The Democrat.

Protecting Labor.

The Pennsylvania Democrats displayed the courage of high principle in their resolutions on the labor question. They are worth reprinting:

We recognize the right of every citizen to be protected in the free enjoyment of his property and of the privilege to work when, for whom, and at what wages he will. It is the duty of the State to maintain for him that right. The highways of the Commonwealth should be open to all who lawfully traverse them, and the path to proper employment should not be obstructed by any unauthorized power.

None the less we condemn the insincerity and inconsistency of those who clamor oudly for protection to American industries, and yet seek every occasion and lose no opportunity to supplant it with cheap, imported pauper labor. We denounce the hypocrite who pretends zeal for the improvement of the social condition of the American workingmen, and yet displaces and evicts them for aliens ignorant of our laws and foreign to our institutions.

The "right to labor and to enjoy the fruits of his labor," as Lincoln put it, is about the most fundamental and essential right which a human being requires. It is not only necessary to existence; it is the bed-rock of personal independence, the the corner stone of a free state. At a time when this right is forcibly denied to large numbers of men in Pennsylvania it is incumbent upon those who seek control of the Government to reaffirm it and to declare the duty of the State to maintain it.

The resolutions very properly proceed however, to point to the main cause of the labor troubles in Pennsylvania. That State is the chief beneficiary of the laws passed ostensibly to "protect American labor." Its plutocratic mine owners and manufacturers, as a Republican Senator has declared, "make large fortunes every year when the times are good" from the bounties secured under tariff legislation procured through their campaign contributions. And yet no where in this land—scarcely anywhere else in the civilized world—is labor so underpaid, oppressed, swindled and degraded as in Pennsylvania. "American labor" was long since supplanted there by the worst and most ignorant of "imported pauper labor." And when even this mass revolts against starvation wages the protected plutocrats have the impudence to attribute the trouble to the Democratic attempt to reduce the taxes and enlarge the markets of the country.

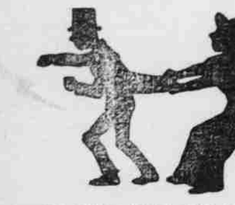
The Pennsylvania Democrats have done a public service in asserting the rights of labor and pointing to the real cause of its suffering.

Some days ago a republican organ declared in the most vehement manner that the passage of the tariff bill now pending in congress would result in so flooding the country with the products of the cheap pauper labor of Europe as to completely ruin the industries of our common country. The next day it declared with as much vehemence that the tariff bill was just as much a protective measure as the McKinley bill. That there was scarcely any reduction at all except in a very few cases. All of which shows the great necessity of fooling and hoodwinking the people again if the McKinley law is to be preserved intact. The Democrat is free to admit that the tariff bill is not what many democrats hoped it would be, but it will be such a long stride in the direction of a tariff for revenue that every democrat should rejoice and be glad at its passage. It will be a signal victory over the paid and bribed cohorts of protectionism. When the bill should finally pass, the Democrat will make comparisons that will convince every democrat of the truth of what we say here.

Then there is the strange story of how Sir Walter Scott, producing the "The Bride of Lammermoor" during illness, was afterwards found to have forgotten entirely what he had thus created. According to James Ballantyne, "the book was written and published before Mr Scott was able to rise from his bed; and he assured me when it was first put into his hands in a complete shape that he did not recollect a single incident, character or conversation it contained. The original incident's of the story, which he had known from boyhood, he still remembered; but he knew no more about the story he had written than he did before he began to write or even think about writing it." These facts are corroborated by Mr Lockhart, Sir Walter's son-in-law and biographer, so that they are placed beyond question.

Steel is now cheaper than iron. It seems hardly possible, but the estimates of cost in a recent bidding for a bridge in Pennsylvania to be made with steel stringers and steel rivets was lower than a like estimate for the same bridge made with iron stringer and iron rivets. Four bids were made and in each case the bridge could be made cheaper of steel than of iron. The successful bid was $1965, as against $2157, which was the lowest bid for the iron bridge. Owing to the greater strength of steel, the weight of metal in the steel bridge is much less than it must necessarily be for one of iron.

Has Attorney General Olney read the platform adopted by the Illinois Democrats the other day? And if so, does he think that their demand for the enforcement of the law against trusts is too unconstitutional to merit his attention?



TO STOP THE PROGRESS of Consumption, you will find but one *guaranteed* remedy — Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In advanced cases, it brings comfort and relief; if you haven't delayed too long, it will certainly cure. It doesn't claim too much. It won't make new lungs—nothing can; but it will make diseased ones sound and healthy, when everything else has failed.

The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's caused Consumption, like every other form of Scrofula, and every blood-taint and disorder, yields to the "Discovery." It is the most effective blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder known to medical science. In all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Affections, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh — or $500 in cash. This is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Lesson Of The Strike.

The almost universal and earnest discussion of the questions brought in issue by the strike has taught important lessons, lessons not soon to be forgotten. The workmen employed by the Pullman Company demanded higher wages. The campany declared their inability to pay such wages without loss to the concern.

The workman insisted, if we are rightly informed, that the Pullman company shall arbitrate the question as to the amount of wages that they shall pay, or, in other words, they insist that the right of contract shall be given up by the company to a board of arbitrators, and that the company shall abide by the decision which this board may make as to the amount of wages that they shall pay in conducting their business.

As to the amount of wages asked by the workmen and the amount tendered by the company the Democrat has nothing to say. It is a question whose decision belongs exclusively to the company and the workmen. If the minds of the parties can not be brought to agreement as to wages, then no outside party can legally or fairly settle the question for them. If one of those men working in the shop thinks his services are of greater value than he is receiving it is his right to quit work and go where he can get what he thinks to be a fair consideration for the services which he has to sell. On the other hand, if there is a man at work in that shop who does not earn his money, the company ought to have and does have the right to say that it does not want his work and it ought to have the right to put another man in his place.

This comes down squarely to the doctrine of personal right—the rights to contract; the rights of a man to sell his work where he can get the most for it, and the right of the men or corporation to hire a man or men at the price they agree to pay and he agrees to accept.

The Pullman strike has gone further than this. The workmen said that they would not resort to force. They have gone further than this. They have gone to railroad men and demanded that a boycott should be proclaimed and maintained against the Pullman cars.

How can arbitrators settle the question how much wages an employe or corporation is able to pay? Who can determine that question but the employer or corporation? Must arbitrators go all through an employer's books, which are at once the history of his business, in order to determine what wages he can give? How can arbitrators determine what wages a corporation can afford to pay six months hence, in view of the fact that the cost of raw materials and the price of products are subject to change at any time? Are we to have a strike every three or six months and arbitrators called in each time to settle questions in dispute between employers? How long would an individual or corporation remain in business if the question of wages is to be settled and determined by arbitrators instead of by himself or itself? And what man or corporation would go into any new industrial or other enterprises knowing that he would not be allowed to control his business—determine the amount of wages he would pay? And how long would it be under such a system of arbitration before all or nearly all the industrial enterprises of the country would be driven out of business thus destroying every opportunity of labor people to secure employment? Each of these questions suggests its own answer. The careful unbiased investigation of this subject will inevitably lead to the following conclusions:

First, every corporation, company, or individual who employs labor must, and does have the right to determine the amount of wages to be paid by such corporation company or individual. Second each employer must and does have the right to determine what wages he must have. If employer and laborer can not agree as to the price of labor, the employe has the right to quit work, but he has no right to prevent others from working, who are willing to accept the wages he himself has refused to accept.

Third labor people have the right to form unions to secure better wages, but any thing they do must be subject to the above well established principles of personal rights.

Curious Facts.

Corea has a cave from which a wintry wind perpetually blows. The force of the wind is such that a strong man cannot stand before it.

It is estimated that at least $50,000,000 of the Government's paper money supposed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed. By the sinking of a vessel of the Atlantic coast some years ago $1,000,000 in greenbacks was lost.

A medical man, who has kept a nightly record of his pulse for five years, says that every year it falls the spring until about mid summer, and then rises through the autumn to November or December. Then comes a second fall or rise, culminating in February.

An eminently practical German scientist is said to have applied a mild current of electricity to a swarm of bees, quickly causing them to fall to the ground in a stupified condition, and if the electrical current were not too strong, no injury was done to them.

A Norwegian invention for the production from skim milk of a new material, which has been called lactite or mild ivory, has just taken practical shape, and a factory for its production is about to start operations in Iceland. This new material bears a close resemblance to real ivory, and, in addition, can be made in black or any color desired.

The largest and most wonderful spring of fresh water in the world is on the Gulf coast of Florida, in Hernando County. The Wekochee River, a stream large enough to float a small steamer, is made entirely of water spouted from this gigantic natural well, which is nine y feet in diameter and about seventy or eighty feet deep. The water is said to be remarkably pure.

Flora E Higley of Marlboro, Vt, has a calla fifteen years old, and a peculiarity of the plant is that it has never grown new bulbs. It has seven leaves, one of which is four feet three and one half inches in height. The blossom, is seven by five inches in size, stands four feet and one inch from the ground. Miss Higley has also a single variety fuchsia three feet across, having thirty nine branches bearing from two to six buds and blossoms each, and a Storm King which measures two feet across and has forty three budded branches.

Rest, patience, perseverance, by having to wait. Sufferers taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for chronic complaints should be patient and the result will be satisfactory. Hood's Cures.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

A Terrible Explosion.

HAZELTON, Pa., July 17.—A terrible explosion is reported to have occurred in a mine near here this morning. Two hundred sticks of giant powder exploded in the midst of a gang of miners at Stockton colliery No. 8, and not enough of the men's bodies are left for identification.

Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

Washington, July 9, 1894.

Grover Cleveland's marvelous backbone was never more creditably displayed than in the crisis now upon the country. He recognized from the first that the first and foremost duty of the President of the United States is at all times to maintain the authority of the Federal government, which was defied by the stopping of mail facilities guaranteed to the people by the National government, and by the refusal of rioters to obey the judicial orders regularly issued by the United States courts, and he did not hesitate to order that the army be used to uphold the authority of the government. No one can regret more than he that men should have been killed by the militia, but he is not blind to the fact that it is better that men who openly defy the laws should be shot down than that red-handed anarchy should be in control, even for a single day, of any portion of our country. He intends that the people shall enjoy their mail facilities and that the dignity and authority of the U S Courts shall be maintained no matter what the cost may be in money or blood, and his entire cabinet and an overwhelming majority of Congress, regardless of politics, are behind him.

It is a matter of regret that several democratic governors of states and a few democrats in Congress should have confused the question of states rights with the patriotic policy which the President has adopted. It is a mistake. There is—there can be—no connection between the two. Nothing has been done by the administration to interfere with the rights of any state, and nothing will be done. It is for the preservation of the rights of the National government that the President has ordered that the tied up Pacific railroad shall be operated (as provided for in their charters) as military post roads, and that U S troops be used to see that the mails are not obstructed upon any railroad and that the government property is protected

The government that does not maintain its own authority cannot retain the respect and allegiance of its people. The United States government claims no authority to interfere with the railroads or any other strikers, but when strikes are made the means for the propagation of anarchy and the defiance of National authority it may be relied upon to act, as long as President Cleveland is at its head. There is nothing in common between a patriotic American and the teachings of anarchy, and there cannot be a doubt that President Cleveland will receive the thanks of all good Americans for the promptness and decisiveness with which he has acted in suppressing anrchist tendencies.

There is no mistaking the sentiment which caused the democrats of the House to vigorously applaud the plain words of Chairman Wilson concerning the Senate's amendments to the tariff bill, which the House refused to concur in and which are now being considered by a Conference committee of 14 members—Seven Senators and seven Representatives. Mr Wilson said concerning the work of The Ways and Means committee of the House: "the committee performed their work honestly, deliberately and to the best their ability.

The bill was based upon the principle that in gathering revenues, taxes should be levied upon finished products and not upon raw meterial, which was in accordance with a great fundamental democratic idea. The bill comes back from the Senate and does not recognize that principle. Only wool and lumber have come back undisturbed by the Senate amendments." The Conference committee held its first meeting today. Daily meetings will be held and progress will probably from time to time be reported to the house and Senate, but it is hardly possible that the committee can conclude its labors inside of two weeks, although there are not more than 25 of the amendments over which there will be any serious difficulty in coming to an agreement.

It can be stated on the authority of leading democratic Senators that there is no foundation for the stories sent out from Washington, that Senator Hill was to be read out of the party as a democratic cause. There is a general feeling of regret among democratic Senators that Mr Hill should have voted against the tariff bill, and a few of them have said harsh things of him, but there is no disposition to force him out of the democratic party. On the contrary, the disposition is to treat him so that he will not be disposed to take himself out of the party.

Secretary Carlisle has been quite sick for a week past and he has not yet sufficiently recovered to actively resume his duties at the Treasury, but he attends the cabinet conferences which are daily held at the White House with President Cleveland to decide upon the telegraph reports hourly made to General Schofield of the movements of the army and the condition of affairs at Chicago and other places where there are disturbances.

The annual report of the Pullman Palace Car company for the year ending July 31, 1892, for instance, will show the magnitude of the corporation and its earnings. The earnings from cars amounted to $8,061,081; from patents, $21,751; from manufacturing, rentals, dividends, interest and other sources, $1,919,523. The disbursements amounted to but $6,751,966, leaving a surplus for the year, of $3,250,389—enough to pay the quarterly dividends of 2 per cent each, and leave over $1,000,000 for the "reserve fund." That was two years ago. The report of 1893 showed an increase, but it is safe to say that the showing for the year ending July 31, 1894, will not be so gratifying to the grasping stockholders. The total assets of the company in 1892 amounted to $53,345,050, and the total liabilities were but $31,261,370—net assets of over $20,000,000.

In his annual report at that time President Pullman stated that the average number of names on the Pullman pay rolls for the year was 4,942, and the wages paid amounted to $2,918,997, an average of $590 65 for each person employed, as against $6 0.73 for the previous year. That little cut of about $20 on each man represented the snug saving of nearly $100,000 to the thrifty Pullman. That is the way to make a reserve fund grow. The company employed in its manufacturing and operating departments during the year 12,809 people, paying them $6,619,156 62, or a little over an average of $500 each, less than $2 per day. That is the way to make money.

Mr Pullman and his monopoly have many side issues in the fire. They do not depend entirely for their revenues upon the profits of the business for which the corporation was organized. They have numerous side issues which pay well. One of these plums they lost last January. When Pullman was built the corporation made a contract with the village of Hyde Park to pay 4 cents per 1,000 gallon of water. This water was peddled out to the Pullman tenants at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, and realized a neat profit. Pullman paid $1,200 per month for 30,000,000 gallons of water and collected $3,000 from his tenants for the same. Another $21,000 per year went toward the "reserve fund."—Chicago Times.

MISFITS.

The Smiths continue to be heard from There will be six of him in the next legislature.

Would Governor Pennoyer have pardoned Pendergrast had it been an Oregon case?

New York and Pendleton papers of the same date now arrive about the same time.

Corbett and Jackson have had to take a back seat since Debs and Pullman put in an appearance.

The manner in which the orders of the head union men are being disregarded does not savor well for the future of such organizations. Unions will undoubtedly continue to exist, but their powers must necessarily be limited.

According to the Courier Grants Pass must be a very "fly" town. It says: The strike knocked out our flirting feminines. There were not only no trainmen to flirt with, but the blind baggage tourist was not there to respond to the flirts thrown out at random.

The Portland Welcome gives an account of a live pugilististic encounter between P Greenbaum and H Wolfe, two clothing drummers, at the Gilman house. Wolt got Greenbaum down and sat upon him, but the latter scratched the formers face in return.

Eugene Debs was born in Indiana and is thirty-nine years of age. He is said to be more conservative than most of his co-workers in the union. But he is somewhat of an egotist and this leads him to do some very foolish things. He lacks the ability to keep up his notoriety.

The couple who were married in the Ferris wheel at the world's fair last summer are now seeking a divorce, but the judge refused to grant it on the grounds that the couple were married 258 feet above the level of the ground, and the court had no jurisdiction over events beyond the earth.—Ex.

An Albany man would like to have this dispute between the railroads and the laboring strikers settled by as so congress can act and pass laws that will cover the field. On account of the warm weather we have postponed the job indefinitely.

It is little wonder that Albany looks with jealous eye upon Salem's attempt to capture the Scio and "Santiam Forks" trade—Salem is three miles nearer to them than is Albany.—Statesman. You make us tired. Get a fan and cool off.

From persons who have visited the little town of Grants since the flood we learn that it presents a sorry scene of desolation. The river washed away the gravel which formerly covered the street, and left a bank of sand in its place. Several of the houses have washed away and others have been changed in the positions they occupied. Gulches and gullies have been made in places, and the town site no longer exists. The Dalles Times Mountaineer.

The Williams Palace car will be a competitor of Pullman and Wagner. If the new company charges $3 or $4 a day for the use of its car, and allows tips, it ought to be set down upon as well as Pullman and Wagner. The public does not care very much for these palace car kings. This is not an age of palaces; and on the other hand they do not like lawlessness. The public is right between the strikers and Pullmans.

The city comptroller of New York, in his annual report, shows that the city government has on its rolls 15,000 salaried employes, and expends $89,000,000. This is more money and patronage than is dispensed by the state governments of one half of the United States. The average salary of state governors does not amount to $5000 a year. Oregon's is only $1500. The governors of only three states receive as much as $10,000 a year salary, but in New York city there are 139 offices that pay $5000 a year and more, and 41 of these pay yearly salaries of $10,000 and more.

The Salem papers are getting rather personal. The Independent says: Last week the Journal announced the fact that the editor of this paper bought a couple pairs of socks for two-bits. We do not deny it. It now becomes our pleasant duty to inform the public that the editor of the Journal has recently bought a new coat for exactly the same money. The new garment fits the gentleman well. It is a trifle short for beauty, and is a little pinched in the small of the back, but it can be turned inside out at pleasure, which is a great convenience to the gentleman who sports it.

It is very pleasant these days to have it figured out that the strike of 1877 was worse than that of 1894. More people are said to have been killed.

While congress is legislating for capitalists and trusts it should also legislate some more for the traveling public by cutting Pullman's sleeping car fees down about 50 per cent and making tips a misdemeanor.

Speaking of the Sodaville appropriation the Salem Independent says: The worse feature is that there is no law to warrant an expenditure of any kind. The law has never been signed by the president of the senate as the constitution provides. It is, therefore, no law at all.

Walter Jackson a well known commercial traveler, of Portland, was among the passengers who were caught on the train at Red Bluff en route northward. He waited in vain for a break in the blockade and finally reached Ashland Friday by team, glad to get to a place where "the cars" are running.—Ashland Tidings.

A Lexington dispatch says that Congressman Breckinridge and Mr Owens addressed large audiences at Donerail and Muir, in the Ashland district, today. There were many ladies present at both meetings. They threw bouquets at Breckinridge by dozens, and the pious ones were shocked when he compared them to the women of old, who sympathized with Stephen when stones were being cast at him.

There are $630,000,000 in the savings banks of New York state, $138,000,000 in savings banks of California; in the whole U S, $1,758,000,000. The National Bank deposits are $1,600,000,000. In 1881 the savings banks deposits were $1,000,000,000; in 1892 the National bank deposits $620,000,000. These figures show that there is a great deal of money; but it is not in circulation. When it gets a movement it will mean a great deal.

The railroad companies seem bound to concede nothing to the strikers. It looks now as if the course of the strikers will be very detrimental to the cause of labor, and backacting. Notwithstanding the wrong of the strikers the railroads should use reason and not be tyrannical. Debs was called the Czar at one time, though he has already lost his crown; but this does not justify the railroads in trying to get the head gear.

The clothing has a good deal to do with the man. William Whitlock after working for a man a year in Umatil'a county without receiving a cent left in rags towards Pendleton, seeking a job, but no one wanted him, in fact would hardly give him a crust of bread. He met an old eastern friend near Pendleton who gave him $25 and told him to dress up. He did so, retraced his steps over the same road, and refused one offer because the reliability of the farmer was uncertain, and accepted a good position of another.

At Sacremento

SACRAMENTO, July 17.—The railroad company expects to have all its trains running on schedule time tomorrow. A number of switchmen arrived here tonight and will take the places of the men who joined the strikers. General Superintendent Fillmore said that the report that the engineers had decided to walk out is untrue. "They are as firm as a rock," he said.

TELEGRAPHIC.

In California.

SAN FRANCISC, July 17.—The Southern Pacific Company continues to run passenger trains more or less regularly during the hours of daylight, but all night trains are being abandoned. The strikers at Sacramento continue active, however. Yesterday several hundred men who had obeyed the order to strike, returned to work in the machine shops. This morning most of them remained away. The men had been intimidated by strikers.

A N Towne, vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific, posted a notice that the Sacramento shops would be reopened tomorrow. Mr Towne publicly denies the published statements that men returning to work will be compelled to sign an agreement to stand aloof from all labor unions. He declares that the company simply insists that its employes shall have nothing to do with the American Railway Union.

Gone To Europe.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Evening Journal prints the following: The European low rates inaugurated by the trading steamship lines may result in a wholesale exodus from Chicago of many men connected with the late strike. Never before in the history of steamship rates has it been possible to go from Chicago to an European port so cheaply. Since the cut rates have been inaugurated, the exodus from Chicago and the Northwest to various points in Europe has figured up a third of the local traffic to New York.

A Wreck.

MISSOULA, Mont., July [illegible].—An eastbound Northern Pacific freight train, the first in 26 days, was wrecked at a point about two miles down here by a dynamite cartridge concealed in the track. The engine had barely struck the spot when a terrific explosion was heard, the shock shattering the pilot and right cylinder and piston rod. It also broke the windows of the cab and the mail car.

Debs for Governor.

PERU, Ind., July 17.—The State Federation of Labor, at its meeting here today, endorsed the course of Debs in connection with the strike, and endorsed him as a candidate for governor.

A Terrible Crime

ASTORIA, July 16.—Two fisherman, Lindgren and Peterson, charged with mayhem, were bound over by Justice of the Peace Abercrombie, to await the action of the grand jury. Bail in each case was fixed at $2000, and being unable to find bondsmen, the accused were placed in jail. The crime for which the men are held was one of the most horrible in the history of Clatsop county. June 30, it is charged, they waylaid one Peterson, a fellow fisherman, and after dragging him to a secluded spot on the hills back of Uniontown, proceeded to mutilate him in a fiendish manner.

Mostly Talk

CHICAGO, July 16.—President Debs still claims to be certain of coming out ahead in his fight with the railways. Directors Goodwin and Hogan, of the union, left today to begin the work of organizing men in the Northwest and the country west of the Mississippi. There are now eight organizers out. Debs said:

"Our policy is to keep these organizers with the men so that the strikers will not weaken. We have everything solid west of the Mississippi. That is our strong point.

A Fierce Battle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.—A fierce battle occurred this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at No. 3 stope at Pratt's mines, with the striking miners, in which six men were killed and nearly a score wounded.

A Court Scene

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16.—During the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the three Dunsmuir strikers, before Judge Catlin this afternoon, a detachment of regulars marched into the courthouse with the evident purpose of taking the prisoners. Judge Catlin immediately rose and called upon the persons who were present to resist any attempt of the soldiers to take away the strikers. Assistant District Attorney Knight excitedly jumped to his feet and met the soldiers as they were entering the courtroom. He ordered them to return to the depot, which they did after considerable hesitancy. The excitement in the courtroom was intense.

An Oregon Wind

OREGON CITY, July 16.—Word has just been received here from Needy that a severe tornado and thunder storm passed over there Saturday night, accompanied by heavy rain. Trees were blown down, and heavy hail accompanied the storm, doing much damage. Several buildings were unroofed. The storm was one mile wide and nine long.

A Terrible Explosion

CHICAGO, July 16.—A caisson of battery F, Second artillery, U S A, exploded with terrible force soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon at Grand and Oakwood boulevards. Two artillerymen and one trooper were instantly killed. Nearly a score of other persons, troopers, residents in the vicinity and passers-by, were injured, some of them fatally.

A Desperate Struggle.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The American Railway Union officials have determined to make a desperate struggle to regain for that order the prestige it has lost in the great strike now rapidly approaching a close. The executive board of the union held a meeting this morning, the object of which was to map out a course for the future. After a long discussion it was decided to send out "revivalists" to all important sections of the West. Six agitators were sent out Saturday, and it was decided to augment this number.

Drowned at Cornelius.

CORNELIUS, July 15.—Frederick Lick, the 14-year-old son of a farmer living four miles from town, was drowned last evening while bathing. The accident occurred in a pond on the father's farm. The boy is supposed to have been seized with cramps. It was necessary to drean the pond before the body could be recovered.

Will Startle People.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 15.—Everything about the county jail wore its usual Sunday appearance today. Knox and Worden rested well last night and this morning partook of a hearty breakfast. Sheriff Wyckoff admits no one to interview the prisoners except their attorneys. Knox was arrested for conspiracy in train wrecking on July 11, but late last night he was charged with the murder of Engineer Clark. Attorney Bruner, representing the railway company, said that the proofs possessed by the prosecution disclosed a plot that would startle the public. He said Knox's complicity was proved beyond question.

Sound Talk.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Among the replies received by the World to a request for views as to the Pullman strike, was the following from Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune:

"I believe that the result of this strike will be of great benefit to the country. It is like a thunder storm that suddenly sweeps up, purifies the atmosphere and results in better supply of health-giving ozone. It will result in congress devising laws whereby disputes between railroads and their employes will be harmoniously adjusted. I have great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race to govern themselves."

A Train Wrecked.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—At 1:30 this morning a freight train of three cars, standing on an incline switch on the Pennsylvania road, was cut loose by strikers and ran down at terrific speed into the Home Brewing Company's stables, causing a complete wreck of both train and stables. Twelve brewry wagons were demolished and several teams of horses were fairly slaughtered.

A Through Train.

TACOMA, July 15.—Assistant General Superintendent Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific, returned tonight on No. 1, the first through train from the East, and says the entire road will be open as usual tomorrow. All passenger trains were run on this division today and a solid train of tea, which has been sidetracked for two weeks, was started for Chicago.

Use ST. JACOBS OIL FOR PAINS RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, SCIATIC, And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.

The Oregon Land Co

With its home office at

SALEM - - - OREGON

the Gray Block, corner Liberty and State street, branch office in Portland

MAKES a specialty of Sunnyside fruit tracts near Salem. Will sell 5, 10 or 20 acre lots at $50 to $60 per acre—small cash payment—long time on balance or particulars.

NEW : FURNITURE,

MY STORE IS NOW FULL OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, CONSISTING of bed room sets, chairs, lounges, etc., which I will sell at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Thos. Brink.

Albany College

Begins the fall term

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1894.

Send to Rev E N Candit, President, for particulars.

As Many Pounds of Sugar.

or a Dollar, and every thing else as cheap, as at any store in Albany, at

Julius Gradwohls New Store.

at the corner of Second and Ferry streets. Call there for your groceries and crockery ware.

G. C. MOON.

Successor to A. Kurtz

Flour and Feed Store

Opposite Russ House.

Has on hand a full stock of Chopped Feed Corvallis Flour, Bran, Shorts, Germ Meal, Graham, Buckwheat, Rye Flour, Hay, Oats, Straw, Potatoes, Apples.

Notice for Publication

U S LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR. 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4th 1892. Anne Whitlock of Oregon City, county of Clackamas, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2954, for the purchase of the N E ¼ of section No 9, in township No 10 south range one east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of August, 1894. She names as witnesses: Rant Carrel, J. K. Morrow, J. L. Berry, W. T. Whitlock all of Berry, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

U S LAND OFFICE OREGON CITY, OR. March 27th 1894.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Thomas Monteith, of Albany, county of Linn, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2966, for the purchase of the S E ¼ of N E ¼ Section 14, S ½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of section No 13, in township No 10 south range No 4 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon on Friday, the 17th day of August, 1894. He names as witnesses: J. B. Comley, Henry Suesens, of Albany, Oregon, John Hailey of Lyons, Oregon, John Schlosser of Albany, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Street Railway Time Card

The car will leave corner of First and Washington streets as follows:

7:40 a m for Lebanon train.
8:15 " " Home.
11:50 " " Noon train going north.
12:15 p m for noon train going south.
1 " " Lebanon train.
1.30 " " Orphans Home.
4 " " " "
9:55 " " Overland train going north
For Orphan's Home on Sunday car leave at 2:30, 3:30 and 4 30 p m

The car will also meet all inc trains on the Oregon Pacific railroad

C G BURKHART

CHEAP RASPBERRIES.—Come and pick your own raspberries, black or red at three cents per pound. Across the river from Albany.

W. H. WARNER.

Notice for Publication

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, O July 11, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892 Henry M. Herbert, of Green Basin, county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2873 for the purchase of the S ½ of N W ¼ section 27, S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section No 28 in township No 10 south range No 5 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon on Friday the 17th day of August 1894. He names as witnesses: J L Berry, Robert Smith, J W Smith, J Peterson all of Berry, Oregon. All persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

U S LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. July 11th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4 1892, August Hennes, of Oregon City, county of Clackamas state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 2857, for the purchase of the S ½ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section No 22 in township No 3 south range No 5 east, and will offer proof to show that the land south is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday the 17th day of August 1894. She names as witnesses: J. L. Berry, W. T. Whitlock, J. Peterson, J. S. Smith all of Berry, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. March 29th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory" as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4 1892, William T Whitlock of Berry, county of Linn, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2968, for the purchase of the S ½ of N E ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of section No 4 in township No 10 south range No 4 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon on Friday the 17th day of August 1894. He names as witnesses: Geo H. Letelier, H Susens of Albany, Oregon, J. L. Berry of Berry, Oregon. A. S. Calver, of Green Basin. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August 1894.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register

Star Bakery

Corfirondaihin and First Sts

CONRAD MEYER, PROPRIETOR.

—DEALER IN—

Canned Fruits, Glassware, Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, Etc., Canned Meats, Queensware, Vegetables, Cigars, Spices, Tea, Etc.,

as everything that is kept in a gener variety and grocery store. Highest market price paid for

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

ALBANY COLLEGE.....

Send for Catalogue

Address, REV. E. N. CONDIT, Albany, Oregon

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Alfred Reel, deceased, has filed her final account as such Administratrix, in the county court of Linn county, Oregon, and said court has fixed, Tuesday, the third day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock a m as the time, and the county court room, in Albany, Oregon, as the place, for the hearing of said accounts, and the settlement of objections thereto if any.

Dated this May 23rd, 1894.

MRS SARAH MILLS, Administratrix

GEO W WRIGHT, Attorney for Admrx.

Notice for Publication

US Land Office, Oregon City, Or March 17, 1894

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878 entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory" as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Collins W Elkins, of Albany, county of Linn state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2965 for the purchase of the Northwest ¼ of section No. 12 in township no. 10 S range No 4 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Or, on Tuesday the 19th day of June, 1894. He names as witnesses: Jos Whitney and C B Winn, of Albany, L W Laughead of Halstead, C H Laughead, of Yaquina City Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of June 1894.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register

Notice for Publication.

US Land office at Oregon City, Or. July 7, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U S Land Office, at Oregon City, Or, on Aug 28, 1894 viz: Joseph Riesterer H E No 7951, for the E ½ of S W ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of Sec 18 T 10 S R 2 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Bender, Daniel Neal, John C Foltz and John Eifert, all of Jordan, Or.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication

US Land Office, at Oregon City, Or.— July 7, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U S Land Office, at Oregon City, Or, on Aug 28, 1894, viz: John Bender, H E 7920 for the S E ¼ of sec 18 T 10 S R 2 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jos Riesterer, Daniel Neal, John C Foltz, John Eifert, all of Jordan, Or.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

Notice for Publication

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. July 3 d, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all public land states by act of August 4, 1892, William Smith, of Niagara, county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2910, for the purchase of the W ½ of S W ¼ of sec 10 and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section No 15 in Township No 10 S, Range No 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore, on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, 1894. He names as witnesses: J S Myers, B T George, W J Smith and C J Hinkel, all of Niagara, Marion Co, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of August, 1894.

ROBERT A MILLER, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the