

The Daily Astorian

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Conger's Chest-Shield Undershirt.

THESE Undershirts are made with more and more every year with my made. I want a chest protector that will be equal to any, and be washed every time that the garment is changed, and also one that protects the back as well as the front.



SHOWING UNDERSHIRT DOUBLE FRONT

To go with the chest-shield shirt is HOUSE'S DOUBLE-SEATED DRAWERS, which are made high on the back as kidney protectors, and both garments are made up as a HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR by the Luzerne Knitting Mills, from whom I have the sole agency in this city.

I. L. OSGOOD,

The One Price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,

Cor. Third and West 9th Sts., opp. Foard & Stokes.

If You Want Anything in

FINE STATIONERY,

Tablets, Blanks, Miscellaneous Books, Office Supplies, Letter Presses,

School Books, Typewriting Supplies, Inks, Mucilage Etc., Call on us.

GRIFFIN & REED.

CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE.

Fine Wines and Liquors.

I have made arrangements for supplying any brand of wines in quantities to suit at the lowest cash figures. The trade and families supplied. All orders delivered free in Astoria.

A. W. UTZINGER,

Main Street, Astoria, Oregon.

Str. R. P. ELMORE



Will leave for Tillamook Every Four Days as Follows:

November 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27.

The steamer R. P. Elmore connects with Union Pacific steamers for Portland and through tickets are issued from Portland to Tillamook Bay points by the Union Pacific Company. Ship freight by Union Pacific Steamers.

ELMORE, SANBORN & CO., Agents, Astoria.

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., Agents, Portland.

\$2 FOR AN \$80 LOT!

BY BECOMING A MEMBER OF HILL'S LOT CLUBS YOU CAN GET A FIRST CLASS LOT IN HILL'S FIRST ADDITION TO ASTORIA. LOTS WILL BE DELIVERED WEEKLY. NOW IS THE TIME TO PROCURE A

Lot to Build a Home, for \$2

The Packers of Choice

Columbia River Salmon

Their Brands and Locations.

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

WILSON'S TARIFF BILL

The Measure Given to the Public Yesterday.

PREDICTIONS ARE FULFILLING

The Most Radical Advocates of Reform Confronted by Its Provisions.

Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The new democratic tariff bill has been given out. Its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who predicted it would be a measure of radical reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to democrats, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is of liberal scope, sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity is decisive and emphatic. Thus the bill in addition to tariff reforms, will, of passed, necessitate the readjustment of the treaties with South American countries, which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the United States. The bounty on sugar, instead of being repealed at once, is to be repealed by easy gradations, and will not reach its full effect till after the close of the present century.

The main features are two: First—The adoption wherever it seems practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties. Second—The freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production. The following articles have been added to the free list: Bacon, hams, beef, mutton, pork, meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved and not otherwise provided for; baryta, binding twine, dade in whole or in part of thistle or tamplco fibre, manilla, sisal, or sunn, single ply, measuring not more than 600 feet to the pound; blue vitriol, bone car, coal, bituminous and shale and slack or cut; coke, coal tar, colors or dyes not specially provided for, oxide of cobalt, copper ores, old copper, clippings from new copper, all compositions of which copper is the chief component of value, regulus and black copper and copper cement, copper plates, bars, ingots, pigs, other forms; coppers, cotton ties, diamonds, dust or bort jewels used in the manufacture of watches and clocks; fresh fish, undressed furs, iodine, resublimated iron ore, including magniferous iron, dross or burnt pyrites, sulphur, or pyrites in natural state, lard, lemon juice, mica and crude metallic minerals and unwrought metals, ochre and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, amber and amber earths, cotton seed oil, paintings and statuary, plows, tools, disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, plumb, black for making men's hats, quicksilver, salt, silk not further advanced in manufacture than carding or combing, soap, not otherwise provided for; sulphate of soda or salt cake or nitre cake, sulphuric acid, tallow and wool grease, straw, burr stone bound into millstones, free stone, granite sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble undressed, all wearing apparel and other personal effects, timber, hewn and sawed, spar and wharf timber, squared or sided timber, sawed boards, planks, deals, other lumber, lath, pickets, palings, shingles, staves, manufactured wood, provided the same duties as now exist shall obtain in all cases in which an export duty is laid on any article in the above schedule; chair cane or reeds; woods, namely, cedar, lignum vitae, lacewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, rattan-wood, all forms of cabinet woods, in log, rough, or hewn; manufactured bamboo and rattan; manufactured briar-root, or briar wood, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, or other woods in rough; all wool of sheep, hair of camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, wool and hair on skin, nails, yarn, waste, card waste, burr waste, rags, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, makes the following statement: "The duty on opium is reduced. In the iron and steel schedule, free ore, on account of the discovery that bessemer ores in the lake regions and foundry ores in Alabama, will give us supremacy in this great line of manufacture. Pig iron is reduced from \$6.72 per ton, equivalent to 39 to 50 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22 1-2 per cent; steel rails from \$13.44 per ton, equal to 72 per cent, to 25 per cent; tin plates are reduced nearly one-half, to 40 per cent, which would allow the existing mills to live and flourish; nickel is free; lead ore only 15 per cent; sil-

ver lead ore, free; unmanufactured lumber is free; manufactured, 25 per cent."

On the subject of sugar, his statement is: "Sugar has been a difficult matter to deal with. After much consideration it was decided to reduce to one-half the duty on refined sugars, and repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugars untouched at present."

"Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 per hundred and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per hundred and 25 per cent. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are free, except to countries which put duties on our like products, in which case it is 20 per cent; fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of the working people of the cities; champagne is reduced to \$7 per dozen against \$8 in the McKinley bill. Substantial reductions are made in cotton manufactures, especially cheap cloths and prints. Hemp and flax are free; cloths and drygoods put at 40 per cent; clothing at 45, rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wool of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale, therefore, is added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we shall soon be independent of competition, are reduced from 35 to 50 per cent.

"The bill provides the duty shall be removed from wool on March 1, and reduced on wool goods on July 1. In the silk schedule the reductions of rates are smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, is increased. Works of art, I am happy to say, are put on the free list. All manufactures of iron and steel have a tariff of 25 per cent, except hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned iron and steel chains of all kinds, 30 per cent. It is estimated the bill will reduce the revenues, on the basis of the importations of 1892, about fifty millions, with an immensely larger decrease of tax burdens to the American people. Administrative law is retained, with a few amendments suggested by the experience of its operations."

MCKINLEY'S OPINION.

Strong Terms of Condemnation of the Ad Valorem System.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Gov. McKinley was asked his opinion of the Wilson tariff bill. He said he had not read an abstract of the measure, and had only glanced through Wilson's review of it. He said it was such a measure as he had expected, yet a little more sweeping than he had anticipated. It was, however, in line with the expressed determination of the democracy to ignore the business interests and the working people of the country. One objectionable feature of the bill was the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. That alone ought to defeat the entire measure. The ad valorem system, he said, rests upon foreign valuation, which is hard to determine, and it puts a premium upon under-valuation frauds.

PLEASD WITH THE BILL.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The meeting of the ways and means committee today was very brief. No business was transacted by the committee. The republican members were supplied with copies of the bill. A few jocular remarks are being made, and the committee adjourned to give time to the minority to examine the measure. The democratic members expressed themselves as highly pleased with the bill, regarding it as directly in line with the party platform and pledges.

AN EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Normal, Ill., Nov. 27.—Wm. H. Shurenman, who was president of the defunct Exchange Bank, of this place, pleaded guilty today to embezzlement in receiving money for deposit when the bank was insolvent. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of twice the sum of the deposits received.

REMOVED THE BOYCOTT.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The Southern Pacific has removed the boycott against the Canadian Pacific, announcing it would take all the business tendered by the Canadian Pacific at established rates. Other lines are curious to see if the Canadian Pacific will put up the tariff, now that its only grievance is removed.

POWDERLY'S SUCCESSOR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Powderly's resignation as grand master workman of the Knights of Labor has been accepted. J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, has been elected to succeed him, and an entirely new executive board chosen.

PROPOSED DUTY ON SILVER.

Washington, Nov. 27.—It is stated a proposition will be made to put a duty on silver importations.

A CLEVER JAIL BREAK

John Dryden's Cunning Device to Regain his Liberty.

DISGUISED AS A PREACHER

The Jailer Finds a Dummy in His Cot—Various Crimes Laid at His Door.

Associated Press.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 27.—John Dryden, alias Hawthorn, alias O'Neil, under five years' sentence for burglary, and one of the most dangerous criminals in the Northwest, escaped from the county jail yesterday. Three street preachers held services in the jail yesterday afternoon. Dryden joined with them in singing and praying, and when they went away, walked out with them, past the guard. He had secured a white shirt and collar and a black tie and carried a hymn book. One of the preachers asked him if he was a prisoner, and was told he had just received a pardon and was determined to lead a better life. Dryden was not missed until locking-up time, when a dummy was found in his cot by the night jailer. The sheriff today offered \$100 reward. Dryden is said to have escaped from the Oregon penitentiary, and it was learned a few days ago that he had escaped from Walla Walla with a two-years' unexpired sentence. About a week ago he was taken to Walla Walla to serve a five-years' sentence, but was brought back to await action on appeal to the supreme court. On the way back he leaped from the train at Palmer and was knocked senseless. Before the train could be stopped he recovered sufficiently to crawl into a hollow log, where he was afterwards found.

THE COLUMBIA ECLIPSED.

The Olympia Shows Her Ability to Establish a New Record.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 27.—A heavy fog hanging over the upper end of the channel prevented the Olympia from finishing her trip today. The cruiser returned to the harbor at 1:30 p. m., after having made a run of 39 miles from Sunderland Beach, the beginning of the course, to beyond the lighthouse, averaging close on to 23.25 miles. At this point the fog closed in so thick that the beacons could not be seen, and the stake boat was shut out from view. The patent log shows that the Olympia made a distance of thirteen miles at a rate of 25.59 miles per hour, and for a shorter distance at the rate of 26 miles per hour.

BLUM TURNS INFORMER.

A Number of Other Smugglers Plead Guilty in Portland.

Portland, Or., Nov. 27.—Nathan Blum was arraigned in the United States district court this morning on a charge of smuggling three hundred pounds of opium. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was reserved. Blum will also plead guilty to all the other indictments against him and become a witness for the government in the trials of the other defendants.

This afternoon W. B. Jackling, U. Patterson, Thomas Berg, R. Garthome, and L. C. Sweeney entered pleas of guilty. Sentence was suspended in each case.

WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The price of the screened Welsh anthracite, free on board at Cardiff, not-otherwise shipping port, as named in a recently proposed contract, is \$3.54, or say 85 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, while it is counted that the cost in New York harbor will not exceed \$2 per ton. There is no import duty on anthracite. The contract calls for deliveries of 500,000 tons a year and as much more as is wanted is to be supplied, subject to the usual reservations in case of strikes, etc. The Welsh anthracite has, when dry, an average composition of 87 to 92 per cent fixed carbon, about 5 per cent of volatile matter, and 3 to 6 per cent ash. It is an excellent steam coal, and no doubt would, at the prices mentioned, make serious inroads into the market for anthracite and even bituminous coal used in steam making. It would not, however, become as popular a domestic fuel as our sized and clean anthracite, though a marked difference in price would open many doors to it.

The presence of this fuel in our market will cause the managers of our coal roads to consider more favorably the demands of the anthracite miners for lower tolls to tide-water, and the low prices at which it can be sold will be of interest to the holders of coal road stocks.

It is rather curious that while we are arranging for the importation of Welsh anthracite at such extremely low prices as will make it a formidable rival to our own coal, we could ship our Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania bituminous coals to London at a great profit, owing to the high price (\$11 to \$12 a gross ton) which coal now commands there on account of the coal miners' strike in the north of England. —Boston Journal of Commerce.

THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

The Coming Convention of Fire Chiefs in San Francisco.

Secretary Worley, of the Association of Fire Chiefs has addressed the following letter to the Fire Chiefs, Insurance Agents and others, who are to meet in January in San Francisco:

To the chief engineers and representatives of the fire department service, insurance unions, inspectors, electricians and manufacturers of fire department appliances—Gentlemen: Fully recognizing the advantage to be gained by uniting the manufacturing interests of fire department appliances with the insurance interests, as placed upon property guarded by men of quick perception, sound judgment, cool and prompt executive ability, and to unite every branch of the fire department service in one grand organization, the Pacific Coast Association of fire chiefs was organized, and has for its aim an object second in importance to that of no mechanical organization in existence, and it commands the attention and assistance of every progressive man in the fire department service.

That these interests are better subserved by the meeting together of the heads of departments for the discussion of all topics pertaining to the management of department affairs cannot be controverted. As well might the physician hope to succeed by throwing aside his books, ignoring the experience of others of his profession gained by long years of hospital practice, and confine his knowledge to the facts gained in his own limited practice, as a department chief expect to succeed when ignoring the advantages accruing from attendance on these association meetings.

The annual increasing fire loss is a menace to our national prosperity, notwithstanding the uses of our modern approved machinery and methods employed. While these losses are appalling, slight must not be lost of the fact that this sum represents but an infinitesimal part of the property values committed to our care; hence I say that the department chief owes it to his city, his state and to the nation that he does not confine his operations to experience gained by him alone; but he must reach out in all directions, gather in and combine the experience of others with his own.

This association is formed for just such a purpose that we may each one of us profit by the experience of others, a knowledge of which is gained by attendance at our meetings. Not alone to firemen are these meetings of practical benefit, but they are attracting the attention of lawmakers, who watch with interest for the printed reports of their proceedings, and are beginning to use them largely for their guidance in formulating their laws and ordinances and plans and specifications for their buildings. Great is the pity that they did not sooner turn to these sources for information.

And yet the labor of this great organization has just begun. The second annual convention and exhibit of the association will be held in San Francisco during the Midwinter Fair, and it is to be hoped that at that time every department on the Pacific coast shall have representation in it, meet with us at our meetings, discuss with us their views and experiences, so that they may go back to their homes, better prepared to protect the interests committed to their care.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE