

The Daily Morning Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

AN HONEST JUDGE.



Always listens to all the evidence. In this case the public is the Judge and we've proven to the Court's Satisfaction that we can undersell (or sell a higher class of goods) than anyone in the city in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Trunks, Valises, etc

which we buy direct of the manufacturer and sell to the consumers at prices from 16% to 33% per cent less than elsewhere.

The OSGOOD MERCANTILE CO.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters And Furnishers.

506 and 508 3rd St. Next to Griffin & Reed's Book Store. Astoria.

THEY SAY there isn't a slower city on the coast than Astoria. They'll say directly our clocks are slow. Then next, we suppose, they'll be saying that there isn't a slower store on Third Street than 502--our citizens book store.

We must be awfully slow. We don't know how to buy our blank books from manufacturers who use scraps in covers or have ill-paid binding. Our manufacturers don't know how to make the common cheap sorts and have us sell them for first class. They're afraid to--that's a fact. We don't want to know how.

But we're wide awake enough to buy the best, and slow Astoria is wide awake enough to buy it from 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 Near as the weather will permit.

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 Pkg Co.	Astoria	Astoria Pkg Co. Kinney's	M. J. Kinney	Astoria
Booth A. Pkg Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Columbia Pkg Co.	Astoria	Cookall	Cutting Pkg Co.	San Francisco
Elmore Samuel	Astoria	Magnolia	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	Be-lars Palm	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hanthorn & Co.	Astoria	J. O. Hanthorn	J. O. Hanthorn	Astoria
J. G. Nepler & Co.	Brookfield	Tag, St. George	J. G. Nepler	Brookfield Wis
Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria	Fishermen's	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria

BLAND'S BILL VETOED

A Voluminous Message From President Cleveland

OBJECTIONS FULLY SPECIFIED

He Says the Seigniorage Bill is Faulty in Construction and Will Work Serious.

Associated Press.

Washington, March 29.—The president has vetoed the Bland seigniorage bill. In his message the president says: "The recovery from the recent depression is steadily progressing. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging."

The message, owing to the relations of the Bland bill to the currency conditions of the silver purchase law lately repealed, partially reviews that law. The president then submits a specific statement of his objections to the seigniorage bill, as follows:

"It is a bill that consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury, which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs that the money so coined, or certificates issued thereon, shall be used in payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it, the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage not exceeding the amount of the seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined. The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage, the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be issued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change the existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be coined. The entire bill is most unfortunately construed; nearly every sentence presents an uncertainty and invites a controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit of the consummation of its supposed purposes.

"I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold. This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting the secretary of the treasury better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency.

"The present perplexities and embarrassments of the secretary of the treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused. I am

not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds. In my judgment sound finance does not command a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time, unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve. Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill.

"In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section, I shall assume under its provisions that treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore in silver or gold, at the option of holders, and if, when they are presented for redemption, or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then and in that case notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted. I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation, treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations would be large additions to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of the gold in the treasury."

DENVER'S SAD PLIGHT.

Conflicting Authorities Have Caused a Reign of Terror.

Denver, March 29.—This afternoon Judge Glynn, sitting in the district court, issued an order for an injunction restraining the old police board from interfering with the new board pending the settlement of the controversy between the two boards in court on quo warranto proceedings. The sheriff is also enjoined from taking a hand in the controversy. As Judge Allen's injunction restrains the new board from interfering with the old board, the two injunctions leaving the city in almost the same state as martial law would. The police and fire departments are tied up, and even the sheriff cannot act in case partisans of the two boards should clash.

Chief of Police Stone was arrested today at the instigation of the "new" fire and police board, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in clearing the corridors of the city hall last night of the crowd, which threatened to take possession of the building. The charge of drunkenness was dismissed. Stone was, however, fined \$10 by Judge Frost, who is a populist, for creating a disturbance. The chief immediately took an appeal to the county court.

FLOODS IN OREGON.

La Grande, Ore., March 29.—The Grand Ronde river is higher than ever before known. The lowlands between La Grande and Island City are flooded, and the people have moved to higher ground. The levee at Orondel is washed away as a result, and the lower streets of this city are flooded, with two feet of water flowing through Jefferson avenue. All the cellars in the city are filled with water. It is feared the dam of the Grand Ronde Lumber Co., at Perry will go out. If it does 6,000,000 feet of logs will sweep down the river as far as Elgin. One bridge on the Union Pacific, on the Elgin branch, has already gone.

A MARTYR FOR HIS FAMILY.

Carthage, Mo., March 29.—Officer Mankner, just before dawn, discovered a burglar in a grocery, and entered the store to arrest him. The burglar ran, and the officer fired, killing the man, who proved to be John Peterson, a local carpenter, long out of work, and who was stealing to keep from starving his wife and four children.

AN APPRECIATIVE ACT.

San Francisco, March 29.—The directors of the San Francisco Savings Union today ordered \$5,000 to be paid to the mother of William Herrick, cashier of the bank, who was murdered by Frederick, and \$500 to be paid to Charles E. Melvin, who aided in the defense of the bank.

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

The Crowning Act of the Disgrace of Breckenridge.

"THE WOMAN TEMPTED HIM"

The Silver-Haired Congressman from Kentucky Tells His Side of the Story.

Associated Press.

Washington, March 29.—Col. Breckenridge took the stand today in his own behalf. He testified he met Miss Pollard first in 1884 on a train. Later he received a letter from her asking him to call on her at the college in Cincinnati. He replied it was inconvenient for him to call, but if she would come to Lexington he would give her advice. Later he received another letter, which was produced and identified by the witness. A few days later he called on Miss Pollard at college. "She narrated the circumstances under which she had made the agreement with Rhodes," said Mr. Breckenridge. "Mr. Rhodes had fallen in love with her, but she respected him as an older man, but not loved him. She wanted to know whether he could compel her to marry him. I treated the matter with some levity; said there was no law by which she could be compelled to a specific performance if she did not like. She looked as though she felt like crying, took out her handkerchief, put it to her face, and I got up and walked the room. I started to leave after some expressions of sympathy, but she detained me. She said that it's much worse than that. He insisted on marrying me. I did not want to be like Aunt Lou, with a house full of kids and unable to educate them." Here Breckenridge spoke very slowly, and reproduced the mournful tones which a young woman might use in making such a confession. "She said: 'I have given him higher proof than that contract.' Then I said she ought to marry him any way. She said, 'I can't; I have grown away from him. I know what other men are, and his very presence is offensive to me.' I replied, 'You can't afford not to marry him, young girl as you are.' Then she spoke of entertainment. I asked if they would let her go. She said she was a summer boarder, and she knew no rule against it. I selected a carriage, without any particular thought about what kind it was. We started in an entirely proper way," he resumed.

"Were the windows of the carriage open or shut?" was asked.

"They were open," replied the colonel. Then, without prompting, he came to the heart of his narrative.

"After we had driven quite a distance," he said, "she was talking at some length about her desire to go into journalism, to be an authoress. She took off her hat and put it on the front seat. I put my arm around her and drew her to me. I was a man with passion, she was a woman with passion. There was no outcry by her; no resistance. I—man as I was—I took liberties with her person."

"Just a case of illicit love," broke in Mr. Butterworth.

"That was it, Butterworth. I am a man, she a woman; human, both of us." Continuing, the colonel said: "That was going out. Going back there was hardly a word spoken until we got close to the city. I put my hand in my pocket to put something into an envelope. She refused to accept it. I said, 'There are a great many little things you need. As we got out I put it into her hand,

closed her hand and bade her good-night."

"What was it?" repeated Mr. Butterworth.

"It was a bill. I think a \$10 bill."

"Adjourn the court," shouted Judge Bradley, who had sat through the narrative with his head elevated and his eyes closed, and the court adjourned.

THE WALKING IS BAD.

Salem, Ohio, March 29.—Coxey's army passed a pleasant night and breakfasted on coffee, bread and jelly, while the officers had pies and meat. This caused grumbling among the rank and file, but they were quieted with promises. It snowed all night, making the roads between Salem and Columbiana very uninviting. A start was made at 10, with 14 recruits.

TACOMA'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Tacoma, March 29.—According to the statement of a leading populist, there are in Tacoma and Seattle over 1,500 members of the industrial army. Some time ago a man representing himself as an organizer of this order was in this city, and it is said gained a large number of recruits. One man, who claims he is a member, says instructions have been received from headquarters that will start the contingent from the Sound cities towards Washington. The route taken will be over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways.

MISSOURI'S CONTINGENT.

DeSot, Mo., March 29.—Coxey's commonwealth army has a detachment in camp here. They arrived last night, 105 strong, and leave today to join the main army.

REFUSES TO INDORSE.

Denver, March 29.—Gov. Walte has refused the request to indorse the Coxey movement and issue a call for the unemployed of Denver to march to Washington.

AGAINST THE GULF ROAD.

Demands of the Public Must Be Taken Into Consideration.

Omaha, March 29.—Judges Caldwell and Sanborn, of the United States court, in the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf case, decided against the Gulf road. The court holds that the Union Pacific is not compelled to operate the Julesburg branch to Denver, but says the receivers must take into consideration the demands of the public and by a conference agree on some basis by which the people may be properly served. On the great bone of contention, the interest question, the court holds that special findings are necessary before a decision can be reached. Accordingly, William D. Cornish, of St. Paul, is appointed special master in victory to hear the matters in dispute.

SACRAMENTO VICTORIOUS.

San Francisco, March 29.—This afternoon the supreme court rendered a decision involving the question of the right of the legislature to order the removal of the state capital. It will be remembered that during the closing hours of the last session an act was passed delegating the power in question to the governor, attorney general and secretary of state. In the decision just given the supreme court holds that the act has no force and effect. It is operative for the reason that the legislature could not legally delegate its power to any individual or set of individuals. The sovereign power rests alone in the hands of the people, and it is for them alone to settle the question involved. The court was unanimous in the opinion.

PENNOYER'S OPINION.

Portland, March 29.—To an Associated Press reporter Gov. Pennoyer today said: "The veto of the Bland bill, which restored silver as the standard money, by the president, elected on a platform declaring for it, is the most flagrant breach of honor, for which there is neither palliation nor excuse."

MCKINLEY GIVEN AN OVATION.

St. Paul, March 29.—Without regard to party affiliations, men, women and children turned out this evening to do honor to Ohio's well known governor, to whom a reception was arranged at the capitol. All the afternoon crowds filed past, shaking hands with the governor and briefly expressing greeting.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE