

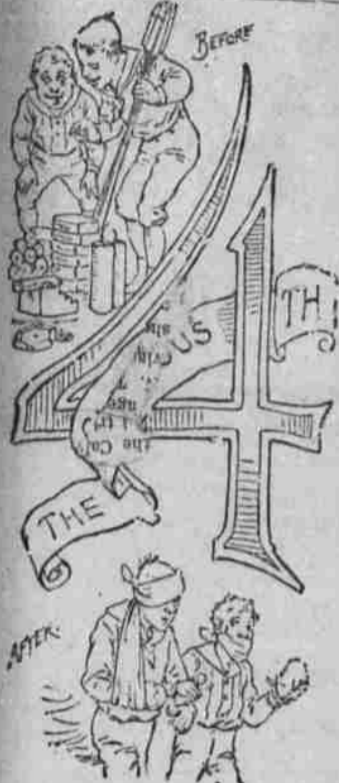
# The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLII, No. 155.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.



## WHO?

Who puffs himself up to the skies,  
And by his method daily tries  
With legal dust to fill up your eyes,  
Of all, whom do you most despise?  
The fakir.

Who wrestles with a court's expense,  
And thinks the public has no sense,  
And denials in shams and rank pretense,  
And "in his mind" is most immense?  
The fakir.

Who "makes you tired" with receivers'  
sales,  
And fills your ears with fairy tales;  
Who, full of wind has filled his sails,  
And to disgust you never fails?  
The fakir.

Who has an auctioneer to pay,  
Yeb cries "Low Prices" every day,  
Who makes you pay for his display;  
From whom is it well to keep away?  
The fakir.

If you want new and reliable goods  
that have not lain on the shelves for  
years in a warm climate exposed to  
dust, moths, and corruption, buy your  
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps,  
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc., at

## The OSGOOD MERCANTILE Co.

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

ITS time to think of Fire Works and other things to celebrate 4th of July with. We've been thinking them out for weeks. We've got everything that's just right for you too. Right in variety and right in price. We ought, in justice to ourselves, to charge more for them than we do but we won't. We've always lead on Fourth of July goods and we do still.

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	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
Emore Samuel	Astoria	Magnolia White Star	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	Revere Palm Dealemons	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria	J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	J. O. Hawthorn	Astoria
J. G. Mogler & Co.	Brookfield	Tag, St. George	J. G. Mogler	Brookfield Wn
Fisher's Pk g Co.	Astoria	Fishermen's Fishermen's	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria

## TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Amended to Take Effect First of August.

HILL VOTES AGAINST IT.

The Boycott Situation Considered in Cabinet Meeting and Troops Ordered in Readiness.

### Associated Press

Washington, July 3.—The agricultural appropriation bill was reported to the senate by Call, from the committee on appropriations today. Among the amendments made by the committee is one directing the secretary of agriculture to have seeds set apart for the use of senators and representatives directed and mailed at the department when senators and members so directed, which is a return to the old system discontinued by Secretary Morton. The bill appropriates \$3,212,363.

In the midst of intense excitement at 10:45 tonight after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 49, a strict party vote except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divided their strength, two, Messrs. Kyle and Allen, voting in favor of the bill, and two, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, against it.

The amendment to Section 71, repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, declaring the repeal should not be construed so as to abrogate the reciprocal arrangements now in existence, was agreed to. A very important piece of legislation in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed on the bill as a rider. It was designed, Mr. Voorhees said, to insure integrity in the execution of the law, it being admitted that the tariff system afforded an abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combines.

### THE BOYCOTT.

Chicago, July 3.—"We are making every effort to prevent trouble on the Fourth," said President Debs today. "If there is trouble it will not be of our making."

When asked by a representative of the Associated Press his opinion as to the effect the injunction process of the federal court would have upon the boycott, President Debs said:

"I have not been served with any injunction, and I want to say distinctly none of our officers are running from any court process. The injunction, as I read it in the newspapers, seems to be intended to restrain men from doing exactly what we have always forbidden them to do. Railroad employes have an unquestioned right to withdraw individually or in body from the service of the company, but they have no right to fight or to interfere with others employed to take their places. Supported as we are financially and otherwise by all the labor organizations of the country, without exception, we have no misgiving."

Chicago, July 3.—The Pullman boycott is gradually spreading. The Burlington, which employs non-union men, is about the only Chicago road not affected. A new difficulty has been presented by the refusal of engineers and firemen to risk their lives with green hands, and railway managers are exceedingly fearful of precipitating a battle on the Fourth of July, and will make no serious effort to move trains before Thursday morning. Said one today, "It will not be long before the inconvenience resulting from the suspension will be keenly felt everywhere, and then we believe public sentiment will be a great factor in the extinction of Debs and his people. The price of provisions is advancing very rapidly. Fruits, ice, and all kinds of perishable property, is commanding high prices."

Chicago, July 3.—Master Workman Lindholm, chief of the Knights of Labor in Cook county, in conference with the leaders of the American Railway Union today, said: "We are all ready to strike when asked. The knights of Labor are heart and soul with the American Railway Union."

The firemen on the Rock Island were instructed today not to work with non-union men. The Illinois Central engineers passed resolutions indorsing the strike.

Chicago, July 3.—A most sweeping order was telegraphed over the entire Northwestern Railway system today. It will throw 10,000 men out of employment. It is intended to strike from the

pay roll during the continuance of the strike, every man who is not absolutely necessary for the dispatch of what business the company may be able to handle.

Chicago, July 3.—Chief United States Marshal Donnelly said today that most of the men who appeared at his office to be made into deputy marshals were sent there by the strikers. "There were 200 men sent here this morning by the managers of the strike," he said. "It was useless for us to keep on with the business of swearing deputies, for nearly the whole supply was coming from the ranks of the strikers."

Chicago, July 3.—There is but one day's supply of ice in Chicago. An ice famine is imminent, and is one of the most serious results of the tie-up of the railroads, more serious than the threatened famine in fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs and similar goods. The strike has practically killed all action in the railroad offices, and every road running into Chicago is making large reductions in the office force.

Washington, July 3.—The cabinet session began at 11 o'clock today. Secretary Morton, Secretary Smith, and Secretary Carlisle were absent. The great strike was the topic of discussion, and every phase of the situation was carefully canvassed. The secretary of war laid before his associates the plans of General Schofield, so far as they were perfected, for meeting any emergency that might arise, and they were approved. He also reviewed the instructions that had been given Gen. Miles prior to his departure for Chicago. It is understood Gen. Miles' return to his headquarters was hastened by the intimation of the department that his presence at Chicago was desirable at this juncture. It is not intended to allow his troops to act at the whim of any deputy marshal who might lose his head in the face of danger, and therefore, while assisting the execution of judicial process, troops will be kept strictly under military command in the first instance, and secondly under the control of the president. The commanding officers of troops employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. Any unlawful or unauthorized act on their part will not be excusable on the ground of an order or request received by them from the marshal or other civil officer.

From the above it can be seen how carefully army officers must proceed, in acting, and the necessity that they are under waiting orders from the president before taking the field. So far the troops have been called out in strict conformity with the statutes, as provided in Section 588, which makes it lawful for the president to employ them to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States wherever they may be forcibly opposed or their execution forcibly obstructed. The federal government having decided that the present attitude of the strikers is in violation of the interstate commerce law, the president is warranted in using troops to enforce the law as he would be in case of any other statute, although this is the first instance where recourse has been had to this particular act, guaranteeing the unobstructed commerce between the states.

Sacramento, July 3.—Shortly after 2 o'clock United States Marshal Baldwin boarded an engine which was to have hauled the Eastern Overland to San Francisco, intending to prevent the mob from assaulting the engineer. As the engine hurried into the depot, one of the strikers hurled a rock at the engineer, but missed him. In an instant a howling mob was around the engine, and seizing Baldwin, pulled him from the cab. He was then knocked down, but instantly regained his feet and pulled his revolver. Pointing them at the strikers he called upon them in the name of the United States to disperse and go home. His advice was greeted with hisses, and cries of "Kill him," came from a thousand throats. Immediately a half dozen strikers seized his limbs and prevented him from using his revolver. Several of the rioters struck him with their clenched fists and also kicked him. By a superhuman effort Baldwin managed to break away from his captors and sought safety in Superintendent Wright's office. During the excitement a rioter whom he attempted to arrest escaped. Baldwin has called on Governor Markham for the militia.

A howling mob is in possession of the depot. The police and deputy marshals are powerless and have given up the struggle. The eastern overland which was to go to San Francisco this afternoon was cut in two by the strikers and the Pullman coaches run out of the depot.

San Francisco, July 3.—With rioting in progress at Sacramento, and three regiments of state militia under orders to proceed to that point; with six companies of United States infantry enroute to Los Angeles, another center of disturbance, and with a horde of strikers in Oakland ripe for riotous action, the whole people of California are in the midst of great excitement. Such events

as the railroad strike has developed have heretofore been unknown in California. Tonight the tie-up on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems is as complete as at any time during the five days since the blockade was instituted, and owing to the disturbances that have arisen, the situation is graver than it has been at any time heretofore. At Oakland, notwithstanding strong police patrol, the strikers became riotous today and seized two trains. They also took possession of the station and railroad yards at Sixteenth street. One conductor who attempted to run his train past Sixteenth street was badly beaten. The police were unable to cope with the rioters.

Six companies of United States infantry who were called into action and ordered to Los Angeles are stalled at Bakerfield, this side of the Mojave desert, and it is not known how they can be transported over the Tehachapi grade and desert. When the train arrived at Bakerfield at 12:20 this afternoon, the engineer deserted.

New York, July 3.—There seems to be no desire on the part of the holders of the shares of railroads affected by the strike to sacrifice them, and under the circumstances, it is remarkable with what firmness the strangers and trunk lines are held. Wall street appears to look upon the defeat of the strikers as a certainty, owing to the lack of justice in their cause. The London market has reflected the confidence of foreign holders in the stability of values.

Portland, July 3.—The strike today extended to the Southern Pacific local trains. The Westside train from McMinnville arrived this afternoon, but aside from this, no trains arrived or left over that line. The Northern Pacific sent out a train for Tacoma at 12:35 today, and one arrived at 2 tonight from Tacoma with a Pullman attached. The engine was manned by a non-union engineer and fireman. The Southern Pacific expects to resume local service tomorrow. Mails for the north were dispatched from San Francisco by the steamer State of California.

Washington, July 3.—Postmaster General Hissell today had a consultation with Superintendent White, of the railway mail service. The hopped in condition of the postal service in California is looked upon as exceedingly serious, and steps are being taken to offset the trouble by steamer transportation along the coast.

Pasadena, Cal., July 3.—Gov. Markham has instructed Major General Dimond to send troops from San Francisco to Sacramento and use his own discretion as to the number necessary. The governor is in constant communication with the militia officers all over the state. He considers the situation grave.

Los Angeles, July 3.—Subpoenas have been issued from the United States court requiring the local managers of the telegraph companies to appear before the United States grand jury and produce the telegrams that passed between Debs and the leaders in the strike in this city.

Seattle, July 3.—There is scarcely a sign of a strike here. Traffic is going on regularly over the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern. Trains on the Seattle and Lake Shore run as regularly as their connections will allow.

San Bernardino, Cal., July 3.—Word has been received of the burning of 10 bridges on the Atlantic and Pacific in this county near The Needles, and the fear is entertained that the shops and room house will be destroyed.

Bloomington, Ill., July 3.—There are five passenger trains on the Chicago and Alton lying on the side track at the Union depot. Six hundred passengers are here, and there are many cases of great hardship.

St. Louis, July 3.—The strike situation in the territory tributary to St. Louis is decidedly worse today. The First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard has been ordered in readiness for service.

Washington, July 3.—Orders have been prepared, and the whole garrison at Fort Sheridan, under Col. Crofton, of Chicago, have been ordered to prepare to move. The garrison consists of eight companies.

### THE KEY NOTE.

Duty of the Government and the Rights of Citizens.

Mr. E. S. Conway, of the great Kimball factories, of Chicago, passed through our city on the steamship Columbia en route to California yesterday, and the following interview was had with him in regard to the labor troubles of the country:

"What do you think will be the outcome of the present struggle between capital and labor, Mr. Conway?"

"To begin with, I do not consider it is a question of a struggle between capital and labor at all, and I am not satisfied with the view taken of the situation by our statesmen. The facts are, it is labor versus labor, and the question to be determined is, whether or not an American laborer is entitled to the protection of the law."

"In what manner would you protect labor?"

"Answering your question, I would say: First, it is every man's privilege whether a member of a union or not, to quit his job and seek employment elsewhere or remain idle, and it is equally the privilege of the unemployed to at once take the place vacated, and in the latter, as an American citizen, is, in my judgment, entitled both morally and legally to be protected by the law and to be allowed to pursue his work unmolested, and whenever interfered with it becomes the duty of the federal government to protect him, if it requires the whole federal army to do so, in the performance of his daily toil, and until the situation is viewed in this light we will have social revolution and anarchy instead of law and order."

"What are your grounds for believing that the federal government is called on to protect the citizens of the different states?"

"The protection of American labor and also of capital is interstate, and if the federal government as such has an obligation to perform that should be considered sacred, it is the protection of its own citizens wherever found, in their lives and property, and in the peaceful enjoyment of their rights and liberties as guaranteed by the constitution. Why, the fundamental principle of our government is the protection of its citizens, and if this protection is left to states, one state might enforce the law and enable its subjects to work or remain idle, protecting them in each condition so long as they remained amenable to the law, while, as in the present instance, a sister state might be in a state of anarchy and riot, thus frustrating the ends of justice and depriving the law-enforcing state of its interstate relations. In short, I hold it is the imperative duty of the American government to protect each and every one of its citizens whether laborer or capitalist, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, to the fullest extent under the law, and when a man or a set of men, whether by force or intimidation, undertake to compel an American citizen to vacate his employment he should be protected and the offender vigorously and summarily punished. Until this course is adopted by the federal government we may rest assured that confidence will not be restored and that American labor will continue to suffer, not only as it is today, but to a degree ten-fold worse."

"Then you hold that these labor troubles are a greater detriment to labor than to capital?"

"Certainly. It is a serious mistake when the so-called friends of labor imagine they are adding to the happiness of the laborer by allowing one portion to be law breakers to the extent of the enforced idleness of the other portion, and the enforced withdrawal of capital from its legitimate channels of trade and enterprise."

"What course could the federal government, in your judgment, pursue which would speedily and effectually settle these labor troubles?"

"My idea is that the federal government should guarantee the fullest protection to every citizen in the discharge of his daily pursuits, and when a subject is interfered with by local mobs while engaged in the legitimate performance of his daily labor, that such offenders should be taken into custody by the federal government, and be promptly and severely dealt with. If this policy were adopted and enforced by the federal government and every American citizen were assured he would receive the full protection guaranteed him under the constitution, all positions vacated for any cause could and would be promptly filled and the great losses to labor and capital and the paralyzation of commerce and trade would be a thing of the past forever. It is a paradox to talk about this being a government, if it will not promptly and vigorously protect its citizens at home or abroad, whether they be laborers or capitalists."

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE