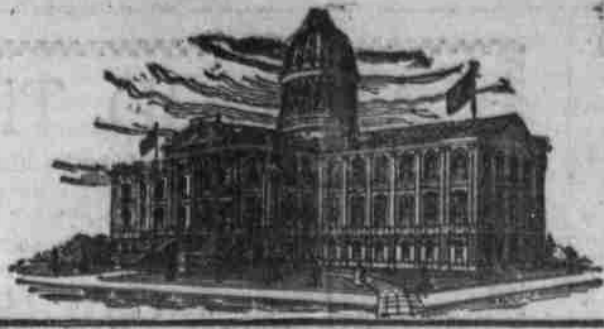


THE I CT DAILY
 25 Cts a Month by Mail
 Prepaid in Advance
 No Papers sent when
 Time is Out
 \$3.00 a Year.

CAPITAL



JOURNAL.

ADVERTISERS
 The Journal has a Larger Circulation in Salem and Marion County than any Salem newspaper. See our lists, HOOPER BROS. Publishers.

VOL. 7. DAILY EDITION. SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894. DAILY EDITION. NO. 96

"Nothing Fits a Man so Well as His Skin," Next to that is

BRASFIELD'S TAILOR MADE CLOTHING!

See Samples in the Window. All New Spring Novelties. Prices Low.

Fishing Tackle! :-:

New line just received. 20 gross of celebrated

ALLCOCK FLIES

Just received direct from England. Cane poles 5c each. Elegant new line of Baby Carriages at very low prices. No trouble to show goods.

Brooks & Salisbury.

:-: DO YOU FEEL :-:

The importance of saving a few dollars when you can? Very well, we can save them for you in the purchase of

A Bedroom Suit, Lounge

Or in fact Furniture of any description.

A. Buren & Son., 300 Commercial St.

Fruits!

NOW is the time to look after your Plants. Nearly everything needs spraying now. We have cheap, effective spray pumps for all uses. Call and see them.

CHURCHILL & BURROUGHS, 103 State street.

J. RUBINSTEIN, MERCHANT TAILOR. Suits Made to Order.

\$16 SPRING SUITS made to order. Also Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing.

308 COMMERCIAL STREET.

F. W. SETTLEMIER } ESTABLISHED 1893. { 225 Acres; 3,000,000
 J. H. SETTLEMIER } Trees; 1,000,000 Plants.

THE WOODBURN NURSERIES!

Have the largest and most complete assortment of FRUIT and SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES, SHRUBS, CLIMBING PLANTS, Etc., On the North Pacific Coast.

145 different varieties of Apples, 167 of Roses and other stock in proportion. Send for Catalogue.

J. H. Settlemier & Son,
 Woodburn, Oregon.

THE INDUSTRIAL PRECIPITATION.

Coxey's and Kelly's Armies in Trouble.

FEDERAL GOV'T IN ACTION.

The Train Stealers Are Charged With Various Crimes.

DETAILS OF THE BILLINGS AFFAIR.

Striking Employes on the Great Northern Will Not Confer.

FREDRICK, Md., April 25.—The commonwealth army spent two quiet days in Fredrick. Just before departure some Hungarians who had been taken and who had also been drinking, came to blows around a campfire. One man was knocked into the fire, but rolled out immediately and began shooting. The police scattered the crowd but captured only one man, who was given ten days in the work house.

THEY MADE NO COMMENT.
 DENVER, April 25.—Coxey's home reserve held another meeting in Lincoln park and passed resolutions recommending the organization at once, in every city, town and hamlet throughout this land, of a home reserve of Coxey's army whose object shall be to see that the constitutional right to peacefully assemble is not abridged or in any manner interfered with.

Said by the Leaders.
 ATLANTIC, Ia., April 25.—When told of the fight at Billings, Kelley said: "I fear our cause is ruined. We are now reduced to the level of a mob. The militia may be called out at any moment to stop our progress. I would give my life to have this day's work undone."

FREDRICK, Md., April 25.—Coxey and Brown were shown the dispatch saying a collision had occurred between United States marshals and Coxeyites at Billings, Montana. Neither seemed surprised and made no expression as to the moral effect it would have on the industrial movement.

Capture a Station.
 PORTLAND, April 25.—The industrial army, headed by a telegraph operator, took charge of the Union Pacific station house at Troutdale today. They say they will not permit another train to pass. It is reported that the railroad officials have secured an injunction from Judge Bellinger restraining the men from interfering with the company's property at that point and that Marshal Grady and several deputies have gone to serve the injunction.

Fry Also steals a Train.
 TERRE HAUTE, April 25.—Fry's army of industrial captured another freight train, bound east, at Prairie, a few miles east of this city. The trainmen were informed that there were engineers and firemen among the "soldiers," and if they did not move the train members of the army would. The trainmen took the train to Brazil, where they left it and camped for the night. These acts of lawlessness have aroused the indignation of the citizens.

Freys Have a Train.
 INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—General Frey's commonwealthers arrived this afternoon on a freight train which they seized at Brazil.

Charged With Crimes.
 NEW YORK, April 25.—Members of the industrial army, who stole the Northern Pacific train at Butte, and who were arrested last night, will be charged with grand larceny, for stealing the company's train, with charges of conspiracy under the laws of Montana against the mob, and a charge of felonious assault, based on the fact of their firing on deputy United States marshals.

In Minnesota.
 ST. PAUL, April 25.—The Great Northern this afternoon made up a freight train to send through to the coast under the protection of deputy marshals.

Still Travelling.
 ANITA, Ia., April 25.—Kelly's army reached here today.

The Trouble at Billings.

TACOMA, April 25.—A special to the Ledger from Allen C. Mason, a prominent citizen of Tacoma, who was at Billings on the west bound train, says: About 1 o'clock this morning the Coxey contingent from Butte, 600 strong, rolled into Billings on sixteen freight cars, followed closely by a train containing United States marshals. The west bound passenger train was held out thirteen hours fearing to run up against them and for safety went on a side track half a mile below town. At Columbus the railroad officials had obstructed the track last night, but the Coxeyites removed the obstructions, pulled through, and replaced them. On arriving at Billings, Leader Cunningham from the top of the rear car was addressing a large crowd. About fifteen deputy marshals marched past under arms to capture the engine. The crowd surged forward and around the marshals while the Coxeyites from their train gaped the marshals, warning them to commit no violence. The engineer, though under cover of rifles, refused to leave the train, when bang ten of a dozen times went the rifles. The Coxeyites charged and wrestled most of the guns from the marshals who retreated under the protection of their revolvers, firing occasionally. "Kill them," "hang them," shouted the Coxeyites who saw one of their crowd on top of the train with blood streaming from a wound on the forehead. Several deputies ran, followed by the crowd, hurling stones and hitting several of the deputies, who were driven back to the train narrowly escaping violent death. The Coxeyites smashed the captured rifles in pieces over the rails. The action of the marshals in shooting into a miscellaneous crowd is severely condemned as foolhardy; one citizen was shot through the lungs, but will recover. There were no fatalities. One man was shot through the vest over the heart, having a narrow escape. Billings people furnished the Coxeyites with an abundant supply of provisions and after speeches by Leaders Cunningham and Hogan, denouncing the deputies as murderers they violently captured a fresh engine and pulled out for the East, claiming the right of way. There was a live roster on the engine and a score of flags were flying. They expect trouble with the United States troops at Fort Keogh. The deputy marshals remained at Billings.

The Government Position.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—There has been manifested in congress a disposition to criticize the president's action in ordering out United States troops to stop Hogan's train. Following are the facts that influence the executive branch of the government in this matter:

First it appears that the Hogan party 530 strong, applied to the Northern Pacific railroad authorities for transportation free to Washington. It was refused by the receivers, then the men broke into a round house and captured an engine and made up a train. At this stage the railroad authorities applied for, and obtained from the federal court an injunction to restrain them. The authority for this was the fact that the railroad is now in the hands of the United States and the courts will be responsible for its management through its receivers. The Hoganites disregarded the injunction and the court issued writs of arrest against them for contempt of court. When the United States marshal sought to serve this writ, he with his deputies was locked up by the Hoganites and the party ran away with the train, headed for Washington.

The judge and United States marshal telegraphed for aid to Attorney General Olney. The latter saw the president and General Scofield was called into consultation. It was soon settled that there was a warrantable necessity for executive action. The property seized was within federal control and the mob had resisted the mandates of the federal courts. Sections 5,297 to 5,310 of the revised statutes authorize the use of federal troops to suppress insurrection, rebellious and conspiracies which prevent enforcement of judicial process or civil process of the laws of the United States. There was no ground for the interference of the governor or state authorities of Montana for the matter was offensive against federal statutes. The president therefore issued orders to Col. Swain at Fort Keogh to intercept the law breakers, arrest them and turn them over to the United States marshal for such action and punishment as the court may prescribe. Fortunately this point is one of the strongest garrisons in the northwest, comprising about 500 men.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—Colonel Mason, of the third infantry commanding at Fort Snelling, has been ordered to hold the entire command in readiness to move at moment's notice, and similar orders have been sent to all military posts in the northwest.

Miners Strike.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., April 25.—Five thousand miners have arranged to leave here this afternoon for Toloca, to get out men who are still working. Trouble is expected.

Will Not Confer.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—The outlook in Great Northern affairs today is, that the men will not go into conference with President Hill again, and under no circumstances accept his proposition for arbitration and go to work pending a settlement.

THEY WILL SURELY PASS IT.

That Is What the Democrats Declare

ABOUT THE COMPROMISE TARIFF BILL

Governor Flower Vetoes a General Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Democratic members of the senate committee on finance held a meeting today for the purpose of conferring over proposed changes in the tariff bill. Secretary Carlisle was before the committee. There is no room for doubt that the committee has agreed upon a policy but all parties to the conference are very reticent. It is known that the income tax bill has been altered so as not to discriminate against persons who derive incomes from incorporations or business partnerships. Other changes have also been made which it is believed will satisfy its opponents. It is believed also that amendments to many schedules have been agreed to. Secretary Carlisle is in sympathy with the efforts of the committee to obtain a bill that will surely pass by a party vote, and there is good reason for believing the movement has the sanction of the president.

TO BE RE-ORGANIZED.

Another Pacific Railroad Bond Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Attorney General Olney today sent to congress, a draft of a bill, prepared by the department of justice for the re-organization of the Union Pacific Railroad company, and re-adjustment of the claims of the United States against the company. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to receive in exchange for the present claims of the United States bonds to an amount equal to the aggregate indebtedness of the company to United States on the first day of July, 1894, for principal and interest of bonds of United States issued in aid of construction of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads. The new bonds shall bear interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum and to be secured by a mortgage. The Union Pacific shall pay annually into the sinking fund \$1,650,000 and a default for six months shall be cause for foreclosure.

Indian Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In many Oregon cases of Indian depredations, coming up before the court of claims under the Indian depredations law of the 51st congress, there have arisen disputes as to what is meant by the words "in amity" and "bands" as applied to Indian tribes. Senator Dolph has introduced a bill defining these words. "In amity" is to be construed to mean Indians at peace or in treaty relations with the United States. "Band" is to be a tribe having a separate or independent organization.

A Flower Veto.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Governor Flower vetoes the annual appropriation bill, because a Republican legislature refused to strike out the section, to allow the attorney general to designate all counsel employed by the state commissioners.

Newspaper Men Sentenced.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., April 25.—Judge Henry W. Scott sentenced J. J. Burke and E. E. Brown, publishers of the daily Times Journal, to the county jail for ten days and to pay a fine of \$200 each for contempt of court in commenting upon his judicial character. The judge refused to allow an appeal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
 ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Industrial Problem Solved.

Coxey's army, marching towards Washington, has brought the industrial situation and question home to the country as never before. And all sorts of theories have been advanced as to what should be done. But to Salem belongs the honor of a practical solution of the question. Right here in our midst is the true working-out of the problem of unemployed labor. Granted it is not co-extensive with the idleness in our midst, but it indicates the right steps, and given sufficient help and time it would doubtless employ every idle one willing to work. We allude to the work of the Christian Workers' Mission, planned and under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Kellaway.

About four months ago, this gentleman and philanthropist, realizing the distress of the laboring classes, principally because they could not find encouragement of their industry in the shape of work, hired Grange hall to receive all who came along, fed them, helped them, employed them, and meanwhile lifted them with kindly, moral and Christian sympathy and instruction. The result has been great success; indeed, on a limited scale the solving of the problem of what to do with the unemployed—and this without detriment or loss of self-respect to the assisted, since every man felt that, working, he was out of the category of the pauper, and preserved the independence of his manhood. Indeed more than this, many of these unemployed men have, under the conditions of their association, risen to the determination of Christian life, and are now co-workers with the superintendent and his estimable wife, who treat them in every respect as members of their own family, their children in fact, and have from them in return the truest affection. Hence, these unfortunate men are now not only occupied and so far contented, although of course they cannot be paid wages at present, but are in turn working to benefit others who may be unfortunate and destitute. It is with delight and pride that the Rev. W. Kellaway points to Messrs. Field, Robertson, Bierly and others as brethren and fellow laborers, and esteems those not yet in Christian bonds, but faithful and kind-hearted, as worthy to be enrolled among the lovers of their race.

We visited the Mission farm today in company with the principal, and we are bound to say that it shows marks of work well performed, reclaiming up to date five acres of land from non-production to yield this year a large quantity of food for the necessitous and the several purposes of the mission. Here are great stumps with long roots which have been dug out of the soil. There where brush and small oak covered the ground is a plowed, harrowed and furrowed field, ready for the seed. About three-quarters of an acre is already planted. Under the superintendence of Mr. Field, the first visitor to the Mission, work is progressing satisfactorily and pleasantly. Were he and his assistants receiving pay in money, rather than in the satisfaction of a general benevolence, they could not do better.

Seven acres are to be planted this year, the land is about to be fenced in and a shanty will be built, and doubtless by fall, the Christian workers will be gathering in the crop and celebrating "harvest home."

The whole of this work—and it is considerable in many directions—has sprung out of the Christian impulses of Rev. Kellaway, his wife and family, and naturally they rejoice to see it succeeding. "God giveth the increase" is the missionary's explanation. And as they started out without pledges of support or guarantee of any kind—without a committee of finance at their backs—it is natural for them to think the favoring hand of the great Benefactor has worked with them.

We are satisfied that this work is one of the really beneficial projects of our state, and deserves the immediate and generous help of all. It transforms men and the face of nature into a moral and terrestrial garden, and is only good

in all directions.

Mr. Kellaway wants one hundred dollars at once, and if he had five hundred, it would all be well spent bridging a revenue to the community, for whom all the Christian Workers are living, rather than for themselves. He contemplates about two or three weeks from now, if he can get the money, to finish the enclosing, planting, building the shanty, so to celebrate the first stage of the Mission by holding a picnic under the trees of the uncultured portion of the farm and inviting the people of Salem to come and assist him in raising his Ebenezer of praise. He has named Friday fortnight for the date, and as he is a man who brings things to pass, if the public are prompt he too will be in time. He speaks of much kindness from every body, and attributes to the hard times the fact that it has been mostly work, rather than gifts, which has kept the Mission afloat.

We hope, for the sake of Salem, that Mr. Kellaway's ambition that there shall not be one willing man in the city who shall not be able to find work, if not in public enterprises in mission labor, may presently be an accomplished fact.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

An Ex-Convict Shot Down by a Policeman.

PORTLAND, Or., April 25.—An unknown burglar was shot down and instantly killed by Officer Robert Austin at midnight while attempting to rob Jacobs' second-hand store at 231 Front street, near the corner of Jefferson. The shooting occurred on the sidewalk in front of the store, and as the house-breaker was attempting to break through a squad of officers surrounded the place. Two shots were fired, the first one over the head of the fugitive, with a view to causing him to halt and the second one to bring him down.

Later: The burglar who was shot and killed last night by Officer Austin has been identified as Joseph Clarence, alias John Morris, who has recently served a term in the Walls Walls penitentiary.

HORSE SEEN.—Paul Minzenmeier's horse was seen at Aurora Wednesday and his son Fred went down today to look after it. A reward of \$20 offered. The horse is ten years old, branded J. E. on right shoulder.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

The King of Liver Medicines.
 "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself."—Geo. W. Jackson, Tacoma, Washington.

EVERY PACKAGE HAS THE E Stamp in red on wrapper