

MARTIAL LAW NOW.

Practically the Effect of a Proclamation Issued.

GROVER'S DETERMINED ACTION.

General Miles Given Ample Authority to Handle His Forces as He Likes in Chicago—Troops to Act With Moderation and Forbearance.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Just before midnight President Cleveland issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said State; and

Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons, who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I do hereby warn all persons engaging in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July, instant. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or with interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such riotous mob will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no violation of the laws of the United States, especially intended to protect and save the innocent. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of July in the year of our Lord 1894 and of the independence of the United States of America the 118th.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

It is a Battle for Supremacy Among the Labor Unions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A prominent official of the Knights of Labor said today:

"The strike is not now and from its inception never has been a battle between organized labor and capital in behalf of the Pullman workers. It is the result pure and simple of a fight for supremacy among labor organizations. In other words the strike is a trump card played by the labor leaders in the game which they are playing against the rivals in their own order. Six months ago the Knights of Labor found positive proof of the fact that the great body of the order was thoroughly disgusted, and that the order was on the verge of falling to pieces. The decision was soon reached that the only salvation for them lay in a general uprising of labor. They were also urged to this determination by the fact that the Federation of Labor was waging war to the death against the Knights. There was but one, a young and vigorous order built upon the Knights of Labor's ideas, favorable to striking. That order was the American Railway Union. The leaders of the Knights of Labor at once proceeded to fraternize with the Railway Union for the defeat of the Federation. At a conference in January it was decided to issue a secret order to the Master Workmen of every local assembly of the Knights, asking him to call upon a membership to meet in 5 cents weekly in an emergency fund to be used in a movement of national importance. Meanwhile the leaders waited for an opportunity for the proposed uprising.

"Plans were laid for the present uprising, and the Pullman strike offered the desired opportunity. All plans were perfected and funds made ready before a move was made. This strike is the most formidable and most deeply planned of a civilized country in half a century. If its outcome will only serve to convince honest laboring men that they are being used as footstools by a lot of high-salaried officials, and if that conviction will prevent the construction of organizations with the scheming leaders conspicuous by their absence, the cost will not be so great as may appear."

THE WALLACE OUTRAGE.

Governor McConnell Offers a Reward for Kneebone's Murderers.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 9.—The trouble which resulted in the killing of John Kneebone, blacksmith, at the Gem mine on the afternoon of July 3 originated in his giving damaging testimony against the strikers in their great trial here just two years ago. About a month ago he and about thirty others were blacklisted by the miners' unions of Gem and Burke, and their employers were requested to discharge them. The mine owners refused either to discharge or protect them, allowing them to take their own chances. About half a dozen left at the time, the rest remaining. On the date mentioned about forty masked men, armed with rifles, walked through the town of Gem and up to the Gem blacksmith shop. They were close upon Kneebone before he saw them. He started to run, but was immediately shot dead. Other men whom they sought in the mine and mill had been warned, and hid themselves. They took Superintendent R. K. McNeill, William Crummer, the mine foreman, and two others, and marched them up Canyon creek, through Burke, until near the Montana line, where they made them take an oath never to return to the Coeur d'Alene country and let them go. Their captors returned to Gem and Burke. McNeill and his companions were subsequently found by men who were in search of them, and were taken to Murray. Knowing the difficulty of securing evidence against the assassins, nothing has been done toward their arrest, although the crime was witnessed by at least 150 people. To-day Governor McConnell offers \$1,000 for their conviction. An inquest has not yet been held. Twelve to fifteen of the blacklisted men have left since Kneebone was killed. Every citizen is taking precautions for his own protection. All mines but two have closed down, and these are likely to close. Troops have been called for. An attempt was made to blow up the Bunker Hill electric power-house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and failed only because the bomb struck a stump and exploded near the building instead of under it, as was intended. This town is guarded nightly by sentries, and signals are arranged for summoning assistance in case of surprise.

SEVERE LAWS PROPOSED.

The French Government's Measures Against Anarchists.

PARIS, July 9.—A special Cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, was held to-day. There was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the council of Ministers the day after Carnot's murder. These measures will be introduced in the Chamber to-morrow, and the government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session. They provide for the removal of the correctional tribunals for trial of offenders who hitherto have been sent to the colonies for trial by the Ministers are incitement through the press to outrage or crime, speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the State and the defense of such crimes. The publication of reports of anarchist trials is forbidden under heavy penalties. The reasons for dispensing with jury trials in cases of persons charged with the above offenses is that the jurists have always hesitated to convict, because the Assizes Judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS.

President Barrios Working for the Central American Union.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The World's Guatemala special says: A conference of political leaders has been held at the government house. The government is playing a deep game in behalf of Central American unity, to accomplish which its President Barrios' greatest ambition. Reports are being continually received and agents sent to their Republics to spread the propaganda. There is much speculation regarding Mexico's real attitude toward this movement.

Honduras special telegrams from Managua report riots in Granada and Leon in Nicaragua. The mob cries: "Death to Yelaya; hunger and death!" The troops at Yucatan and Corpus have been ordered to the frontier.

Advices from Managua state that the special agent sent to Europe by that government has reported that a Dutch-Anglo syndicate is anxious to complete the Nicaragua canal if it is abandoned by the Americans.

North Against South America.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A World dispatch from London says: Information reaches here that the long-talked-of duel between Audinet Gibert of New York and Senor Delpar de Santa Maria of South America, a gentleman concerned in the famous Gibert divorce suit, has been fought, and that Santa Maria has been severely, perhaps fatally, wounded. It will be remembered Gibert after the conclusion of his wife's suit for divorce publicly announced his intention of challenging Santa Maria. In a letter, which he says the world representative saw to-night, he says that he met on the Belgian frontier, and that Santa Maria was run through the liver. No mention is made of Gibert having been wounded; so he probably escaped unharmed. Santa Maria was taken to Paris. The letter states that Gibert provoked the quarrel, which finally led to the field.

Sir John Pender's Opinion.

LONDON, July 9.—Sir John Pender in speaking of the Ottawa conference said: "I have carefully followed the proceedings of the conference, and observe that the discussion has resulted as I expected. The delegates in arriving at the conclusion reported have in my opinion shown great judgment. One point, however, recalls for special remark, namely, the recall of the conference of the principle of compensating South Australia if the Pacific cable is laid. This is only just under the circumstances, and naturally implies that the existing cable service will receive similar treatment."

Gladstone's Formal Declination.

EDINBURGH, July 9.—At a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association a letter from Gladstone was read in which he formally places himself out of the race for re-election.

SEATTLE LAND OFFICE.

The Head Clerk Makes His Annual Report.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

The Acreage in the Land District—Acres Disposed Of—Amounts Reserved From Settlement—Unappropriated and Unreserved.

SEATTLE, July 9.—Percy F. Smith, the head clerk at the Seattle United States land office, has completed his annual report to the bureau of statistics at Washington, D. C., of the condition of the lands in the Seattle land district. The total acreage in the land district is 7,501,500; acres disposed of, 2,876,706; acres reserved from settlement, 703,601; total acres unappropriated and unreserved, 4,554,289, of which 173,196 are surveyed and 4,381,093 are unsurveyed. The report is a valuable one, and contains much information of value to settlers and prospective immigrants to Puget Sound. It is the result of much careful work. The report is full, and by contents is as given below:

Challan county—Total acreage of the county in the Seattle land district, 1,161,240; acres disposed of, 216,940; acres reserved from settlement, 26,750; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 817,950, of which 83,081 acres are surveyed and 734,869 acres unsurveyed.

Jefferson county—Total acreage of county in land district, 983,360; acres disposed of, 192,776; acres reserved from settlement, 3,640; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 786,935, of which 19,480 acres are surveyed and 767,455 unsurveyed.

King county—Total acreage of county in the Seattle land district, 1,117,880; acres disposed of, 537,803; acres reserved from settlement, 6,400; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 573,677, of which 4,390 acres are surveyed and 469,417 acres unsurveyed.

Kitsap county—Total acreage of county in land district, 100,500; acres disposed of, 180,805; acres reserved from settlement, 2,214; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 1,481, of which 1,481 acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

Pierce county—Total acreage of county in land district, 46,000; acres disposed of, 42,549; acres reserved from settlement, 3,451; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, none, of which no acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

San Juan county—Total acreage of the county in the Seattle land district, 101,000; acres disposed of, 9,000; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 2,955; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 3,985, of which 3,985 acres are surveyed and none unsurveyed.

Skagit county—Total acreage of county in land district, 1,171,000; acres disposed of, 380,195; acres reserved from settlement, 1,005; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 789,800, of which 25,040 acres are surveyed and 764,760 unsurveyed.

Snohomish county—Total acreage of county in land district, 1,195,180; acres disposed of, 524,571; acres reserved from settlement, 1,543; acres in acres unappropriated and unreserved, 650,066, of which 18,200 acres are surveyed and 631,866 unsurveyed.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Oregon.

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court last week affirming the judgment of Raymond vs. Flavel, decided by the lower court in favor of the defendant some time ago. This case involves the title to a large tract of land now included within the city limits of Flavel, which was attacked by the Supreme Court, which was attacked by the plaintiff, Raymond. C. W. Fulton represented the Flavel heirs, and both he and his clients are being congratulated on the favorable termination of the case. The State improvements of the public mine springs at Sodalville are now in course of construction. The State owns an acre of land surrounding and including the mineral springs, and the next Legislature appropriated \$500 to improve this ground. Those who have charge of the work have planned a great deal more than the \$500 will do, and the next Legislature will be asked to appropriate more money. The work already begun consists of a large summer-house covering the springs. It is to have cement floors on the lower story and is to be a handsome structure when completed.

Washington.

An order for 72,000,000 matches has been received from the East at a Tacoma hatch factory.

Several carloads of cattle blocked at Riverville were unloaded and driven across country to the Great Northern.

Skagit county School Commissioners have bought 250,000 feet of three-inch planks for planing roads on the Samish flats.

An effort is being made to stop the rampant slaughter of elk in the Olympic Mountains. The Indians kill them simply for the hides and tallow.

A handsome traveling salesman is doing the Sound towns for a San Francisco grocery house, and even Washington chivalry does not prevent the local trade from languishing far to scorn.

The Puget Sound lumber is occupying the minds of all in the Olympia region. It has found there working on the back-door principle. The license is \$750, and the Commerce wants it collected.

Chief Mah-sa-lah of a tribe of the Kallisp Indians is in jail at Colville on the charge of burglary. Mah-sa-lah stole some provisions from a farmer's cabin about two weeks ago, and was apprehended for the offense. The Chief says he feels very bad about going to jail, for the reason that his father and all his relatives before him were good men and he himself is a good man, and he is not at all inclined to do anything to ruin his name on account of the disgrace they feel over the unfortunate affair.

Receiver F. D. Barto of the Bank of Puget Sound has sued the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company, Kansas City, for \$5,000 upon a bond guaranteeing creditors of the institution against loss by any criminal negligence on the part of Cashier S. B. Dusenberry, now serving a term in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

A year ago the State had 151 Christian Endeavor Societies. Now there are 188. There are nearly 6,000 members. Pierce county has 22 societies to 19 in King and 13 in Spokane. Of those reported congregational churches have 43 societies, Presbyterians 35, Christian 10, Methodist 6, Baptist 3 and Episcopal 2, the rest being in other sects in small places.

The total valuation of assessable property in Walla Walla is shown by the Assessor's return for the year 1894 to be \$3,402,526, as follows: Value of real estate, \$1,448,865; value of improvements, \$792,620; value of personal property, \$1,161,041. The shipments of general merchandise and improvements in the city exempt from taxation is \$410,000, as follows: Walla Walla county, \$120,000; Walla Walla city, \$50,000; School District No. 1, \$94,000; Whitman county, \$100,000; State of Washington, \$52,000; church property, \$44,000. The city owes \$78,000.

Secretary A. C. Van Doren of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has kept a record of the receipts and forwardings of merchandise from that city for a year, ending June 30. Christian 10, Methodist 6, Baptist 3 and Episcopal 2, the rest being in other sects in small places.

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ALASKAN NEWS.

Great Immigration Going to the Yukon River Mining Section.

PORTLAND, Or., July 9.—The Alaska papers just come to hand report that never in the history of the Yukon river miners have so many people started from Juneau for that section in one season. Over 400 people in all degrees of experience, financially flush, and broke, and of all trades from the clerk, doctor and professional man to the workingman, have made a rush to the gold fields of the Yukon river and its numerous tributaries. The reason for this is, of course, because they had nothing in common with the requirements of the country. They had neither money, friends nor mining experience to rely upon in their new homes. They were desperate and were willing to take great chances with the rest, since the strikes, financial depression and hard times had cast them loose from all employment, and they had consequently little to lose in striking out for the greatest gold-bearing placers in North America. That the Yukon country offers great opportunities for the financial advancement of the skillful placer miner, says the Juneau City Herald, is beyond dispute, as the many living examples of successful miners furnish ample testimony. Many of the Juneau miners have made in one season a handsome stake. But they were prepared and equipped for several seasons' work and were pioneers in frontier life.

The Silver Queen mine is working well, the ledge presenting a better showing than ever. Mr. Hammond has already shipped 200 tons of ore to the Tacoma smelter. Great improvements are being made in the Treadwell mine.

Skun-doo, the Chilkat Indian doctor who starved a koochman to death for alleged witchcraft, has been bound over for trial, and has been lodged in jail at Sitka, Deputy Marshal Hale taking him from Juneau over to the Topeka. It is some time since the Indian doctor was strung up for their inhuman treatment of subjects.

At Tacoma the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Canadian Pacific railroad has been stricken from the Federal Court docket, and the case of citizens of Tacoma against Hugh Wallace et al., growing out of the sale of land near Tacoma, was dismissed by stipulation.

GENERAL MILES' ORDER.

To Troops in the Department of the Missouri.

DUTY OF MILITARY FORCES.

To Aid the United States Marshals to Disperse, Capture or Destroy All Bodies of Men Obstructing the Mail Routes in Hostility to Injunctions.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following order was issued this afternoon by General Miles, addressed to all United States troops serving in the Department of the Missouri:

The acts of violence committed in the last few days in the stopping of mail trains and postroads; the blocking of interstate commerce; the open defiance and violation of the injunction of the United States Courts; the assaults upon the Federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duties; the destruction, pillage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to citizens of the different States, and other acts of rebellion and lawlessness have been of such a serious nature that the duties of the military authorities are more clearly defined.

The proclamation of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, and the State militia, when called on to serve, is understood by the military to be in the interest of the nation and to avoid the useless waste of life, if possible. It is an executive order for all law-abiding citizens to separate themselves from the law-breakers and those in actual hostility to the laws of the United States Courts and the action of the national government. He has defined the attitude of these law-breakers to be enemies of the government, and hence it is the duty of the military forces to aid the United States Marshals to disperse, capture or destroy all bodies of men obstructing the mails, routes, and in actual hostility to the injunctions of the United States Courts and the laws of the United States.

This does not change the relationship of the Federal officials with the local authorities, as it is expected the State and municipal governments will maintain peace and good order within the territory of their jurisdiction. Should they fail or be overpowered, the military forces will assist them, but not to the extent of leaving unprotected property belonging to or under the protection of the United States. The officer in the immediate command of the troops must be the judge as to what use to make of the forces at his command in executing his order in case serious action be required, and when he has the time he will communicate with his next superior for his instructions. The earnest efforts of the law-abiding citizens have done much to improve the condition of affairs during the last few days, and all law-abiding citizens are requested to assist in maintaining the civil government and the authority of the municipal, State and Federal governments in preserving peace and good order.

CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT.

A Law to Punish Leaders of Unlawful Unions and Combinations.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Senator Sherman to-day presented to the Senate the petition of J. B. Corey of Pittsburg, requesting the passage of a law to punish the leaders of labor organizations for obstructing the civil process of State and national authority and also unlawful combinations of capitalists. The petition asks that a law be passed making all unlawful labor unions, unknown to our civil laws, treasonable conspiracies against the government and membership thereof a prima-facie evidence of intent to commit treason, making the members of any trades union liable for all treasonable acts committed against State or national authority by members of these unions. The petition also asks that the President be authorized to appoint a commission to investigate the activities of labor organizations and to report thereon to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The naval appropriation bill was passed in the Senate to-day with very little friction or delay. There was one amendment offered that might have led to considerable debate. It was for the construction of two new steel-armored cruisers at a cost not exceeding \$2,700,000 each. Gorman, who was in charge of the bill, requested that the amendment should be withdrawn on the grounds that by 1896 the thirteen cruisers now in course of construction would be completed and would furnish a very respectable navy, and that in the present depressed condition of business and the existing state of the nation's finances it was desirable to keep down expenses. Daniel, who offered the amendment, recognized the force of the arguments and withdrew the amendment. White of California called attention to the action of the committee in striking out the appropriation of \$50,000 for a steam tug for the Mare Island navy yard, and had read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy indorsing the necessity for the tug. The appropriation was allowed to stand. Allen offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all appointments as naval cadets shall have been actual residents of the district from which appointed for at least two years previous to their appointments.

The House bill to amend the law relative to mining claims was also passed. It provides for the temporary suspension of the requirement that a certain sum of money shall be expended each year on mining claims until a patent shall have been granted.

PEPPER'S OMNIBUS RESOLUTION.

He Would Like to Have the Government be a Father to Us.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the Senate to-day Pepper offered an omnibus resolution providing that all public functions ought to be exercised through public agents; that all interstate roads ought to be brought under one control and the supervision of public officers, and charges for transportation of persons and property throughout the United States ought to be uniform, and that the wages of employees ought to be regulated by law and paid promptly in money; that all coal beds ought to be owned and worked by the government, and that the wages of employees should be paid in money when due; that all money due by the people ought to be supplied only by the government of the United States, and that the rate of interest ought to be uniform in all the States; that all revenues from the government ought to be raised by taxes on real estate.

day, in order that, should there be an improvement in the catch, the fish may be handled. So far, however, the plant at the old Devlin cannery, now the property of the Astoria Packing Company, has been much more than adequate to take care of all the salmon that was secured.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Curtis has filed with Fish and Game Protector McGuire his report of arrests during the month of June for violations of the fish and game laws, particularly fishing for salmon during the weekly close season. The report shows that ten offenders in all were arrested, the fine in each case being \$50, which, with the sales of web seized by the officers, brought the forfeitures up to \$530. Several men were seized, the owners of which were not arrested, and in these cases civil suits have been brought by the State to have the nets forfeited and sold to pay costs.

NEZ PERCE TREATY.

It Will Open Half a Million Acres of Land to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Wilson from the Committee on Indian Affairs has submitted an extended report on the bill to ratify the agreement made with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians for the sale of their surplus lands, submitting also a substitute measure, the passage of which is strongly recommended.

May 1, 1893, Robert Schleicher, James F. Allen and Cyrus Beede concluded an agreement with the Nez Perces by which they released to the United States about 555,207 acres of land to be opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead, townsite, timber and stone and mineral laws of the United States. The bill reported by the committee provided that persons entering these lands shall pay \$3.75 per acre for agricultural lands, and \$5 per acre for timber and stone and mineral lands.

It is believed by the Committee on Indian Affairs that the money received from the sale of these lands will be used by the government for the purchase of the land or negotiation of the treaty, and all incidental expenses in any manner connected therewith. The committee also believe that the first payment made under the treaty will be returned to the treasury as quickly as settlers can make the payments required under the bill. In support of this proposition two statements were submitted, estimating, each independently of the other, the masses of land and the acreage thereunder, thrown open to settlement by the terms of the treaty referred to.

The first estimate was submitted by Robert Schleicher, Chairman of the commission which negotiated the treaty, and is as follows:

Acres.	
Prime agricultural land.....	250,000
Timber agricultural land.....	75,000
Mineral land.....	20,000
Tim or other agricultural land.....	100,000
Mountainous land not estimated.....	46,207 1/2
Total number acres under this estimate.....	555,207 1/2

The estimate thus made at the prices fixed by the bill would bring to the government the following sum:

250,000 acres agricultural land at \$3.75 per acre.....	\$937,500
75,000 acres timber agricultural land at \$5 per acre.....	375,000
20,000 acres mineral land at \$5 per acre.....	100,000
100,000 acres timber and stone at \$5 per acre.....	500,000
Total.....	\$2,212,500

It further appears, says the committee, that Mr. Schleicher has resided near that reservation in the county in which it is situated many years. He is familiar with the resources of that country, and his judgment good with reference to the matter upon which he has expressed an opinion.

VERY LITTLE FRICTION.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Passes the Senate.

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WASHINGTON, July 10.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, having been quoted as saying President Cleveland has established a new precedent in sending Federal troops into a State without a request from the Governor of the State and over his protest, said to-day: "I have never said what I am quoted as saying as to the use of United States troops by the President, nor do I think the President has transcended his powers. On the other hand, I believe there is no spot in the United States where United States troops may not go under such orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the President, and the army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of these laws where they are violently resisted and the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only requires the proclamation to precede the use of troops."

A Columbia Quarantine Station.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senator Dolph has introduced a bill for a quarantine station at the mouth of the Columbia river. It appropriates \$40,000. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends it and indorses the recommendation of special agents for the quarantine station. Senator Mitchell to-day requested the Postmaster-General to make arrangements for mails between The Dalles and Portland, as railroad traffic is suspended,

SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

The Government's Ponderous Machinery in Motion.

LAW AND ORDER VS. ANARCHY.

Justice is Aroused, and the Courts Have Begun to Indict and Arrest the Offenders—Normal Conditions Already About Restored.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Slowly but steadily, calmly and certainly, as befits the supreme power of a great nation throughout all the wide stretch of its domain where evil-disposed persons are taking advantage of the exceptional industrial condition to incite violence and bloodshed, the Federal government is moving to the accomplishment of that for which its powers were delegated to it by the people, the preservation of order and the safety of life and property. At Chicago, in connection with the State and municipality, it has already brought peace out of the condition of war which prevailed last week. At San Francisco, Sacramento and various points in Colorado and Washington, where the unruly are creating havoc, it has let loose the dogs of war in token of its intention to have peace, even if it has to fight for it. In this city the military arm has accomplished its purpose; the judicial arm has taken up the orderly course of its duties, which include the fixing upon the guilty parties the measure of their crime and the fitting of the punishments thereto. The first step in this procedure was the assembling of the Federal grand jury and the delivery of a charge to it by Judge Grosscup.

That it is the intention of the national authorities not to be turned aside from an exhaustive inquiry into the questions which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities was evinced at the outset by the brusqueness by which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph Company, with a due regard for the privacy of the messages of its clients, was forced to put in, when the jury called for the messages from President Debs to the members of his order which had been transmitted over its lines. The court held that public safety was paramount to private rights, and that the dispatches be produced. That it is the intention of the government not to be too long about the work in hand was shown by the fact that the footsteps of the telegraph official who brought the dispatches had scarcely ceased to echo along the corridors leading to the grand jury room when the body filed into court and announced it had found a true bill of indictment. Pending the arrest of the persons thus put under indictment, the public was allowed to draw all its conclusions from the premises and such preliminary data as it had at hand. That President Debs was the man none doubted, and subsequent developments justified the surmise.

Touching the outlook for the future outside of Chicago, it may be said that to-day's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor to the effect that normal conditions had already been restored, or that they were rapidly approaching that state, and there seems to be no reason at this writing to suppose that the progress towards a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with any serious check as the coming days shall succeed each other. In other words, it does not seem possible, with all the force of law and order, as now arrayed, with their leader put to his own defense at the bar of justice; with their ranks beginning to be depleted by desertions, and with the strain which they have already endured, that the American Railway Union can rally its forces for a struggle which must needs be long and discouraging at best. Apparently, therefore, their only hope of final triumph lies in aid which they hope to get from union labor outside of Chicago to go on strike to-morrow morning is being promulgated, and it is said that that of Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor effect has already been discounted by the stagnation of business, and it is known that some of the longest heads among the labor leaders believe the action has been postponed too long to be effective. At present the nation will probably know whether the situation is one of crisis or collapse.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEW.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, having been quoted as saying President Cleveland has established a new precedent in sending Federal troops into a State without a request from the Governor of the State and over his protest, said to-day: "I have never said what I am quoted as saying as to the use of United States troops by the President, nor do I think the President has transcended his powers. On the other hand, I believe there is no spot in the United States where United States troops may not go under such orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the President, and the army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of these laws where they are violently resisted and the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only requires the proclamation to precede the use of troops."

A Columbia Quarantine Station.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senator Dolph has introduced a bill for a quarantine station at the mouth of the Columbia river. It appropriates \$40,000. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends it and indorses the recommendation of special agents for the quarantine station. Senator Mitchell to-day requested the Postmaster-General to make arrangements for mails between The Dalles and Portland, as railroad traffic is suspended,

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