PRES. HARRISON'S MESSAGE

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Review of the Work of the Departments. The Monetary Conference, Pensions, Cholera and Quarantine, Immi-gration and Federal Election Questions are Discussed.

The isst annual message of President Benjamin Harrison was sent to Congress Tuesday. It is an interesting document in view of the re-uits of the recent election. Mr. Harrison defends the tariff policy of the Republican party, speculates as to the policy of the new administration and treats of the causes which led to his own defear. The silver, pension and federal election questions are discussed in an entertaining manner. The President defends heartily the reciprocity scheme. At the outset he

Rays: In submitting my annual message to Con-press. I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree Tavorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the bistory of the country will. I believe, show that so high a degree of pro-perity and so general a diffusion of the com-lects of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

Incised life were never before enjoyed by our people. The total wealth of our country in 1860 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1860 it amounted to \$02,910,000,060, an increase of 287 per cent. In 1880 the capital invested in manufac-turing was \$1,252,859,679. In 1860 the capi-tal invested in manufacturing was \$2,060, 733,884.

73.884 In 1880 the number of employes was 3.301.388. In 1800 the number of employes was 3.201.388. In 1800 the wages carned were 5.01.965.578. In 1800 the wages carned were 51.21.170.434. In 1880 the value of the product was \$2.711.579.800. In 1800 the value of the product was \$4,860.

1860 the value of the product was \$4,860.096,857. Tam informed by the Superintendent of the Cenas that the const ion of certain in dustries in 1880, which were invited in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the cenaus of 1880, there remain in the reapital employed of \$1,522, 574,506,100; in wayes earned of \$0,57,043, 620, 430, 100; in wayes earned of \$1,522, 574,530, 100; in wayes earned of \$1,522, 574,530, 100; in wayes earned of \$1,522, 524, 130, 100; in wayes earned of \$1,520, 7043, 620, and in the number of wayes earnings not only show an increased aggregate. But an increase per capita from \$1,680 to \$247 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

Interease per causia from \$1866 in 1880 to 1947 in 1800, or 41.71 per cent.
The new industrial relations established to the contrast of the contrast

rency in which they were paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and com-orts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton, and wheat have been low. It is one of the infavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer can not produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the ag-gregate production of the year, and is recallarly subject to the deerociation which follows over-production. But the general screage of prices has been such as to give to springly and the products has increased trans (Joseph et al. 1996). The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1,2663,644,866 in 1806 to \$4,500, 600,000 in 1856, as estimated by datasticans, an increase of 250 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1801, was 50,055,106, and their value \$210,165,025,000 January 1, 1802, the number was 57,508,010 and the value \$244,102,908, on January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 26,875,648 and the value \$244,103,415, 008, annary 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,250 and the une \$570,740,152. If any are discontented with their state be returns for houses total, are inalequate the should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would be the country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would be the returns of the labor for those of the stand the value \$37,651,250 and the conditions that seem to them hard would be the country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would be the returns of the labor for thoses of their for the terms of the labor for thoses of the function farmer, and the Manchester is bootther country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would be the accepted as highly prosperous. The change the returns of the labor for thoses of their fee that the prodective system, which has how for something more than 30 year

been realized, as its expectation has been in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise. We have bad in our history several experiences of the con-trasted effects of a revenue and of a pro-tective tarid, but this veneration has not relit them, and the experience of one event on is not highly instructive to the next.

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terminated the conference then this oues-tion. The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly will the people of Canada. Some other topics of in terest were considered in the conference and have resulted in the making of a con-vention for examining the Alaskat boun dary and the waters of Passimaquody Bay adjacent to Eastport Maine, and in the ini-tiation of an arrangement for the protec-tion of fish the in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern boundar ries.

ries. There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to Interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchances upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire inde pendence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an cullet to the sea secured by the construction of an American cana the construction of an American cana around the Fails of Niagara and the opening of ship commanication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should lakes and one of our own seaports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer turnish the earnings which lighter the crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that a consideration of the pro-priety of a modification or abrogation of the autorials that a consideration of the pro-priety of a modification or the question. If gives the great gratification to report that the Chilian Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an informativ to the families of the sailors of the Baitmore who were killed and to those who were injured in the cuilt as an of \$75,000. This has been accepted no only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Gov-rument of Chili rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and privation of the discussion of the discussion of the most absolute fairness and privation of the most absolute fairness and privation of the mutual respect and conduc-tion of the most absolute fairness and privation of the mutual respect and conduc-tion as a most praifying evidence that the dow-tringent of the mutual respect and condu-tion of the most absolute fairness and privation of the mutual respect and condu-tion of the most absolute fairness and privation of the mutual respect and condu-tion of the mutual respect and condu-tion of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of a product and paids of the mutual respect and condu-tion of the mutual respect and condu-tion of the spirit spirit be arbitration the mutual claims of the citizens of the re-spective Governments has been agreed upon. <text><text><text><text><text><text>

nuces since March 4, 1855, \$555,074,200, and the annual interest charge \$11,084,469; Second-That there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1809, 5149,2604,178 70. an ex-pended during the period from March 1, 1865 to March 1, 1889, and. Thied-That under the existing tariff up holds out of the period from March 1, 1865 to March 1, 1889, and. Thied-That under the existing tariff up ported sugars if the duty had been main ined has gone into the public Treasury as that the surplus should have been kept out of created not into the public Treasury as that the surplus should have been kept out of determined have been collected upon im-ported sugars if the duty had been main ined has gone into the public Treasury as that the surplus should have been kept out of deposited in favored banks without the treast, while the Government continued to pay these very banks interest upon the position in the very should have been annual deposited as security for the de-posit, or who think that the extended pen-ter of the duties upon sugar should have been whether these citicians will take the the duties upon sugar should have been men duties of the facal year ending more of 39,914,451 00. There were paid dorting the year \$60,570,407 (0) upon, the public deat The surplus fr

passes were \$11,8,851,8661,8661,866, 166, leaving a bai-note of \$0,914,4351,000,766, leaving a bai-ance of \$0,914,4351,000,766, leaving were paid during the year \$40,570,467,00 upon the public deat. The surplus in the transury and the bank redemption the general fund, furnished in large part the crash available and used for the part the scale available available available available our receipts from internal revenues \$5, 384, 825, 13, leaving the net loss of re-enue from these principal scources, \$343, 784, 417, 987, are still available available and actual for the fact year ending durine 30, 1893, are still year ending durine 30, 1893, are still year ending durine 30, 1893, are the frequence estimated and actual for the fact year ending durine 30, 1893, are still year available of the fact year, it is estimated, will be \$30,007,217, 00. So far as these flueres are based upon and estimates of receipts and expenditores for the remaining months of the usual elements New revenue legislation, or even the ex-pectation of it, may schoolarly reduce the public revenues during the priod of uncer-taints and during the priod

adjustment to the new conditions when they become known. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1804, are \$100.121.305.38, and the estimated appropriations \$457.301. 353.33 leaving an estimated surplus of re-ceipts over expenditures of \$20,260.000 05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund. In the recommendation of the Secretary that the Sinking Fund law be repealed, I concur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30,1802, has already exceeded the require-ments by the sum of \$100.510,681.46. The relifement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of commission. The report of the Secretary of War brines again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the reor cantization of the infanity and artillery

brings again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the root samitation of the infantry and artiflery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgentity presented. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved mod-tern basis. The report of the Attorney General is be law submitted directly to Congress, but I cannot refrain from saying that he has conducted the increasing work of the De-partment of Justice with great professional while.

connucted the increasing work of the Department of Justice with great professional skill. The aggregate of claims pending against the Government in the Court of Claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly \$400.000.000, for the taking of of influry to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the way, are now before that court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims, an aggregae is reached that is indeed startling. In the detence of these claims the Government is at a great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the Government has to send agents to runmage the field for what they can find. This difficulty is peculiarly great where the fact to be established is the disloyalty of the claimant during the way if this great thereat against our revenues is to have no other check, certainly congress should supply the Department of Justice with appropriations sufficiently iff. The department and the effect of the pestimes of the claims and to pursue its vance same scattly ing increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the streat business of that department. The post of the larger cities the merit system the larger cities the merit system of the rest in the departments, in a targe volume of work and that better done. Ever since our merchant marine was if the constant marine was in the departments.

targe volume of work and that better done Ever since our merchant marine was friven from the sea by the rebei cruisers during the War of the Rebellion, the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribuite to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage moneys. Our grain and meats have been taken at our docks and our taree im-ports there laid down by foreign shipmas-iers. An increasing torrent of American travel to Europe has contributed a vast sum annualty to the dividends of foreign ship-books of our custom houses has been very largely reduced and in many years alto-gether extinguised by this constant drain. In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent of our The result agreed of the second of the secon er extinguissen (* 12.3 per cent. of on he year 1802 only 12.3 per cent. of on orts were brought in American vessels orts were brought in American vessels

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THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Tersely Told.

TIEST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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Mr. Bate, Demoural, of Tennessee-To re-peal the ass relative to the appointment of election supervisors. Mr. Chandler, Republican, of New Hamp-shree-To suspend invalgation for one year. Mr. Peffer, Farmers' Aluance, of Kansas -To prohibit the collection of special humor are

-To prohibit the collection of special innuor taxes from those not authorized by law to sell introducting liquors. Horest.--When the reading of the Presi-dent's message was concluded. Mr. Onth-waite (Dem.), of Ohio, annunneed the death of his inte collegrae, John G. Warwick, and ssked that an adjournment be had as a mark of respect to the memory of the de-reased Congressman. The House then ad-journed. lourned.

reased Congressman. The House then adjourned. THING DAY. SEXATE—The rather unusual circum-stances of having a Jewish rabbioffer up prayer in the enate chamber was witness-at oday. Dr. Joserth Silverman of the traple Emanuel of New York was intro-duced to the vice president by Chaplain builder, and invoked the divine benediction in the English tongue. The first item of business was the presen-tion of the treasury report, followed by a message from the President transmitting information on the subject of the agree-mether business was the presen-tion of the treasury report, followed by a message from the President transmitting information on the subject of the agree-mether power on the Great lakes. Mr. Hill of New York introduced a till to repeal the Act of July 14, 18.90, directing the other committee on finance. A resolution having been received from the bouse as to the death of Representative Me-bound of New Jersey, Mr. McPherson of-treating the cast of respect the senate adjourn-tion. The resolutions were agreed to, and as a bound of New Jersey the senate adjourn-ter. Mr. This of respect the senate adjourn-ter. More,—A senate bill granting a portion

The resolutions were agreed to, and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned. In the mark of respect the senate adjourned. In the house refused to order the previous question upon it. Then a bill in effect repaining the law which provide, for a reduction in the force of engineer officers of the maxy to 170, was brought to the attention or the house. Should the bill become a law the number of officers would be fixed a majority vote, a motion to reconsider was interpolated and no action was taken. The remain set of the day was consumed in the considering of a long senate bill relative to public printing and binding. The object of the measure is to economize in the matter documents and the documents and the documents and the force of printing and binding. The object of the measure is to economize in the matter of printing public documents and to the difference. SEXATE.—The Senate spent exactly one hour in section the attention, the there and the documents and the force of the day was consumed in the considering public documents and to the difference. SEXATE.—The Senate spent exactly one hour in section to day, and that time was a disjourned, and legislative business. The former had reference to the panding days aratified and confirmed. A memorial was presented from the Chu

JAY GOULD'S WILL.

Not a Cent of His Estate Left for Charity. All for His Relatives.

Judge Dillon, the counsel for the Gould executors, at New York City, furnished an abstract of the will of Jay Gould to the newspapers. It was found that the late millionaire had not left a cent for any pubhe or coaritable purpose.

The original will is dated December 24, 1885, during the lifetime of his wife, Helen D. Gould. It made various provisions for her benefit, which failed to effect because of her death. Therefore, on February 16, 1889, Mr. Gould executed the first codicil to his will. A see nd and third codie I to his will were executed on November 21, 1892.

There is given to Mr. Gould's sister. Mrs. There is given to Mr. Gould's sister. Mrs. No thup, and ber daugater, the three lots of ground in Gamden, N. J., on which his sister lives. There is also a specific bequest to Mrs. Northup of \$25,0.8, and \$2,000 to be paid to her annually during her life im count quarterly payments. To has sisters, Mrs. Annu G. Hough and Mrs. Elizabeth Falen, and to his brokher Abraham Gould, there is given \$25,0.00 each and \$2,000 annually.

To his daughter Helen be gives the house in which he lives, at 5/9 Fifth avenue, and all of the contents. To his son Falwin, he gives the house at No. 1 East Forty-seventh street, with all it,

To his son Fawm, he gives the house at No. 1 East Forty-seventh strict, with all it, contents. To his doughter, Helen, he made a special bequest of his partnut, painted by Herberner. He also gives to her, until his yot ngest children shall arrive of age, the use of his residence at irvington, with contents, and a so \$6,000 per monto. Stating that this was done in the expectation that his minor children, Anna and Frank J., as well as has son. Howard, will, during the period arove provide t for, make their nome with his damate Heide. To his matter Heide. To his matter Heide. To his matter Heide. To his matter the same to the education of heider the state and the source of the same state and grandson. Jay Gould, son o, George J. Gould, he gives \$500,000, to be held in trues by George with authority to apply the same to the education of his father. To his son, George J. Gould, he makes a bequest substantiatiy in the following words:

discretion of his father.
To his son, George J, Gould, he makes a bequest substantiaty in the following works.
My beloved son, George J, Gould, having developed a remarkable business additing the only out-lines, and during the part in the following the tony of the second state of all my different interests. I hereby fix the value of his services at \$6,000,000, payable as follows: Five hundred thousand doilars in cash, less the amount advanted by me tory the purchase of a long the tony of the tony of the tony of the second doilars in cash, less the amount advanted by me tory the purchase of a house for hun on Fifth avenue. New York Cary \$500,000 in Missouri Pacifie 6 percent more and toning the second solution of the second of the second solution of the s

The better to protect and conserve the val-ues of my properties, it is my desire and I so direct and provide. that the shares of any railway or other incorporated companies, at any time held by my executors and trustees, or my said trustees, shall always be voted by them or by their proxies, at all corporate inectings, as a uoid: and in case my said executors and trustees, or my said trustees, do not concur as to how such stock shall be voted, then an view of the fact that my sen. do not concur as to how such stock shall be voted, then in view of the fact that my son. George J. Gould, has for years had the man-agement of my said properties, and is fa-miliar with them and with other like prop-erties. I direct and provide that in such an event his judgment shall control; and he is hereby authorized and emowered to vote the said shares in person or by proxy in such manner as his judgment shall dictate. such manner as his judgment shall dictate. There is the usual provision in the will that the property of his daughters is for their sole and separate use, free from any estate or control of their husbands, and prohibiting all dispositions or changes by any of the legates, by way of anticipation or otherwise. There is a provision that if any of his children should marry without the consent of a majority of the executors or trustees, then the share alotted to such child shall be reduced one-half, and the other half of such share shall be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the state of New York would take the same if the testator had died intestate. The testator had died intestate. The value of the Gould estate is estimat-ed at \$00,000,000. Judge Dillon and Russell Sage are the principal members of the board baving in charge the management of the 'rust bonds.

workmen their wages for those of their fei-lows at Fall River. Theleve that the projective system, which has now for something more than 30 years continuously prevailed in our legislation has been a mighty instrument for the de-welopment of our National weath and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our working people rate of wages that would not five daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyents without which life is neither of the preserve to our working people to the preserve to our working people to but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither of the preserve to the frequency of the superint nor sweet. They are Americas efficients and instituted—and it cannor be a perversion of that Constitution to st enjoyments without which are to a sup-efficient and instituted—and it cannor be a perversion of that Constitution to st engistate as to preserve in their homes the confiort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which are sensitial to good citizenship in pear. At its not my purpose to renew here the ar frequencies of the recent election must be ac-comstructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that the present lariff. The result of the recent election must be ac-septed as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present lariff, to be trepealed and that the present lariff to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the in every case such a rate of duty is to be in-posed as will bring to the Treasury of the this de states the largest return of revenue in would be offensive to suggest that in the pledges given to the people. The entitle pledges given to the people. The entitle beneric and House of Repre-sendables, but the tween of subject her that the senate and House of Representa-tivesion could not, therefore, be under-twentables on the principles, and there beneric

the were not in accord, and that a general testing could not, therefore, be under the set in the set is the se

The report of the Secretary of the Nav exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secre tary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 10 during this administra-tion of the department.

make a total of 10 during his administra-tion of the department. The report of the Commissioner of Pen-sions to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his re-port will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the astycar has been the greatest in the bis-tory of the office. I believe that the organi-cation of the office is efficient and that the work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability will has, as was foreseen. very largely in-creased the anoust dishursements to the insate for this faced year was \$144,050,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to 510,060,8621 must be provided for at this session. The esti-mate for pensions for the faced year end the present legislation and methods are presion laws are not made the maximum rependiture for pensions will be at the highest point \$188,000,000 per annum. T uthere to the view expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabiled soldlers of the Warof the Rebellion is a matter of National pools sooner than that of gratilude, but T reached apoint with our propie that work on believe that this process has yet reached apoint with our process has yet reached apoint with our propie that woint other abelieve whereans to the inadequate acencies provided by local laws.

A Western Cold Wave, With Blizzards and Snow Falls.

The storm in Nebraska has subsided suffi ciently to reveal some idea of its extent. Within a radius of 100 miles of Omaha it partook of the nature of a blizzard, although the temperature was moderate. There is a general blockade. In Omaha traffic was gennerally suspended, and the electric street car lines are so thoroughly blocked that it will be at least two days before they car run again.

Reports of blizzards or heavy falls of snow come from points covering all of lowa and the eastern half of Kansas. A tornado near Marshall, Tex., blew down several houses leveled cotton crops, and killed one child.

England Snowed Under. Heavy anowatorms are reported through-out England. The mails are delayed and many sheep have died.

ed. A memorial was presented from the Chi-cago Women's club for the repeal of the provision of law requiring the world's fair to be closed on Sundays. The senate then, at 12:30, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive busi-mess. The Senate in executive session rati-fied the convention concluded between Chili and the United States for the settle-ment of the long existing claims of the United States against Chil. The following nominations by the Presi-dent were confirmed: John H.Gear of Iowa, assistant secretary of the treasury; envoys

The following nominations by the Presi-dent were continued: John H.Gear of Iowa, assistant secretary of the treasury; envoys ex raordinary and ministers plenipoten-tiary, David P. Thompson of Oregon to Turkey, and Wm. Potter of Pennsylvania to Italy; United States agent and consul general, Edward C. Little of Ksinse, at Cairo; United States consuls, C. M. Barr of Michigan, at Valparaiso; John P. Birch of Ohio, at Antheux, W. Ewes of Minnesota, at Hamburg; Wm. Heimke of Kansas, at Chinauhua; O. H. Baker of Iowa, at Copen-hagen; J. Alexander Forbes of California, at Guaymas; L. A. Dent of the District of Co-umbia, at Kingston, Jamaia, and C. H. Cowan of Illinois at Manila; W. Stone of Iowa, commissioner of the general land of fice: Michael Gooie, assistant appraiser of merchandise at New York; George W. Mil-ler, collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-third district, Pennsylvania. Haif an hour later the doors were re-open-

Half an hour later the doors were re-open Half an hour later the doors were re-open

Half as hour later the doors were re-open-ed and a message was presented from the house announcing the death of Representa-tive Warwick of Ohio. The customary reso-intions of regret were offered by Mr. Brice, and were adopted: and then, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the dead member, the Senate adjourned. House.—The house passed a bill terminat-ing the reduction in the engineer corps of the mary. Mr. Caldweil, of Ohio, introduced a bill reducing postage on first class matter, except postal cards to 1 cent per half ounce. The annual report of the scretary of the treasury was laid before the house and re-ierred to the committee on ways and means No objection was raised to the further con-sideration of the bill relative to printing and binding, and this consumed the re-mainder of the afternoon. Without dis nosing of the bill, the house adjourned. *Furth BAY*. FIFTH DAY.

FIFTH DAY. SKNATE—Not in session. Horse—The consideration of the Senate bid (with House amendments) relative to the public printing and binding was re-sumed and aver a sight amendment the bill as amended was passed. Mr. Andrew, of Massuchusetts, presented the petition of Rev. Phillips Brooks and o here, asking for the report of the Geary C inese act. Ordered printed. The House then adjourned.

Bismarck in Milwaukee's Railways.

It has just been learned that Prince Bis marck is a stockholder in the Milwaukee street railway system to the extent of \$50 000. Henry Villard got the great Chancel-tor interested in the matter.

Philadelphia Public Ledger Burned Out

The Pablic Ledgeribuilding, a six story stone front structure, on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, [Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200 000 The insurance is #210,000.

The collection of curios in the private office of George W. Childs, the Ledger's owner and publisher," which are inestima ble in value were saved.

The flames were confined' to the fourth floor and all above and the portion below were flooded.

Until further avrangement shall be made. the Ledger will be issued from the Record office

Mr. Childs and A. J. Drexel were witnesses of the fire, and in appreciation of the efficiency of the fire department will give \$5,000 to be used for the benefit of the firemen.

PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

The Arrest of DeLesseps and His Friends Has Been Ordered.

The Libre Furole of Paris says that M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, has ordered the immediate acrest of the members cf the council of the Panama Canal Company. who are charged with breach of trust. The

wers of the company now under indictment are M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, chair man of the board of directors: M. Charles de Lesseps, the vice chairman, and M. Fontanas and Baron Cottu. directors.