

# The Daily Morning Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

## SAVE MENDING.



Your wife will have precious little of it to do if you buy your clothes of us. Every article that leaves us is made by the best workmen money can buy and experience select; consequently, they wear and hold together, and look well as long as a vestige remains. Isn't that the right sort of economy when buying **Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc?**

Single coats, vests, or pants can be had of us; also long or knee pants or single coats for boys.

The **OSGOOD MERCANTILE CO.**

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers  
506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

## WON ON MERIT.

LAY THOSE TWO FISHING OUTFITS ASIDE. You needn't keep them more than a half hour. We've examined several outfits in different stores, and we want to go to another. We saw an outfit in a window a little north of us want to go and see it.

Thus said two customers to whom we had shown our fishing tackle. Further said they—We like your goods, but want to be sure of getting the best value for our money. We'll be back and let you see what we've bought if we like the other outfits better.

In less than half an hour back they come and say—We don't see anything that pleases us as well as yours. We'll take them.

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 Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Astoria Pk'g Co. Kinney's John A. Devlin.	M. J. Kinney.	Astoria.
Booth A. Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Black Diamond Oval.	A. Booth & Sons.	Chicago.
Columbia River Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Cocktail.	Cutting Pk'g Co.	San Francisco.
Elmore Samuel.	Astoria.	Magnolia White Star.	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria.
George & Barker.	Astoria.	Endure Palm. Desdemona.	George & Barker.	Astoria.
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria.	J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	J. O. Hawthorn.	Astoria.
J. G. Megler & Co.	Brookfield.	Tag, St. George.	J. G. Megler.	Brookfield Wa.
Fishermen's Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Fishermen's Seaside Fisherman's.	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria.

## THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

Sixty Millions of Dollars Voted to the Havemeyer Trust.

### THE POPULISTS HELP DO IT

Bribery Examination—The Things Carlisle Didn't Testify to and the Things Havemeyer Did.

The senate has swallowed the sugar trust amendment, hide, horns, hoofs, tail and teeth, without a grimace, which indicates that there is nothing in the tariff bill too bad to secure an endorsement from the majority, and that its final passage is only a question of days. There was some surprise expressed at the votes of the Populists, for they have been denouncing the trust with loud voices, and have declared again and again that they would never vote for the bill unless the sugar schedule was revised. Hut Messrs. Allen, Irbey and Kyle voted for the most offensive feature of the sugar schedule, one that will benefit nobody but the trust, and puts from forty to sixty million dollars into the pockets of that corporation that might just as well go into the treasury of the United States. But it is a part of the deal and the trust insisted upon it, so every Democrat except Mr. Hill and every Populist except Mr. Peffer voted in the affirmative. Hill did not vote and was not paired.

The proposition was to postpone the date upon which the sugar duty should go into effect until the 1st of January next, although the rest of the tariff bill becomes law July 1. The object of this amendment is to enable the sugar trust to get this year's crop into the country without paying duty, and they will be able to do so before the date named. Then the price of sugar will be raised about 70 per cent above what is charged for it now, to represent the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent and the specific duty of 22 1/2 cents per 100 pounds that is imposed by the pending bill. If the new duty went into effect July 1, like the rest of the bill, the government would have the benefit of the 70 per cent, which will amount to anywhere from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000, but under the paragraph adopted today it will go to the trust.

This, as I have said, is by far the worst feature of the entire tariff bill, and more than a dozen senators on the Democratic side have been begging and pleading with the members of the finance committee to strike it out, but it is a part of the contract with the compromisers and that could not be done. So these senators shut their eyes, extinguished their consciences and voted aye on the principle that they might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, and Jimmy Davis, the genial agent of the sugar trust, galloped over to the telegraph office in the house corridor to send the news to Mr. Havemeyer. I saw him a few moments before the vote was taken. He was confident that the result would be just what it was, but I could see that he was nervous about it and apprehensive lest Daniels, Morgan, Pugh, Allen, Irbey, McLaurin and some others who have been considered doubtful should shy and bolt at the last moment.

There are rumors that the votes of the Populist senators were obtained by fat promises from the sugar trust of subscriptions to the campaign funds next fall. The Populists actually and sincerely believe that they are going to capture a majority of the next house of representatives and elect the next president, and they will need money to carry on their campaign, which might as well as not be obtained by "foraging upon the enemy," as Senator Van Wyck used to say, but such stories should be taken with a great many grains of salt.

It was an interesting scene in the senate this when the vote was taken. There had been a feeling of suppressed excitement all that morning, for everybody realized that the crucial moment had come. There was to be a test of strength, the first real test that has been taken which would disclose the attitude and intentions not only of the Populists, but of several other uncertain brethren on the Democratic side. There was a full house. Every senator in town was in his chair, many members of the house and several distinguished citizens were on the floor and the galleries were crowded. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Vest had a spicy little spat over the Democratic surrender to the sugar trust, in which the latter promised that a war of extermination would be made on all trusts as soon as the tariff bill was out of the way. That caused Mr. Aldrich to make some sarcastic remarks. As the clock's fingers reached 1 the vice president, whose voice trembled with nervousness, put the question, and the clerk called the roll. Several of the younger senators kept tally, but the

older ones looked as nonchalant as possible, and Mr. Vest performed his usual contortionist feat of sitting on the small of his back. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, who has not more glory out of this tariff fight than any one else on the Democratic side, sat a couple of desks away from him and between them was Mr. Talbot, the clerk of the house committee on ways and means, who has been assisting the Democrats of the senate for several months, as the son of Mr. Voorhees, who is clerk of the finance committee, does not know anything about the tariff, and only holds the place by favor of his father so as to draw the salary.

Mr. Brice wandered around the chamber in an uneasy manner, with a big bunch of carnations in his buttonhole that were a shade or two redder than his hair. He stopped every now and then during his perambulations to whisper in the ear of some colleague, and did not seem to be conscious that everybody in the chamber was saying, "Old man, this is your work." Mr. Gorman, who is jointly responsible for the mischief, has not returned to the senate, and the doctors say that he cannot come for a week or more yet.

Senator Hill seemed unconscious of what was going on around him, and was busy writing letters with a pen that scratched. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, the other two conspirators, sat in their usual places, with folded hands, looking a stinnecent as could be, and answered promptly when their names were called. The two Louisiana senators, who have kicked hard against the amendment, voted with the rest, as everybody expected they would do, for they were blackmailed into supporting it. They were told that if they did not do so the clause which gives their constituents a bounty for another year would be knocked out of the bill.

When the first vote was announced Mr. Manderson (Neb.) jumped to his feet with a proposition to continue the bounty on domestic sugar as provided in the McKinley law. This was a taunt at the Louisiana senators, and Mr. Allen (Neb.) and Mr. White (Cal.), who represent beet sugar districts, as it would give their producers just twice as much as they would receive under the pending bill, and the votes of these four would make it law. But the pressure of the sugar trust was heavy and the grasp was firm, and almost by the same vote as before the amendment was rejected. Mr. Allen and Mr. Kyle voted with the Republicans, Mr. Manderson's next move was to offer the sliding scale of bounty as it read in the Wilson bill as reported from the house committee on ways and means. This provided that the bounty on sugar should continue for ten years, but decrease one-tenth annually. This amendment was voted down, although the three Populists supported it and the issue was closed.

There is now no longer any doubt of the passage of the tariff bill. The amendment that was adopted today terminated the forlorn hope of those who expected to defeat it, and no senator who can swallow the sugar trust amendment can object to anything else it contains. But the date of its passage is doubtful. There yet remain 120 pages of the printed bill before the income tax is reached, and in those pages are the schedules relating to agricultural products, fish, spirits, wines and other beverages, provisions, cotton, linen and woolen goods, paper and boxes, leather, jewelry and precious stones, a long list of miscellaneous manufactures, and the free list.

There are also about 50 pages containing the administrative features of the bill, which will require a great deal of time for discussion, as many of them are new and of doubtful policy. There is no division of opinion upon them politically speaking, but there is serious doubt whether many of them can be enforced, and several of the provisions, in the opinion of some Democrats as well as Republicans, will lead to endless litigation between the importers and the government.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

### THE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Carlisle's Sugar Certificates, and McPherson's Speculations.

The committee that has been investigating the sugar speculation scandal has decided that it has no power to inquire into transactions in sugar certificates by the wives and sons and secretaries of senators and members of the cabinet, which relieves a great many anxious minds and fluttering hearts. The man who overheard the conversation in the room of Mr. Havemeyer, the sugar king, at the Arlington hotel, and whose name the newspaper correspondents refused to give to the committee, was examined today. He admitted that he overheard the conversation as reported in the papers, but could not recognize the voices of those who participated, which, of course, leaves him out, although when he first told the story he said he knew who was talking perfectly well, and gave the names. This practically ends the investigation

for the doors are now shut in every direction and the committee has protected itself in every possible way from receiving any information. An examination of the printed testimony taken by the committee shows that while Mr. Carlisle was under examination he was not even asked if he ever had any sugar trust certificates himself, although it is notorious that he did, and he could not have denied it, and all through the examination of the senators who have appeared there seems to have been the greatest anxiety to obtain no information.

Senator McPherson's exposure of his own speculations, it appears, was entirely voluntary. There was no occasion or excuse for it. It places him in a most embarrassing position. The committee asked no questions leading up to it, and it appears to have been unexpected. A senator who has just been reading Mr. McPherson's testimony threw the pamphlet down on the table this afternoon and said: "As a general proposition I abhor lying, but but I think this case of McPherson's is one where it would not only have been excusable but commendable."

Mr. McPherson lays all the blame on his servant girl, who found a telegram upon his table, addressed to his brokers and signed by himself, and sent it, as she usually did, although he makes oath that he did not intend her to do so. He raked out \$1,500 as his profit by her mistake, however, which he calmly pocketed, when a fair man would have divided with the girl. Therefore the only persons the committee have convicted of wrongdoing up to date are the newspaper men who refused to violate confidence and Mr. McPherson's household.

There is a story afloat that the loquaciousness exhibited by Havemeyer and Searles before the senate investigation committee was entirely foreign to their usual habits, and was caused by the apparently manifest inclination of one or two members of the committee to make the witnesses clear the skirts of all the senators who had been accused by giving just such testimony as would effect that end. The manner of one or two senators is said to have been exceedingly irritating to them, with the result of making them divulge more than they had any intention of doing when they left New York. Whether the story be correct or not, the belief is that the testimony threatens to delay the passage of the tariff bill for some little time. Certain senators, who are actuated by the sole desire to benefit the sugar-grower and to deal justly by the people, are determined that sugar shall not suffer because of anything that Havemeyer or Searles may have said. They will fight for sugar so long as they are able, and they will employ every means known in parliamentary warfare to succeed. They are as anxious as the people for the speedy settlement of the bill, but they believe it is due to their constituents and to themselves to see that the interests of their respective states are not permitted to suffer.

It is believed that the stories published by the newspaper correspondents have been more than verified by the testimony given before the investigation committee. On the other hand, there are those who do not think the story has been verified sufficiently to free the correspondents from the charge of using more of their imagination than genuine information in the make-up of their dispatches. It is observed, however, that some very grave and reverend senators cast more respectful looks toward the press gallery when some Washington dispatch, making assertions concerning the senate or its members, is read upon the floor. A careful comparison of the testimony given out by the committee as having been elicited from witnesses, with the story published in the Philadelphia Press, shows that the only thing not yet substantiated is the charge that the Havemeyers contributed to the national Democratic campaign fund, and that Havemeyer met E. C. Benedict on the latter's yacht, and there reached an understanding that the Democratic party would, by legislation favorable to the sugar trust, repay the Havemeyers for all outlays made by them in the Democratic party's behalf. Half of this is accounted for by that part of Havemeyer's testimony telling of the trusts contributing to the state campaign funds.—Washington Correspondent.

### THE STANFORD SUIT.

A Good Political Stroke Proposed By Bland.

(San Francisco Call.)

Representative Bland, of Missouri, says that it was he who first suggested to Attorney General Olney the idea of suing the Stanford estate. Bland did so at the instigation of the St. Louis Republic, which, on April 22, published a sensational article of four or five columns, giving the opinion of an eminent St. Louis lawyer, to the effect that such a suit could be prosecuted successfully. Attorney General Olney did not appreciate the suggestion of Bland and was indifferent about the matter until Carlisle and Hoke Smith persuaded him that it would be a good political stroke to enter the claim, whether it was ever pushed or not. Accordingly Olney filed his claim, although, as is now known, he was not then and has not since been in favor of such a procedure.

Olney is said to be very much displeased at Senator Hoar's action in revealing the contents of his note to him, the tenor of which was published in last Friday's Call.

At no time have any cabinet officers been willing or anxious to pursue this claim against Stanford's estate, its filing being only a formality done for political effect.

It is well known that Cleveland and Stanford were very friendly. Stanford once told the Call correspondent he had a very high regard for President Cleveland, and it is well known that John Duggett was appointed superintendent of the mine through Stanford's influence. It is generally believed that the administration has a friendly feeling for Huntington also, who contributed to the Democratic campaign fund.

### NICARAGUA'S CANAL.

Result of United States Commissioner Hastings' Inspection.

A dispatch from Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans, dated June 17, says: A press correspondent accompanied United States Commissioner Hastings, who was sent by the government to Greytown to inspect the Nicaragua canal proposition. The property was found in much better condition than expected. Mr. Hastings said that it was impossible to state when the work would really begin in earnest, but he hoped it would be soon. There is a great deal to be done before work on the canal actually begins. The repairing, he was confident, would be soon started, as all the dredges could be used again if the work so much needed would be begun in a little while. Of course, the dredges would need new hulls, but in the meantime, with proper repairs, the present ones could be made to hold the machinery. The mammoth hulls will have to be built in the United States and brought here, and that would take time. He had not found the company's property in first-class order, but it was in better condition than he had expected to find it. He had an idea that everything had been allowed to go to ruin, while in reality it had been cared for by the faithful employes of Gonzales. The village of Greytown has been practically deserted since the stopping of work.

Grave rumors have drifted from the capitol, which, if true, will delay the settlement of the Mosquito reserve for months.

### THE TRUE TESTS.

In one of the many "Social" columns that are now so popular we read the following suggestions:

For a man's birth look to his linen and finger nails, and observe his inflections of his voice. For his tastes study the color of his eyes, the pattern and hang of his trousers, his friends and his rings—if any. For his propensities, walk around and look carefully at the back of his head, and remember, girls, never to marry a man whose neck bulges ever so little over his collar. If you want a successful man, see that he has a neat foot; he will move quicker, get over obstacles faster than a man who falls over his own toes and trips up other folks with 'em too. For his breeding, talk sentiment to him when he is starying and ask him to carry a handbox down the public street when you've just had a row. To test his temper, tell him his nose is a little on one side and you don't like the way his hair grows—and if that won't fetch him nothing will.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE