

The Daily Morning Astorian

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.



Any Boy in Astoria Can Show You!

Where rolls the Columbia and bears no sound save its own dashing.

And where is the largest city in the United States without a railroad? Or, where is the best place in Astoria to buy your mens' and boys' clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas Etc. at 16 1/2 to 33 1/2 per cent. less than elsewhere?

25 per cent reduction on mens' and boys' clothing until further notice.

I. L. OSGOOD,

The Reliable One Price Clothier and Hatter,

690, 602 Third Street, Opposite Ford & Stokes', Astoria, Or.

Still in the Front!

FOR SILVER SIDE FISHING

MARSHALL'S - TWINE

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

ASTOR HOUSE, Astoria, Oregon.

J. G. ROSS, Prop'r.

Rates \$1 and \$1.25 per day. Good accommodations. Clean beds a specialty. You are invited to call. Free bus meets all steamboats.

HOW ARE YOU FIXED FOR INSURANCE?

FIRE AND MARINE.

We are agents for the largest and best companies represented in Astoria.

Royal Insurance Co., assets,	21,562,376.00
London Assurance Corp'n	8,630,425.00
Etna Insurance Co.	10,915,829.00
Western—U. S. Branch,	1,617,195.00
New Zealand Insurance Co.,	2,677,219.00
Combined Assets,	\$45,403,044.00

Elmore, Sanborn & Co.

THE PACKERS

Choice Columbia River Salmon,

THEIR BRANDS AND LOCATIONS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRAND.	AGENTS.	AT
Astoria Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Astoria Pk'g Co. Kinsey's John A. Devlin	M. J. Kinsey	Astoria
Booth, A. Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond Oval	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Three Star	Astoria	Magnolia White Star	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	Eclipse Palm Desdemona	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria	J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	J. O. Hawthorn	Astoria
J. G. Meier & Co.	Brookfield	Stag, St. George	J. G. Meier	Brookfield Wn.
Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria	Fishermen's Scandinavian Fishermen's	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria
Columbia River Pkg Co.	Astoria	Cocktail	Cutting Pkg Co.	San Francisco

STEWART MAKES CHARGES

"Grover Cleveland doesn't know what he is talking about."

LOOKS MUCH LIKE A MONAROHY

The Silver Senator gets Warm and Roundly Denounces the President for His Autocratic Ideas.

Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 25.—The first thing in the senate today after the routine morning business was the consideration of Stewart's resolution offered on Saturday, arraigning the president for attempting to coerce congress into passing the silver repeal bill, thereby impairing the independence of a coordinate branch of the government in violation of the constitution and destructive to the government. Stewart began by referring to the recent centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capital, when he said the president, with more than a hundred thousand high paid government officers to bestow, with a veto power designed only for extraordinary occasions, backed by concentrated capital and a "venal press," turning to the senate wing, declared in menacing tones, that if the representatives there assembled legislated in passion or prejudice, or on behalf of sectional or selfish interests, the time when the corner stone was laid, or the circumstances surrounding it would not be worth commemorating. This sentiment had been cheered by the thoughtless multitude, and construed by the "venal press" as a rebuke from the president to the guilty venal senate. Stewart then quoted from the history of England as to the parliamentary struggle with the Stuarts. Coming to the present time, he charged that the president, in disregard of his oath of office, had allowed the secretary of the treasury to violate an act which made the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver per month mandatory, by exercising his unlawful discretion in purchasing smaller amounts. Was it not time to sound an alarm? If constitutional liberty was of any value, all should stand up and say to the president, "you have overstepped the mark; we cannot afford to have the laws of congress disregarded."

Stewart said the president had no exalted opinion of the senate or house as shown by a recent letter in which he said he expected soon to have a "session of congress on his hands." Stewart then read from the Cincinnati Times-Star an interview with the president in which he said:

"The repeal of the silver purchasing act could not be effected this year. The people are with me and my policy, but I fear I shall not be able to command any action from congress. It is useless to appeal to them now."

"The assumption of the president that he knows best," said Stewart, "and that those who had studied the subject all their lives were wrong, was remarkable. Where and when did he have the opportunity to familiarize himself with the wants and needs of the American people, and with the science of money and economics? Where and when did he study it, and in what school?" "I believe," said Stewart, "that this president is the only president who has ever presided at the White House who did not possess a liberal education, either in some college or on a farm, where he communicated with nature and learned nature's laws. The three greatest presidents we ever had, received that liberal education which nature affords. Coming in contact with the people and taking wider views of the laws of man and nature than can be obtained in a law office or in a sheriff's office or in the office of mayor or any other contracted place where the great book of nature is closed." He cited Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln, as great examples of the great presidents, as a result of a liberal education. Unfortunately, the present president had been denied both a college education and that grander and better education that came from communion with the great producing classes of the country.

Without concluding, Stewart yielded to Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who spoke against the repeal bill. Cameron said:

"If silver is sacrificed the manufacturers will be responsible for it, and in that case I take it for granted, that the silver states will revenge themselves by throwing all their weight on the side of a reduction of the tariff. Our manufacturers might flourish on a low silver and high tariff basis. I propose that a gold loan of so many millions as congress may decide, be bought at the market rate and held in the treasury as a gold reserve as it is held in the bank of France and by the governments of the Latin Union. I pro-

pose to open our mints to free coinage of American silver, imposing a duty of import of foreign silver. I propose, further, to repeal the tax on state bank circulation. I would also press once more for action in favor of our shipping to meet in part the deficiency in our income for next year. I would reimpose a duty of two cents a pound on sugar and repeal the bounty. Then I would wait a year to see how the system worked, and how far we were affected by foreign influence."

Stewart, of Tennessee, then addressed the senate against the repeal bill. At 4 o'clock Stewart again took the floor. In reading a letter from Cleveland he criticised the use of the word "intrinsic" as applied to the value of gold and silver, and said the president did not know what he talked about. Stewart read from newspapers various articles as to the attitude of the president, finally coming to the published telegram from the president to Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, congratulating him on the passage through the house of the repeal bill. "In a hundred odd years of American independence," said Stewart, "there is no precedence for such an action." It seems from that dispatch, he said, that the president regarded congress as his servants and thanked it as a good and faithful servant for doing his bidding. Without concluding his speech, Stewart yielded for the executive session, after which the senate adjourned.

The anti-silver republicans in the senate find themselves in a somewhat awkward predicament and are trying to find a way out of it. It happens that the republicans most desirous of securing the passage of the Wilson bill are the ones most anxious to prevent the passage of the elections bill, and the tariff bill, which they appreciate will come to the senate in due course of time. While very solicitous that the Sherman law shall be repealed, they are beginning to appreciate that in helping repeal, they are preparing the way for the consideration of measures quite as obnoxious to them, if not more so, than the Sherman law. This state of affairs gives color to the report which was circulated today, and which is not without confirmation, that some republican senators have shown a disposition to use their advocacy of the repeal bill to aid them in securing terms on other bills. There have been some informal conferences in which these matters have been discussed, but up to the present time no conclusion has been arrived at.

ASSAULT ON THE COMMISSIONER.

Washington, Sept. 25.—In the house today Morse, of Massachusetts, took advantage of the latitude allowed to make an assault on Commissioner Lechner's conduct in the pension office. He charged the commissioner with suspending without warrant of law, the pensions of soldiers. He charged the pension bureau with issuing pensions to applicants known to be dead, in order to swell the list of pensions granted. It is intimated here that the treasury department is actuated in ordering the revenue steamers Grant and Perry to the Pacific coast, more by the condition of the Chinese and seal fishery questions than to aid in preventing the smuggling of opium in Puget Sound.

WORK FOR A THOUSAND MEN.

Spokane, Sept. 25.—Operations have been resumed at Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines in the Couer d'Alenes under terms offered by the company of \$3.50 per day for miners and \$3 for carmen and shovelers. One hundred men were employed today and the force will soon be increased until the full force of 400 is secured. The Gem, Helena, and Frisco mines at Gem will resume work in a few days, employing 300 men at the same wages. All the other mines in the Couer d'Alenes are expecting to resume under this arrangement. Within a week a thousand idle men will be at work.

THE BODY FOUND.

Port Townsend, Sept. 25.—The remains of Henry A. Mahson, the San Francisco liquor dealer who disappeared in April, 1892, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, were found in the underbrush near town this afternoon by hunters.

News was received from Sitka today that J. K. Luttrell, special agent in charge of the Alaska fisheries, had arrived there suffering from Bright's disease. He was expected to live only a few days.

CONTRACT COMPLETED.

New York, Sept. 25.—Jas. J. Corbett, signed the formal articles of agreement at Ashbury Park this morning to fight Charles Mitchell, the Englishman, before the Coney Island Club some time in December. Mitchell has already signed the articles.

FINED ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Portland, Sept. 25.—Frank Kelly, Dud Evans, Lees Cohn, and Mark Shire, recently convicted of engaging in a prize fight, were fined \$1,000 each today. The cases will be appealed to the supreme court.

BRAVE AND NOBLE MEN

They turn a lot of Chinamen out of their Residences.

DRIVE THEM FROM LA GRANDE

But a Single Plucky Woman with a Good Winchester Rifle holds the Whole Mob at Bay.

Associated Press. La Grande, Or., Sept. 25.—The anti-Chinese agitation which has been going on in this county for the past two weeks, culminated last night in an armed mob of two hundred men who met outside the city limits at midnight and marched to the Chinese quarters, and after looting their houses, ran the Chinamen to the edge of the city and ordered them to leave. The immediate cause of the action of the mob is said to be a meeting at the Redpaper school house on Sand Ridge, twelve miles north of this city, yesterday, at which inflammatory speeches were made by one Esteb, an attorney, and others. At this meeting a mob was organized and moved towards La Grande, led by H. C. Conroy, a rancher, and Jos. Truesdall, a saloon keeper, gaining recruits as it advanced, until, when it reached the city, there were at least two hundred men in line. Marshals McLachlan and Ardrey, Constable Walden, and Deputy Sheriff Lindgreen attempted to quell the riot, but as it was unexpected and as no preparation had been made, they were soon overpowered. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders. The event which is causing most talk today is the heroism shown by Mrs. Trumble, wife of the Baptist Chinese missionary, who was alone in the house with her daughter. About thirty Chinamen had sought refuge at her place when the mob demanded their delivery. She appeared with a Winchester rifle and announced that the first man to enter the house would be shot. The mob dispersed.

Los Angeles, Sept. 25.—Judge Ross ordered the deportation of three more Chinamen this morning. Among them was Chew Yoke, the notorious high-binder, who served two terms at San Quentin.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The position occupied by the administration regarding the execution of the Geary exclusion law was definitely settled by a communication today sent to the house. The letter contains copies of instructions sent to collectors of customs by the treasury department under date of May 4th. They are instructed to take no steps looking to the enforcement of the deportation act until further notice. A copy of the telegram of Attorney General Olney dated September 1st, instructing the district attorney at San Francisco in view of the fact that no grounds exist for carrying out the law, to have no Chinese held liable to deportation and to have them discharged from custody until such provision is made.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Pelligrini has arrived at Tucuman, and telegraphs that he expects the rebels soon to surrender. Other advices have it that the foreign colonists of Santa Fe and the neighborhood are joining the rebels and a bloody engagement is expected hourly.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25.—The ships of the insurgent fleet are blockading the Port of Santos. The town of Resario is in the hands of the rebels. The national troops retreated to San Nicholas, fifty miles distant from Rosario.

New York, Sept. 25.—A special to the World from Montevideo, says that the insurgent squadron renewed its bombardment of Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The forts opened fire upon the war ships, which thereupon ceased shelling the city. Many persons were killed. The government of Brazil has appropriated \$2,000,000. It is said, for the purchase of a cruiser from the United States.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Salt Lake, Sept. 25.—Lieut. E. B. Buck, of Company E, and Sergt. Linn, and Private Sheaffer, of Company D,

10th Infantry, regular army, stationed at Fort Douglass, were indicted by the grand jury today for the murder of Joseph W. Leonard, an ex-soldier, at the fort on June 12 last. Leonard was intoxicated and had been causing trouble at the fort by reckless driving. He was repeatedly warned to desist, but refused, and in an attempt to arrest him he was killed for resisting.

SMITH KNOCKED OUT.

Dixon in Once More Victorious After a Hard Fight. Coney Island Athletic Club, Sept. 25.—There were a good many sporting men at Coney Island tonight, but they were not so numerous as the club people hoped for. Dixon and Smith weighed in six hours before the meeting, so that it could not be told exactly what they scaled. It looked, however, as though Smith was a bit lighter. Dixon was first in the ring and was but half heartedly applauded. Smith was well cheered.

Round one—On call of time, Smith made a rush and then clinched, with inside work, and the honors even. Dixon landed on Smith's body while the latter fell short. Dixon sent out his right on the ear and sent Smith to the floor in a clean knock-down. Smith took time in getting up and tried to get his right on the colored boy's jaw, but failed.

Round two—Dixon missed a left swing and Smith was on him like a flash, rushing him to the ropes and landing his right and left. After sparing a bout, Smith reached Dixon's jaw with his left. Dixon planted a left swing on Smith's neck, missing a right swing. Smith cleared on him and uppercut him with his right. They clinched and shouldered each other, Dixon reaching Smith with two right swings. Smith slipped to his knees and took his full time to arise.

The third round was full of excitement. Smith went down four times, twice by clean blows, and twice in rushes.

Fourth round—Dixon planted blow after blow on Smith's body and gained another knock down.

Fifth round—Dixon sent Smith to his knees. Smith came back with a lucky right hander on the neck, and Dixon got a cut that made his nose bleed. The blow almost staggered the feather weight champion and he did no more for a moment. Smith gained confidence and sailed in, but swung his hand too high and Dixon lived. Dixon slugged Solly in the face three times, getting back only one good punch in the neck.

Sixth round—Dixon caught another in the nose, renewing the flow of blood. Smith smashed Dixon in the mouth and the colored boy rushed and missed. His eye was closed, and his nose resembled a piece of raw beef.

The seventh round settled the thing. Smith came out from his corner looking strong enough, though he had his right eye well blacked. Smith planted his right and left on Dixon's body. Dixon missed and then planted his right on Smith's face. Smith in return landed a right hander. Dixon then floored Smith with a terrific straight right. The Californian staggered to his feet only to be floored again. Again he rose just as the gong sounded, but he was too weak to keep his feet, and reeling like a drunken man essayed to continue, but the referee advancing between the men motioned him back to his corner. Dixon was then declared the winner in the seventh round. The unanimous verdict was that Smith had given Dixon a good fight, but could not withstand the colored boy's constant rushing.

While on his way to his dressing room after the fight, the sheriff, of Indiana, arrested Solly Smith because he took part in the fight with Johnny Griffin at Roby, Ind., a short time ago. The sheriff then sought diligently after Johnny Griffin, but had not located him at a very late hour.

KILLED BY A WAITER.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 25.—Last night Thomas Wynne, a brother-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, the Pennsylvania iron king, was struck on the head with a club by John Garcia, a restaurant waiter. Wynne's skull was fractured and he died this afternoon.

DROWNED IN A BATH TUB.

Tacoma, Sept. 25.—The six-year-old son of Rev. G. M. Hyckman fell from a chair into a bath tub this afternoon and was drowned. The child was an invalid.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only pure...
Used in millions of homes...