

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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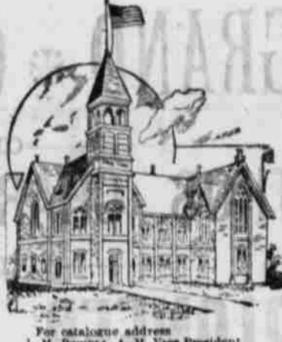
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### LABOR TROUBLES.

#### A Pitched Battle Between Pinkertons and Iron Men.

#### WAR IN THE COEUR D'ALENES.

In Both Instances the Trouble Was Caused by Attempts to Work Non Union Labor.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 11.—Last Wednesday an attempt was made to land a force of 300 Pinkerton guards at the iron and steel works here. The locked-out workmen opposed the landing and a pitched battle ensued lasting from 4 a. m. to 5 p. m., during which time eleven strikers and nine Pinkertons were killed and a greater number wounded. The Pinkertons were on a barge in the river. Three times they hoisted the white flag and it was shot away each time. Finally it was respected and the men were taken prisoners by the workmen and subsequently locked in jail in Pittsburg to answer for murder. The workmen held town of Homestead under absolute martial law. The sheriff could do nothing with them. The militia to the number of 8000 was finally ordered out and then the strikers began to manifest some respect for the law.

The white wings of peace are hovering over Homestead tonight, and not an unpleasant indication to mar the serenity of the iron region. The militia are to be received with open arms by mill workers, and a special police, one hundred strong, selected from the ranks of the strikers, will see that no indignity is offered to the uniformed representatives of the state. One intemperate striker who questioned the wisdom of receiving the militia in a friendly manner was arrested and escorted to the lockup within one hour after the re-organization of the police. To all but pessimists, the conclusion of the crisis has passed, and Homestead will know hostilities no more so long as the military of the state is on the ground and there is no attempt to smuggle Pinkertons into the works.

Hugh O'Donnell, who is undisputed executive at Homestead, said: "We are really glad that troops are coming, and propose to testify our satisfaction in an unmistakable manner. The militia relieves us of a responsibility which has borne upon us heavily, and we gladly give over to them the preservation of order and protection of the Carnegie property." "Will not the next step be the bringing in of Pinkertons and non-union men?" "The Pinkerton force coming here would be an illegal attack. If they attempt to come, the militia will disarm them and send them away, or, if they do not, very probably we may. Non-union men have not got a road as easy as you think. That is not a question for this summer, but for the next."

A mass meeting was attended by 5000 people this afternoon. A mill worker moved that any man offering an insult to the troops be taken to the river and ducked. The motion prevailed by acclamation, and a special policeman instructed to carry it out. A committee was also appointed to inform mill workers not present of such action taken. The plan is to get out every hand in Homestead, said Chairman Burgess (great applause and shouting.) I am authorized to say that hands have already volunteered their services. The president of each lodge is instructed to make a proper preparation for the ceremonies, and Burgess announced that he would ascertain exactly when the military was expected and give notice of approach by town criers.

#### IN THE COEUR D'ALENES.

War Inaugurated in the Mining Region of Northern Idaho.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 11.—The Homestead tragedy is being repeated in the Coeur d'Alene districts of Northern Idaho. Four men have been killed, and many wounded. Valuable property has been destroyed by dynamite, and the end is not yet. A lockout was begun there April 1st by the mine-owners' association, and 3000 union miners were thrown out of work. Since then the mine-owners have been making a struggle to run their mines with non-union men and armed guards. The tension has been intense for months, and the opinion has prevailed that only a spark was needed to start the flames of riot. The spark has come at last. The example at Homestead and the decision of the United States court at Boise making perpetual the injunction against the Miners' union brought the lawless element to the front. It began by the blowing up last night of the concentrating mill of the San Francisco mine at Gem, Shoshone county. This morning at 6 o'clock the shooting began between union and non-union forces, the former assaulting the latter at the Gem mine.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 11.—A battle occurred at the Frisco mine and Gem mine at the town of Gem, this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, between union non-union miners. The fight lasted for several hours. Four men were killed and ten wounded. Among the killed are: Gus Carson and Harry Cummings, union men; the other two were guards at the mine. The wounded as far as learned, are: John Ward of the Gem, shot through the arm; Hugh Campbell, a union man, hit by a rifle on the head; J. W. Gonkroger, non-union, shot through the hips; Sam Peters, of Tacoma, non-union, shot in the head, will recover. The Frisco mill was blown up during the fight, and is a complete wreck. After the mill was blown up the non-union men in the Frisco mine hung out a flag of truce and hostilities ceased, and about sixty men surrendered. The men are now under guard at the Miners' Union headquarters at the town of Gem.

BOISE, Idaho, July 11.—The news of the outbreak in Coeur d'Alene mines created intense excitement here today. The governor and the United States marshal have been receiving dispatches all day from the seat of trouble, and have kept thoroughly posted on the situation. Marshal Pinkham stated it would be utterly impossible for him to raise a posse in the North to enforce the decree of the court, and so wired the department of justice. Special Agent Crosthwaite, of that department sent a similar report, and he expresses the opinion that the president would be obliged to send troops, as he doesn't see any force available here equal to the emergency. The governor this afternoon notified the militia companies here, at Weiser, Moscow and Halley to hold themselves ready to march. These companies are mere skeletons and cannot muster sufficient force to cope with any determined mob. Late this evening the governor decided to call on the president for assistance, and has sent a dispatch to that effect. He will start the militia by special train to tomorrow morning, as soon as the Union Pacific can get cars here for their transportation.

**AMMONIA IN BAKING POWDER.**  
Discussion Before the American Chemical Society.  
(Chicago Tribune.)  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE:—I have just seen the report in your issue of Sept. 3, of the discussion at the Washington meeting of the American Chemical Society, Aug. 18 relative to the use of carbonate of ammonia in baking powders. This report is incomplete and incorrect in many particulars, and as the paper which precipitated the discussion was read by me and was based upon my own experiments, I desire to make certain corrections in the interest of the truth and for the benefit of the large number of your readers to whom the question is one of great moment. The paper as read before the society related that ammonia in baking powder is retained in the bread by reason of its affinity to the gluten. The consensus of opinion as expressed during the discussion was against the use of carbonate of ammonia in baking powder with the only exception of Dr. McMurtrie, who is now an employe of a baking powder company which uses carbonate of ammonia in its baking powder. Of the other parties mentioned as having taken part in the discussion were Professor Dr. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the president of the society and one of our highest authorities. In answer to a pleading by Professor McMurtrie that only small quantities of ammonia were used in baking powders, he stated: "No matter how small the quantity, I must decline to be dosed medically without my consent when taking my meals."

Dr. E. H. Bartley, formerly chemist of the Brooklyn Board of Health and Professor of Chemistry at the Long Island College, likewise named, did not, I believe, take active part in the discussion, but is already on record as strongly opposed to the use of ammonium carbonate in baking powders. Dr. Richardson volunteered only the question whether the flour used in the experiments was of good quality, of which I assured him by stating that it was the best and the flour used in my family. Professor Mallet was not present. Your article is misleading in so far as it gives the impression that ammonia disappears on baking. My actual tests agree with those made by others, showing that ammonia remains in the bread. My investigations simply assign a new cause for its retention.

H. ENDEMANN, Ph. D.  
—New York Tribune, Sept. 17, 1891.  
NOTE.—Dr. Endemann, the writer of this communication, is well known in scientific circles, and was for twelve years chemist of the New York Board of Health. The baking powder company above referred to is the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York, and the employe Dr. William McMurtrie, who defends that company's use of ammonia, is their much advertised government authority. There is no such office known under our government as that of government or United States government chemist.

### FREE SILVER BILL.

#### The Committee on Coinage Will Wrestle With It.

#### CHAIRMAN BLAND VERY ACTIVE.

Anti-Silver Democrats Say they are Sure They will be able to Defeat the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The house will have a respite from further struggle over the silver bill for a few days, as a result of an agreement reached last night. Tracy this morning permitted the bill, which has been on the speaker's table all week, to be referred to the committee on coinage without opposition. A call has been issued by Chairman Bland for a meeting of the coinage committee tomorrow morning, to consider the senate free coinage bill. All voting members of the committee are in Washington, except McKelghan, of Nebraska, who is expected this evening or tomorrow morning. Bland does not believe it will be necessary to have sittings of the committee during the sessions of the house, but to be prepared for such contingency as he has introduced a resolution now before the rules committee giving the committee such authority. Anti-silver democrats profess an amazing degree of confidence in their ability to defeat the bill, but under the surface there is plainly apparent a deep-seated fear of some adverse action of the committee on rules, and they dread closure above all things. They hope to prevent the bill from coming to a vote, but insist that if it does they can defeat it and reap credit for it. The committee on rules this morning met and decided to report a rule making tomorrow suspension day. This rule was adopted later by the house.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In the house today the silver bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The probabilities are that it will be taken up next week. The naval appropriation bill came up, but was sent back to the conference; the postoffice appropriation on bill passed. The house adjourned, leaving the legislative appropriation bill unfinished.

#### The Dreaded Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—One hundred houses, several churches and law courts were burned this morning in Jaroff, Poland. Between June 28 and July 2 there were 565 deaths from cholera in Turkeystan. Some cases are reported at Acra, Syria. The situation in Astrakhan is serious. The workmen revolted and five of them and two doctors were killed in conflicts with the police and 530 wounded. The death rate along the Volga continues high, and doctors are scarce. The military are sending tents for the accommodation of patients. Fifteen deaths occurred in Enseli, Persia, on the Caspian sea. Twelve cases are reported in Samaria. It is reported that despite all precautions cholera has reached Moscow, where the total absence of sewers renders the situation most dangerous.

#### The Honduras Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—Advices received here today announce the capture of President Leiva, of Honduras, by the revolutionary forces and their complete triumph. All accounts received as to the causes of the revolution attribute it to the laissez faire policy of Leiva, which resulted in the concentration of power in the hands of the unpopular Bogran, and the exactions of Munosa as collector of the port of Ceiba, a position in which he succeeded Nuil, the leader of the insurgents.

#### Wants an Explanation.

LONDON, July 7.—The Press Association says that Lord Salisbury has instructed the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington to ask the United States government for an explanation in regard to the recent seizure in Port Etches Harbor, Alaska, of the British steamer Coquitlam by the United States revenue cruiser Corwin. The incident, the Press Association adds, will not delay the Bering sea arbitration.

#### Lower River Rate War.

ASTORIA, Or., July 9.—A Columbia river steamboat war is impending. The agreement between the Union Pacific and the owners of the Telephone is dissolved. The Union Pacific will run the Thompson and Potter as day and night boats after Monday.

#### Referred to the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The senate today passed the bill referring to the court of claims the claim of Jessie Benton Fremont for certain lands and improvements at Point Arenas San Jose and San Francisco.

#### The Pension Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The total amount of the pension appropriation bill, as agreed upon in conference, is \$146,737,350, or \$11,912,234 greater than the amount voted by the house.