

Old World News.

The Wife of One of the Queen's Chaplains Commits Suicide.

A Bad Week for "Settlements" in London.

The Imperial Federation League on Its Last Legs.

Rev. Thomas Spurgeon.

LONDON, July 30.—Rev. Thos. Spurgeon preached in the tabernacle today for the first time since his return from Auckland. The congregation was exceptionally large.

Imp. Fed. Funds Run Short. LONDON, July 30.—There is a movement on foot to end the career of the Imperial Federation League because funds are short.

A committee of the league has been appointed to consider and draw up a report on the matter. Sir Charles Tupper is not attending the meetings.

The Embargo on Canadian Cattle. LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Herbert Gardner stated in the House of Commons that the Department of Agriculture had received no formal invitation from the Canadian Government to send experts to Canada.

at the Dominion's expense to determine whether pleuro-pneumonia did or did not exist among Canadian cattle.

More Farmer Delegates. LONDON, July 29.—In the press today Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of the Minister of the Interior, invites twelve English farmers or qualified laborers to visit Canada during August or September at the expense of the Dominion.

He also reports upon the agricultural resources of the country. As far as possible the delegates will be selected from counties not represented in previous delegations.

Leaped to Death. LONDON, July 30.—Ecclesiastical and other circles were yesterday shocked by the news that the wife of the Rev. Canon George Prothero, a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, had committed suicide.

Mrs. Prothero, who had been ill, was at Whipham rectory, near Osborne House, the Queen's residence on the Isle of Wight. While temporarily insane she escaped the observation of her nurse and leaped from one of the windows of her room. She was instantly killed. In addition to being a chaplain in ordinary Canon Prothero is a deputy clerk of the Queen's closet.

Russia Getting the Worst of It. BERLIN, July 30.—It is generally held here that the tariff war that has been started between Russia and Germany is more likely to cause damage to the former country than the latter. It seems that Russia in applying her maximum tariff on German products was mainly influenced by the unfavorable early reports regarding the export prospects in Germany. These reports so said led Russia to believe that Germany, desiring Russian grain, etc., would retaliate for the imposition by Russia the highest tariff on imported German products. In this belief, however, she was disappointed, as the prompt action of the Imperial Council in raising the German tariff on Russian products 50 per cent. shows that Germany is not so dependent on Russian cereals.

The Financial Thermometer. LONDON, July 30.—During the last week there has been a long discount; but for the moment it is steady. The tendency is steadily upwards. It is understood that \$2,000,000 of gold will be shipped within the next few weeks to the United States, and the fact that several millions more will be sent before the end of the year. The money market last week was the worst one of the season. The ten failures, however, but one was important. Two of the failing firms paid two shillings and sixpence. The dealings were confined to the money market. Yesterday an unusual feeling as regards the future was noticeable. Foreign securities have been in a little better position, but prices were fairly steady.

Paris Bourse also suffered a little. The uncertainty of the French attitude towards France, but prices were fairly steady.

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Admiral Magnan on board, has arrived at Montreal from Quebec.

West Northumberland Conservatives have nominated George Mitchell, reeve of Hamilton, for the Local House.

James Walker, who lives about five miles south of Bracebridge, was struck by the Pacific express Saturday night and died Sunday of his injuries.

A quantity of butter from Senator Percy's dairy at Wolseley, N. W. T., took four prizes and the sweepstake prize at the Winnipeg Exhibition for the best butter shown.

The Board of Separate School Trustees of Kingston has decided to dispense with the services of the Christian Brothers as teachers and to employ lay teachers in future.

The Christian Endeavor convention for the Maritime Provinces opens at Halifax Tuesday afternoon. Accommodation has been provided for 350 delegates, and it is expected 150 more will come.

Bradstreet's reports the following assignments: Frederick K. Marr, shoe uppers and leather; Barrie, E. X. Martin, greaser; Barrie; John Scully, contractors' supplies; Toronto; A. Steel & Co., grocers, Toronto.

Mr. Tarte has another letter (the fourth) on the school question in Friday night's Echo. The pastoral which Archbishop Tache was not made an episcopal document was, it is learned, shown to Sir John Thompson at his own house in Ottawa in 1891.

A Winnipeg correspondent telegraphs: Four more weeks of favorable weather and Manitoba and the Northwest will have a good crop. Generally speaking the wheat yield will not be exceptionally heavy, but some districts will certainly report big yields.

Wesley Bunting, of Adelaide, was thrashing at Wm. Neil's farm Saturday when he came in contact with the cylinder, which tore the hand in shreds. Drs. Hor and Thomson were summoned, and found it necessary to amputate it at the wrist.

Dr. T. Coleman died at his residence (Hillside), Searforth, Sunday morning. Dr. Coleman was born in Tralee, Ireland, was 68 years old. He practiced medicine for a number of years in Searforth, and then embarked in the salt business. He was colonel of the Thirty-third Huron Battalion. He was the first reeve of the village of Searforth after its incorporation, and was elected mayor of the town on several occasions.

Caustic Criticism

Of the Administration of the Fair

By the President of the American Exhibitors' Association.

Successful Efforts Made to Cut Down the Free List—Lower Railway Rates May Help the Attendance.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, July 30.—The most sensational speech ever delivered at the White City which reflects on the administration of the fair, came yesterday from Major Pangborn, president of the Associated American Exhibitors, before the National Commission. By appointment, the domestic exhibitors, foreign and state commissioners and chiefs of departments appeared before the commission to listen to the grievances of exhibitors. The director-general and all his chiefs were there. Major Pangborn accused the administration of the fair of making an architectural picture but not a World's Fair. He denounced the management for not providing easy, numerous and visible means of access to the galleries. He declared that the foreign nations were brought into competition with the United States "with the dancing girls in the street of Cairo, the scam of the brothels of the Orient." He accused the restaurant owners of employing as waiters the slickest gang of thieves who ever entered the fair grounds. He cited several cases of extortion and robbery practiced on himself and others. The visitors are being robbed every hour, and the fair was yet a World's Fair. The efforts to reduce the list to the fair are so successful that Supr. Tucker of the department of admissions, predicts that under the revision now taking place at least 10,000 passes will be cut off. The people who are conscious of their questionable right to free admission have been making the most of their passes since the orders for revision and reduction were issued, the attendance from this source having jumped from 30,000 to 40,000 a day. As the order cutting off the passes goes into effect Aug. 1, it is expected that after that date the daily free admission will decrease to but little over 20,000.

There was great rejoicing in the administration building over the action of the Western Passenger Association in deciding to make a reduced rate for World's Fair visitors. As week after week passed and the roads failed to take action in the matter, the fair's daily attendance usually passed 100,000, the indications pointed strongly to the exhibition being a financial failure.

The Associated American Exhibitors have risen in revolt against the inaccuracies of the official catalogue, issued under the auspices of the exposition, and have issued a sharp letter to the publishers, Conkey & Co., which is to be followed by a protest to the director-general if a corrected edition is not forthcoming.

Senator McNaughton, New York fair commissioner, died at the New York State building at the World's Fair grounds today.

The exposition was open today under the order of the court, but the attendance was extremely light. The grounds were also deserted, and the visitors in the building might easily have been counted.

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Siam Surrenders.

Assured That Her Kingdom Will Not be Dismembered

Until the Interested Powers Have Been Consulted.

The Settlement a Result of Britain's Intervention.

Earl Rosebery's Course Excites Surprise and Satisfaction in Berlin—Discussions in the French Cabinet Regarding the Terms.

BANGKOK, July 29.—The Siamese Government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum. The substance of the ultimatum was as follows:

1. A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong River as far north as the 23rd parallel of latitude.

2. The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river.

3. Full satisfaction for various Siamese aggressions against French ships and French nationals in the Menam River.

4. The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

5. An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

6. The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

This ultimatum was sent on July 19 and 48 hours were allowed for Siam to make answer to the French demands. On July 21 M. Pavie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented the ultimatum to the Siamese Government.

On July 23 Siam replied, stating that the King was at a loss to understand what the rights of Annam and Cambodia were on the left bank of the Mekong River.

The King expressed his willingness to abandon all the territories over which Government of these rights could be proved, and called attention to the fact that five months previously he had proposed to submit all the contested territorial questions to international arbitration. In the interim of peace, however, the King refused to surrender the territory as far north as the eighteenth degree of latitude, but no further, and proposed that the islands in the Mekong River be used in common by Siam and France.

All the other points of the ultimatum were conceded.

This answer was not satisfactory to France and subsequently M. Pavie withdrew from Bangkok on a gulet, and the French warships in the Menam River went to Koh-Chang, an island near the mouth of the Gulf of Siam, where they joined the French fleet under the command of Admiral Hamann. France then determined to blockade the Siamese coast. There is serious doubt as to the time the blockade was made effective. The French Government informed the British Government that the blockade would begin July 31, but the British Minister at Bangkok later informed the British foreign office that it had commenced on July 26.

Lord Rosebery, the British Foreign Minister, yesterday asked the French Government for a prompt explanation of this conflict in dates, but the answer has not been made public. With all the question was the ultimatum by the Siamese Government, the war cloud in the east will of course pass over.

It is stated here that England protested France that the threatened blockade of the Siamese coast would be a legal act, and that France conceded the point made by Great Britain. France, it is said, has undertaken that British commerce in no way be interfered with by the French warships. English vessels will be allowed to cross the Menam River and the Gulf of Siam after Sunday. The situation here presents a much more peaceful aspect.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was at the foreign office at a very early hour yesterday morning. He remained there for several hours.

Mr. Gladstone concluded that his presence in London now is not necessary, and went to make his promised visit to Mr. Stuart Rendel at Hatchlands, near Guildford.

FORESHADOWED. Lord Rosebery's statements on Thursday foreshadowed Siam's surrender. After his speech it was felt that Siam had no other alternative.

The ultimatum was a question of the possession of the provinces on the eastern side of the Mekong, and it is currently reported that Lord Dufferin has secured a settlement by contracting to Siam in handing these provinces to France on the understanding that France shall immediately restore them to Siam and that the "buffer state" between France and English territories, whereon England insisted, shall be thus preserved. The feeling in the English press was against any arrangement with England, but the French Government is doubtless delighted at being able to emerge from a serious situation without complications with Great Britain and with a full pound of flesh from little Siam.

A telegram from Bangkok indicates that the Siamese are deeply disappointed at not receiving the support of the English Government on which they reckoned in the dispute.

LONDON, July 29.—The Siamese Legation here has received a dispatch from Bangkok stating in effect that the Siamese Government, learning that France regards its reply to the ultimatum as a refusal to grant the French demands, and being most desirous of maintaining peace, has telegraphed instructions to the Siamese Minister at Paris to inform the French Foreign Minister that Siam accepts the ultimatum in its entirety.

The dispatch adds that the blockade will cease, that diplomatic negotiations will be resumed, and that an early settlement of the troubles will be effected.

DEVELOPE NOTIFIED. PARIS, July 30.—Prince Vadachana, Foreign Minister, went to the Foreign Office yesterday morning to communicate to M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Siam's decision to accept the terms of France's ultimatum. He was received by M. Revoit, Chief Secretary, who, without

waiting for the Prince to speak of his mission, informed him that M. Develle would be unable to receive him, as, with the departure of M. Pavie on the Forfait from Bangkok, all diplomatic intercourse between France and Siam had been stopped. M. Revoit was proceeding to express his regrets when Prince Vadachana exclaimed: "But I bring a flag of truce. We accept the ultimatum."

M. Revoit did not wait to hear more. He bolted into M. Develle's presence, shouting: "Siam accepts the ultimatum." He then explained that Prince Vadachana had brought the news and was waiting outside. M. Develle at once received the prince with exceptional cordiality. The prince repeated that Siam accepted the ultimatum and expressed the hope that diplomatic relations would be resumed. After his departure M. Develle telephoned the news to Premier Dupuy, who summoned a Cabinet council. On this short notice but five Ministers could be found. Therefore, after an informal discussion of Siam's surrender the meeting was adjourned until to-day.

All the newspapers got out extra announcements of the news under flaming headlines. Elation prevails.

REAR-THOUGHTS OF FORMER RESERVATIONS. BANGKOK, July 30.—The Cabinet council at which the decision to grant all demands of France's ultimatum was made, was called at the royal palace Friday morning. The King presided. His two brothers and all the Ministers were present. After sitting several hours the council approved the views of the peace party. Instructions were then telegraphed to Prince Vadachana, Siamese Minister in Paris, that the Government accepted the ultimatum regardless of all reservations previously formulated. Capt. Jones, British Minister in Bangkok, was notified immediately of the council's decision.

This semi-official statement was given to the French press Saturday evening: "The Siamese Government, having reconsidered its former attitude, now accepts all conditions of France's ultimatum, without reserve. The acceptance gives complete satisfaction to France and all who are not desirous of making the Siamese Government the occasion of fresh national enterprises." The statement closes with the words: "The French Government, desiring to give proofs of its good will to Siam, probably will not raise further objections in the future."

BRITAIN'S INTERFERENCE. BERLIN, July 30.—The result of Great Britain's intervention in the Siam question is regarded as having rare significance for the future grouping of the European great powers. For once the German editors acknowledge the British Government has pulled its chestnuts out of the fire without the aid of the Austrian or the Italian cat's paw. By so doing they believe of the northward has been drawn irresistibly from his position of independence and assumed indifference to cast her weight with one or the other constitutional alliance.

The critical nature of the negotiation between France and Great Britain as to the Siamese blockade was not known generally in Berlin until yesterday. Probably in no other capital did the people learn with as much surprise that the Earl of Rosebery had made war the penalty of France's interference with British commerce at Siamese ports. The satisfaction accompanying this surprise was increased when it was credibly reported that Germany had agreed late in the week to support Great Britain in her opposition to France's overreaching policy. As the negotiations between Great Britain and France approached the critical point of war or peace, were exchanged between Count Von Thun and the British Foreign Office. On Thursday and Friday the Chancellor was occupied almost constantly in receiving, considering and answering dispatches concerning Germany's prospective attitude. The details of the understanding which was reached between the two powers are not yet present conditions are believed to contain the possibility of a more lasting understanding between Great Britain and the powers of the Triple Alliance.

A FRENCH GROWL. The Paris press says that something has been done behind the scenes, and that France are likely to awake soon to the fact that Great Britain after all has got the better of them in the diplomatic negotiations. The press ascribes the sudden softening of the tone of the British press to private assurances from official sources that effect would be given to British representations.

SIAM'S CONCESSION CONSIDERED. The meeting of French Ministers to consider Siam's acceptance of France's ultimatum was held at the Elysee between 5 and 7 o'clock this evening. After deciding to accept Siam's concession of the French demands the Ministers deferred definite action to guarantee the fulfillment of the French demands. The conference of the Ministers was prolonged by a discussion of the steps which might be necessary to enforce the boundary question between France and Siam. A certain amount of difficulty is expected to embarrass this part of the negotiations. Another Cabinet council will be held on Tuesday.

"BUT." BANGKOK, July 30.—While the council of Siam accepted without reservation France's ultimatum, it received previously the assurance that the kingdom would not be dismembered until after the consideration by all the powers concerned in the 18th and 23rd parallels. It is somewhat remarkable that before Prince Vadachana, Siamese Minister in Paris, could have received instructions to accept the ultimatum the blockade had become known in this city. The British residents here, while rejoicing over the action of the Home Government, did not forget to give credit to Capt. Jones, the British Minister in Bangkok, for his energetic and judicious conduct throughout the crisis. Whenever his services were mentioned in favor of moderation and concession.

THE BLOCKADE IS STILL MAINTAINED. The French warships in the Menam River and the blockade limit at the Menam River will not be removed until the British warship Linnet and the German warship Kok. The British Government mail was allowed to pass, but mercantile correspondence with Siamese firms has been cut off. An effort is making, therefore, to render efficient an overland postal service via Tavoy and Rangoon.

STEAMERS SEIZED. The French have seized the Siamese mail steamer Phra-Chula, with 400 Chinese on board. The Phra-Chula eventually was

allowed to land her passengers and cargo at Bangkok. Of the British steamers rendered idle by the blockade, twelve are in the trade with Hong Kong, eight with Singapore and one in the trade with Bombay.

FRENCH CABINET DISSENSIONS. Despite official denials, reports of Cabinet dissensions multiply. M. Develle, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed a treaty with Siam on the lines of France's policy towards Madagascar. M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied hotly that such a proposal could not be considered by the present Ministry. He had pledged the Government publicly to respect Siam's independence, and rather than violate his pledge he would resign his office. M. Develle, after a long interview with the Marquis of Dufferin, British ambassador, declared himself to be more determined than ever to confine the Government's action to the blockade. The differences between him and M. Develle was adjusted at the Cabinet council on Thursday afternoon. Nevertheless, M. Develle is known to be dissatisfied, and is on the point of resigning.

Radical newspapers attack Develle on the ground that he has knuckled under to Dufferin. Whatever effect these attacks may have on domestic politics, it is reasonably certain that they will not interfere with the settlement of the Siamese question virtually within the limits determined by the Great Britain.

PARIS COMMENT. LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Graphic (Tory) says: Between the apathy of Great Britain and the hostility of France Siam had no choice. On the surface, it looks as if Great Britain received a check to her prestige in only arranging effectually to safeguard British commercial interests. Now a pro-temperate over the whole of Siam west of the Mekong is necessary to restore this prestige. Anything short of this would be humiliating defeat for England.

The Morning Post (Tory) says the embargo cannot be regarded as abolished by the acceptance of the ultimatum. It seems merely to have entered a fresh stage of the Siamese question, and possibly China, being substituted for Siam in the final settlement.

The Times has no leader on the subject. The Figaro (Paris) says: England has suffered a moral if not a material check.

The Standard says: Nobody can doubt that Paris was well advised to surrender, but the European estimate of French fairness—never very high—will be appreciably lowered. Whatever questions arise between Great Britain and France must be defined at once with the utmost clearness. If France cherishes peace as warmly as does England there ought not to be any insuperable difficulties in arranging matters with perfect friendliness.

The Daily News understands that a meeting of the Cabinet will be held today to consider questions arising from the Siamese difficulty. Siam's acceptance of France's ultimatum, of course, has done a deal to diminish anxiety, says the News, but it has by no means settled the difficulties between France and this country.

TERSELY TOLD.

The imports of gold at the port of New York for the past week were \$1,752,835.

James Hartmann, a second cabin passenger on the steamship Servia which arrived at Liverpool Sunday, died of asthma on July 24.

Thos. McGarrigan and Silas Golden, gravel roofers, were crushed to death at Pittsburgh, Pa., Saturday, on the collapse of a building.

Russian products imported into Germany are to be taxed an additional 50 per cent. as a reprisal for the recent Russian tax on German goods.

Abram Fardon, the paying teller of the First National Bank, Patterson, N. J., has been arrested owing to the discovery of a defalcation amounting to \$10,650.

Town Marshal T. J. Blunk, aged 70, and Edward Graham, a tough, shot and killed each other in a suburb of Louisville, Ky., Saturday evening. The marshal had placed two of Graham's cows in the pound, and Graham broke the gate down and let them out.

Beginning Aug. 1 the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will establish a fast freight line from Philadelphia to Chicago, which will run over the line of the Grand Trunk road. The passenger service over the same route, which went into operation some two weeks ago, will be continued.

At Wichita, Kas., on Friday night, a telephone message was received at a Pacific Express Company's office asking that the wagon be sent to the Wichita Creamery on its way to the 10:15 o'clock Rock Island train. Arriving at the creamery the wagon was held up by three men who compelled the messenger to open the safe, which the gang robbed to the extent of \$7,600.