

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION. - - - OREGON.

CLEVELAND PUTS IN A WORD.

Giving His Ideas of How Labor Difficulties May Be Settled.

The president on the 22d sent the following message to congress on the subject of labor troubles:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The constitution imposes on the president the duty of recommending to the consideration of congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition thrust upon us, involving the element of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to congress legislation on this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring men should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainments of social and political distinction, its workmen cannot justly or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class, and entitled to no attention, and allowed no protests against neglect. The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist with manly courage and a right upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge, and his reasonable demand for an advocacy of the claims of labor, and patriotism co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interest of labor is not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under a pretense of advocacy of the claims of labor, want only to attack the rights of capital and for selfish purposes, or for the love of disorder, sow seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor condoned. Legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying the insatiable demands of partisan advantage. The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heartless manner of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital is an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. Though the importance of a better accord between the interests is apparent, it may be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the federal government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions.

There are many grievances which congress by legislation cannot redress, and many reforms which can be effected by such means be reformed. I am satisfied, however, that something may be done under federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country, and in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these differences. But I suggest, instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after heated dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when feasible, of all controversies between labor and capital. A commission thus organized will have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, by their gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service, as each case dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in arbitration will be lacking, extreme partisanship and bias will be qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a federal court of duty as foreign to judicial function, as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases is at least of doubtful propriety.

The establishment by federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and its right to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices had relation to disturbances which interfered with transit and commerce between states, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which gives to congress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among several states. And in frequent disputes between laboring men and their employers, which extend in their consequences to such a degree as to threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered on application of the legislature or the executive of the state under the constitutional provision which requires the general government to protect each of the states against domestic violence. If such commission were fairly organized, the risk of loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would be lessened, and the inducement to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that every existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness of such a commission is doubtful because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by railroad commissions, which have been in operation in many states, which having little more than advisory power, have exerted most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

In July, 1884, by law of congress, a bureau of labor was established, and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to collect information on the subject of labor, its relations with capital, hours of labor, and earnings of laboring men and women, and means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The commission which I suggest could be easily organized upon the bureau thus already organized, by the addition of two more commissioners, and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators, when necessary, between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when the government shall deem it expedient.

Executive Mansion, April 22, 1886.

NEITHER PALACE NOR CASTLE.

But Mr. Morrill Says the President Should Have a Comfortable Home.

Senator Morrill thinks his bill providing for the enlargement of the executive mansion, by erecting a duplicate building just south of it and connected with it by a corridor, and appropriating \$300,000 for the first year's work, will be passed by this congress. In his report on the bill Senator Morrill, after referring to the dilapidated condition of the present mansion, as shown by the report of the engineer officer in charge, dwells upon the gradual encroachment of executive offices upon the residence portion of the mansion. Senator Morrill further says: "It is not proposed, however, that the president of the United States shall anywhere have a palace or a castle, but it would seem decent and proper that he should have at least one comfortable residence, and that such as would moderately befit his station and its requirements. His wife—should be so fortunate as to have one—is for the time being the first lady of the republic, and should have sufficient accommodations to extend the hospitalities ordained and offered by usage at the executive mansion, and as much of the usual comforts and conveniences of ordinary well-to-do citizens." After reviewing the history of the mansion, the committee concludes as follows: "Whether the present tenant of the white house shall remain after the next election, or some gentleman with a greater or similar family from this or the other side of the chamber, or you, Mr. President (of the senate), or some dark horse, yet undiscovered, now roaming on hills or prairies, let us all agree that the chief magistracy of the United States shall have, not only in appearance, but in fact, a good, healthy and convenient dwelling place."

No Change in the Print Shop.

The president has recently indicated the strong probability that he will make no change in the office of public printer until after the adjournment of congress. There are in all eight or ten applicants for this position, and as the term of the present incumbent has expired, there is of course no objection in the way of the president making a change at this time except his own wishes. Col. J. M. Keating, editor of the Memphis Appeal, who has the most thorough practical knowledge of every department of printing, has probably the most influential backing of any of those spoken of for the position.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, April 20.—Logan introduced his bill to increase the efficiency of the army with the sections stricken out which provide for an increase of the number of men, relating to the pay of chaplains and authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits of money with paymasters.

HOUSE, April 20.—Reed, of Maine, addressing his remarks to Tucker, inquired when the Utah bill was to be reported by the judiciary committee. Tucker replied that the bill was being considered by the committee. When a determination was reached, the bill would be reported adversely or favorably. The house went into committee on the bill, and in the afternoon overtook with another religious passion and wrestled a second time in prayer, telling the people how happy he was and that he wanted no more money. He had purchased the Missouri Pacific for the good of mankind and should not only for the glory of God and the benefit of the people, but also for the contemplation of another raid he felt the necessity of another installment of divine grace and so he went "short" on the promise by pretending that he would not benefit himself by the blessing. It was to be hoped he would not include in a third prayer on the earth, and would not be sent down into the New Jerusalem. He would soon be conspiring there from force of habit to buy a railroad, and when he should have torn up the shipping avenues, the angles could not restrain him from stealing the golden pavement.

The strong arm of labor, Senator Van Wyck said in conclusion, had always protected the nation in the day of peril; there need be no fear of the republic from the organization of labor. The ranks of the Union army had been recruited from the men who had been doing in mines.

HOUSE, April 20.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Springer, to establish a department of labor to create a board for the arbitration of controversies between labor and capital. The general duties of the department are to acquire and disseminate among the people useful information on subjects connected with labor, the commissioner in charge of the department to investigate, and to constitute the board of arbitrators. They are given power to investigate the cause of all controversies and disputes between labor and capital, whether submitted for arbitration or not, and are to report thereon to the president, who is to transmit the reports to congress, in controversies in which interference with interstate commerce is involved. The board is directed to act whenever the conciliatory officers of the commission may be invoked in all controversies between laboring men and their employer, the consequences of which are confined within the limits of any state, and which may be tendered by the president or the application of the legislature, or of the executive of the state when the legislature cannot be convened, decisions or awards of the board are to have such force and effect only as were provided in the articles of submission, and no suit shall be brought or transmitted to any court which by the terms of submission may be authorized to take action thereon.

ENDORSED BY THE G. A. R.

The New York Department Views Cleveland's Course With Satisfaction.

The president has received a telegram from H. Clay Hall, department commander, submitting a copy of the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held a few days ago at New York: Whereas, It is proper that the veterans, irrespective of party, should recognize anything done by a public officer which commends his intentions to carry out the promises made to the men who dared death for their country, and Whereas, We have reason to believe, through the declarations and actions of Hon. Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, that he means to carry out the principle that veterans, while content, are entitled to recognition because of service rendered to their country in time of war; therefore, be it Resolved, That the department of New York of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing an organized body of 35,000 veterans of the war, in annual session assembled in New York city, April 21, 1886, view his course in this respect with satisfaction, and hereby puts itself on record as approving the conscientious discharge of his patriotic duty, believing it to be the wish of the veterans, and the spirit and letter of all enactments in favor of the veterans shall be faithfully carried out by all those in subordinate authority having power of appointment, employment or retention in the service of the government in any department.

Resolved, That these resolutions be graphed to the president in the name of this encampment, and that a copy of the same, duly authorized by the department commander and adjutant general, be forwarded to him by mail.

THE RUMORED BRIDE-ELECT.

Gossip and Friendly Tales Concerning President Cleveland's Intended.

The inter-state commerce bill was then taken up, Senator Van Wyck taking the floor in support of the bill. The throng from the west, he said, now nearly amounted to confiscation. Another rise would be prohibition. Last year he had said that the people in some sections of Nebraska were compelled to burn corn for fuel, and that it required 150 bushels of corn to purchase one ton of hard coal. This condition did not apply to the entire state, yet last winter in more than half the territory people were again compelled to burn corn for fuel because of excessive rates of transportation. The basis of charges was all that the traffic will bear. We were in the midst of depression, yet all pursuits must be laid under contribution, so that full dividends shall be declared by railroad companies and watered stock and fraudulent bonds. As to the commission feature of the bill, the people, Senator Van Wyck said, were not demanding a commission, but the corporations were becoming earnest advocates of it. Railroad and telegraph rates west of the Missouri river were about four times greater than rivers east of that river. For years capital has been organized, and money has been rapaciously moving and Gould had moved according to his own testimony, and as Huntington, according to his own written history, had moved, on state legislatures, the courts and congress, unblushingly purchasing judges and legislators. But the crisis was coming. There was an irrespressible conflict between right and wrong. Could the nation be made to believe that the \$4,000,000,000 of watered stock and bonds were honest property, deserving protection from courts or legislatures; that the \$300,000,000 claimed by Vanderbilt, and the \$200,000,000 by Gould were honestly obtained? The owners of these fictitious millions should accord decent treatment to the remainder of mankind from whom they expected to force dividends and interest. The senate committee failed at the precipice where the monster evil should be grasped by the law. If the industries were only required to pay fair dividends on the real cost of railroads the nation would be prosperous. The senate could take an example from Jay Gould. The senate committee on education and labor had, in its history, made a record for itself by a worthy and complete history of his life. The committee had tremulously and beseechingly implored him to give a minute account of his daring exploits and he unblushingly consented. Early in life, when and where, he had been a student in his sister's method and went behind the blacksmith shop to pray. The blessing came in great measure in a few years. The tanning business in which he was engaged was in financial stress so overwhelming that his partner was driven to suicide, while he himself, he thought, a railroad. The wrong partner had committed suicide. The committee was doubtless dazzled as much by Gould's recital as by reading the exploits of "Jack, the Giant Killer," or "Kid, the Pirate." Modestly induced Gould to refrain from telling one feature of the history of his life, at Kansas City he was once overtaken by another religious passion and wrestled a second time in prayer, telling the people how happy he was and that he wanted no more money. He had purchased the Missouri Pacific for the good of mankind and should not only for the glory of God and the benefit of the people, but also for the contemplation of another raid he felt the necessity of another installment of divine grace and so he went "short" on the promise by pretending that he would not benefit himself by the blessing. It was to be hoped he would not include in a third prayer on the earth, and would not be sent down into the New Jerusalem. He would soon be conspiring there from force of habit to buy a railroad, and when he should have torn up the shipping avenues, the angles could not restrain him from stealing the golden pavement.

SETTING THEMSELVES RIGHT

Messrs. Edmunds and Hoar Explain Concerning Utterances Attributed to Them.

Washington special: The following correspondence has taken place between the chairman of the National Veteran Rights union and Senators Edmunds and Hoar, respecting the recent republished reports of the utterances of the senators in executive session. Both senators were placed in an attitude of hostility towards several suspended Ohio internal revenue collectors, ex-Union soldiers, and in this connection Senator Edmunds was reported to have surprised his republican friends by declaring that the soldier business was about played out, and that no one but demagogues attempted any longer to make political capital by appealing to the soldier element. Senator Hoar was reported to have taken the same position, and also declaring that the Grand Army of the Republic had become as dangerous an institution as the Knights of Labor, and as a political machine that kept the men, who were not willing to vote all the money in the treasury for pensions, in a state of moral terrorism.

THE VETERANS' LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[The Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds and Geo. F. Hoar.] Gentlemen: The general committee of the National Veteran Rights union of Washington has read the enclosed articles published in the New York Herald, April 6, 1886. The committee does not believe the statements in the secret session or the United States senate, therefore the committee of the Veteran Rights union respectfully requests that you will state over your signatures whether the published report is true. The committee request you to state so far as it may be proper to do so what was said by you in secret session affecting the soldiers of the late war, and the law referred to in said article. The committee also respectfully requests a statement of your views of sections 1754 and 1755, revised statutes of the United States, and the act of 1876 in reference to the union soldier's rights when there shall be a reduction of force in the government employ, and the duty of the heads of departments under the laws made and provided for the benefit of the ex-union soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans.

By order of the general committee, Very respectfully,
W. S. ORRILL, Chairman.

THE SENATOR'S REPLY.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Dear Sir: We have received yours of the 19th inst. It is quite impracticable for any one in public life to undertake to defend himself from misrepresentation and falsehoods appearing from time to time in the newspapers, and we have long qualified falsehood, both in words and in publications. The deep gratitude, however, that we feel is due to the soldiers of the republic and high character of your organization lead us to reply to you now by saying that the whole statement in the Herald relating to us, or either of us, is pure, unqualified falsehood, both in words and in substance, fabricated from nothing but the mind of a writer and utterly unworthy of attention in any quarter. The statistics to which you refer have always met our full approval, as we have recently on an important occasion publicly declared by our votes in the senate. In haste, respectfully yours,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.
GEORGE F. HOAR.

To W. S. Orrill, Chairman National Veteran Rights Union.

—A Little Rock Special states that Deputy Sheriff Williams, who was assaulted and beaten by strikers while guarding the Iron Mountain railroad property, received a check for five hundred dollars from Jay Gould.

WHIRLED INTO ETERNITY.

A Wrecked Dam Gives Play to a Death-Dealing Torrent.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th the village of East Lee, Mass., was inundated and devastated by the breaking away of a dam at the Mud Pond reservoir, Mountain Lake, two and one-half miles from the village. The pond covered many acres of swamps and was increased from the original size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water. The bodies thus far recovered and identified are Mr. White and wife and three young daughters; Mr. King and wife and their son and wife. Eleven persons have thus far been found and several persons are missing. East Lee village received its first news of the accident when the flood came pouring down the street, the water being six inches deep and bringing with it trees, portions of houses, fences, wagons and every form of movable property. The people fled to the slopes of the valley, and saw houses moved and toppled about like chips on a river. The flood passed East Lee and went on down the road, destroying gardens, lawns, fences and doing thousands of dollars worth of damage. Much stock, besides property, is lost. The scene is one of terrible desolation and the town of Lee is wild with excitement.

The disaster throws a great many hands out of employment and literally paralyzes all East Lee industries. The loss on the property is fully \$200,000, while the expense of repairing the roads and other costs that must fall on the town will reach \$20,000 more.

The saddest incident of the day was the fate of A. N. White, aged 50, his wife aged 45, their daughter aged 9, and their baby aged 9 months. They occupied a house recently purchased with hard earned savings, and were a happy contented family, respected by all who knew them. When the fearful avalanche of water struck the house, Mr. White and family had not risen. Their home was swept away without a moment's warning, and not a trace—not even the foundation stones—remains. The naked body of the man was found lodged in the crotch of a tree, two miles from his home. The body of his wife was found by the cutting current through the window of Gardfield's mill, a mile below her home, and there so firmly lodged in the machinery that four men had a half-hour's work to extricate it.

The calamity is clearly the result of carelessness on the part of the owners of the dam, who had been notified of the dam's weakness. The accident throws a great many men out of work. Besides the property loss of \$200,000, it will cost the town at least \$20,000 to repair roads and pay costs.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT POLITICS.

The following states have regular bureaus for the collection of statistics on the labor question: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

It is stated at Washington in a semi-authentic way, that the president has offered the office of inspector of Indian schools, made vacant by the appointment of John H. Oberly as civil service collector, to Theodore Orendorf, of Springfield, Illinois.

The senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the report of the case of George Wise, nominated to be postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa. Wise brought charges of partisanship and inefficiency against Coolidge, incumbent, and the committee, having received the papers in the case, gave Coolidge an opportunity to reply.

There is a strong probability that the senate judiciary committee will report unfavorably the nominations of all the newly-appointed justices of the territorial supreme court. Mr. Edmunds, as well as the other republican members of that committee, take the ground that removals should not be made in such cases except for cause, and then only by and with the consent of the senate.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations: E. Gross, governor of New Mexico; Zachariah Montgomery, assistant attorney-general for the interior department; W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury; R. E. White, consul at Hong Kong; Registers of land office: J. E. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. K. Ramsey, Camden, Ark.; W. S. Burney, Ogden City, Utah; C. W. Johnston, Roseburg, Ore. Receivers of public monies: J. R. Horton, Camden, Ark.; F. J. James, Carson City, Nev.; W. H. Bickford, Shasta, Cal.; J. T. Cook, B. K. O'Grady, Ore. Collectors of customs: W. T. Carrington, LaTeche, La.; J. J. Higgins, Natchez, Miss.; L. B. Poucher, Oswego, N. Y.; O. L. Threshell, Satwira, Tex.; Indian agents: J. S. Ward, Missouri agency, Cal.; W. H. Black, Sac and Fox agency, Iowa; James McLaughlin, Standing Rock, B. K. T. David, Cheyenne, Indian Territory; Postmasters: A. T. Wood, Carleton, Tex.; C. F. Collier, East New York, N. Y.; J. T. Garbrieth, surveyor of customs, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Pearson, Indian inspector; W. S. Appleton, melter and refiner, Denver, Col. The nomination of A. B. Keith to be postmaster at Denison, Iowa, has been rejected.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

Henry Watterson expects to sail for Europe about May 1st.

Bartley Campbell is writing a new play based on life in New York.

Carl Schurz puts in his spare time these days lecturing on modern education.

"Quite enchanted" is how Queen Victoria expressed her feelings on hearing Gounod's "Mors et Vita."

Mrs. Mackay, at the queen's last drawing-room, wore lace which was made expressly for the empress of the French.

Miss Frances S. Folsom, said to be about to wed the master of the white house, will leave England for home on May 18th.

Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, so impressed a young man in Denver that he voluntarily returned \$1,000 he had stolen from a friend.

It is stated by a Rhode Island paper that since ex-Gov. Sprague's last marriage there has been a marked improvement in his personal conduct and financial standing.

President Cleveland has contributed \$100 toward a monument for E. K. Appgar.

Francis Murphy has pinned more than 8,000 ribbons on the temperance converts at Tallia, O.

Sam Jones has a tour laid out which runs through October and takes him to Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Missouri, Ohio and Canada.

When Private Secretary Lamont is asked whether it is true that the president is to be married he looks gravely up at the sky and asks the question if it isn't going to rain.

James Russell Lowell is to be invited to deliver the address on the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard college November 7. The governor and state officers will also assist in the ceremonies.

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

The Proposed Method of Paying the Pacific Roads' Debt.

The house committee on Pacific railroads has adopted a bill providing for extension of seventy years of the bonded debt of the Pacific railroads to the government. The bill was unanimously agreed upon by the committee makes provision for the payment of the Pacific roads indebtedness to the government after the following plan: To find the total amount of principal and interest that shall have been paid by each one of these companies on their subsidy bonds to the United States at their maturity. From this amount deduct the payments on the bond and interest account that shall have been paid by each company to October 1, 1886. Also find the actual value of the amounts in the sinking fund belonging to each company having, on a day to be fixed in the agreement between the secretary of the treasury and the president of the company interested. Compute the interest on the remainder of the bonds at the rate of 3 per cent. until such date as will be the average date of 140 semi-annual payments. Add this interest to the remainder of the debt and the interest aforesaid, and divide the sum so found into 140 equal parts, each company to pay the first of these equal installments April 1, 1887, and another payment every six months thereafter, until the whole 140 shall have been paid. The period of extension for the payment of the last installment is fifty-nine years beyond the date of maturity of the substitute bonds, or an average extension of the whole debt of twenty-four years beyond the date when the debt becomes due under existing laws. In consideration of the extension thus granted, all the earnings of the road by government transportation upon any roads owned, leased or operated by the company, shall be applied to the payment of the current maturing installments, and no money shall be paid by the government for transportation or service of any kind over the aided or unaided roads until the installments next maturing shall be fully paid.

JAY GOULD ON THE STAND.

What He Had to Offer Before the Select Labor Committee.

Washington dispatch: A bar was erected across the corridor, and several watchmen excluded the public from the room occupied by the select committee investigating the labor troubles in the southwest. Jay Gould was in attendance about half an hour before the committee met, accompanied by A. L. Hopkins, vice president of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and General Swayne, its counsel. The resolution under which the committee is proceeding was read to Gould, and he was invited to give his views upon the subject of the strike. In rather a low voice Gould read a statement showing in detail the number of men employed by the Missouri Pacific system. Gould explained that the strike occurred in his absence. He produced and read telegrams passing between Powderly, Hoxie and Hopkins. At the time the strike broke out 14,315 employees, while the strikers numbered only 3,717 men, principally employed in the machine shops along the tracks. "What followed the strike?" asked Gould, showing signs of deep feeling. "They seized St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Texarkana and other terminal facilities. They took possession and said: 'No man shall run a train over that road.'" "That is what they said," exclaimed Gould, in a voice exhibiting strong agitation. "Our loyal employees could not run a train and were deprived of the power to do so, and the wages. That is what followed the strike—forceful possession—I can't call it anything else; something the czar of Russia would hesitate to do with his million soldiers behind him." Gould then recited at length his version of the interview between himself and Powderly, which has already been covered in dispatches.

The committee reassembled at 2 o'clock p. m., when the examination of Gould was resumed. He was inquired by Mr. Crain as to the ways of the construction companies in issuing stock to themselves out of proportion to the work done, but Gould denied any knowledge of such dark and questionable transactions. He had never heard and did not believe in such cases of complaint, as Powderly alluded to in the first day's testimony, such a cheating employee in the matter of hospital taxation, bonded stock in stores belonging to superintendents and foremen. He was inquired of by Outwaite as to stock speculations growing out of the strike, and he said he knew nothing of the kind. After listening to Gould's review of the conference with Powderly and the outcome of it, Outwaite asked: "Then you did not intend to have or want any arbitration or effort to settle any difficulties with the Knights of Labor who had struck or were out of your employment at the time. Was that the understanding?"

Gould—That is distinctly. In answer to a question Gould said the general effect of the pooling system was beneficial. Without it most of the railroads of the country would be in the hands of receivers through ruinous competition, and the result would be that wages would have to be cut down 50 per cent. This closed Gould's examination, which lasted four hours.

Hopkins' testimony was then heard. He corroborated the principal points in Gould's statement and concluded with a compliment to Hoxie for the manner in which he had administered the affairs of the company.

INDICTMENT OF STRIKERS.

Between twenty and thirty indictments were returned to the criminal court by the St. Louis grand jury. Among the persons indicted are: Martin Irons, A. C. Coughlin, George M. Jackson and D. M. Nicholas for tampering with telegraph wires; McGarry, Burdett and Chase and three other strikers for obstructing the Missouri Pacific railroad; five or six men for using dynamite on the street railway tracks during the strike last October; and all the deputy sheriffs who fired on the mob in East St. Louis. The specific offenses for which the deputies are indicted is manslaughter in the third degree; for killing C. H. Thompson on the bridge while they were crossing the river to come to this city after shooting in East St. Louis.

—An aged couple were cremated in a house at Xenia, Ohio. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. It is thought the old people were murdered and robbed and the house then fired.

—At Clintonville, Wis., eight kegs of gun powder exploded while being unloaded from the train. Arthur Edwards, station baggage master, had the top of his head blown off, J. Ringwood, telegraph operator, and George Storms, brakeman, fatally injured. The conductor and three other train men were seriously injured.