

public schools, giving a history of the work done by the union since its organization in 1890. She quoted letters of endorsement from Mgr. Batelli and many other prominent and high churchmen. There were also letters from Bishop Fallows, President Rogers of the Northwestern University, and President Harper of the Chicago University.

In his letter Mgr. Batelli expressed solicitude for the success of the movement and endorsed the past labor of the union, expressing himself as in favor of the reading of selected portions of the Bible.

"I would like to say," said Mrs. Kimball, "that we have received a great many communications from the Catholic clergy and in no instance have they opposed the move, so long as it is strictly nonsectarian in its nature."

It is the plan of the union to prepare select passages of the Scripture for use in public schools which shall be entirely nonsectarian. The selections are to be made by a committee composed of different religious denominations.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 15.—A special from Bogota, dated November 13th, says: Heavy firing early this morning in the barracks drew an immense crowd, which was ordered to disperse. The crowd was so great that it was impossible to move quickly, and the impatient officers ordered the troops to charge with bayonets, which they did, but meeting with resistance five shots being fired from the crowd, the troops began firing upon the people. A battle ensued, and the crowd, being unarmed, were obliged to fly, leaving twenty-three killed and wounded in the field.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 15.—A report from Mexico City, dated November 4th, says: A prominent Spaniard here who is in close touch with the Spanish government, says that before Spain will concede Cuban independence or permit the island to come under a United States protectorate or rule, she will throw Cuba into the hands of England, conceding to England ostensible possession for a number of years until England collects the sum of money which is due her from Spain for advances made to carry on the war with Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Information reaching here today from Demerara, British Guiana, are to the effect that further dispatches of a very pointed character have been received from Joseph Chamberlain, British minister for the colonies, concerning Venezuela. Their contents were not disclosed. A meeting of the high council of the colony was called, at which it was believed the subject will be fully discussed. A report in circulation at Demerara and generally credited is that Minister Chamberlain has forwarded dispatches to the British Guiana government in which he inquires whether or not, in the event of measures between that colony and Venezuela being pushed to extremes, the colonial government is prepared to do its utmost in an endeavor to sustain the prestige of the British flag to which it owes allegiance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Mr. Kimball, superintendent of the life-saving service, in his annual report,

states that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 251 stations—184 being on the Atlantic, 58 on the lakes, 13 on the Pacific and 1 at the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The report of the secretary of agriculture begins with the report of the work of the bureau of animal industry. The total number of animals inspected at the slaughter-houses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of more than 5,000,000 over the previous year. During the year ante-mortem inspection was also made of 5,000,000 animals.

Losses of cattle in transit to Europe were greater than in 1894, being respectively for 1895 and 1894, 0.61 and 0.37 per cent.

Over 30,000 cars, carrying over 820,000 animals were inspected for Texas fever at quarantine pens during the quarantine season, nearly 9,000 carloads of cattle being inspected also in transit, and over 28,000 cars were cleaned and disinfected.

Much space is devoted to discussing the opportunities for American meat products in foreign markets. Of over 341,000 tons of meat received at the London central market in 1894, 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 50,000 tons came from Australia.

In the imports of live cattle to Great Britain the United States and Canada had a practical monopoly until the last two years. Since 1893 Argentine shipments have greatly increased. During the first eight months of the year the shipments amounted to over 25,000 head.

The exports of American horses to Great Britain have increased steadily, and have more than doubled since 1893, amounting the first eight months of 1895 to 22,775 head, valued at nearly \$3,000,000.

The foreign trade in dairy products is carefully reviewed. In cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds a conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and is the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off.

Referring to our standing in the foreign dairy market, the secretary warns shippers of the consequences of their methods, saying: "We have here a graphic illustration of the disastrous effects in all the trade of disregarding the tastes of consumers and of acquiring a bad reputation."

The secretary says the crop reporting work is the subject of constant criticism. As at present organized, it can hardly fail to be otherwise, though more satisfactory at present than at any previous time.

The report closes with a discussion of the question of the future of farms and farming in the United States. The average value of farms by the census of 1890 was \$2,900. The value of implements, domestic animals and sundries will make a total farm plant of \$4,000 for a family averaging six persons.

Those farms have fed the farmers and their families and forty million urban residents, besides supplying \$500,000,000 worth of products to foreign consumers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A special from Washington says: President Cleve-

land in his annual message to Congress will recommend the retirement of greenbacks. This recommendation will be the chief feature of the message, so far as domestic affairs are concerned.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—The initial Union Pacific train to reduce the time between Chicago and San Francisco in conjunction with the Northwestern and Southern Pacific left Omaha five minutes late. It was equipped with two Pullman palace cars, diner, chair car and two day coaches. The train carries 47 through passengers.

The schedule is many hours faster than anything ever before attempted in the West. Ogden, 1,032 miles from Omaha, will be reached at 1:40 on Tuesday afternoon; Salt Lake, 1,069 miles, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday; San Francisco, 1,864 miles, at 8:45 p.m. Wednesday and Los Angeles, 2,219 miles, at 10 p.m. Thursday.

The fast mail which has been the pride of the line, now takes a secondary place, but is still a very fast train.

The new fast overland train which is to bring Chicago mail to this city in forty-two hours, leaving the windy city Sunday evening and getting here at 3:10 Tuesday afternoon, and which is to reach its California destination on Wednesday evening, is now speeding its way over the great Plains "on time" at last reports.

Regarding this train the following telegrams were received today by D. E. Burley, Union Pacific passenger agent in this city:

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—The initial trip of the only three-day "overland limited train," equipped with steam heat and Plimsch light, from Chicago to San Francisco via Great Northwestern and Union Pacific, carrying through San Francisco and Los Angeles first-class sleepers with chair-car and dining car, which left Chicago last night at 6 o'clock, arrived at Omaha this morning on time. The train was in charge of S. A. Hutchinson, general traveling passenger agent, and carried some fifty passengers to California and Utah points, prominent among whom were Henry J. Crocker, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. Biggers, Chicago; Mrs. A. E. Garcelon, Chicago; Passengers happy and highly pleased with the run and accommodations.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—Supplementing previous message: Overland limited left on time, being joined at this point by a party of Omaha people, among whom were Mrs. E. R. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Sulpman and Mrs. S. P. Whitney. E. L. LOMAX.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18.—Word just received from Lowe township states that the presence of the troops has had the desired effect and that the people are now stating their willingness to pay up their taxes. The backbone of the rebellion is broken.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—There were unexpected developments in the Jones-Thompson stamp counterfeiting case yesterday. For some time Captain Porter, of the secret service, has believed the fraudulent issue of stamps did not cover the full operations of Jones, Thompson and Mrs. Tilla McMillan. After the arrest of Warren F. Thompson last week and the discovery of the copper plates on which the