

OUR PORK IN FRANCE

THE BILL FIXING DUTIES WAS NOT REACHED BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

Full Text of the Nebraska Eight Hour Law Which Goes Into Effect on the First of August—The Difficult Problems Which Secretary Foster Has Had to Meet and Solve—Bishop Kain Severely Scores Indian Commissioner Morgan—What the Trouble is All About.

Defeated Because of the Rider.
WASHINGTON, July 23.—Acting Secretary Wharton of the state department has received the following cablegram from Minister Whitelaw Reid at Paris: "Bill fixing duty on pork not reached in the senate before final adjournment." It is understood at the department that the bill referred to was attached to the new tariff bill, which was passed by the lower house and sent to the senate for its action. The failure of the latter body to consider the pork section before adjournment was caused by the intervention of other measures and did not follow from any antagonism to the pork section, which it is expected will be considered soon after the assembly reconvenes next autumn.

The Nebraska Eight Hour Law.
OMAHA, July 22.—Following is a full text of the eight hour law which will go into effect on August 1:

H. R. No. 104.—An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, servants and others.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska,

Section 1. That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, servants and laborers throughout the state of Nebraska, excepting those engaged in farm or domestic labor.

Sec. 2. Any officer or officers, agent or agents of the state of Nebraska or any municipality therein who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and be suspended or removed accordingly by the governor or head of the department to which such officer is attached.

Sec. 3. Any employer or corporation working their employees over the time specified in this act shall pay an extra compensation double the amount per hour as paid per previous hour.

Sec. 4.—Any party or parties contracting with the state of Nebraska or any such corporation or private employer who shall fail to comply with or secretly evade the provisions hereof by exacting or requiring more hours of labor for the compensation agreed to be paid per day than is herein fixed and provided for shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars nor more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Solving Difficult Problems.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Two of the most difficult problems which Secretary Foster has had to settle since he assumed office have been in connection with the refunding of the bonds which fall due this autumn and the coinage of silver. The secretary realized, when called upon to make his plans, that he had to steer between the devil and the deep sea and that no matter how carefully he might navigate, his course would certainly bring down on him an endless amount of criticism, but in order that he might have the views of some of the best financiers of the country, he sent out a number of letters to bankers in the different states and asked for their views on the question of refunding the maturing bonds at a lower rate of interest and also for their opinions as to the silver coinage controversy, the last silver act having given him authority to use his own discretion in the matter of continuing the coinage of silver bullion after July 1.

Contrary to the usual customs of the gentlemen to whom the secretary wrote, they promptly responded and, very much to his surprise, the replies were unanimous in favor of extending the bonds, and with the exception of a few eastern bankers, there was also an almost unanimous endorsement of the continued coinage of silver. The general tenor of the replies to the latter question was, that inasmuch as there exists an impression throughout the country that the volume of currency was too small, it could do no harm to continue the existing coinage rates.

Secretary Foster at the same time consulted a number of senators who take the greatest interest in financial affairs and they, without exception, coincided with the views of the bankers to the effect that the bonds should be continued and that silver coinage should not be stopped. Secretary Foster therefore had the endorsement of the best financial minds of the country before adopting his policy, and since it was announced that the bonds would be extended and that silver coinage would continue, he has constantly received assurances that in both these matters he has pleased the public.

Bishop Kain Severely Scores the Indian Commissioner.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 23.—The Intelligencer of this city prints a letter from Rt. Rev. John Kain, bishop and a member of the Roman Catholic board for the distribution of funds. In the letter he says, in regard to the pending trouble in Indian affairs, that it is a mistake that the controversy is between the commissioner and the bureau, and therefore does not necessarily touch schools under Catholic control. He says: "The question at issue does not

touch vitally the interests of our Catholic Indian schools. From his very induction into office, Mr. Morgan has shown his anti-Catholic bigotry. Whom did he appoint as an inspector of Indian schools but a Protestant minister, Rev. Dr. Dorchester, whom Arch bishop Ryan of Philadelphia forced to retract a gross slander published by Dorchester against himself (Ryan.) What was Dorchester's first official act? The removal of several Catholic teachers because of their religion. As a member of the board for the distribution of the funds collected in our country for the Indian mission the board consists of Arch bishop Ryan and myself. I am in a position to know that Commissioner Morgan has dealt most unjustly toward our Indian schools.

"If the numbers educated in the Catholic Indian schools are greater than in protestant schools why should not the appropriations for their support be also greater? The fact is that Morgan, seeing the superior excellence of Catholic Indian schools, would like to secularize the whole system, which, unfortunately for the poor Indians, the government has refused to endorse.

"The chairman of the committee on Indian affairs said the other day that the reason of the success of the Jesuits more than any other sect was that they devoted their whole lives to the work. He struck the key to the whole situation. Take a protestant clergyman and send him to the west, I don't care how zealous he may be, he goes there half devoting himself to this unusual life. Today the Indians are advanced 100 per cent over any other civilization, at least in Montana. Fifty years ago the Jesuits went among them and today you see the results. Among all those tribes, commencing with the Shoshones, the Arapahoes, the Grosventres, the Blackfoot, the Piegans, the River Crows, the Loods, the Assinaboines, the only ray of light I saw was in the Flathead reservation in the Jesuit mission schools.

"In an open letter of January 31, 1891, Bishop Stanley of Jamestown, N. D., says: 'The Indian missions of my diocese have suffered beyond telling through Morgan, and they are now in almost hopeless condition. If the administration continues to sustain the bigotry of Morgan and Dorchester it may regret its course when the Catholic votes are heard from next fall a year.'

The threat contained in the closing paragraph, in view of the large Catholic support given the republican ticket in 1888, may be taken as rather significant.

Vanderbilts Will Secure Control of the Delaware & Hudson.

New York, July 22.—It is more than probable, says the Herald, that before this week closes a most important railroad deal will be brought to a close. When Dr. Seward Webb started his Adirondack & St. Lawrence road many people believed the New York Central was behind the enterprise and that the intention was to freeze out the Chateaugay road and so bring the Delaware & Hudson canal company to terms. For the last three weeks Dr. Webb and Smith M. Weed have had almost daily conferences in Plattsburg and at Sheburne, and as Mr. Weed controlled three-fifths of the Chateaugay stock a deal was soon arranged which virtually gave Webb control of the road at a price which cannot yet be learned. A provision of the agreement was, however, that the Delaware & Hudson, in which Weed is a heavy stockholder, would come to some agreement.

Last week Mr. Weed met Colonel Cannon, President Oliphant and other large stockholders of the road in New York and explained to them that they had better sell out their entire railroad system to the Vanderbilts. Mr. Weed, it is said, explained to the interested persons that their coal property was of much greater value than the railroad system and that the New York Central had already agreed to give them a fair tonnage rate on the coal and a good price for the stock of the road. Mr. Weed said that he had given Dr. Webb an option on the Chateaugay road, which brought the Delaware & Hudson most of their Champlain division earnings.

The Delaware & Hudson people were very angry at Mr. Weed, but he told them they could have the Chateaugay road on the same terms as Dr. Webb had offered him; that the road was in the market, and that he would rather see it controlled by the Delaware & Hudson than by any other company, but that to him it was plain that the Central would parallel the road, and that now was the time to get out.

Since that time Mr. Oliphant has been the guest of Mr. Weed and the New York Central people have inspected the Delaware & Hudson property and things have been very friendly between all those interested. Wednesday a meeting of the Delaware & Hudson directors will be held in New York, if they can be got together. Mr. Weed and General Manager Inman of the Chateaugay will be present, and it is believed that the terms which Dr. Weed has offered will be accepted and that the Vanderbilt will control the entire Delaware & Hudson and Chateaugay systems.

Harper's Young People for July 14th contains the opening chapter of a short serial story by J. McDonald Oxley, entitled "Dick of Diamond Rock." It is a tale of adventure on the sea in the times of Nelson, and will be sure to please the boys. Sophia Sweet's charming story, "Flying Hill Farm," is continued, and Margaret E. Sangster contributes an entertaining article on "The Children of Epworth." Besides a pleasing variety of short stories and poems, this number also contains several interesting practical papers, as "What to Make for Summer Fairs," by Mary J. Safford, "A Trout Nursery," by Benjamin Northrop, etc.

QUAY'S RESIGNATION.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW SHOULD IT TAKE PLACE.

Secretaries of the Nebraska Board of Transportation Issue a Letter in Regard to the Grain Inspection Law—A Meeting of Farmers Called for Consideration of the Question—A Monument to the Memory of Stonewall Jackson Unveiled at Lexington, Va.—The Oration of Jubal Early.

Washington Political Gossip.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is generally believed here that the resignation of Senator Quay as chairman of the republican national committee will be followed by a general reorganization of that body. At the present time General Dudley is the treasurer of the committee.

General Dudley has so much private business to look after that it is thought he will tender his resignation at the same time that Mr. Quay steps out. In that event the understanding among republicans here is that the committee will select Mr. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin as the successor to General Dudley. The only thing in the way of Mr. Payne's selection is the fact that Mr. Clarkson is almost certain to be elected chairman and the fact that Mr. Clarkson is from Iowa and Mr. Payne from an adjoining state may militate against the latter. In this event, it is thought that Mr. Conger of Ohio will be chosen.

Nebraska Grain Inspection Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—The following letter has been issued, signed by the secretaries of the state board of transportation:

The secretaries of the state board of transportation, who have in charge the establishment of rules, grades, etc., of the new grain inspection law, having called a meeting of the farmers and grain men of the state and all others interested in the practical operations of the new law, to be held at Lincoln, at the office of the board of transportation, Wednesday, July 23, the secretaries urge the attendance of all raisers and shippers of grain who have practical knowledge in this line, that a general interchange of views may be had, and grades and rules be established that will meet the practical situation as it is in Nebraska and secure the successful operation of the new law.

In establishing grades it is important to consider our location as a state to the various markets where we must compete with other grain producing states. No two states produce the same proportions or the same quality of grain. For instance, Minnesota has all wheat and no corn, and her wheat is all spring wheat of a peculiar quality, not duplicated in this state or Kansas. Kansas raises both wheat and corn, but her wheat is all winter wheat, while Nebraska produces both spring and winter wheat, and the indications are in the near future, that the proportions of winter and spring wheat will be nearly equal in this state.

In establishing our grades we cannot therefore copy after the standard now in force in any one particular market, but must make our grades meet the established grades of those markets where each particular product is most in demand.

Chicago is considered the best market for spring wheat, rye, flax and barley, while the St. Louis market is best for winter wheat, corn and oats. If we establish our grades with reference to the Chicago standard altogether, we will be at a disadvantage on winter wheat, corn and oats, while if we take the St. Louis standard throughout we will be at a disadvantage on spring wheat, rye, barley and flax.

It is important therefore, that all interested in the inspection law should meet together and consult with reference to these grades, so that there may be a mutual understanding and a mutual interest. Each raiser and shipper of grain is hereby invited to meet us on the above date and give us the benefits of his advice and cooperation.

A Monument to Stonewall Jackson.

LINCOLN, Va., July 23.—Thirty years ago yesterday on the battle field of Bull Run General Thomas Jackson received the sobriquet of "Stonewall," the name by which he is known to the world over. Yesterday the honor and respect in which he was held was testified to by a gathering of ex-confederates who assisted in the unveiling of a monument to his memory. Thousands of people had poured into Lexington for several days and the city was everywhere seen and the good old stars and stripes floated in the breeze. On many structures national, state and confederate battle flags were artistically blended. Not less than 3,000 confederates were present. They came from every state that cast its lot with the secessionists. Probably not less than 10,000 members wore the blue and in the throats the blue raiment and brass buttons of the Grand Army of the Republic were to be seen everywhere. The day was ushered in by salvos of artillery from Rock Ridge battery. At 11 a. m. the preliminary exercises were held at the campus of Washington and Lee university, where a grand stand had been erected fronting the main building and overlooking a broad expanse of rising ground forming an amphitheatre equal to the accommodation of 40,000 people. Hon. Wade Hampton was the presiding officer, and to the right and left of him on the grand stand were groups of surviving officers of the confederates and other prominent persons. With a few words of greeting General Hampton introduced the Rev. Hopkins of Charleston, W. Va., who was chaplain of Stonewall Jackson's staff, and who in-

voiced the blessing of God on the country and especially commended to Divine Providence the welfare of the southern states. Amid rousing cheers Jubal Early was introduced as the orator of the day and the grizzled veteran, who, as General Hampton said, is probably the best informed survivor in the country on the southern civil war history, eloquently dilated on the life, character and military achievements of the renowned warrior. The pronouncing of the benediction brought this portion of the exercises to a conclusion and the participants at once began to form in a line for the parade.

Of this ex-Governor James A. Walker, the only surviving commander of Jackson brigade, was chief marshal. Promptly at noon the firing of a cannon gave the signal for the line to move. General Walker and his aides led the way. Then came the survivors of Stonewall Jackson brigade; some on foot and others on horseback, and men, old and enfeebled, crippled, in carriages. Behind a band that tooted the strains of Dixie came the survivors of Staunton, Poague's and Carpenter's brigades, 2,000 of them. Colonel W. T. Poague in command; then the surviving officers, Colonels Cummings, Grigsby, Edmonson and Williams. After these came carriages with the honorary guests.

Twenty bands furnished music and the familiar strains of Dixie alternated with America, the Bonnie Blue Flag and other popular airs. The return was so arranged as to include the grounds of the Virginia military institute.

It is now fifteen years since the movement for the erection of the monument was originated. Its total cost was \$25,000, all of which was contributed by ex-confederate veterans and southerners who revere the memory of Stonewall Jackson. Considerable aid was rendered by the ladies of the south and it is largely due to their efforts that the movement culminated in the success of today.

The Business Outlook.

NEW YORK, July 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Some improvement in the business situation is still noted. There is more actual trade in most of the leading branches and more general confidence as to the future, but the monetary situation does not grow clearer. A speculation in products is springing up which threatens to make trouble when the crop movement becomes large. A distribution of circulars in enormous numbers from Minneapolis and Washington, professedly by the farmers' alliance, advising all farmers to hold their wheat, does not yet affect actual receipts, but stimulates speculators to buy largely in expectation of a boom, and much money has already been locked up in carrying accumulating stocks. With the utmost freedom in the movement of wheat the recovery from Europe of the \$70,000,000 gold shipped this year would be difficult, but with wheat exports checked for some months scarcity of money would be felt in all the markets and all branches of industry.

Reports of the condition of trade are generally more favorable than a week ago. At Boston there is a further improvement. Philadelphia notes improvement in the demand for wool. Groceries move better than usual for the season, but collections are poor. At Baltimore trade improves in some lines, but at Pittsburgh and Cleveland it is light. At Cincinnati the shoe trade is busy and the demand for leather good, and at Detroit lumber is firm and charcoal iron selling more freely.

At the west crop prospects are stimulating everywhere. Chicago reports wheat receipts five times those of last year, an increase of 30 to 50 per cent in dressed beef, hides and butter, but some decrease in cured meats and lard. Dry goods sales are a trifle smaller at present, with collections improved and confidence in the future general.

At Milwaukee trade is fairly active, at St. Paul improving and at Minneapolis active for lumber and better for flour. Wheat does not move largely at St. Louis, though money is going into Illinois towns to some extent.

Trade improves at Kansas City, money being in demand for packers and grain dealers.

Kansas Alliance Active.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 27.—The Kansas alliance managers who are furnishing speakers for half a dozen southern states have not neglected their own field of labor and are now actively engaged in preparations for a big state campaign during August, September and October. The big strike will be made in September, when camp meetings will be held in each of the seven congressional districts.

State Printer Snow in speaking of the meetings said: "They will be big affairs and will be addressed by some of the best known people's party men in the country."

Col. Poik of Georgia, President of the National Alliance, and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota are Already Engaged.

Secretary French of the state alliance, who returned from a trip throughout the state, says that the alliance is in good condition and that the farmers are making arrangements for an active fall campaign.

Wyoming Mines Burning.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., July 23.—The Deere creek coal company's mines at Glen Rock, twenty-five miles west, are on fire. They are believed to have caught in the stables under ground, though possibly the work of an incendiary. Smoke was discovered pouring from the mouth of the slope early this morning. Every effort was made to reach the flames but it was impossible and the fire is burning more fiercely every hour. The mine is being flooded. The damage is certain to be several thousand dollars and the mines are likely to be shut down for several weeks.

THE WHEAT COMBINE

AN INTERVIEW WITH W. C. CRUM, GENERAL MANAGER.

His Denial that Any Combine Has Been Formed—The Idea of Issuing Circulars—Operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30—Fatal Fight of Rival Lovers—Decision Rendered in a Beatrice, Nebraska, Land Case.

The Wheat Trust Combine.
NEW YORK, July 25.—Yesterday a reporter interviewed W. C. Crum, general manager of the New York bureau of the National Farmer's Alliance and Reform Press association, touching the so-called "wheat trust combine" among farmers. He denied that any such combination had been formed.

"The suggestion was made," he said, "some time ago in the farmers' alliance that farmers would do well to hold their wheat for remunerative prices, in preference to allowing it to fall into the hands of unscrupulous speculators. Upon this advice word was sent out through the bureau of the Reform Press association two weeks ago advising farmers to hold their wheat. Several sub-alliances in Illinois met and passed resolutions to this effect, which were published in the Milwaukee alliance papers, there being no effort to conceal the fact whatever. The effort to make it appear as if 'some traitor in the camp' had revealed the matter before the farmers' alliance was ready to let the secret out is in keeping with many similar attempts to invest certain ambitious leaders with an air of importance far beyond their ability and worth."

Mr. Crum said further that the idea of issuing simultaneously at Washington and St. Paul 1,000,000 circulars to send to 40,000 secretaries is part of a well concocted plan among certain alliance officials to enhance their importance in the estimation of farmers and create at the time consternation among wheat speculators for political effect.

Editor Crum, who is a practical farmer himself and thoroughly posted in the schemes as narrated, says he does not believe that intelligent farmers will be caught with such chaff. As to combinations among farmers Mr. Crum said: "I would be very glad if the farmers' could by combination secure good prices, especially for wheat. Depreciation of values, repeated crop failures, high rates of interest, etc., have discouraged farmers for several years. They deserve well of their compatriots and no one familiar with their privations will begrudge them all they ask. The report coming from St. Paul stating that Ignatius Donnelly was opposed to the wheat trust among farmers, betrays the demagoguery of the whole plot, for while championing the cause of the farmers he is well known as a Knights of Labor leader in the west. He is looking for a presidential nomination in 1892. He hesitates to urge a wheat combine which would effect the price of the bread of those whose suffrages he must have. While I favor any plan that will contribute honestly to the farmer's welfare, I have doubts of the efficiency of the policy of farmers holding too long upon their wheat. It takes money to move as well as to buy wheat, and if held too long and the world's crop turns out larger than was anticipated, a crash is imminent, more disastrous in its consequences than dreamed of in the philosophy of the most pronounced alliance doctrine."

Internal Revenue Figures.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Acting Commissioner Wilson has made a preliminary report to the secretary of the treasury of the operations of the internal revenue bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The total collections from all sources during the year were \$146,055,376, an increase of \$3,449,689 as compared with the collections during the preceding fiscal year. The collections were as follows: On spirits \$83,335,963, an increase of \$1,618,588; on tobacco \$32,796,270, a decrease of \$1,162,720; on fermented liquors \$28,560,130, an increase of \$2,556,595; on oleomargarine \$1,077,924, an increase of \$291,632; miscellaneous, \$260,087, an increase of \$16,553. The cost of collection for the fiscal year shows an increase of about \$98,000. The largest amount collected in any state was \$38,364,312, made in Illinois. Next in order was New York \$16,565,328, Kentucky \$15,858,707, Ohio \$14,555,266, Pennsylvania \$10,334,524, Missouri \$7,694,102, Indiana \$6,524,722, and New Jersey \$4,104,889. The smallest collection was \$35,689, made in New Mexico and Arizona, which form one district.

Rivals Slash and Shoot.

ERIE, Pa., July 25.—Robert Caruthers of Baltimore, Md., lies in the Erie infirmary horribly cut and slashed. Lewis Deroey lies in the same institution with a bullet wound in his groin as the result of a sanguinary meeting yesterday. Several weeks ago Deroey warned a young lady to whom he and Caruthers were both paying attention that she must cease receiving the attention of his rival, or he (Deroey) would cut his throat. Caruthers, in ignorance of Deroey's threat, came from Conneaut the other day, and while on his way to call upon the young lady was set upon and stabbed slightly by Deroey. Returning to Erie the two young men met yesterday unexpectedly near the young lady's house. Caruthers drew a revolver and Deroey a knife, and being at close quarters they fought with the desperation of fiends. Deroey's most serious wound is that in the groin, while his rival is disfigured for life and is in a very critical condition.

France Preparing for the Fair.

PARIS, July 27.—The provisional committee, organized and arranged for the participation of France in the Chicago exposition met Sunday morning with President Antonin present. The committee decided to increase the sum for providing for the cost of carriage of the French exhibit from 500,000 to 800,000 francs. On motion of Pierre, the committee decided to consider the question of sending French products on a special ship to be exhibited at the world's fair. If this is accomplished it will effect a considerable reduction of the cost of carriage.

Harrison Will Be the Candidate.

LONDON, July 27.—An interview with Channey M. Depew was published in a London paper on Sunday morning. Mr. Depew deprecated the suggestion that he was likely to be the man to champion the republican cause in the next presidential election in the United States. He said he believed that Mr. Harrison would carry the election as the republican candidate.

"Mr. Blaine," he continued, "is the strongest man politically and the most popular; but still, in my belief, Mr. Harrison will be renominated. That is my decided opinion, no matter what candidates other than Mr. Harrison may be spoken about."

When asked who the democrats were likely to nominate, Mr. Depew, promising that he spoke a year in advance of the nomination, said he believed that Mr. Cleveland was the most likely candidate, but that the democrats would not be as unanimous for Mr. Cleveland as the republicans would be for their candidate.

Bad times, Mr. Depew said, would disappear under the assured prosperity of the farmers. The McKinley tariff will do a very great deal to carry the election for the republicans. Especially will the reciprocity clause do a great deal. Harrison would win on the tariff and silver questions. Certainly the republicans erred in passing the McKinley bill just before the election. The worst effects of the bill were felt at once just in time to cause a republican defeat. But it was not a democratic majority but a majority of democrats and cranks. American politics were very mixed just then. Now they are clarifying and the benefits of the McKinley law are becoming felt. As an illustration the farmers' alliance is an outcome.

"Then I am to understand that the republicans will stand strongly by the tariff question?"

"Certainly. You will ask me what programme the democrats are to oppose. On this point, they, I imagine, will advocate a modified form of free trade, a tariff for revenue, not protection, a sufficient tariff to keep the government going without any regard for safeguarding American industries. Now, let me pass to what will be the second plank in the fight for the presidency. I mean the silver question, or bimetalism, as you would call it in England. Upon the silver question the republicans are practically unanimous, while the democrats are divided among themselves."

"What will be the republican proposals?"

"Shortly that we shall coin only the silver produced in America. By this means we should keep our silver on a gold basis, which is the standard basis of the world. The democrats will propose to coin all silver, not only what is produced in America, but also that comes into the country. They would make silver equal to gold, which we republicans say would ultimately cause confusion and bankruptcy. The democrats say it would mean an improvement in the state of trade and in the condition of the people since there would be a freer circulation of currency."

Scores Our Tariff Policy.

MONTREAL, July 27.—Colonel Vincent, member of the British house of commons for Sheffield, Eng., who is making a tour of the United Empire Trade League, addressed a large representative meeting in this city tonight. He made a strong address in favor of closer trade relations between the various parts of the British empire. Colonel Vincent in his remarks when speaking of the United States, which he called a foreign and an alien power, termed the McKinley tariff, a copy of which he waved in the air, an outrageous measure.

"In the face of such a tariff will you Canadians," he said, "who stood by us in 1776 and 1812 go on your knees to those aliens for terms? I don't believe it for a single moment." Canada, he said, if it was true to itself, would supply the food of Great Britain instead of the United States. The effect of this will send ex-Congressman McKinley to his earthly dominion.

Crooked Union Pacific Officials.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 27.—A big sensation was caused at Carbon Saturday when Auditor Craig, Judge Vandever, Trainmaster Culross and Agent Randall of Laramie took possession of the Union Pacific station and placed Agent Russon under arrest. The agents at Hanna, Carbon and Medicine Bow have been working a combination by which they have defrauded the company out of part of the freight charges on goods shipped between those stations. Agent Randall was placed in charge at Carbon and the other officials left for Hanna, where they will arrest Agent Crosbie. The Medicine Bow agent will not be arrested, as it is said he gave the snip away and will testify against the others. All the men were highly respected and their arrest causes much excitement.

France Preparing for the Fair.

PARIS, July 27.—The provisional committee, organized and arranged for the participation of France in the Chicago exposition met Sunday morning with President Antonin present. The committee decided to increase the sum for providing for the cost of carriage of the French exhibit from 500,000 to 800,000 francs. On motion of Pierre, the committee decided to consider the question of sending French products on a special ship to be exhibited at the world's fair. If this is accomplished it will effect a considerable reduction of the cost of carriage.