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NO. 30.

MUST RESTORE PEACE.	DOLPH MADE A FIGHT. Increases Secured by Him for Oregon's Waterways.	IRELAND AND DIXON.		OLNEY'S IMPEACHMENT	NORTHWEST NEWS. Washington.	PRENDERGAST HANGED
Then an Arbitration Commis- sion to be Appointed.	WARHINGTON July 19 - Senates Data	Two Divines Express Them-	Strike. NEW YORK, July 16.—Among the re- plies received by the World to a request for views as to the Pullman strike was the following from Joseph Medill, editor	Will be Asked by Leaders of	dead.	He Pays the Penalty of His Dastardly Crime.
GROVER AND LABOR LEADERS.	Committee on Commerce. The en- gineers made estimates for the full amounts to complete the improvements now in progress on the lower Willamette	SPEAK THEIR MINDS FREELY.	of the Chicago Tribune: "I believe the result of this strike will be of great benefit to the country. It is like a thunder storm that suddenly	THE MEMOBIAL OF THE KNIGHTS	Prospectors are pouring into the min- ing districts of Clarke and Skamania counties. Walla Walla is figuring on saving about 43,000 s year by salary reductions re-	SPIRITUAL ADVISER ATTENDED.
This Was the Outcome of a Conference Held Between Them at the White House-A Statement From Mr. Hayes	and Columbia, and for the mouth of the Columbia. The policy of the Demo- crats who are in control, and the admin- istration, on account of the condition of	The Archbishop Blames Labor, and the New Yorker Advocates the Govern- ment Ownership of Ballways-A Great	sweeps up, purifies the atmosphere and results in better supply of health-giving ozone. It will result in Congress devis- ing laws whereby disputes between rail-	It Charges That the Head of the De- partment of Justice of the United States Has Been Guilty as Such of	cently voted. Something like 450,000 is being dis- bursed through the Spokane banks to the payees of checks of Montana cattle buyers.	The Assassin Made Not an Audible Sound From the Time He Left His Coll, Ap- parently Being Lost in Contempla-
WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is officially stated at the White House that the Presi- dent has promised to appoint an arbitra-	the treasury, is to scale down all ap- propriations. Senator Dolph's main light was for the full amount of the es- timates at these points in order that the government might be saved a great deal of expense. The amount estimated for	Injustice Perpetrated. CNICAGO, July 15.—Archbishop Ire- land of St. Paul, when asked to-day what he had to say upon the railway strike,	roads and their employes will be har- moniously adjusted. I have great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race to govern them- selves. The people have been asleep until awakened by this great economic	telephone with General Secretary John	The Regents of the State University have provided for a school of pharmacy, and are planning to establish a college of laws. Non-resident owners of unimproved	tion of His Awful Fate. CHICAGO, July 13Within the gloomy walls of Cook county jail to-day all was bustle and surpressed excitement as the
ances in Chicago have subsided, so far as the strikers are responsible for them, and peace restored. This promise was	the month of the Columbia was \$33,138. Senator Dolph exhibited photographs of the treatle upon which is the transway and where materials are transported to complete the lefty.		earthquake. I believe that in twelve months we will have laws that will pro- vide for the full settlement of future dis- orders. I think the contrast system can be applied successively by the railroads.	are in Washington. Sovereign said;	lands in the eastern end of Chehalis county are squirming under the levy of	time drew near when Patrick Engene Prendergast, the condemned murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison, would explate the crime with his life. Jailer Morris
various labor organizations which Presi- dent Cleveland received to-day. After discussing the various features of the situation for more than an hour the	He asserted that, having been in use six years, it would be very likely not to last until after the money appropriated in another river and harbor bill was	sympathy with it I should wish to have never said but words of praise for it. But in a moment of social crisis, such as the one through which we are passing,	Employes should be engaged under con- tract and hold their positions so long as they abide by the rules of the company	"Proceedings will be commenced to-day under the direction of members of the Executive Committee to impeach Attor- ney-General Oiney. We have the best	The transway of the Pride of the Mountain mine at Monte Cristo is com- pleted. Its largest tower is a single tim- ber four feet in diameter and 102 feet	and assistants made the final test of the rope, trap and trigger at 10:35. Jailer Morris at 10:45 said: "As near as I can judge the march to the scaffold will begin
President promised that if the leaders would return to Chicago and use their influence towards restoring peace and order, he would appoint the commission	would necessitate the building of another at a great expense, and the cost of com- pletion would be at least doubled or trebled. He asked the committee in the name of economy to make the appropri-	it is our duty to speak loud and to make the avowal of the truths and principles which will save society and justice. "The fatal mistake which has been	notice, and no man should leave the employ of the company without serving notice. I indorse the scheme evolved by the huge brain of Bismarck in the German empire."	is ready for filing." THE MEMORIAL.	tramway will furnish means of trans- portation for the large output of the mine. Spokane has \$50,000 water bonds due	about 11:30." Prendergast rested well last night and seemed calm and collected. He refused until late last evening to re- ceive spiritual consolation, but when
as soon as the disturbances had ceased to such an extent as to render a careful, thorough, thoughtful investigation pos- sible. The President laid great empha- sis on the fact that no store second by	ation recommended by the engineers. After discussing the matter with the committee Senator Dolph became con- vinced that, so far as the committee was concerned there was no normibility for	made in connection with this strike is that property has been destroyed, the liberty of business interfered with, hu- man lives endangered, society menaced and the institutions and freedom of the country put in most serious jeopardy.	Proceeding, he gives a detailed scheme for the complete regulation, through a pension-fund law for railroad employes, which should be made by Congress, which will provide for the retiring of men from active service at the age of	PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The mem- orial to be presented by the Knights of Labor to Congress asking for the im- peachment of Attorney-General Olney is as follows: "Your memorialists most respectfully	white of Unicago oners to purchase the	doon. Between 6 and 7 o'clock Prender- gast partook of ham and eggs, and about 9 o'clock sent word to Jailer Morris he

taken in this direction until lawlessness had ceased, and made his promise con-tingent on the pledge of the labor lead-ers to see to it that, so far as organized labor is concerned, the trouble at Chicago and elsewhere will immediately disap-pear. There is no disposition on the part of the administration to weaken in the stand it has taken, but the President fully realizes the gravity of the size. fully realizes the gravity of the situa-tion, and while he will not temporize with the lawless element, he is deter-mined to do all in his power to reach a permanent solution of the labor ques-

STATEMENT FROM HAYES.

tions. BTATEMENT PRON HAYES. John W. Hayes, the General Secretary-frequerer of the Knights of Labor, to-night gave out the following statement president Cleveland: "We had an hour's talk with Presi-dent Cleveland this afternoon for the propose of calling his attention to the propose of Representatives by John O'Neill of Missouri. I had full author-for Provident Debo of the Ameri-tan Railway Union and J. W. Heath-form President come of the subject by re-foreing to the law which the parties in the scion desired to see enforced. An hour was passed discussing the various point two arbitrators, together with the provisions of the act, which asthorises the scion desired to see enforced. An hour was passed discussing the various point two arbitrators, together with the provisions of the act, which asthorises to the law which the parties in the advected what should be done by either party to settle the con-provisions of the act, which asthorises the action desired to see the room the sub-point two arbitrators, together with the provisions of the act, which asthorises the action desired to see the action to asp point two arbitrators, together with the tot as a commission of arbitration to asp point two the act has be commission the astil the would investigate and decide what should be proversy. The commission has all the proversy of the act has be comproved the action the arbitrators either to-morrow proversy from this arbitration the men more from this arbitration the proverse to the act has prover to section the more from this arbitration the proverse to the act the present diffi-point with the proverse to section the more from this arbitration the first the formation the section the act the proverse to formation the proverse to the act the proverse to formation

any other improvements at the dalles than a boat railway. There was no sentiment in favor of a portage road; in fact, there was decided opposition to such a scheme. It then became the purpose of Senator Dolph to get some kind of an appropriation for the dalles in the committee and in the Senate, and then, if the House conferrees on the bill offer any project that can be agreed upon, it will be time enough to consider the matter. Senator Dolph's proposi-tion for a boat railway is as follows: "Improving the Columbia river, Ore-egon and Washington, at Three-Mile Rapids and the construction and equip-ment of a boat railway to be provided at each terminus with hydraulic lifts and other necessary appliances for the purpose of raising and lowering the boats on suitable cars to and from its tracks, the whole to be located, constructed and equipped for the passage of eight boats of 600 tons each in each direction in twelve hours, on the south side of the Columbia river, unstantially in accordthan a boat railway. There was no

country put in most serious jeopardy. The moment such things happen all pos-sible questions as to the rights and griev-ances of labor must be dropped out of sight and all efforts of law-abiding citi-zens and of public officials made to serve in maintaining public order and guard-ing at all costs the public welfare. Labor must learn that, however sacred its rights be, there is something above them and absolutely supreme—social order and the laws of public justice. There is no civil crime so hideous, so pregnant of evil re-sults as resistance to law and the consti-tution of the country. This resistance is revolution; it begets chaos; it is an-archy; it disrupts the whole social fabric. "Labor, too, must learn the lesson that the liberty of the citizen is to be re-spected. One man has a right to cease from work, but he has no right to drive another man from work. He who re-spects not the liberty of others shows himself unworthy of his own liberty and incapable of citizenship in a free coun-try. Riots and mob rule, such as have occurred in Chicago, do immense harm to the cause of labor, and set back its advance for whole decades of years. La-bor thereby losses the earnest sympathy of thousands of friends, and gives cour-age and triumph to its enemies. Worse yet, the principle of popular government suffers. "It is no wonder that, reading of the occurrences in America, Europe an-nounces that the Republic is a failure, and equipped for the passage of eight boats of 600 tons each in each direction in twelve hours, on the south side of the Columbia river, substantially in accord-ance with the location and plans sub-mitted by the board of engineers ap-pointed by the President in pursuance of the provision of the act of Congress approved July 13, 1892, and entitled 'An act making appropriations for the con-struction, repair and preservation of cer-tain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes, with their re-port, which is contained in Senate exce-ntive document No. 7, Fifty-third Con-gress, first session, \$250,000 : provided that contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to com-plete such improvements, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the ag-gregate \$2,064,467, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated : and pro-vided, further, that the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to com-plete such improvements, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the ag-gregate \$2,064,467, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated : and pro-vided, further, that the Secretary of War for such materials and so much of the amount hereby ap-propristed as may be necessary in ac-tions, whether by single or unite 1 for e. They are led on by irresponsible and tyr-annous chiefs. Labor unions have great

dying statement, but it was thought he would at the last moment forego the de-termination. The jury and physicians at 11:10 filed in and inspected the scaffold and appur-tenances. Fifty Deputy Sheriffs were ranged around the corridor. At 11:42 Sheriff Gilbert and ailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold. The pris-oner, pale and unsteady, walked behind. He stood without apparent nervousness, though a triffe weak and unsteady, as his arms were being pinioned. He looked calmly out on the assembled crowd be-low him. While the shroud was placed about him, barring a little restless move-ment of the eyes, he made no motion. Jailer Morris placed the rope about his neck, the white cap over his head, and at 11:48 his body shot downward. His head twisted to one side, his neck having been apparently broken. A short, spas-modic movement of the logs was the only sign of life apparent. Surrounded by the jury and physicians, the corpse swung to and fro, and at 11:57, nine minutes after the trigger was sprung, he was pronounced dead. The assassin made not an andible sound from the time he left his cell, apparently being lost in contemplation of his awirul fate. He was gently dismaded by Sheriff Gilbert from a determination to make a speech. At 11:50 Lailer Morris unkoosened the san

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the final settlement of the present diffi-culty in Chicago. While this is a victory for labor organizations and everything the American Railway Union has fought for, it gives official recognition to the justice of their demands for arbitration. intice of their demands for arbitration, and will be much more, for in the move-ments of the future, when defects of the present arbitration law have been made apparent by actual experience, prompt steps will be taken to amend the same."

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW. PROVISIONS OF THE LAW. The O'Neill law, approved October 1, 1888, provides that when controversies interstate commerce and their employes, obstructing the taansportation of prop-erty and passengers, an arbitrator shall obstructing the taansportation of prop-erty and passengers, an arbitrator shall depute the set we arbitrators to select a third. This board shall, after a full the selected by each of the parties to the depute the two arbitrators to select a third. This board shall, after a full be filed with the United States Commis-provides that the President of the United States may select two commissioners, one of Whom shall be a resident of the State or Territory in which the controversion of Mabor. The statute further be filed with the Called States Commis-provides that the President of the United State or Territory in which the controversion of whom shall be a resident of the commissioner of Labor, shall constitutes of whom shall be a service of the controversion of which examination shall be immedi-ted which e

DEBS MUCH BLATED.

DEBS MUCH BLATED. CHICAGO, July 13.—On being shown the telegram announcing President Cleveland's purpose to appoint an arbi-tration board Debs said: "We are very much gratified to learn of President Cleveland's decision. It is to be hoped that the board will be promptly appointed and organized; that its work will be prosecuted vigorously to the end, that a speedy settlement of that existing conflict will result. We are, of course, for arbitration, and have been from the beginning, and had this princi-ple been recognized, this strike would have been averted."

Cost to the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The cost to the United States of putting down the strike in the West is estimated by the government officials at fully \$1,000,000. government officials at fully \$1,000,000. It may foot up more. The items include telegraph bills, Deputy Marshals' pay and the transportation and maintenance of troops. The estimate for Marshals' pay in Chicago alone is from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and Congress in a few days will be asked to appropriate this, as it is urgent. is urgent.

Shipmonts of Money Resumed. WASHINGTON, July 13. - That the Treasury Department regards the strike as practically over was shown by the issuance of an order by Treasurer Morgan for the resumption of shipments of money between the several subtreas-nries, which was suspended when the labor troubles became acute.

quiring by purchase or condemnation the right of way for said boat railway and the right to the use of lands required for terminal facilities for said boat railway

terminal facilities for said boat railway in the manner and according to the con-ditions now prescribed by law." There was some talk about a canal, but it was found that it would take at least a year to get proper surveys and estimates for a canal, while it would take several more years to complete the work. Senator Dolph thinks the boat railway could be completed in two or three years if it was properly pushed.

TALK WITH DEBS.

The Union's President More Confident

Success Than Ever. Cuicago, July 18 .- Mr. Debs was

day more confident of the success of his cause than at any time since the strike began. He said in an interview :

"I feel that this day is fraught with the utmost importance. As I view the

NEW YORK, July 15.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who finds a text for each Sunday's sermon in the events of the previous week, preached in Association Hall to-day of the strike. He said in

"I feel that this day is fraught with the utmost importance. As I view the situation now, it presents a more favor-able outlook for us than ever before. The excitement and turbulence inevi-tably incident to the lapse of a great upheaval is past. The strife and tur-moil are elements that have passed in the night. One is now enabled to ob-tain a clear perspective of the immense conflict now waging. The cool-headed passion and diverse contention. Now public sentiment can, calmly and truly judge of the right and wrong in this struggle. All these things, I say, tend to strengthen our position. When the mass of the people are aided in ren-dering an impartial verdict on the merits of the case, I feel certain we will not be degraded in public opinion. Indeed, we are now deemed in the right by the ma-jority of the 64,000,000 inhabitants of this country, and the adage has it, "When you are sure you are right, then go ahead,' so we shall fight it out until our aims are accomplished." "Most emphatically they are not. Telegraphic rumors may say that I have sent word to our men in this city or that we are about to throw up the sponge, but they will be falschoods without the necessity of a denial. Our stand is this: We have at all times shown our willing-ness to make a reasonable settlement of the difficulties that confront the coun-Part: "This great uprising of the laboring classes, which has cost the country \$1,-000,000 and is likely to cost it \$5,000,000, had its origin in a great injustice perpe-tend by somebody. It is impossible to

had its origin in a great injustice perpe-trated by somebody. It is impossible to imagine the laboring classes, after en-during the miseries consequent on the depression of the past year, leaving their workshops unless there was injustice somewhere. Three lessons, however, have been learned by the strike: "The railroad managers were utterly incapable to handle the railroads the moment the strike was precipited; that mob violence and disorder will under no circumstances be tolerated by the Amer-ican people, and that the national gov-ernment alone has the power to break such a strike and raise the railroads' blockade.

lockade. "From these follows the logical cor

"From these follows the logical con-clusion that the national government should own the railroads outright. The railroads were built strictly for accom-modation, and neither labor leaders nor railroad managers should have the power nor be permitted to interfore with the public rights. If the national govern-ment owned the railroads, it would be high treason to do such a thing." ness to make a reasonable settlement of the difficulties that confront the coun-More Trouble for Lillian Russell,

the difficulties that confront the coun-try. We have even gone beyond what should be demanded of us to arrange for arbitration, each time to be rebuked, but we are going to stay in the strike till the last. We shall never yield." More Trouble for Lillian Russell. NEW YORK, July 16.—A permanent in-junction has been granted by Julge Gaynor of the Supreme Court at the in-stance of Canary & Lederer, managers

REV. MR. DIXON'S SERMON.

but we are going to stay in the strike till the last. We shall never yield." The Income Tax for France. PARIS, July 13.—The Chamber of Dep-uties to-day rejected Cavaignac's pro-posals for an income tax by a vote of 267 to 236. As the proposals had been stren-mously opposed by the government, Premier Dupuy and the Finance Minis-ter, Pointcarre, announced that in view of the narrowness of the majority they must have a vote of confidence or re-sign. Confidence was then voted by 369 squinst 60 Deputies. Data was a strend to be the strend to be strend to be the strend to be strend to be the strend to be the strend to be strend to

are more to be pitied than to be blamed. They are led on by irresponsible and tyr-annons chiefs. Labor unions have great statutes, but there is one marked evil in them, in that they put the liberties of tens of thousands in the keeping of one man or a few, who become their abso-lute masters, their despotic Czars. "The solution to the differences be-tween capital and labor is necessarily complicated, and no one precise formula has been or can be found. A generous sense of injustice toward all, a deep love of one's fellows and attentive listenings to the teachings of Christ will lead on all sides to a better understanding and to happier mutual relations. Certain it is that, so far as it is possible, the laborer should not lack sur port for himself and family. He should not be overburdened either in weight or time of labor; he should be treated as a rational and moral being, with all the respect due his human dignity. His remuneration, if dimin-ished in periods of prosperity." REV. MR. DIXON'S SERMON.

prepared, containing, however, only the results so far reached. A previous act called for a digest of the census, which Colonel Wright considers unnecessary, and he recommends that Congress provide in some deficiency bill next December for dropping the digest and substituting for it a second edition of the abstract, extending its size to 300 page, containing all essential totals and comparing them with the tenth-census totals. The report concludes : "In accordance with an set of Con-gress I took charge of the census office October 6, 1803. After examining the conditions of the eleventh census, I re-ported that by June 30, 1804, copy for all the volumes could be on hand except for parts of three reports relating to the population, vital statistics and farms and homes. This work has not been arried on as far as it was contemplated at the time. The remainder of the re-ports can be put in copy in a very short is and under the appropriations now available. In completing the eleventh census the plan laid down by my pre-decessor, that it should be purely a stat-istical consus, has been adhered to. Provision should be made for the perma-nent binding of schedules to conform to the custom of the past, for which I will at the proper time make the requisite recommendations."

Spears Are Preferable.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 16.—Captain McAllen arrived from Unga Island, Alaska, to-day. He reports having discusses, to-day. He reports having dis-cussed the new sealing regulations with several sealing captains, all of whom ex-pressed the opinion that seals could be more successfully hunted by Indian spearsmen than with firearms. With the latter many wounded seals escape and die, but with spears it rarely happens any of the wounded escape.

What a Wedding Will Bring Forth. Losnos, July 16.-A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says it is stated that the Czar has announced his intention to pardon on the occasion of the wedding of the Czarowitch and the Princess Alix of Hesse a large number of persons convicted of political offenses. The Czarina, it is also said, will found a charitable institution in honor of the narriage.

Does Not Mean a Settlement

LONDON, July 16 .- A dispatch to the Standard states that the North German Gazette, commenting upon British medistinct commenting upon sitter me-distion in the Chinese-Japanese dispute, says such a dictation does not mean a settlement, as it is perfectly clear that Japan wants to profit by the troubles to push the Chinese out of the peninsula.

A Father's Terrible Crime BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16 .- James Hogan, after an altercation with his son Daniel, went to his son's bedside early

this morning, while the latter was asleep, and dealt him soveral blows with a piece of stick, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He then made his cecape. Young Hogan will die. on sain Salem society is somewhat pained to note that Judge Hewitt, the new incum-bent of the Circuit Bench, wears no tie with his standing collar.

Jackson county's new Sheriff, Mr. Pat-terson, in giving a \$20,000 bond secured seventeen signers for small amounts each instead of the usual two or three

Two Indians are being tried before Commissioner Irvine on the Siletz reser-vation. They were playing shinny, but fell ont in some some way and beat each other up badly with their sticks.

other up badly with their sticks. The salmon industry is getting an-other black eye, because the canners are unable to get tin. In places up the Co-lumbia there is an abundance of cans manufactured, but no tops for them and at present no prospect of getting them. It is stated that Miss Alice Carson of Josephine county ran against her lover, Jeff Hayes, in that county for Superin-tendent of Education. And she defeated him. She was a Republican, and he was a Populist. It is said Jeff loves her bet-ter than ever. The salmon run at the Cascades is

The salmon run at the Ca The salmon run at the Cascades is something unprecedented in the history of the State. Wheels catch tons every day, and the facilities for transportation over the portage are sorely taxed to af-ford means of shipment. If the rail-road were in operation, there would be a large export trade East, but the slow carriage by water will not admit of very large shipments.

arriage by water will not admit of very large shipments. At the last session of the Linn County Grange a resolution was offered asking that the next Legislature make the legal rate of interest 6 per cent per annum, and that any person asking a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent or taking a honus of any kind forfeit the principal and interest. The question was argued at considerable length by several mem-bers and finally laid on the table. An item is going the rounds of the State press that Mr. Wells set out the first hop yard in the State in Polk coun-ty in 1867. In the following year George Leasure secured roots from Mr. Wells, and planted a five-acre yard in the bot-tom on the east side of Eugene, now within that city's limits. This yard has been constantly in bearing since that year, and in the season of 1893 produced nearly 2,000 pounds to the acre. The land overflows nearly every winter, and there is practically no wearing out of the soil. Tax on Non-Resident Property.

Tax on Non-Resident Property. LONDON, July 13 .- Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, sent recently to the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial cently to the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, a letter on the subject of Sir William Harcourt's proposed State duty, and the modifications which the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer had allowed in deference to colonial opinion. The pro-posed duty would be imposed on the colonial property of persons living in England. The Ottawa Council thinks the strongest opposition should be made to the proposed policy of levying duties on property in Canada, even after the modified plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

a morris unlosened shored end of the rope, and the sh orpee was slowly lowered and be coffin standing underneath th rm. The face was not badly dist ough the month was open am igue protruding. The color of unkept reddish hair straggling of the forehead, made a size 11:58 Jailer with

The assample tabled freely with his nal adviser, and several times ren "You must stay with me to th As the hour for the execution nearer Prendergast showed at slightly increasing nervousness, the whole he was conscicuted."

Father Barry was in constant attend

Father Barry was in constant attend-ance upon Prendergast all morning. The little assassin was most deferential. He announced with a trifle of bravado: "I'll die game andset a great and shin-ing example to my country." At 11 A. M. Prendergast was removed to the ante-room of the jail office, where the last kind offices were performed. Prender-gast especially requested Sheriff Gibert to allow him twenty minutes to make a dying statement, but it was thought he would at the last moment forego the de-termination.

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features was a bluish tint, which, with his unkept reddish hair straggling down over the forehead, made a sight long to be remembered.

GEORGE'S AMENDMENT.

Commission of Labor to be Composed of Eleven Me

WASHINGTON, July 14.—George of Missiesippi to-day offered in the Senate an amendment to his bill creating a board of arbitration. It provides for the establishment of a commission of labor to be composed of the Commis-sioner of Labor and ten additional mem-bers to be appointed by the President. The oath of office prescribes that each member will fairly and impartially dis-charge the duties of arbitration imposed upon him by law, without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor as well as the rich. This commission is to be charged with the settlement of all labor disputes between railway and other transportation companies which may be brought before them in accordance with the law. They are also required to arbi-trate such disputes as may be submitted to them between the employers of labor and their employes in other business, when the Legialature of the government of the State in which such disputes shall originate shall consent thereto. the establishment of a comm

Army Scandal in England. DUBLIN, July 14.—The Freeman's Jour-nal to-day published a startling account of a scandal at Birr, Kings county, head-quarters of the Prince of Wales' Leins-ter regiment, the Royal Canadians. A few nights ago some officers of the Lein-ster regiment, maked and disguised, forcibly entered the rooms of the Semale servants. They assaulted two of them and fied. A sentry challenged them, and upon their refusal to halt the sentry thrust a bayonet into one and shouted for the guard. The gmard turned out promptly, and the officers were arrested. The girls have sworn to complaints against the prisoners.

Fronch Ironelad Set on Fire

French Ironciad Bet on Fire. Toutos, July 14.—Just previous to the launching of the new French ironciad Carnot a dockyard official discovered smoke issuing from the hold. The fre-was easily extinguished. A large bottle of turpentine was smptiad over the woodwork in a manner well calculated to cause a rapid spread of the flamms. It is reported a dockyard workman, sus-pected of being an anarchist, was ar-rested and conferent he and his accum-plices planned to burn the Carnet.

the act of Congress approved in Jury, 1890, wholly intended to protect truth and conscience against trusts and organized wealth in other forms, and the act of Congress approved February 4, 1897, intended wholly and exclusively to protect the citizens of the several States against i.e. wrong, injustices and oppressions of interstate common carriers; has disregarded the sentiment of the people of the United States expressed through the Congress of the United States, in the act approved October 1, 1888, entitled 'an act to create boards of arbitration or commissions for settling controversies and differences between railway corporations and other carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers, and their employes, and actively and proceed with its employes and tens of thousands of their brother workmen to adjust such difference, by amicable congress of the United State, has advised, counseled and induced such Executive to place a great city of the State of Illinois under martial law against the solernn protect of the Governor of asid State, and unrebuked, will prove a dealy blow to the rights of the States and induced and induced runsions of the commission of Federal and unrebuked, will prove a dealy blow to the rights of the States, that is not reverse of the Chief States and indementation with the Congress of the United States, then in session, which body, by the express and misdemeanders and unrebuked, will prove a deally blow to the rights of the States, that the dual terributed, is wholly unfounded, because no contract exists for the compare to the states manifision and conversion of the States and inderest with and unrebuked, will prove a deally blow to the rights of the States, were impeded and interrupted, is wholly unfounded, because no contract exists between the United States and is made with any railway corporation, and because the formal contract for carring the same, wherefore, we respectively provide (revised states, section 4,000) that every railway carryi

It took \$37,758.76 to run Lane county last year. The Clork and Sheriff being on salaries now, the expenses will be much loss during the next year.