

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form. Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers

President Roosevelt has sent a message of sympathy to King Edward.

General debate on the Philippine civil government bill has been closed in the house.

The coronation of King Edward has been indefinitely postponed on account of his critical illness.

A Missouri murderer drowned himself to escape being lynched by a mob that was pursuing him.

Lightning struck a Spanish church in which a funeral was being held and as a result 25 people were killed and 35 injured.

Fire again visited Portland and destroyed over \$37,000 worth of property, including 30 head of horses. The insurance was only \$17,000.

Civil government will be established in the island of Mindoro and in the island of Paragua, and will be re-established in Batangas province, Philippine islands, July 4.

Gains in our trade with Asia are greater than anywhere else. Asia and Oceania are now buying from the United States nearly \$125,000,000 worth of goods every year.

The coronation festivities in London are in full swing.

Ten persons were hurt in a collision with two trolley cars in a suburb of Chicago.

The president has vetoed another bill removing the charge of desertion from the record of a soldier.

An attempt was made to hold a conference on the canal bill, but the senate conferees did not appear.

Lord Kitchener has completed his work in South Africa and has sailed from Cape Town for England.

The bill for the amendment of the bankruptcy law, which has been passed by the house, has been shelved by the senate.

Rear Admiral Clarke says he has no intention of retiring in the near future. He expects to command a squadron for some time.

Admiral Dewey will tell the senate just what transpired between him and the Filipino leaders at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Our exports to Africa are greater than those to all South America.

After six weeks, the strike in the anthracite coal fields shows no signs of an early settlement.

President Mitchell, of the Mine-workers' Union, is preparing a statement for the public.

The Fresno, Cal., roundhouse of the Southern Pacific burned, together with 12 locomotives. The loss is estimated to be nearly \$200,000.

Three tramps were killed and seven seriously injured in a freight wreck near Fairbury, Neb. Three of the train crew were slightly injured.

The strike situation in the Union Pacific machine shops is becoming serious. The trouble may spread to other branches of the company.

Money has been secured for the building of the Denver & Pacific Railroad. The new line will shorten the time between Denver and Salt Lake by 10 hours.

The United States government has entered into a contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for the erection of two wireless telegraph stations connecting Fort Gibbon, Alaska, with Bates Rapid, on the Tanana, a distance of 165 miles on an air line.

The coal supply throughout the East is running short.

Fire destroyed the business portion of Rugby, North Dakota.

Packing companies of the country will form a billion dollar trust.

The Vatican has accepted Judge Taft's proposal regarding Philippine friar lands.

People have become tired of the trouble caused in Paterson, N. J., by anarchists and will run them out of town.

The feeling is general in the cabinet that legislation favoring the Panama canal route will be passed by the present session of congress.

No trace can be found of the American teachers who started out from Manila for a day's outing, and it is feared that they have been killed.

A sensation has been caused in Nome by the court finding the United States marshal and a city councilman guilty of fixing juries. They will probably get the limit of the law.

A newly married couple always imagine that they are living on love until the first butcher's bill is handed in.

The steamer Amura, from Alaska, reports that navigation through Lake Barge has now started and all the Yukon is clear.

Whenever President Roosevelt goes riding he carries with him a loaded pistol, which he knows well how to use should occasion demand.

ATTACKED BY BOLOMEN.

Moros of Mindanao Are Up to More Mischief—Two Soldiers Seriously Hurt.

Manila, June 26.—Five soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, forming the advance guard which was escorting a wagon train half a mile from Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, were attacked today by 10 bolomen. One soldier had an arm badly cut, and another was seriously wounded in the head. The Moros captured a rifle and escaped uninjured. The Badingham Moros say the attackers were Moros from Bacolod, who went on the war-path in the morning for the avowed purpose of killing negligent Americans. The first and second squadron brigades have been consolidated.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, from the Island of Mindanao, reports that the Moros have held a big conference at Bacolod. The Sultan urged a policy of friendship with the Americans, but two of the dattos said they would die first. Others declared that if the two dattos caused war they would not assist them.

Three towns in the western part of the island are inclined to be unfriendly. Colonel Baldwin hopes to win them over to peace.

WOULD SELL PHILIPPINES.

General Burt Suggests Turning Them Over to the Japanese.

San Francisco, June 26.—General A. S. Burt, retired, who has recently returned from the Philippines, has a plan for the solution of the Philippine problem. He believes he has arrived at a conclusion that will ultimately be accepted by the administration and the public at large as the only solution.

"Turn them over to the Japanese," said the general. "Let them have them on the installment plan for the consideration of, say, \$150,000,000. Our government does not need the money in a lump sum, and by making a proposition of that kind we can devote as to coaling stations and make such reserves as are thought to be best for trade interests. An arrangement of that kind can be effected that will give the United States as broad a road into the markets of the Orient as if we retained the islands; besides, we will be making strong allies of two nations that will represent our interests on that side of the globe without the necessity of the presence of a large army at an enormous expense."

TROLLEY CAR AFIRE.

Motorman and Five Passengers Seriously Burned.

New York, June 26.—While running at a high rate of speed a Myrtle avenue trolley car, in Brooklyn, took fire, burning the motorman and five passengers, one probably fatally. Other passengers were badly injured by jumping to escape the flames, which swept the full length of the car, being carried by the wind.

The car was making a return trip to the Brooklyn bridge from the Ridgeway picnic park. It was loaded to the utmost limit, the conductor's register showing 110 passengers, when there was a report that was heard three blocks in all directions, and which almost lifted the car from the track. A fire had burned out, and a flame caught the woodwork and also burst through the motor box. This flame was carried up over the front dash board, and being caught by the draft caused by the speed of the car, swept back, burning all who were unable to throw themselves into the street. The motorman, although much injured, stuck bravely to his post.

NO KINDNESS TO CHINA.

Appeal for Scaling Down Indemnity Not Welcome.

London, June 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, commenting on the question whether the payment of the Chinese indemnity to the foreign powers should be made in gold or silver, says the American interpretation of the protocol meets with no approval from the other governments concerned and that a reconsideration would show the United States that no service is done to China by listening to her appeal. The mandarins, goes on the correspondent, welcome the indemnity as a means of squeezing the people, while placing the odium thereof on the foreigners.

The Times' correspondent says that Russia has withdrawn from the foreign government of Tien Tsin, and that General Wokak, her representative, has started for home, refusing to be a party to the imposition upon China of the new conditions drawn up by the allied commanders.

Spaulding Will Retire.

Washington, June 26.—General O. L. Spaulding, first assistant secretary of the treasury, has definitely notified Secretary Shaw that he is to retire. He probably will not again exercise the functions of an assistant secretary.

Interstate Line.

Honolulu, June 17, via an Francisco, June 26.—The wireless telegraph system is about to be opened between Honolulu and the islands of Maui and Hawaii, and recent tests indicate that the system will work very well.

Colorado Forest Fires.

Salida, Colo., June 26.—A forest fire which has been raging for about a week near Chipeta mountain now threatens the mining camp of Marshall, 20 miles west of here. The high winds have increased the fires, and, shifting toward Marshall, the people are moving out, as there is no way to stop the fire or to protect the town. Mrs. Gimla, the postmistress, telegraphed the governor this evening the details so far as known.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Eugene June 25-28 promises to be well attended.

The Sherman county W. C. T. U. completed its 14th annual convention at Moro Saturday. A successful meeting was held.

An interesting session of the Fifth district of the Knights of Pythias was held in Salem last week. About 100 delegates were in attendance.

The retail clerks of Salem have formed an association. The purpose of the organization is to secure for all clerks uniform hours of labor.

The explosion of a barrel of alcohol at the Pacific Coast Bleach Company's factory, Portland, caused the death of one person and the injury of three.

Another rich strike has been made in the Golconda mine, Eastern Oregon. The vein is not a large one, but the assay value of the ore runs from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per ton.

Wallowa county sheepmen are very prosperous as the result of the wonderful clip of wool and the good price received. It is estimated that there are 250,000 sheep in the county.

On Monday, July 7, the sheriff of Clatsop county will sell at public auction all the property purchased by the county at the delinquent tax sale for 1899. The sale of delinquent property on the 1901 delinquent roll will not be held until next November.

The laying of the corner stone of St. Anthony's hospital at Pendleton last week was accompanied by impressive ceremonies. Citizens have subscribed \$6,000 and the order of St. Francis, an equal amount, and the building will be rushed to rapid completion.

The salmon pack on the Columbia river is much larger than at this time last year.

The strawberry crop around Salem will be a third less this year than an average yield.

The sawmill at Waldport has closed a contract for the full output of that mill, aggregating 5,000,000 feet.

Steps have been taken to interest Andrew Carnegie in the library of the University of Oregon at Eugene.

A bill has been passed by the house authorizing the sale of the unsold portion of the Umatilla reservation. It is thought the senate will also take up and pass the measure before adjournment.

One of the special features of commencement exercises at the Oregon Agricultural College was the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Captain Geary, ex-commandant at the college, who lost his life in the Philippines.

The Southern Oregon district convention, Woodmen of the World, met in Grants Pass last Wednesday. About 75 delegates were in attendance and representatives to the supreme camp, which meets in Cripple Creek in August, were elected.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65 1/2 @ 66c; bluestem, 67 @ 68c; valley, 66 1/2 @ 67c. Barley—Feed, \$22; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90 @ 3.40 per barrel; graham, \$2.50 @ 2.80. Middlings, \$19 @ 20; shorts, \$17 @ 18; chop, \$16.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20 @ 1.35; gray, \$1.15 @ 1.25. Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 15; clover, \$7.50 @ 10; Oregon wild hay, \$5 @ 6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 75c per cental; ordinary, 50c per cental, growers prices; sweets, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c. Butter—Creamery, 17 1/2 @ 18c; dairy, 14 @ 16c; store, 13 @ 15c.

Eggs—18 @ 18 1/2c for Oregon. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12 1/2 @ 13c; Young America, 13 1/2 @ 14c; factory prices, 1 @ 1 1/2c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00 @ 5.00; hens, \$4.00 @ 5.50 per dozen, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound, \$2.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13 @ 14c, dressed, 15 @ 16c per pound; geese, \$6.00 @ 7.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4 1/2c per pound; sheared, 3 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7 @ 7 1/2c per pound.

Veal—6 1/2 @ 7c for small; 6 1/2 @ 7c for large. Beef—Gross, cows, 4 1/2c; steers, 5 1/2c; dressed, 8 @ 8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—14 @ 16c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2 @ 14; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 13 1/2c; mohair, 25 @ 26c per pound.

Pat Meagher, the well known steeple chase jockey, was killed at the track in Toronto, Ont.

Ada Gray, a noted actress in her day, but now an invalid, was found almost destitute in a cottage at City Island, N. Y.

Franklin, Ind., has a child with four living great grandmothers and one great-grandfather. The child is Anna Marguerite, the infant daughter of Virgil Whitesides.

FILIPINOS QUICK TO LEARN.

Two-Thirds of the Civil Positions Now Filled by Them.

Washington, June 25.—Hon. Leo W. Pepperman, member of the Philippine civil service commission, is in the city, having arrived on leave of absence from Manila. Mr. Pepperman today said: "The scope of the commission has been extended gradually until it now covers 6,000 positions, ranging in salary from \$15 per month to \$7,700 per year."

He says the immediate award to successful applicants has caused a change in the old classical system of education under the old Spanish regime to one of more modern character, based largely on practical business lines. So great is the interest of the Filipinos in acquiring a knowledge of English that 10,000 adults are going to night schools in Manila.

Before the American advent in Manila typewriters were almost unknown in the Philippines, but at every examination held by the commission applicants are qualifying in typewriting and stenography. Of the 6,000 positions mentioned, 4,000 are held by natives, the remainder by Americans. The policy of the commission, Mr. Pepperman says, has been to replace Americans by Filipinos as rapidly as possible.

"Under Spanish rule," he continued, "women were unheard of in the government service, but before I left Manila three Filipino young ladies had passed successful examinations and had been given good positions. The Filipino makes a splendid clerk. Shortly before coming to America I made a tour of the principal provinces for the purpose of conducting examinations. It was surprising how much good material was discovered, considering the fact that the education of the islands is centered in Manila."

NO TREATY WITH CUBA.

Time Too Short Before End of Session to Negotiate One.

Washington, June 25.—It has been determined that no reciprocity treaty with Cuba can be submitted at the present session of congress. It was at first planned that, in the event of the failure of the administration managers in the senate to secure favorable action on the Cuban sugar bill, a treaty would be drafted at once. This was on the understanding that Senator Quesada, the Cuban minister here, had full power and that a treaty could be drawn up in Washington entirely. It is stated now, however, that this cannot be done, and that any draft of a treaty must go to Havana and be returned before it can be submitted to the senate. This, of course, cannot be accomplished in the short space of time intervening before adjournment, if the estimates of the leaders that congress will adjourn by July 4 are correct.

No confidence is felt in administration circles as to the ability of the senate managers to secure the ratification of a treaty, even if one is drawn, and while the president may feel called upon to put the matter to a test, it will be rather with the idea of demonstrating his own purpose to do everything possible for Cuba than in any expectation that a two-thirds vote for ratification could be received.

DEBATE WARMS UP.

Philippine Discussion in the House Becomes Lively.

Washington, June 25.—Some routine business preceded the resumption of the debate on the Philippine civil government bill in the house yesterday. Bills were passed to make Great Falls, Mont., the port of entry for the collection district comprising Montana and Idaho; to authorize the secretary of war to issue duplicates of certificates of discharge instead of certified copies as provided under the present law; to extend the privileges of transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the sub-ports of Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of war for information as to the payments made by Governor General Wood to F. B. Thurber and any other person or corporation, together with the dates and accounts of such payments, for advocating reciprocity with Cuba.

The consideration of the Philippine civil government bill was then resumed and DeArmond, of Mo., made a general speech in opposition to the policy of retaining the islands. He was followed by Olmstead, Grosvenor and Mahon favoring their retention. These speeches were answered by Bartlett, after which the house adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, when a number of speeches were made for and against the measure under consideration.

Ninety Soldiers Died of Cholera.

Manila, June 25.—Ninety American soldiers have died of cholera since the disease first broke out. Owing to the increase of cholera the health authorities in the provinces are enforcing stringent regulations. The total number of cases and deaths are as follows: Manila, 1,580 cases and 1,236 deaths; provinces, 7,369 cases and 5,440 deaths.

Telegraph Manager Dead.

Washington, June 25.—Morale Mareen, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph company for 20 years, died tonight, aged about 60, of nervous prostration.

Violated Oath of Allegiance.

Manila, June 25.—Senor Villegas, ex-president of Santo Tomas, has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for violating in several instances his oath of allegiance to the United States.

KING EDWARD ILL

CORONATION HAS BEEN INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

An Operation Performed—King Stands It Well and Will Probably Recover—No Date Set for Ceremonies—London's Decorations are Being Removed and Stands Demolished—Came as a Surprise.

London, June 25.—With dramatic suddenness the king has been stricken down upon the eve of his coronation. He now lies in a critical state at Buckingham palace, and the coronation has been indefinitely postponed. Sir Francis Knollys, the king's private secretary, issued the following official announcement yesterday afternoon: "The king is suffering from perityphilitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care his majesty would be able to go through the ceremonies. On Monday evening a recrudescence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary today."

Two hours later the following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace: "The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The king has borne the operation well, and is in a satisfactory condition."

There is no question, however, that the king's condition is extremely critical. King Edward is in a room facing the beautiful gardens of Buckingham palace, and far from the street and the crowd. If last night's progress is maintained, he will probably ride over the effects of his severe operation, which successfully removed the local trouble. But should any complication occur, such as septic peritonitis or blood poisoning, it is feared his majesty's present physical and nervous condition would prove unequal to the strain involved. There is consequently intense anxiety as to the outcome.

The king's doctors believe that his majesty would have been dead before now except for the operation. His condition became so alarming that at one time it was feared death might ensue before the surgeon's knife could afford him relief. Intense swelling of the extremities, accompanied by alarming symptoms of mortification, constituted the emergency, and demanded an immediate operation. To the last the king tried to avoid this, and he was willing to be carried to the abbey for the coronation ceremony in order that it should occur as arranged. The influence of Queen Alexandra was enlisted, however, and at an early hour yesterday morning the royal patient was prepared for the operation, which even in the skillful hands of England's best surgeons was fraught with grave danger.

Queen Alexandra is terribly upset and nervous. The royal grandchildren were driven to the palace shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained at Buckingham palace throughout the afternoon and when they left they appeared decidedly more cheerful than on their arrival.

The best opinion seems to be that no less than three months' postponement of the coronation is inevitable, and even in the event of the king's recovery, the crowning of his majesty will certainly be shorn of all its arranged-for glories.

In the streets the change which came over the crowds was most pronounced. Traffic seemed momentarily paralyzed and it was long before the full effect of the startling intelligence was felt.

The work of demolishing the stands and all the paraphernalia prepared for the coronation is in full swing. Hundreds of workmen, who, yesterday morning, were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the various jobs, are now at work tearing down all that had taken weeks to accomplish. The loss of the insurance companies will be heavy, as great numbers of commercial companies and private individuals had taken out policies to cover them from the loss of receipts from stands and the cost of decorations in the event of the coronation not being held.

TORONTO STRIKE ENDED.

Street Railway Employees Agree to a Compromise—Begin Work at Once.

Toronto, June 26.—The strike of street railway employees was ended tonight by the signing of a compromise in behalf of the employees and the company. It was agreed that the wage scale announced by the company, providing for pay at the rate of 17 to 21 cents per hour, according to the number of years in continuous service, shall remain in effect until July 1. In the meantime, the employees may hold a meeting, to be called under the auspices of the board of trade committee, and if the majority of the regular and relief men vote by ballot to submit a scale of 18 cents per hour for the first year of service, and 20 cents thereafter, the company will substitute it for the present scale. The company will not interfere with the right of the employees to organize, but declines to recognize the union or to receive a grievance committee from the union.

War Against Castro.

Washington, June 26.—The state department today received a cablegram from United States Minister Bowen, at Cascaes. The officials declined to make public the text of the dispatch, but it is understood that it reports a critical state of affairs arising from the present revolutionary movement against President Castro, which is generally recognized as the strongest yet known there.

BIG LOSS BY FIRE.

Nearly \$400,000 Worth of Property Destroyed on Portland's Waterfront.

Portland, June 23.—Fire originating in the old Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works Saturday night, swept away nearly six blocks of the East Side water front property, burned down the two east spans of the Madison street bridge, reduced East Water street to ruins from Salmon to Jefferson streets, and burned so hotly about the great oil filled tanks of the Standard Oil Company that it looked for a time as if a terrible explosion would spread the flames out over the river and along the entire water front. The loss will reach \$372,000, much of which is not covered by insurance. There was no loss of life. One fireman was hurt, but not fatally. It was 10:50 when the alarm was turned in, and before the first engine company could reach the foundry of the Phoenix Iron Works, formerly the Wolf & Zwicker plant, the roof was ablaze, and the dry timbers were carrying the fire in every direction. The wretched water facilities along the streets, and the absence of any means to take the engines to the river, which was directly beneath the roadway, made it impossible to do much more than spit at the fire with a few 30 foot streams, and in less than a half hour the iron works were in the center of a rapidly widening zone of flame, which soon extended south beyond Jefferson street, and almost to the Troy Laundry Company, near East Yamhill. Every building in the district was either leveled to the ground or left a crumbling ruin.

READ THE RIOT ACT.

Exciting Demonstration at a Lost Creek Colliery.

Shenandoah, Pa., June 24.—There was an exciting demonstration in the vicinity of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's four collieries, two miles from Lost Creek, this state. This morning about 300 men and boys gathered at this place, threw stones and roughly handled several non-union men and clubbed a coal and iron policeman. The sheriff of Schuylkill County finally dispersed the crowd. The crowd was attracted to the colliery by the importation of new men to take the place of strikers. Deputy sheriffs were hurried to the place from Pottsville, and after the riot act had been read, the crowd was persuaded to disperse. Shortly after 6 o'clock the mob gathered again, and several men were attacked as they came out of the place. They were badly used up. A coal and iron policeman, who came to their rescue, was stoned and clubbed, but was not seriously hurt. The superintendent of the colliery would not allow his men to make any move nor to use their revolvers, and in a short time the crowd also scattered.

In the meantime word was sent to Wilkesbarre and 25 coal and iron policemen were sent down, and arrived there shortly after 7 o'clock. They were hooted, but were not attacked. Everything is now quiet about the collieries.

THE PATERSON STRIKE.

Militia Will Be Kept at Silk Mills Until All Trouble Is Over.

Paterson, N. J., June 24.—A meeting of all trades unions connected with the silk industry in this place was held late today. It was decided not to go to work again in the mills until the military had been withdrawn. No formal strike was declared, but the matter was left in the above shape. In addition to this, the unions decided to send a committee to the millowners and ask them to submit the differences between the owners and dyers' helpers to arbitration.

The city officials decided tonight to post militia at the mills and keep them there until the trouble is over. Two hundred Winchester magazine rifles of the latest pattern arrived at police headquarters here today. The weapons were purchased by order of Mayor Hitchelle. With the rifles came a large consignment of ball cartridges.

There are how rifles enough stored at headquarters for the mayor at a moment's notice to arm his 104 policemen, his 40 members of the fire department, and nearly, if not all, of the special deputies, recently sworn in for riot duty by the sheriff of Passaic county.

Toronto Street-Car Men Strike

Toronto, Ont., June 24.—The street car men of this city went on strike this morning. More than 900 men stopped work. The employees demand recognition of their union, 25 cents an hour, and a nine hour day. The company is willing to pay from 17 to 21 cents an hour. The men, it is understood, will accept from 18 to 21 cents an hour.

Telephone Girls Walk Out.

Des Moines, Ia., June 24.—Seventy telephone girls walked out of the two local exchanges this morning, tying up the Iowa and Mutual lines. They have organized a union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and will attempt to make the strike general over the state. They demand an increase of wages to \$30 a month and a nine hour day.

IN THE SENATE

CLEANING UP BUSINESS IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Many Odds and Ends Disposed of—West Point to Give Instruction to a Cadet from Costa Rica—Salaries of Postoffice Clerks to Be Classified—Several Other Bills Passed.

Washington, June 26.—When the senate convened yesterday a partial report on the naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The senate insisted upon the amendments still in disagreement and asked for a further conference.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary of war to receive Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica, at the West Point military academy for instruction.

The army appropriation bill was laid before the senate and Proctor moved to recede from amendment 13, relating to the construction of barracks at permanent military posts. After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

Allison called attention to the fact that the house had not agreed to the full and free conference asked for by the senate, the effect of the action of the house being to eliminate entirely at least two amendments of the senate.

Proctor moved that the senate insist on the other amendments. After some discussion the motion was agreed to, amended so as to insist upon the senate amendments, including No. 14.

A bill was passed for the classification of salaries of clerks employed in postoffices for the first and second class.

Quay then formally entered his motion to dismiss the committee on territories from further consideration of the bill to admit as states the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. He made an argument in support of the motion, urging that in making it he had no motive to embarrass the committee on territories. He cited several instances in which the senate has acted upon similar motions. He said that five of the 11 members of the committee desired to be discharged from further consideration of the bill and pointed out that both the Republican and Democratic parties in their national platforms had declared in favor of the admission of the territories as states.

Quay then presented statistics concerning the three territories affected by