

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XL. NO. 202.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

FIVE DAYS.

LAST WEEK

of the

GREAT SALE!

Now going on at

C. H. COOPER'S.

Still in the Front!

FOR SILVER SIDE FISHING

MARSHALL'S - TWINE

IT IS THE BEST

IT IS THE CHEAPEST

GOOD FISHERMEN USE IT

AMERICAN LABOR MAKES IT

FOR FALL FISHING

FOR SMALL MESH NETS

FOR LASTING QUALITIES

The staying powers of Marshall's Twine are superior to those of any other ever used on the Columbia river.

ON HAND:

- 7-Ply 30's
- 10-Ply 30's
- 12-Ply 40's
- 9-Ply 30's
- 8-Ply 40's
- 14-Ply 40's
- 15-Ply 50's

PRINCIPAL

Salmon - Canneries

ON THE

COLUMBIA RIVER.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRAND.	AGENTS.	AT
Astoria Pkg Co.	Astoria.	Associa Pkg Co.	M. J. Kinney	Astoria.
Booth, A. Pkg Co.	Astoria.	Kinney's	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Elmore Samuel.	Astoria.	Black Diamond	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria.
George & Barker.	Astoria.	Oval	George & Barker	Astoria.
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria.	Magnolia	J. O. Hawthorn	Astoria.
J. G. Megler & Co.	Brookfield.	White Star	J. G. Megler	Brookfield Wn
Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria.	Eleonore Palm	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria.
		Delectious		
		J. O. Hawthorn & Co.		
		Stag St. George		
		Fishermen's		
		Scandinavian		
		Fishermen's		

VETERANS MEET AGAIN

Ex-President Harrison Greets Them with a Magnificent Speech.

THE PENSION CONTROVERSY

"All Men Who Fell by the Way Should Be Rightfully Cared for by the Nation They Saved."

Associated Press.
 Indianapolis, Sept. 4.—No annual encampment of the National encampment week within the history of the G. A. R. began more auspiciously than the 27th, which opened in this city today. Thousands upon thousands of veterans are here tonight, and still they come in trainloads. This was reception day, and the efforts of the citizens were expending and bidding welcome. It is getting to be a serious question about accommodations, for this is the largest post that Indianapolis ever tried to entertain. At a large meeting at Camp Wilder this afternoon ex-President Harrison addressed his old comrades. He spoke of the trials and struggles of soldiers in war and said: "If there is any man here who does not love the Union veteran, he does not belong to Indianapolis. You will go back" said he "from this meeting to pick up the duties of your citizenship with higher sense of the glories of this flag than you had before you came here to mingle with these comrades, to listen to these stirring songs, and other remembrances of those blood ydays."

The citizens executive board gave a reception to the G. A. R. and invited guests at Tomlinson's Hall tonight, about 8000 people being present. The prominent speakers were ex-President Harrison and Commander in Chief Weisert. When General Harrison arose to speak he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. He spoke in words of welcome to the Grand Army and said:
 "I look into the faces of men tonight who have shed blood and lost their limbs and walked among us dismembered in order that our country might be untarnished. Can it be possible that while the survivors of that great struggle are still with us; while they walk our streets, a generation has come on forgetful of their great achievements. Has the mother of avarice, the canker of greed so entered into the hearts of this generation that they are unmindful of these men? God forbid. The American soldier of the civil war," said General Harrison, "had not been greedy. He was not tempted to service by his monthly stipend. The man who went to the front were not impelled by sordid purposes and when the war was over, their thought was not of dependence upon the government but upon their own rights. As long as God gave them their strength of arm the yhad fought and ate the bread of independence. Only when they became veterans did they turn a hopeful eye toward the government for relief. The Grand Army has rightfully claimed that the men who fell by the way in the battle of life from disease or advancing age and lost capacity to maintain themselves, should be cared for by the nation they saved, and not be dependent upon their township poor farm. When congress in generous recognition of the rightful claims of the soldier, has passed a law for his benefit, we may and will demand that it be beneficially construed in his behalf. It is a familiar maxim of law that legislation is to have favorable interpretations in the interest of the evils to be remedied. Secondly, we may and do insist that in the administration of law, the soldier's integrity and honor shall not be wantonly impeached. (Cheers) He will not ask that the man who has fraudulently obtained a place upon the pension rolls shall remain there. He will ask that the other familiar maxim of law, that a fraud is to be proven and not presumed, shall be applied to the soldier. (Great applause.) This is a general principle and cannot go into details. It must, I think, be acceptable to every right thinking patriotic man."

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 4.—Alaskan advices received today say: "The gunboat Petrel now in Bering sea, will not receive orders from the ship of passage of Umanirudap Alvu China station in time to leave before November 1st.
 A subpoena has been issued for Commander Dayton and one officer to appear in the district court at Sitka, on October 12th, to testify against the sealing schooner C. G. White, seized by the Petrel for pelagic sealing.
 The estimated output of the Alaska canneries this year is 300,000 cases. This is twenty per cent. decrease from last year.
 Commander Ludlow of the Mohican, estimates the product of pelagic sealing at 60,000 skins this year, which together with the catch of the lessees of the seal islands will reach a value of one million dollars.

COULDN'T FACE GATLING GUNS.

Roby, Ind., Sept. 4.—Seven hundred soldiers are encamped around the Columbian Athletic Club house tonight, and Gatling guns are looking straight down the main entrance. The troops arrived early this evening and by the time the first fight was scheduled to have been called, the entire place was under guard. President O'Malley said tonight that this probably knocks out Roby's chances for the Corbett-Mitchell fight, and New Orleans will be likely to get it.

HERE IS GOOD NEWS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—The Homestead Steel Works started up today and all departments are now working. Over 20,000 men who have been idle have returned to work.

ARMORY HALL WAS WELL FILLED LAST NIGHT

Hon. Geo. W. Bell began to speak on the question of government ownership of the Nicaragua canal. The visitor was introduced by G. Wingate, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and was received by his audience with loud applause. After a few well timed pleasantries, Mr. Bell got warmed up to his subject and from beginning to end showed what a perfect master he is of the art of oratory. Referring to the disastrous financial condition of the country, he suggested as a remedy that congress at once take up the question of building the Nicaragua canal. Warner Miller had advocated the ownership of the canal by a corporation, but he protested against this and asked why the government should lend \$50,000,000 to a corporation and then tax the people. The estimated cost of the canal, according to all statisticians would be \$100,000,000. Interest at 3 per cent. would amount to \$9,000,000 during the course of construction (2 years). At the lowest estimate 4,000,000 tons of foreign shipping would go through the canal the first year, and the tolls at \$2 a ton would come to \$8,000,000. American ships would of course go free. Taking the cost of operation at \$1,000,000 a year the canal would pay for its construction in twenty years. Eastern authorities had declared that if the price of lumber was cheapened \$5 per 1000 feet the traffic in that material would be trebled in three years, and that if farmers had the advantage of 5 cents a bushel on wheat, which they would get if the canal were constructed, and 10,000 miles of traffic saved, the amount of land under cultivation would be doubled in two years. And, in addition to this, shipbuilding would begin all over the country inside three months, and the stars and stripes would once more float over mercantile marine in every country in the world. Senator Dolph, he noticed, had advocated Warner Miller's plan, but he was confident that the Oregon senator would change his course very soon and side with the speaker. In concluding his eloquent address, Mr. Bell asked the chamber of commerce to memorialize congress and thus do its part towards a grand step in the history of American progress and power. On concluding, the speaker was very heartily cheered, and a vote of thanks was unanimously granted.

MAGNIFICENT RACING.

Floetwood, Sept. 4.—Directum, the "Black Whirlwind," from California, today broke the world's stallion record, beat all 4-year-old figures, and went ahead of all marks given to trotters of 5-year-olds, and one half of his mile was the fastest ever trotted by any horse on any track. He was to start against the world's stallion record of 2:07 1/2, made on the kite track by Stamboul; the kite record of 2:06 1/2 made last Thursday by Nancy Hanks, and the world's record of 2:04, made by the same mare, if he broke the track record he was to get a purse of \$5000. When he started away Directum was followed by his running horse. The black stallion fairly flew to the quarter in 30%. The journey to the half was all down hill, though it had one turn.

THE SENATE STILL FIGHTS

More Interesting Speeches on the Question of Free Silver.

NO LABOR DAY ADJOURNMENT

A Poll of the Senators Favorable to the Repeal of the Sherman Act Shows Remarkable Results.

Associated Press.
 Washington, Sept. 4.—There was a sharp contest in the senate today between capital and labor and capital won. Allen, the new populist senator from Nebraska, attempted to secure an adjournment in honor of Labor Day. He was ably seconded by Pfeffer, Irby, and others. Voorhees warmly opposed the proposition, and insisted that no greater compliment could be paid labor than to proceed at once to the consideration of the important legislation before the senate. Voorhees carried the day, by 41 to 8. The repeal bill was taken up. Cullom addressed the senate in favor of repeal. Mitchell of Oregon interrupted Cullom and asked whether, if the Sherman act was repealed, there was any provision by which silver could be coined. Cullom replied that there was not to his knowledge. Mitchell asked what was to become of the one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty millions of ounces of silver in the treasury. Cullom replied that he supposed the party in power would devise proper and wise measures to meet the situation. Cullom was followed by Coke of Texas, who opposed the bill. When Coke concluded his speech, the senate went into executive session to consider the nominations of certain officers whose confirmation was necessary to carry into effect the president's proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip, on the 16th of September.
 At 3:50 the senate resumed its legislative session and Pfeffer's amendment to the repeal bill, providing for free coinage, being the pending question, was read preparatory to Pfeffer's addressing the senate. Jones, republican, moved that the senate adjourn. On a yeas and nays vote being taken the motion was defeated by 19 to 39. Pfeffer resumed the floor in advocacy of his amendment.
 The following poll of the vote on the repeal bill has been given out as the one submitted to President Cleveland for his personal information:
 For repeal: Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Cafery, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Houston, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turp, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, White of Louisiana, Wilson. Total, 47.
 Against repeal: Allen, Bates, Berry, Cockerell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mitchell of Oregon, Pfeffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, White, of California, Wolcott. Total, 39.
 Doubtful, with a disposition to vote for repeal: Blackburn, Bueller, Ramo. Total, 5.
 Doubtful, with adisposition to vote against repeal: Call, Cameron, Hansbrough, Passco, Quay. Total, 5.

LABOR DAY IN AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 4.—Perfect weather characterized Labor Day in New York. Business was almost wholly suspended. Fully fifteen thousand men participated in the parade which moved from Cooper Union to the Battery this morning. No trouble was reported. The parade was singularly free from offensive flags and transparencies, the colors carried being the Stars and Stripes, and flags of the different unions. The men in line were joined at the Battery by their wives and children, and went to Staten Island to enjoy themselves. The wage earners of Brooklyn turned out 14,000 strong to take part this morning in the two principal labor processions. Besides these, probably

LABOR DAY IN AMERICA.

a Josen trade unions paraded in numbers proportionately to their importance. The anarchists refused to take part in the parade because no red flags were carried. Despatches from various cities and towns throughout the state and New Jersey indicate that the day was given over to recreation and out of door sports by all classes.
 Kansas City, Sept. 4.—Labor Day was generally observed in all the largest cities in Kansas.
 Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was observed here by a celebration in the baseball park, under the auspices of the Tacoma Trade Union. A few brief speeches were made. The tone was conservative and anti-radical.
 Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—The parade of labor unions was not as large as on some former demonstrations. There were upwards of 2,000 in line.
 Denver, Col., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was generally observed here. The effect of the hard times was seen in the parade which was scarcely one-third as large as last year.
 Chicago, Sept. 4.—The organized labor of this city made one of the greatest demonstrations in its history today, massing in the parade from 40,000 to 50,000 men. Mayor Harrison headed the procession as honorary marshal, and Governor Altgeld was one of the speakers.
 Cleveland, Sept. 4.—The Labor Day demonstration today was the most successful ever held in Cleveland, about 8,000 men being in line.
 Kansas City, Sept. 4.—The Labor Day parade eclipsed all previous demonstrations of the kind here today.
 Omaha, Sept. 4.—The Labor Day parade was the most successful seen here. There were over 5,000 men in line.

British Columbia

Salmon Pack.

Elmore, Sanborn & Co.'s circular issued today says: "The time for fishing salmon on the Fraser river was extended from the 25th of August to the 29th, but on account of slackness in the run only a little fishing was done, and that on the last two days when but two canneries packed. The Fraser river pack for 1893, however, is the largest ever put up on that river. At Alert Bay, the Skeena, and Naas, there was only a half pack. At Rivers Inlet, Gardiner's Inlet, and Lowe's Inlet, the output was excellent. The following is our completed estimate for the total British Columbia pack:
 Beaver, 17,500; Richmond, 16,000; Munn's "Sea Island," 20,000; Canadian Pacific Co., 20,000; Bon Accord, 20,000; Terra Nova, 15,000; Wellington Co., 15,000; Delta Co., 15,000; Holly, 15,000; Laidlaw's, 15,000; Harlock Pkg. Co., 15,000; Deas Island, 10,000; Ewens, 4,000; Britannia, Wadhams' Canoe Pass, Phoenix, British American and Birrell's 104,700; Lulu Island Pkg. Co., 25,000; Pacific Coast Pkg. Co., 18,000; Imperial Pkg. Co., 18,000; Brunswick Pkg. Co., 18,000; Stevenson Canning Co., 20,000; Total, 425,200. At Alert Bay:—Alert Bay Pkg. Co., 2,000. At Rivers Inlet:—Bon Accord Pkg. Co., 11,000; British Columbia Pkg. Co. (two canneries) 24,000. At Gardiner's Inlet:—Price Cannery, 7,000. At Low's Inlet:—Cunningham & Co., 8,500. On Skeena River:—Anglo British Columbia Pkg. Co., 15,000; Cunningham & Sons, 7,800; Standard Pkg. Co., 7,800; Royal Canadian Pkg. Co., 7,500; Inverness Cannery, 6,800; Windsor Pkg. Co., 6,700; Balmoral Pkg. Co., 6,000. On Naas River:—A. J. Lennon & Co., 7,000; Casades Cannery, 3,500; Douglass Canning Co., 3,500. Total pack of British Columbia, 548,800.

JOB FAMILY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Corvallis, Or., Sept. 4.—Ephin and B. R. Job, partners in the private bank of Hamilton, Job & Company, which suspended on June 9th, were arraigned today in the justice court for having failed to pay on demand, county funds to the amount of \$11,000 on deposit when the bank suspended. They waived examination and were released on \$4000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

THE SENATE STILL FIGHTS

More Interesting Speeches on the Question of Free Silver.

NO LABOR DAY ADJOURNMENT

A Poll of the Senators Favorable to the Repeal of the Sherman Act Shows Remarkable Results.

Associated Press.
 Washington, Sept. 4.—There was a sharp contest in the senate today between capital and labor and capital won. Allen, the new populist senator from Nebraska, attempted to secure an adjournment in honor of Labor Day. He was ably seconded by Pfeffer, Irby, and others. Voorhees warmly opposed the proposition, and insisted that no greater compliment could be paid labor than to proceed at once to the consideration of the important legislation before the senate. Voorhees carried the day, by 41 to 8. The repeal bill was taken up. Cullom addressed the senate in favor of repeal. Mitchell of Oregon interrupted Cullom and asked whether, if the Sherman act was repealed, there was any provision by which silver could be coined. Cullom replied that there was not to his knowledge. Mitchell asked what was to become of the one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty millions of ounces of silver in the treasury. Cullom replied that he supposed the party in power would devise proper and wise measures to meet the situation. Cullom was followed by Coke of Texas, who opposed the bill. When Coke concluded his speech, the senate went into executive session to consider the nominations of certain officers whose confirmation was necessary to carry into effect the president's proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip, on the 16th of September.
 At 3:50 the senate resumed its legislative session and Pfeffer's amendment to the repeal bill, providing for free coinage, being the pending question, was read preparatory to Pfeffer's addressing the senate. Jones, republican, moved that the senate adjourn. On a yeas and nays vote being taken the motion was defeated by 19 to 39. Pfeffer resumed the floor in advocacy of his amendment.
 The following poll of the vote on the repeal bill has been given out as the one submitted to President Cleveland for his personal information:
 For repeal: Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Cafery, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Houston, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turp, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, White of Louisiana, Wilson. Total, 47.
 Against repeal: Allen, Bates, Berry, Cockerell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mitchell of Oregon, Pfeffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, White, of California, Wolcott. Total, 39.
 Doubtful, with a disposition to vote for repeal: Blackburn, Bueller, Ramo. Total, 5.
 Doubtful, with adisposition to vote against repeal: Call, Cameron, Hansbrough, Passco, Quay. Total, 5.

LABOR DAY IN AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 4.—Perfect weather characterized Labor Day in New York. Business was almost wholly suspended. Fully fifteen thousand men participated in the parade which moved from Cooper Union to the Battery this morning. No trouble was reported. The parade was singularly free from offensive flags and transparencies, the colors carried being the Stars and Stripes, and flags of the different unions. The men in line were joined at the Battery by their wives and children, and went to Staten Island to enjoy themselves. The wage earners of Brooklyn turned out 14,000 strong to take part this morning in the two principal labor processions. Besides these, probably

LABOR DAY IN AMERICA.

a Josen trade unions paraded in numbers proportionately to their importance. The anarchists refused to take part in the parade because no red flags were carried. Despatches from various cities and towns throughout the state and New Jersey indicate that the day was given over to recreation and out of door sports by all classes.
 Kansas City, Sept. 4.—Labor Day was generally observed in all the largest cities in Kansas.
 Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was observed here by a celebration in the baseball park, under the auspices of the Tacoma Trade Union. A few brief speeches were made. The tone was conservative and anti-radical.
 Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—The parade of labor unions was not as large as on some former demonstrations. There were upwards of 2,000 in line.
 Denver, Col., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was generally observed here. The effect of the hard times was seen in the parade which was scarcely one-third as large as last year.
 Chicago, Sept. 4.—The organized labor of this city made one of the greatest demonstrations in its history today, massing in the parade from 40,000 to 50,000 men. Mayor Harrison headed the procession as honorary marshal, and Governor Altgeld was one of the speakers.
 Cleveland, Sept. 4.—The Labor Day demonstration today was the most successful ever held in Cleveland, about 8,000 men being in line.
 Kansas City, Sept. 4.—The Labor Day parade eclipsed all previous demonstrations of the kind here today.
 Omaha, Sept. 4.—The Labor Day parade was the most successful seen here. There were over 5,000 men in line.

British Columbia

Salmon Pack.

Elmore, Sanborn & Co.'s circular issued today says: "The time for fishing salmon on the Fraser river was extended from the 25th of August to the 29th, but on account of slackness in the run only a little fishing was done, and that on the last two days when but two canneries packed. The Fraser river pack for 1893, however, is the largest ever put up on that river. At Alert Bay, the Skeena, and Naas, there was only a half pack. At Rivers Inlet, Gardiner's Inlet, and Lowe's Inlet, the output was excellent. The following is our completed estimate for the total British Columbia pack:
 Beaver, 17,500; Richmond, 16,000; Munn's "Sea Island," 20,000; Canadian Pacific Co., 20,000; Bon Accord, 20,000; Terra Nova, 15,000; Wellington Co., 15,000; Delta Co., 15,000; Holly, 15,000; Laidlaw's, 15,000; Harlock Pkg. Co., 15,000; Deas Island, 10,000; Ewens, 4,000; Britannia, Wadhams' Canoe Pass, Phoenix, British American and Birrell's 104,700; Lulu Island Pkg. Co., 25,000; Pacific Coast Pkg. Co., 18,000; Imperial Pkg. Co., 18,000; Brunswick Pkg. Co., 18,000; Stevenson Canning Co., 20,000; Total, 425,200. At Alert Bay:—Alert Bay Pkg. Co., 2,000. At Rivers Inlet:—Bon Accord Pkg. Co., 11,000; British Columbia Pkg. Co. (two canneries) 24,000. At Gardiner's Inlet:—Price Cannery, 7,000. At Low's Inlet:—Cunningham & Co., 8,500. On Skeena River:—Anglo British Columbia Pkg. Co., 15,000; Cunningham & Sons, 7,800; Standard Pkg. Co., 7,800; Royal Canadian Pkg. Co., 7,500; Inverness Cannery, 6,800; Windsor Pkg. Co., 6,700; Balmoral Pkg. Co., 6,000. On Naas River:—A. J. Lennon & Co., 7,000; Casades Cannery, 3,500; Douglass Canning Co., 3,500. Total pack of British Columbia, 548,800.

JOB FAMILY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Corvallis, Or., Sept. 4.—Ephin and B. R. Job, partners in the private bank of Hamilton, Job & Company, which suspended on June 9th, were arraigned today in the justice court for having failed to pay on demand, county funds to the amount of \$11,000 on deposit when the bank suspended. They waived examination and were released on \$4000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

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

Royal Baking Powder
 ABSOLUTELY PURE