

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

Alice M. Hartley, who shot and killed Senator Foley, in Reno, Nev., two years ago, has been pardoned.

Charles A. Warriman, cashier at the Great Northern depot in Butte, Mont., committed suicide in his room. Auditor Frey had just begun the examination of his accounts.

Princess de Chimay, who eloped last summer with James Kigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in tableaux vivants at a winter garden in Berlin immediately after her divorce from her husband. She will be paid \$750 a night.

The nomination of David R. Francis as secretary of the interior has been favorably acted upon by the committee on finance and reported to the senate in executive session. The nomination has been held up ever since the session began at the request of Senator Vest.

After a long and animated session in Olympia the presidential electors of Washington agreed upon James E. Fennell, Democrat of Spokane, as messenger to convey the vote of the state to Washington. The choice was a compromise, as the electors were at first unable to agree upon any one of the four elected, each one striving for the honor. The sum of \$500 is allowed for expenses.

The trial of Mrs. Walter Carow charged with poisoning her husband by administering arsenic, and which has caused a great sensation among the American inhabitants of Yokohama, has been brought to a dramatic close by the appearance and confession in court of Miss Mary Jacobs, the governess of the family, who, it seems, was the real murderer and the person who wove the chain of evidence around the widow.

Attorney-General Harmon was asked about the probable course the government will pursue with respect to the Pacific railroads, now the funding bill has failed. Beyond the statement that some action would probably be taken within thirty days, he declined to discuss the matter. It is believed, however, the first step will be against the Union Pacific, inasmuch as foreclosure proceedings instituted by the first lien holders of that road are now pending in the courts.

The inauguration of Governor Tanner in Springfield, Ill., developed a sensation at the close of the statehouse ceremony, when the retiring governor, John P. Altgeld, was not permitted to deliver the farewell address which has been one of the features of the previous inaugurations in Illinois. Governor Altgeld had prepared his speech and had brought a copy of it to the hall, but he was not called upon by the presiding officer to speak. Much indignation was aroused by the occurrence.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the Indian department, has sent to the lord mayor of London the statement upon which the appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the famine sufferers in India is based. He says that in the United Kingdom 37,000,000 will be sufferers from the famine until the end of March, and it may continue in some parts to the end of June. In other districts, having 44,000,000 population, the distress may deepen with famine for a shorter or longer period, while 6,000,000 people in the native states may be victims of famine.

The house committee on public lands has authorized a favorable report on the bill providing that settlers on Northern Pacific railroad lands, whose right would have been forfeited January 1, 1897, for noncompliance with law, shall have an additional term of two years in which to comply with the regulations. The committee also ordered a favorable report on a bill allowing settlers on Indian lands open to settlement in the Dakotas to acquire patent by paying the minimum price provided by law any time after the expiration of fourteen months from the date of entry.

The four presidential electors of Oregon met in Salem and cast their ballots for William McKinley and Garret Hobart. Hon. T. G. Geer was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

A dispatch from Nice says that eighty-two persons, including the mayor and the mayor's assistants, together with many prominent citizens, have been arraigned for corruption in the municipal elections.

Advices received from Manila show that the Philippine insurgents who were deported to the Landrean islands, the Spanish penal settlement in the Pacific, recently made a desperate attempt to escape, but were overpowered by the garrison and Spanish marines. Eighty of the convicts were killed and forty wounded.

The Southern Oregon Fair Association has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The capital is \$10,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. Medford will be the principal office.

Frank Hoyt, who so brutally assaulted and robbed Agent Houshagarn at Myrtle Creek last week, has been tried in Roseburg, Or., and bound over to the grand jury, in the sum of \$1,000. In default of bondmen he is now in the county jail.

In the supreme court in Washington, D. C., an opinion was rendered by Justice Gray, in the case of the Harney Valley Stock Company vs. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, and S. W. Lamoreux, commissioner of the general land office, in favor of Smith and Lamoreux. The principal object of the suit was to compel them, by mandatory injunction, to issue lists to certain swamp lands in Oregon. The court dismissed the case without going into its merits on the ground that it had abated as to Smith because of his resignation from office, and to Lamoreux, as he is merely a subordinate.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The first week of the Oregon legislature closed with but little accomplished. The organization of the senate was effected promptly on the first day, and Joseph Simon, of Multnomah, who held the same position two years ago, was seated as president. The senate was in session four days, during which time eighty-five bills were introduced, and then the senate adjourned over until Monday, in order to give the state printer time to catch up.

The Unorganized House. The house was unable to perfect or organize, a quorum not being found present at any time a roll call was had. The members are divided into three factions on the senatorial nominee, each being a minority. All efforts to unite and agree on any member for speaker have been futile. Much bitter talk and discussion has been the rule since the first day.

Senatorial Caucus. Near the end of the week forty-three Republicans and one Populist held a caucus at the state capitol and unanimously nominated John H. Mitchell for United States senator.

New Bills Four. Patterson of Marion has introduced a bill making general provision for the transportation of all insane persons to the asylum. His bill provides that the county clerk shall notify the superintendent of the asylum that he has an insane person to be conveyed to the asylum. The superintendent then authorizes some employe of the asylum to convey to the county seat, where the insane person will be delivered to him, and he will conduct such insane person to the asylum. All the expense is to be borne by the asylum fund.

Senator Mackay has introduced a bill for the appointment of a fiscal agent at New York city, who is to look after the state's financial interests.

Two other bills of a general nature were introduced, one by Senator McClung, which authorizes the mayor of any city to bid in property sold at public sale for taxes. The other was by Senator Smith, authorizing counties, cities and school districts to dispose of real estate acquired at tax sales.

Senator Mitchell has called attention to the subject of navigation on the Columbia river, by introducing a bill authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to construct and equip a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo.

The bill of Senator Price of Umatilla, for the collection of delinquent taxes, provides that all property levied upon shall be advertised and sold in the same manner as real estate, thus saving expense. Senator Price has also introduced a bill which enables a farm laborer to file a lien upon a growing crop, even though there be a mortgage on the crop.

Senator McClung's bill, No. 5, "to define the terms land and real property, for the purposes of taxation," is virtually a re-establishment of the old mortgage-tax law. It provides, however, for the exemption only of recorded indebtedness, and in that particular differs from the old law, and from other proposed statutes.

The registration bill introduced in the senate by Senator Harmon is identical with the measure to be introduced in the house by Thomas of Multnomah.

Senator Taylor's bill amending the incorporation act of Powell changes the city charter in three particulars. It provides that (1) the city may be divided up into wards; (2) that the present water-works system may be enlarged into a gravity system; and (3) that city treasurers shall hereafter be appointed by the city council, and not elected by the people. There has been trouble in Portland over making the city funds immediately available when they are desired for the payment of warrants. It is thought that, if the temptation for candidates to place themselves under personal obligation to financial institutions has been removed, the difficulty about the funds may be obviated.

Senator Mulkey, of Polk, has introduced into the senate a bill covering the subject of taxation. The bill, in effect, is practically a re-enactment of the mortgage-tax law. It has three general objects in view—(1) the assessment of all property, (2) equal and impartial collection of taxes, (3) economy in operation. Senator Mulkey says it will save the state at least \$5,000 per year. The bill provides for the deduction of indebtedness where the corresponding credit can be found and assessed. It abolishes the state board of equalization as it is now constituted, vesting that duty in the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. It also provides for the collection of taxes on the original assessor's roll and for the sending of the summary only of the roll to the state board of equalization. It makes the county treasurer the collector of taxes up to the point of delinquency, when they shall be collected by the sheriff.

Senator Hollet's bill, for the temporary relief of counties in certain cases, provides that, whenever any railroad company shall neglect or refuse to pay its taxes, or any portion of them, in any county within the state, such county shall not be required to pay into the state treasury its portion of taxes on the assessed value of the railroad's property. The county is also to be relieved from all interest or other penalty until one month after the delinquent tax is collected.

Senator Haseltine introduced a bill which provides that all state taxes be paid June 1 each year, and that interest on delinquent amounts begin July 1.

The Portland charter bill framed by Senator Simon was introduced in the senate by Senator Bates.

The act incorporating Baker City, introduced by Senator King, is chiefly intended to correct an error made at the last session, at which time a charter bill was passed; but the enrolling committee omitted the section relating to the election of city officials.

THE FALL OF SANTA CLARA

Important Cuban City Captured by Gomez.

NOW MOVING ON HAVANA

Spaniards Lost Sixteen Hundred to Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—Cuban Loss Reported Larger.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Press this morning has received news, through private channels, that General Maximo Gomez stormed and captured the important city of Santa Clara, on January 9, and is now moving on Havana with 18,000 men. The famous cavalry leader, Quintin Bandera, was mortally wounded, the Press says, and General Loague, commanding the Spanish troops, was also wounded.

The news received last night said the losses on the Spanish side, estimated killed and wounded, 900; prisoners, 700; cannon captured, 18; battle standards, 4; rifles in the Spanish arsenal, 5,000, with plenty of ammunition. Cubans killed and wounded, 1,500, which is 600 more than the Spanish loss. The Press quotes Carlos Roloff as saying the report is credible. The junta has no news.

New York, Jan. 18.—According to the Press' advice, the garrison of Santa Clara numbered 2,000 men, while Gomez had 8,000, 6,000 being armed. On January 5, 1897, Gomez sent the infantry to the city, which was well fortified. General Rabi to the west of the city. The cavalry, 400 strong, under Quintin Bandera, was placed on the other three sides, its main strength being on the east. On the 15th, 7th and 18th there were skirmishes, General Loague being wounded on the latter day.

On the 19th, at daybreak, the Cubans closed in on the town and the cavalry charged over the earthworks and put the enemy to flight. Bandera fell while leading his men, and died soon after. Gomez gave his men only a night's rest. Then, leaving a garrison of 3,000 men, he pushed on to the west. Those of his men who had no weapons were armed from the Spanish arsenal, so that in fighting men he was nearly as strong as before the battle.

No sooner had the news of the fall of Santa Clara reached the planters around about than they began to flock to Gomez's standard. Every mile he went he got new recruits.

The news received last night said he had an army of 18,000 men, well equipped.

The March on Havana. New York, Jan. 18.—A Havana dispatch to World says: "Cavaliers who have slipped through the Spanish lines in Matanzas province bring news that General Gomez is undoubtedly marching on Havana slowly but surely, and that his advance guard is laying in waste the country as it proceeds. The people of Havana are at last becoming alarmed at the situation, and all who possibly can have fled to the place."

HE DIED AT HIS POST. U. S. Minister Willis Succumbed to a Lingering Illness.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Advices just received from Honolulu per steamship Monowai are as follows:

Honolulu, Jan. 6.—United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at 8:30 A. M., January 5, after an illness covering several months. He was 61 years of age. In April last the minister and his family left Hawaii for a visit to their old home at Louisville. While in San Francisco on the return trip, the minister contracted a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs. This was the immediate cause of his death. At the time of his death he was 31, while leaving Honolulu for the mainland. He was taken to a physician's office, and he soon recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Waikiki. He never left it again. The fever increased and the cold taken in San Francisco developed into pneumonia. This settled so firmly on the lungs that it could not be checked. All human effort was expended in vain. Three physicians labored incessantly, and held frequent conferences on the case. A few days before Christmas, the case was pronounced hopeless.

Soon after the death of the minister this morning, all the consular, government and shipping flags were lowered to half-mast. Expressions of regret were general, and his wife and son have the sympathy of the whole community.

Set-off by the President. Washington, Jan. 18.—The president today sent to the house his veto of the bill to establish a new division of the eastern judicial district in Texas and to provide for courts at Beaumont, Tex.

Approved by the President. Washington, Jan. 18.—The president has approved the act providing for the purchase of public lands for reservoirs, and the act granting a pension to the widow of General H. P. Vanleue.

To Punish the King of Beets. London, Jan. 18.—The Daily News announces that Lord Salisbury has consented to a punitive attack on the king of Beets by the Niger coast protectorate, on account of the massacre of a British expedition. The attack will be delayed about a month until his arrival of fresh officers from England.

There is talk of furnishing electric power to the City of Mexico from peat beds nine miles distant, owned by Boston interests.

To Stop the High-Hat Nuisance. Chicago, Jan. 18.—Hereafter it will cost \$5 to obstruct the view of the stage during a theatrical performance in the city with a floral or zoological exhibit or the sweetest confector that ever got away from Paris. Mayor Swift tonight vetoed Alderman Plotke's ordinance taboing all kinds of hats during theatrical performances, and suggested the \$5 substitute, which Corporation counsel Beale and the various theatrical managers of the city connected among themselves. The ordinance was passed by an almost unanimous vote by the city council.

Powder-House Explosion. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—As the result of an explosion in the tankhouse of the Columbia Powder Company, located in a hollow a half mile from the Ohio river, midway between boroughs Shoustrout and Shaopin, Mr. Stickey, proprietor of the works, and his two daughters were killed, P. McCluskey injured. By almost superhuman efforts the flames were controlled before the glycerine machine ignited.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—A millionaire mine owner, George S. Hammond, of the San Juan mining district, New Mexico, is missing, and it is feared he has been fatally dealt with. Hammond left Albuquerque, N. M., Christmas week, for Chicago, to dispose of mining property. He had several thousand dollars and a quantity of valuable jewelry. It is believed that he fell into the hands of strangers and was robbed and killed.

The prices of drugs are fixed by law in Austria. This prevents overcharge for prescriptions.

LAND FOR EVERYBODY

The Free Homestead Bill Has Passed the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate today passed the measure known as the free-homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holiday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the Western states, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all the public lands acquired from Indians, free of payment to the government, beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is \$3,207,541, which would have yielded the government, at the price heretofore established, \$33,343,906. To effect this statement it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payments by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Western senators in the main favored the bill as an extension of the general homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Platt of Connecticut and Vilas. As the bill passed in the house it covered only lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma but as passed today the bill includes all Indian lands.

Following the disposition of this bill, which had held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Morgan sought to have the Nicaragua canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote which to some extent was a test of strength of the bill itself. On Morgan's motion to take up the bill, the vote was 33 to 1, or less than a quorum, so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed the strength of the measure.

During the day Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the properties of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies now belong to the United States, by reason of alleged defaults in payment of bonds.

A resolution by Callum, calling on the civil service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports, was adopted.

Grant Bill in the House. Washington, Jan. 18.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grant bill, which was under consideration for a time yesterday, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states in which they are transported.

The advocate of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product so long as it was not a danger to interstate commerce. Those who supported the measure were Messrs. Northway, Morse, Lacey, Hainer, Willis, Grosvenor and Henderson. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Cooper, Tucker, Cannon, Boatner, Clardy and Williams. The bill is as follows:

"That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese, not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as those articles or substances that had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced there in original packages or otherwise, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine except in such manner as will advise a customer of its real character."

Will Not Surrender. Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban junta, today received a long letter from his uncle, Salvador de Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, who, by inference, gives a denial to the reports that the insurgents are willing to negotiate terms of peace on any other basis than absolute independence. The letter says, in part:

"We will renew our offensive campaign in a few days. Gomez has left us to enter Santa Clara with reinforcements and munitions of war. He will go further west. Our situation is most prosperous, and if we had plenty of ammunition, not only for rifles, but for cannon, and in Camaguey a dynamite cannon, the railroads would be destroyed and the few garrisoned inland towns would be abandoned by the enemy, and they would be confined to the coast. As I expect to receive those war materials from abroad, we very soon will drive them to the sea and be in a position to tell them, when they depart, our last good-bye."

German Syndicate in Japan. London, Jan. 18.—It is reported in a Berlin dispatch that word has been received from Tokyo that twenty German firms of engineers and shipbuilders in Japan have formed a syndicate to contract for the work of the military and naval equipment to which Japan will devote the war indemnity.

Of the 300,000 fossil insects collected from all over the world it is said that only twenty of these are of the butterfly.

The Army Appropriation Bill. Washington, Jan. 18.—The army appropriation bill was reported to the senate today from the committee. The committee restored the provision for the support of the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., which the house struck out.

To Classify Postoffice Clerks. Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Culbom today introduced in the senate a bill hereafter represented in the house of representatives by Mr. Sperry for a classification of clerks in the first and second-class postoffices.

GOVERNMENT WILL FORECLOSE

Probable Course That Will Be Taken to the Pacific Railway Case.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—A Washington special says:

Foreclosure of the liens of the government against the Pacific roads is almost certain to be begun. Whether the suits will be concluded is another matter. It is almost certain that when the intention of the government is made clear, various syndicates will make efforts to protect the federal interests. It is common talk here that the Vanderbilt interests have already signified an intention to offer to pay the government 50 per cent of its lien and secure the balance.

Congressmen talked with say the government occupies an impregnable position. Its mortgages cannot be foreclosed as the sovereignty cannot be sold or deprived of its rights by process of law. The closest students of the situation in congress believe that foreclosure proceedings will be instituted at once by the attorney-general, and they point to that portion of the president's message in which he outlined his policy toward the Pacific roads.

CONGRESS TO ACT.

Proposition to Preserve the Old Frigate Constitution.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The proposition to preserve the old frigate Constitution has received a fresh start in congress, and it is possible that an appropriation will be made to put the vessel in condition and bring her to Washington to be preserved as a naval relic. Charles Francis Adams and other citizens of Boston have just appealed to the senate to make some provision to save the frigate.

Secretary Herbert has repeatedly urged congress to save this historic ship. "Of the old Revolutionary navy," he said, "we still have two precious relics, the Constitution and the Hartford. The old Constitution, so glorious in the war of 1812, lies rotting at the Portsmouth navy-yard. In my annual reports I have recommended that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to repair and insure her preservation, but my appeal has been unheeded. I believe that this generation of Americans should do its duty and repair and hand down the old Constitution, with masts and spars still standing, and ensign flying, to the generation that is to come."

A Spurious Certificate. New York, Jan. 15.—The banks have been notified of a new counterfeit of the \$20 United States certificate, issued under the act of February 28, 1878, series 1891, check letter B. The counterfeit bears the usual small scalloped carmine seal, purports to be signed by J. F. Tillingham, register of the treasury, and D. N. Morgan, treasurer of the United States, and bears the treasury number A6705491.

The most noticeable defect in the bill is the portrait of Daniel Manning, which does not stand out in bold relief as in the genuine, but appears sunken in the background. In the counterfeit the nose appears sharp and pointed, while in the genuine it is round and broad at the end. There are other defects. The counterfeit is printed on good quality of paper, but lacks the distributed fiber found in the genuine note.

Down a Shaft to Certain Death. Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—A terrible accident by which four persons were killed and one fatally injured, occurred at the New Wadsworth shaft of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company today.

Four men and a boy belonged to the day shift. This morning they stepped on the rim of a large iron bucket to be lowered into the shaft. A big cross head weighing several hundred pounds had become frozen to the guides and did not move when the bucket started. When the men got half way down the cross head fell, striking the bucket. The men were hurled to the bottom, a distance of 300 feet.

Another Swift Passage. New York, Jan. 15.—A cablegram from Southampton, stating the American liner steamer St. Louis passed the Needles at 5:20 this morning, shows that she probably lowered the eastward record about seventeen minutes. Her record up to this time was 6 days, 12 hours, 27 minutes, made in September of last year. The trip just completed was made in about 6 days, 11 hours, 10 minutes.

Although the St. Louis made a quick passage eastward, the Southampton record is still held by the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, 6 days, 10 hours, 55 minutes.

Idians Need Money. Washington, Jan. 15.—The Pawnee Indian delegation called on Secretary Francis today and talked over the need of the tribe for a cash payment. They want to insure recommendation to congress to allow them \$50,000 immediately.

Fala Postoffice Burglarized. Salem, Jan. 15.—The postoffice and store at Fala, four miles southwest of Salem, in Polk county, was burglarized last night. The booty secured was \$1.50 worth of stamps and a quantity of canned goods.

Bill Forgoes Extraordinary. London, Jan. 15.—John Chandler, a clerk, was again arraigned today in the Guildhall police court, charged with forging bills on S. E. McKinnon & Co., and others, and the case was again adjourned, pending the arrival of witnesses from Canada. The sum involved amounts to \$425,000.

Rifles for the Greeks. London, Jan. 15.—A Chronicle Rome dispatch says that Greece has been buying 10,000 rifles of an Austrian firm.

More Japanese Fr Jests. London, Jan. 15.—A Hong Kong dispatch says the authorities have recommended an extension of the navy at a cost of \$250,000 and the building of a dry dock on the island. The plans for the work are now in London.

Spreading to Other Towns. Bombay, Jan. 15.—The plague has appeared in Poonah and is held in several other towns in the northwest.

Railway Spikes are to be made with fluted sides to prevent the possibility of them slipping or turning.

THE TREATY COMPLETED

Anglo-American Arbitration An Accomplished Fact.

LORD SALISBURY AGREES

Accepts the Final Suggestions of Secretary Olney—Only Lacks Signatures and Approval of the Senate

Washington, Jan. 13.—The treaty for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is now an accomplished fact. Lord Salisbury has assented to the last suggestion from this side and nothing remains but the attachment of the formal signatures of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the latter having been clothed with authority by Lord Salisbury. These signatures will be affixed today.

The treaty must be submitted to the United States senate for approval, and in view of the short time remaining of the present session of congress every effort will be made to have it submitted to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney's insistence of the absolute necessity of giving effect to that body at the earliest possible moment, probably within a day or two. Ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitration to agree through a tie vote. A provision has been made in such cases for a reference of the matter to a deciding authority. Secretary Olney