

The Daily Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SACK COATS.



Are the most convenient and comfortable article a man can wear in the summer for all ordinary occasions. There isn't an excuse, for not having this comfort when we can furnish one in either Single or Double Breasted, round or square cut coat at prices that defy competition. Also either in any line in Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc.

Our Goods are new, fresh and latest styles.

The **OSGOOD MERCANTILE Co.**

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers

506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.



A full line of Work and Waste

BASKETS.

GRiffin & REED.

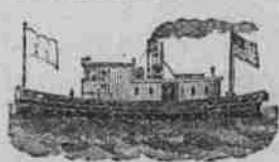
CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE.

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 Co.	Astoria.	Astoria Pk Co. Kinney's John A. Devlin.	M. J. Kinney.	Astoria.
Booth A. Pk Co.	Astoria.	Black Diamond Oval.	A. Booth & Sons.	Chicago.
Columbia River Pk Co.	Astoria.	Cocktail.	Cutting Pk 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, Wn.
Fishermen's Pk Co.	Astoria.	Fishermen's Scandinavian Fishermen's.	Fishermen's Pk Co.	Astoria.

PULLMAN AT LAST

Says There is Absolutely Nothing to Arbitrate.

BRADSTREET ON THE STRIKE.

A Tripple Murder in Nevada—Frendgast Hangs—Woman Out Again.

Associated Press.

New York, July 13.—George M. Pullman has issued a lengthy statement of the attitude of his company, in reference to the strike, its cause, its merits, and its settlement. He does not declare definitely toward submitting to arbitration, but urges that it would be unbusinesslike to concede to arbitration which might decide that the Pullman works be operated at a loss.

"Little more than a year ago the shops at Pullman were in a prosperous condition; work was plenty, and wages were high. Our pay rolls for that year show average earnings of over \$600 per annum for every person, man, woman, or youth on the roll. Then came the great panic and depression of last summer. Our force was reduced from 6,000 to 2,900 in November, 1893, and the only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low or lower than could be done by other shops, and this, of course, necessitated a reduction in wages of the employees at Pullman. Most of the important work on hand had been taken in competition at prices which were less than actual cost to the company delivering, without any reckoning for use of capital and plant. This work was taken to keep the large force of men employed. In the early part of May a committee of employees demanded a restoration of the wages of a year ago. I explained to this committee minutely and laboriously the facts, showing that the company was already paying them more than it was receiving for their contract work. Under the excitement of their recruiting into the new organization, the workmen closed the shops, thus themselves doing what I was strenuously trying to prevent being done, and the employees who have quit their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of the earnings of more than \$300,000 up to this time. Arbitration implies acquiescence in the decision of arbitration, where favorable or adverse. How could I, as president of the Pullman company, consent to agree that if any body of men not concerned with the interests of the company's shareholders should, as arbitrators, for any reasons seeming good to them, so decree, that I should open the shops, employ workmen at wages greater than their work could be settled for, and continue this ruinous policy indefinitely, or because of breach of faith? Who will deny that such a question is plainly not a subject of arbitration? The public should not permit the real question which has been before it to be obscured. That question was positively the creation and duration of dictatorship which could make all industries of the United States, and daily comfort of millions dependent upon the whims of such a dictator. The charge is that the rents are exorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employees have no choice but to submit. The answer is simple. The average rental of tenements at Pullman is at the rate of \$3 per room per month, and the renting of houses at Pullman has no relation to work in the shops. The employees may, and very many do, own or rent their own houses outside of town."

A SEASONABLE TIME.

Bradstreet Thinks the Strike Declared at the Right Time.

New York, July 13.—Bradstreet's Statement of Trade tomorrow will say: During the greater portion of the week the general wholesale business at Chicago and the center within the territory tributary, has been practically paralyzed by the railway strike. Large eastern corporations have felt the effect of restricted receipts of live stock and meat, while western manufacturers and merchants have suffered loss through inability to secure supplies of raw materials from the East. The railroad strike and boycott have in part repeated the effects of the recent soft coal strike by shutting up a large number of important industries in the west and central states through want of fuel. But perhaps no more favorable time, from point of view of merchants and manufacturers, than the summer of 1894, after the panic season of 1893, could have been chosen to precipitate so widespread a railroad tie-up when business was already so generally and severely restricted. A number of small strikes are reported, but there are 25,000 fewer idle men because of the railway strike this week than last. Iron, steel, lumber, wool and cotton manufacturing industries at the eastern and western centers have practically no shipments, and commercial travelers throughout central northwestern states have generally been compelled to leave the road.

APLUCKY WOMAN.
She Kills the Fiendish Husband Who Would Have Murdered Her.

Lovelock, Nev., July 13.—A triple murder, due to jealousy, occurred about 20 miles from here last night. Robert Logan shot and killed Dan Lovelock, and Fred Sullivan, and who in turn was killed by his own wife. Logan's wife had applied for a divorce and he was insanely jealous of her, and threatened to kill some of her male friends. A few days ago Mrs. Logan went to Cottonwood. Logan followed and attacked Dan Lovelock, the stage driver, wounding him severely in the head. Lovelock was unable to return here, and Mrs. Logan drove the stage. She returned to Cottonwood on Wednesday to bring Lovelock home. On the return trip Mrs. Logan drove, Lovelock was on the front seat, and Fred Sullivan, a passenger, on the rear seat. At dusk Logan rode up, armed with a Winchester, and said he was going to town with his wife. He rode on behind the stage, and after going some distance shot Sullivan from behind, the bullet going through his heart. Then he picked Lovelock, and the second victim fell dead into Mrs. Logan's lap. Logan then said he was going to drive the stage to a well five miles distant, where he intended to throw the bodies of the murdered men, after which he was going to cut his wife into small pieces and throw her in after them. Instead, she persuaded him to water the horses, and when he stooped to secure a bucket under the stage, she took a pistol from Lovelock's pocket and shot her husband. He cried for mercy, but she shot again, and he fell behind the stage. She dismounted and gave him one more bullet, a settler. She let Logan's body lie in the dust and drove into town with the other bodies. The people here denounce Logan and praise Mrs. Logan's courage.

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, Knows How to Deal With Lawbreakers.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Judge Taft, of the United States circuit court, delivered his decision today in the case of E. W. Phelan, charged with contempt of court in impeding and obstructing the receiver of the Cincinnati Southern road, by directing and inciting the employees to leave its employ. Phelan came here as agent and company worker with Debs, to institute and direct a boycott. In order to compel the Pullman Car Company to treat with its employees, who, it appears, are not eligible to membership in the American Railway Union. The court found that he was an active agent here of unlawful conspiracy with Debs and others to paralyze business of the United States, or in other words to starve the nation in order to force its employers into terms. Applying to facts, the court held that to undertake to force a breach of contracts was unlawful conspiracy. Moreover, the whole plan was a boycott, which has been declared by all states except Minnesota, to be unlawful. The court plainly recognized the right of laborers to strike, but there was no warrant of law for boycott. The judge found Phelan guilty as charged. The sentence was confinement for six months in the Warren county jail.

WILL HOLD THEIR FAIR.

Tacoma Business Men Hold a Meeting and So Decide.

Tacoma, July 13.—On account of the general demoralization caused by the floods and strikes, the matter of postponing the interstate fair for one year has been under consideration for several days. Today the trustees and a committee of business men decided to go on with the fair as originally planned, opening it August 15th. Repairs to the burned bridge at Thorpe have been completed, and the four trains stalled at Ellensburg have started west. These trains were made up at Spokane and points west, one of them bearing the militia guards which escorted the state militia trains to Spokane last week.

WILL REMAIN AT WORK.

Chicago, July 13.—The conference of the Federation of Labor adjourned at 7:30 this evening, after having decided against the general strike. The petition of President Debs, of the American Railway Union, was endorsed, however, and \$1,900 voted for the defense at the forthcoming trial of Debs. The conference recommends that all connected with the American Federation of Labor now on a sympathetic strike, should return to work, and those who contemplate going out on a sympathetic strike, are advised to remain at their usual avocations.

COWARDLY FOREIGNERS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13.—Militia under Capt. Woodworth marched to the dock this morning and the strikers fled. After a few shots fired, the officers succeeded in arresting thirty leaders of yesterday's demonstration.

WIMAN FREE AGAIN.

New York, July 13.—Judge Barrett has released Ernest Wiman on \$50,000 bail. The bond was signed by Charles R. Rouse, a dry goods merchant.

PENSION BILL.

Washington, July 13.—The house has agreed to the conference report on the pension bill.

HE'S A GOOD MAN NOW.

Chicago, July 13.—Frendgast was hanged at 11:45 a. m.

BLOOD FLOWS AGAIN

Concealed Strikers Fire on the U. S. Regulars.

THE STRIKE WILL SOON END.

Sacramento Under Martial Law—Press Censorship by Col. Graham—More Trouble Feared.

Associated Press.

San Francisco, July 13.—Sixteen days have intervened since the general strike was inaugurated on the Southern Pacific system. During the entire period the railway traffic has been at an absolute standstill in Northern California. At least seven, and probably nine human lives have already been sacrificed. The commercial loss has been enormous. Not only is the general traffic almost at a standstill, but the season's fruit crop, to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, is perishing in the orchards. Tonight there is every indication that more men are to be slaughtered in this industrial war; that fruit growers are to see more of their crop spoil on their hands, and that the embargo on commerce is to be indefinitely continued. In Sacramento, defiance became so bold today that the capital city is tonight under actual martial law. United States Marshal Baldwin rode through the streets at the head of thirty cavalrymen this afternoon and proclaimed martial law. He ordered people to their homes and bade them remain there until the trouble is over. Tonight only meagre details of the situation are to be had here, for what is press censorship in effect, has been established by Col. Graham. The Associated Press correspondent is suffered to pass the military pickets, but it is conditional that he shall send out no information relative to the movement of trains, neither is he permitted to give the names of trainmen. It is the desire of Col. Graham to withhold this information from the strikers. It is known, however, that no trains are running out of Sacramento save two, that were dispatched for the East this morning. Another train bearing 250 United States troops from Fort Douglas, Utah, is west bound. At Oakland the railroads on the mole are now under protection of a force of 1,000 United States marines, militiamen, and deputies. The force has been sufficient to overawe riotous strikers, and today there is no further violence. In San Francisco the event of the day was the impounding of a special United States grand jury by Judge Morrow to investigate the prevailing disorders. In his charge, the judge said:

"In this inquiry you will not limit your inquiry to any particular class of persons, but carefully scrutinize the acts of all parties concerned, whether they are officers of this railroad company or employees without fear or favor or influence of any kind, point out in a proper manner all persons who have transgressed the law and imperilled the best interests of the state."

DEBS DRAWS DOWN.

He Declares the Strike Off, Though on Conditions.

Chicago, July 13.—At 9 o'clock this morning Debs called a meeting of the directors at the Revere House, and for half an hour the strike leaders were in close conference. When the doors were unlocked Debs announced calmly that he had officially declared the strike off, but asserted that he would make no statement until after a visit to the General Managers' Association. It is generally understood, however, that the conference of the Federation of Labor gave no promise of material aid in settling the strike, and that with assurances from the Washington government that arbitration will be enforced, was the cause of the unexpected action of the strike managers. General Master Workman at 10 o'clock said:

"Papers to call the strike off were drawn up yesterday. They contained two provisions, first, there should be arbitration, and second, that all striking employees, except those charged with crime, shall be taken back by employers. As arbitration will be secured, and thus a great victory obtained, Debs has done just right. As soon as I see him I shall

issue an order calling off the Knights of Labor strike."

MORE BLOOD SPILLED.

Troops Return the Strikers' Fire, Killing Three and Wounding Six.

Sacramento, July 13.—A bloody battle occurred at 11 o'clock this morning between the strikers and a company of regulars. As far as can be ascertained two strikers are killed and six wounded. Shortly before 11 o'clock Division Superintendent Wright ordered an engine and two flat cars to clear the track along the front of the street contiguous to the headquarters of the strikers. A company of regulars under command of Capt. Roberts was ordered to accompany the train. As the train reached the street, the strikers who were concealed on the roof of a big building near the city jail, opened fire on the engine. The regulars returned the fire, and two strikers were killed and six others wounded. None of the soldiers were injured. The firing attracted hundreds of angry strikers to the scene, and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded by cooler heads not to attack the soldiers. United States Marshal Baldwin frantically raised his hand and ordered the crowd to disperse. He called upon them in the name of the United States to return to their homes and prevent further bloodshed.

Later—it is impossible to learn the number of killed and wounded. The railroad officials, however, claim that two were killed and six wounded. The names of the men who are reported killed have not been learned. It is claimed their bodies were taken away by the strikers.

THEY ARE ANGRY.

The Strikers Do Not Like the Way the Managers Do Business.

Chicago, July 13.—A joint meeting of the executive boards of the American Railway Union and Knights of Labor was held at Ulrich's Hall at 5 p. m. today to consider the treatment which the railway union's proposition to the General Managers' Association was received earlier in the day. Informal discussion was followed by adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The feeling against the general managers was very bitter, but the conclusion was to wait until the managers had acted on the proposition before taking any further action themselves. The Knights of Labor representatives at the meeting were in full accord with the American Railway Union, and agreed to stand by the Union to the end. President Debs said at the close of the meeting that the American Railway Union had made its last overtures to the managers. It had gone more than half way. If the present proposition was ignored or rejected, the strike would be renewed with greater force and continued until the railway people gave in. Debs added that there had been no relaxation in the strike. It is on in force, and would remain so until an affirmative answer comes from the general managers. If such an answer were received, the strike would end in twenty minutes. He intimated that the union had reserve forces which it could call into action, and that they would be felt in their full strength if necessary.

GOMPERS' THREAT.

A Committee From the Strikers Wait on the Managers' Association.

Chicago, July 13.—Gompers said at noon in case the railway managers should refuse to reinstate all the striking employees who are free from criminal charges, he would call out all the members of the Federation of Labor throughout the United States. The General Managers' Association adjourned for the day at 11:40 a. m. When Mayor Hopkins and Alderman McGillan, commissioned by Debs, Sovereign and Gompers to present their proposition arrived at the railway headquarters, St. John was the only manager present. The mayor left the proposition and returned to the office.

CANNOT ARBITRATE.

Washington, July 13.—The commission which the president will appoint under the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888, will have no authority to arbitrate between the parties to the recent disturbance at Chicago and elsewhere. It can merely investigate labor troubles and report, recommending legislation etc.

SCABS CAN STAY.

Chicago, July 13.—Egan said informally that the general managers will retain in their employ men who filled the strikers' places and who are competent.

HARBOR BILL PASSED.

Washington, July 13.—The river and harbor bill passed the senate today.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE