Big Horn was a simple slaughter of the soldiers, and the Sioux in the last campaign thought it was proper to kill soldiers, as they were hired by the government to be killed, and they could not be punished for it."

"After all there is a great deal of deep cunning about the Indian. He knows perfectly well that if he can make an outbreak appear to be a war he is not likely to be arrested and hung for his murders, and that to make war you must involve the soldiers. Simply to kill settlers is not to make war. This has been well demonstrated in the trial of Plenty Horses at Sioux Falls, my home city. Plenty Horses was educated at the Carlisle Pa. Indian school and almost as soon as he returned to his people he threw off his civilized citizen's clothing and donned a blanket. When the last outbreak began he took it into his head to become great among his people. He wanted to kill his man, and he must be a soldier. So he went into the camp one day, and got into a conversation with Lieutenant Casey. The officer had no idea the Indian had murdered in his heart. When the conversation ended Lieutenant Casey turned about and started to walk away. Plenty Horses took from under his blanket a revolver he had concealed and shot the officer through the back of the head, at a distance of less than twenty feet. There was no fighting, no excitement at the time. Was that war? It was murder. But Plenty Horses' defense was that the killing was in war, and the defense stood, and of course was acquitted."

"No," said the senator in conclusion, "there will be no more Indian wars if we do our duty. We will make it impossible for the Indian to have arms. Without arms they cannot kill."

Rumors Concerning Noble.
WASHINGTON, June 1.—A great deal of comment is made in political circles upon the announcement that Secretary Noble, who is now at St. Louis, is stated to resign despite his positive assertions to the contrary, and that if Secretary Proctor becomes Senator Edmunds' successor, as now seems probable, Minister Robert T. Lincoln will be asked to give up his post in London and take the war portfolio, or should this not be done that General Noble may go as minister to St. Petersburg. The rumor was generally looked upon as plausible, although those who are immediately associated with Secretary Noble do not believe he intends to resign. No official statement is made upon the subject. The reported reports that Secretary Noble was likely to retire from his position are due to the rumors constantly circulating that the personal differences between the officers in the pension, Indian, land and patent offices, were very annoying to him and that he wished to be relieved of the responsibility resting upon him as supreme chief of these branches of the department. The announcement today that Patent Commissioner Mitchell was about to retire gave procreation for the report that Secretary Noble may go out. Commissioner Mitchell did not take the office with a view of holding it long. He wants to retire to his large law practice.

NEWS NOTES.
The French exhibition in Moscow has proven to be a complete fiasco. In the Southern Presbyterian assembly a resolution was adopted denouncing church fairs and festivals not proper means of raising money.

The central traffic association, embracing Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, has made a rate of one fare for the round trip to the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Detroit in August.

Before the adjournment of the legislature of Pennsylvania the report of the conference committee on the world's fair bill was agreed to by both branches. The appropriation is \$300,000.

It has been practically decided to extend the 41 per cent loan at 2 per cent and to give the holders of those bonds the necessary ninety days notice.