

The Daily Morning Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XL. NO. 84.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

AT COST
AT COST
EVERYTHING
AT COST

at HERMAN WISE'S,
The Reliable Clothier and Hatter,

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

— AT —

Parker & Hanson's

Will be continued for a few days until further notice. Everything

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

— AND —

PRICES - WILL - BE - CUT

To Suit the Condition and the times.

W. W. PARKER, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE!

— AT —

DINSMORE'S

Is drawing to a close, and in order to sell everything, we have made further REDUCTIONS in every department.

Lower Than Ever, CLOTHING

At Half Price.

Fixtures For Sale.

Store For Rent

WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Five Thousand Artisans Stop Work In One Day.

DIRECTORS WON'T ARBITRATE

Walking Delegates Are Hushed off by Columbian Police—New Men Being Set to Work.

Associated Press.
Chicago, April 10.—At the most critical time possible for the World's Fair, the big exposition today encountered its first great strike. A thousand union men in the various building trades, quit work, with the prospect that four thousand more would join them before night.
By 9 o'clock the number of strikers had been increased to two thousand, and later one thousand and five hundred electrical workers quit. Then the constructive department decided to take positive action, and the Columbian guards were ordered to eject any walking delegate who openly endeavored to get the men to stop work. Very soon came repeated calls for the patrol wagon and the officious representatives were hustled out of the grounds. This made the strikers on the outside of the grounds mad and they began to indulge in threats, and finally began an attack on the non-union men, who refused to be persuaded not to go to work. Occurrences of this sort soon became numerous and a squad of police were called and drove the strikers away from the gates, not, however, without resistance, resulting in several of the strikers getting cracks over the head.
By 1 p. m. 4,000 men were out, including probably over a dozen trades. To make matters worse, at this juncture, one-third of the employees of the installation department, 200 in number, knocked off. They were teamsters who had been getting \$1.60 per day, and demanded \$2, which was refused, and they quit.
The strike leaders are confident of success, and the managers of the exposition say they have no difficulty in filling the strikers' places.
A meeting of the fair directors and the strike leaders was held in the afternoon, but nothing was accomplished at the conference. President Higginbotham taking the position that there was nothing to arbitrate.
Every man who presented himself for work after the strike was immediately hired. The impression this afternoon is that there will be no serious collisions with the strikers before tomorrow, when trouble might arise if new men are put to work in any considerable numbers under police protection.
Chicago, April 10.—The great strike at the World's Fair is a thing of the past, and the men who walked out this morning will walk back again tomorrow morning and ninety-nine out of every hundred of them will work for the same wages for the same number of hours as before the strike. For the first time since its incorporation, organized labor came squarely in contact with the United States government, and while all questions of wages were satisfactorily settled, the right of the employer to use non-union men or union men, the right of the men to be in the ranks of organized labor, or without them, was insisted upon by representatives of the national government and acknowledged by the union men themselves. For twelve hours today the results of the painstaking expenditure of more than \$20,000,000, the good name of this mighty nation and its pledges to the nations of the earth were imperiled and endangered, while the men who reaped the benefits of the expenditure of that money argued with the men who controlled it over a question of five cents an hour and the right of men to think and act as they pleased within the law. It took cool heads and temperate blood to guide the desperats to a peaceful issue, but fortunately these elements were not lacking.
It was 10 o'clock tonight when the meeting between the counsel of the administration and the representatives of the building trades' council came to an agreement, which is to continue throughout the entire period of the exposition and under which future troubles seem impossible. The men have received a formal concession of a minimum rate of wages and have yielded to the demands of the exposition officials that they may employ any man, whether he be or be not a member of any labor organization. The first step looking toward peace was made this afternoon when a committee from the strikers submitted to the council for the administration a proposition to arbitrate on April 12th. The council was in session and promptly returned the answer that it was not prepared to meet the men at once. To this the committee agreed, and the result was a

lengthy meeting. All the points in the case were gone over and at 10 o'clock tonight the council presented to the executive committee of the strikers resolutions declaring that in the event of the employment of workmen or artisans, representatives of the Union or organized labor shall be organized labor shall be entitled to equal consideration with union men, and that workmen hereafter employed, who today struck, shall not be refused employment hereafter on that account, it being expressed purpose of the council that organized labor, as such, shall not be discriminated against; and further, that there shall be paid every artisan employed at least the minimum rate of wages prescribed for his trade. These concessions were made with the distinct understanding that they would be accepted by the executive committee as a full settlement and solution of the present controversy; that the men who have gone on strike shall return to work at once, and that the provisions and stipulations of said resolutions shall continue in force and be operative during the whole period of the exposition. These resolutions were at once signed by all the members of the strikers' executive committee, representing eight or nine thousand laboring men, and the trouble was over. A vast majority of the men were unwilling to strike and only went out when ordered by the walking delegates and most of them very unwillingly.

THE BRIGGS CASE

A Warm Discussion In Which the Briggs Men Are Victorious.

New York, April 10.—Interest in the Briggs case is increased as the time for the meeting for the Presbyterian assembly in May, approaches. The semi-annual meeting of the New York presbytery was held today the principal business being the election being the election of seven clerical and seven lay commissioners and alternates to the general assembly. The Rev. Duncan J. McMillan suggested that the commissioners be chosen from the majority as usual with the presbytery, saying that an important case would go to the general assembly on appeal and it seemed only fair that the delegation represent the majority who acquitted him. This reference to Briggs brought several anti-Briggs clergymen to their feet. A hot discussion ensued, but the Briggs men gained the victory, four Briggs men and three anti-Briggs being chosen.
Dr. Charles L. Thompson introduced a series of resolutions giving the negative to the overtures of the general assembly in the matter of the revision of the confession of faith. After another warm debate these resolutions were adopted.

OREGON PACIFIC ALL RIGHT.

Employees Will Be Paid out of Earnings of the Road.

New York, April 10.—The Wall Street Journal's St. Paul special says: "The receiver of the Oregon Pacific states that the company will meet the March pay rolls, paying the employees out of the earnings of the road for the first time in three years."
The road is practically out of bankruptcy and on a paying basis. The stockholders, who one month ago were discouraged and disheartened by heavy loss, are now enthusiastic.

SIoux CHIEF DEAD.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 10.—"Ne Water," the famous Sioux chief who was the central figure in the ghost dancing of two years ago, which preceded the Pine Ridge war, and about whose camp the trouble centered, died here this morning of pneumonia.

ECKLES' NOMINATION.

Washington, April 10.—The senate finance committee will probably report favorably on the nomination of Eckles, of Illinois, as comptroller of the treasury. They propose to leave the responsibility of the nomination with the president.

A VALUABLE STALLION DEAD.

Beatrice, Neb., April 10.—Tobacco, the famous travelling stallion, owned by J. G. Ladd, died last night of laryngitis. His owner refused \$400,000 for him immediately after he broke the world's record last fall.

THE SANTA FE STRIKE.

Topeka, Kas., April 10.—The machinists' strike on the Santa Fe continues, though the officials claim they have men enough at work to keep up current repairs and that more are applying for work than were required.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

Tacoma, Wash., April 10.—David B. Seales was tonight acquitted by a jury of the charge of murder of Policeman Cudde, last July. One ballot was taken and the jury were out but twelve minutes.

OREGON PACIFIC PAYS OFF.

Albany, Or., The Oregon Pacific paid off the employees today for the month of March which came under Receiver Hadley's contract. It is rumored that fifty per cent of back wages will soon be paid.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Decisions of Judges Taft, Ricks, and Speer Discussed.

HOKE'S CLERKS MUST KEEP STILL

Deputy Collector Cardinell of Portland, Or. Is Dismissed—Inspector Armstrong, Reinstated.

Associated Press.
Washington, April 10.—In the senate today the recent decision of Judges Taft and Ricks, in Ohio and Speer in Georgia, in relation to the rights and duties of railroad employes came up in connection with a resolution instructing the commission on interstate commerce to inquire into that and other subjects, and a long debate resulted.
Pfeffer thought Judge Rick's decision which had been a good deal criticised by labor organizations would be approved by them when they came to understand better its scope and view it in all its fullness. Pfeffer believed that it would lead to a final adjustment of all differences between employes and employers of carrying corporations. The resolution was referred.
Jones offered a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to continue their investigations heretofore ordered, with power to visit the Indian reservation and Indian Territory.
Sherman remarked that investigations ordered two years ago should be terminated by this time. It seemed to him that there should be an end to such investigations. Unless there was a public demand for them and some popular usefulness to come out of their popular opinion would condemn them and say they were mere pleasure parties organized at the expense of the government of the United States. The debate drifted to a discussion of recent judicial decisions.
Gorman said one matter to be inquired into was the recent decisions of the United States courts, and whether, in view of the inter-state commerce law and anti-trust law, the judges had a right to determine not only what a railroad employe should do, but what he should not do. These decisions were the first great step on the part of the judiciary to make serfs of the men employed by railroad corporations.
Platt said he believed the employes of railroads had no more right to engage in discriminations of commerce than their employers had and he did not believe there was anything either in the inter-state commerce act or in the anti-trust act that was not an affirmation of well considered and well established common law.
Mr. Vest said Judge Speer in his decision had only affirmed what every lawyer knows to be common law.
Voorhees said the most dangerous question that the country was facing today was the encroaching of corporate power or colossal wealth against those who were helpless in its power and whom it wanted to have chained to its car. He therefore felt it his duty to introduce a resolution directing inquiry as to what action might be necessary for the better protection of laboring people, their greater security from the encroachment of corporate power. The question went over till tomorrow.

MUST KEEP MUM.

Washington, April 10.—Secretary Hoke Smith has given notice to law clerks and other high grade employes of the interior department that any expression of opinion to outsiders as to the probable solution of any question pending before the department will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR DISMISSED.

Washington, April 10.—As a result of the investigation made by the special treasury agent at Portland, Or., as to the illegal landing of Chinese, Secretary Carlisle has dismissed from service Deputy Collector Cardinell. Inspector Armstrong has been restored to duty.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Pomeroy, Ohio, April 10.—The forest fires in this section have been the worst for twenty years, owing to the drouth and high wind. On the West Virginia side, the fire spread from the burning of Clifton to the hills and burned miles of fences and hundreds of acres of wood. On the Ohio side there have been numerous fires of minor importance. Near Walkerville 250,000 rails were burned, and a section of timber in Meigs county; also several small houses were burned. Copious rains last night placed everything out of danger.

IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Washington, April 10.—The senate passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the president to inform him that unless he has further communications to make, the senate is ready to adjourn. A mo-

tion to reconsider was subsequently made by Hoar, and entered.

Resolutions for the introduction of charges against Senator Roach, of North Dakota, and Powers, of Montana, were offered by Senators Hoar and Chandler, laid over till tomorrow.

A DEFECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Chicago, April 10.—Auditor of Public Accounts Gore, today made public a communication addressed the latter part of last month to an official of the Total Abstinence Life Association of America of this city, as preliminary to proceedings to be begun by the attorney general in Cook county circuit court, for the removal of the present official of the association and such other action as shall be deemed necessary. It is charged that the company have violated the laws governing the assessment of associations in several particulars. It is behind in the payment of numerous death penalties, and has failed in several details of law regarding the making of assessments.

REPARATION WILL BE MADE.

Washington, April 10.—The Peruvian government has taken initial steps towards complying with the demands of the United States that reparation be made for the outrage committed on one of its consular agencies in Peru. The consular agency attacked was that at Molendo, Peru.

No news has been received by Secretary Gresham concerning the reported outrage against the United States consulate at Bolivia.

THE ASTORIAN'S AGENTS.

In Astoria—J. A. Rannels is authorized to take and collect subscriptions. Ilwaco and Seaside route—Homer Fletcher is agent for The Astorian and is authorized to take subscriptions and make collections.

CLEVELAND AND GRESHAM.

Washington, April 10.—President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham have returned from a visit to Minister Bayard.

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SEASON.

A party of business men left Astoria, on Sunday at 10 o'clock on the naptha launch belonging to John Arquist. They brought with them all the necessaries for having a good time, which they had. On arriving at Fort Stevens they were cordially received by friends and acquaintances and were escorted to Mr. Martin Carlson's residence and must say that the party was most royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Carlson.

After some music and songs the table was set in the yard and loaded with the refreshments the party brought with them, which was added to by Mrs. Carlson. After more songs and music and three cheers for everyone at Fort Stevens, the party left at 5:30 for Astoria and expressed themselves as having had a pleasant time. They will remember their kind treatment by the Fort Stevens people.

CROSSED THE DARK RIVER.

About 7 last evening Coroner Pohl received the following dispatch from Westport:

Westport, April 10, 1893.
Coroner Pohl, Astoria: W. A. Foster was found with the top of his head blown off. Rifle lying on the bed. What will be done with the body. Answer.

CHAS. M'DONALD.
As soon as Coroner Pohl received the dispatch he telegraphed to learn exactly where the body was, and the answer disclosed the fact that the supposed suicide had been found on the bank (presumably of the river) about a mile from Westport. The coroner then wired instructions to take the body to the house, and that he would proceed to the scene and hold an inquest.

It could not be learned with certainty who the deceased was, there being two or three persons of that name in the county, but Chief of Police Loughery gave as his opinion that he was a tigger who had been jealous of his wife for some time.

Personal Mention.

Mr. J. V. Cook, the canneryman, was in town yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Stout, of Seaview, Wash., was in town yesterday.

Mr. J. K. Weatherford, of Albany was in this city yesterday.

Mr. D. B. Monteth, of Albany, was a guest at the Occident yesterday.

Hon. C. W. Fulton was a passenger on the Telephone last night for Portland.

Mr. J. L. Weatherbee, of Eagle Cliff came down the river yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. C. Smith, of Portland made a short visit to town yesterday and registered at the Occident.

Mr. C. D. McClure, of the lighthouse department, came down from Portland yesterday and will go over to Washington today.