

may have an exhibit at the World's Exposition.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Mr. Speaker, I understand from the reading of the bill that the compensation of the commissioners is limited to their traveling expenses and \$4 a day for subsistence, but I did not catch anything in the reading which seemed to set a limit upon the compensation to be paid to the commissioner who is to reside in Chicago, or to the other officers. There does not seem to be any limitation as to the amount which the board may vote them. Am I correct as to that?

Mr. Washington.—I can not state positively until I look at the bill. The bill is before the House just as it was passed by the Territorial Legislature, and we may presume that they guarded the expenditures carefully. My recollection is that the amount to be paid to the commissioner at Chicago is limited in the act.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—I did not hear the limitation. I am quite confident there is no limitation as to the amount that may be paid to the other officers.

Mr. Smith of Arizona.—If my friend from New Jersey will permit a suggestion, may we not assume that the men who are paying these taxes are very likely to guard against any undue expenditure?

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Oh, but we are called upon to legislate upon this matter now on account of their disagreement at home, and we want to base our judgment upon ascertained facts. Another question. I see that this bill doubles the tax rate, raises it from 2 mills to 4 mills. Is that increase deemed necessary in order to raise this \$50,000?

Mr. Washington.—That was considered necessary by the Legislature in order to raise this fund of \$50,000.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—It does not interfere with the regular rate, except for the purpose of raising this loan?

Mr. Washington.—Not at all. It does not interfere with any other tax in the Territory, and unless this bill becomes operative the additional tax does not become operative. The object of the provision was to guard against creating a bonded debt upon the Territory. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Before I vote for the bill I would like to be better satisfied as to the limitation upon the compensation to be paid to these parties. We are getting very careful in the latter days, since we passed on economical resolutions at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Washington.—If the gentleman will get a copy of the bill he will see that section 4 regulates the salaries.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois.—The World's Fair managers fix the salaries.

Mr. Washington.—Section 4 of the bill provides as follows:

That the board of the World's Fair managers is authorized and directed to appoint an executive commissioner and fix his salary, which shall be payable monthly out of the appropriation hereinafter made; and said executive commissioner shall be authorized and required to assume and exercise, subject to the supervision of said board, all such executive powers and functions as may be necessary to secure a complete and creditable display of the interests of the

Territory at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; and, as the executive agent of said board, he shall have personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement, and the exhibition of the objects sent under the authority of the Territory to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and of objects sent by individual citizens of the Territory as may be by them placed in his charge. He shall make a report to the board monthly, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.

The bill does not fix this salary, but leaves to the commissioners the power to fix it.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—That settles that office, but how about the others?

Mr. Washington.—There is no other salary to be fixed; there are certain allowances to the commissioners for traveling and other expenses.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—The bill provides that the board shall appoint certain officers; and there is a provision that the members of the board who are not officers shall not be entitled to compensation, I believe.

Mr. Washington.—Section 3 provides "that the members of the board appointed under this act who are not officers thereof shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services."

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—What will these other officers get?

Mr. Washington.—The only other officer, as I understand, is the commissioner to reside at Chicago. The provision of section 3 is:

That the members of the board appointed under this act who are not officers thereof shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Territorial treasury, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of \$4 per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said board.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—Section 2 provides, after naming the commissioners, that they "shall meet at such time as they may appoint, and organize by the election of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer." Now, there is nothing in this bill, so far as I see, to prevent this board from voting whatever salary they may please to this secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Washington.—I should think we could afford to leave this matter to the control of the people of the Territory. If they care to make an exhibit at Chicago, they, of course, would not be willing that the \$50,000 appropriated for the purpose should all be expended by the commission in salaries.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—But if we are to pass this bill it ought to be put in a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Washington.—The authorities of Utah have not asked us to adopt any restriction in this matter. If the gentleman wants to submit any provision of that kind, the bill is open to amendment. I did not suppose any objection of that kind would be raised, because there is no purpose to spend any money needlessly in salaries.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.—I was only trying to understand the effect of the bill.

Mr. Washington.—I ask for a vote.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—Hugh O'Donnell will resign the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee because of a disagreement of the committee in refusing to approve almost unconditionally the surrender of the fight on hand. O'Donnell had expressed himself as anxious for a settlement even if it had to be at a sacrifice. He authorized newspaper men to go to Superintendent Potter and ascertain upon what terms the old men could return to work. Potter said he would not take back certain ones of the old men under any circumstance. This rebuff will undoubtedly cause O'Donnell's resignation. Superintendent Potter told the mediators there was no vindictiveness in the company's dealings with the men, but they would not take back certain strikers. The men wouldn't be questioned about their membership in any organization, but would be required to sign an agreement on an individual scale based upon the \$23 billet. The mediators were assured that the places of the old men were being rapidly filled, and Superintendent Potter expressed regret when he heard of O'Donnell's efforts with the committee.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A Homestead special says it is evident that the Carnegie company is able to operate its mills under the protection of militia, but there are other means of fighting, according to a member of the advisory committee, who said:

"We will not, under any circumstances, permit those mills to run, if there is any agency which may be employed to prevent it. We have already selected men who will go into those mills as fast as they can obtain employment, who are instructed and sworn to carry out our orders in consummating the policy which we have agreed upon. When we are sure there is no longer any hope for us our representatives in those mills will place explosives where they will do the most harm to the machinery. We have definitely determined that those mills shall not be operated with non-union men, and one of the principal ways to prevent it is to either control or wreck the property. I might say a great deal more, but under the circumstances I have gone as far as I dare."

PITTSBURG, July 27.—It has just been learned that an attempt was made to blow up the Carnegie Union mills of this city. During the absence of the engineer some one turned on unlighted gas in the furnaces. Discovery of the fact was made in time to prevent an explosion. One hundred and fifty men were in the department at the time and many lives would have been lost. Beaver says there are five hundred anarchists in Pittsburgh and one thousand in Western Pennsylvania.

The police are keeping a strict lookout for anarchists, and Inspector McKelvey says Bergman is only a tool of the conspirators; that the anarchists are getting ready to carry out gigantic schemes, and that an attempt would have been made upon the lives of several prominent citizens. This afternoon two anarchists, Charles Finster and August Tirnowk of Allegheny, called at the station to see Bauer. They were arrested.