

The Daily Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 171.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

TIME DOESN'T WAIT!



Opportunities of a lifetime pass in a moment and are gone forever. Your chance to have us make you up one of those handsome Dress Suits of any style to order is here now. Fit and workmanship guaranteed and prices the lowest, which can be attested to by many patrons who have been measured for suits the past 6 months.

Full lines of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc.

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits of all kinds now in stock.

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 Pkg Co.	Astoria	Astoria Pkg Co. Klancy's John A. Jervin.	M. J. Kinney	Astoria
Booth A. Pkg Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond Brand	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Columbia River Pkg Co.	Astoria	Cocktail	Cutting Pkg Co.	San Francisco
Elmore Salmon	Astoria	Magnolia White Star	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	E-tour Palm Deedemon	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria	J. O. Hawthorn's	J. O. Hawthorn	Astoria
J. G. Ogler & Co.	Brookfield	Leg. St. George	J. G. Ogler	Brookfield Wis.
Fisherman's Pkg Co.	Astoria	Fisherman's	Fisherman's Pkg Co.	Astoria

IT WAS GORMAN'S DAY

He Says the Senate Has Been Trauded.

SCORES PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Free Coal Would Help None But the Great Canadian Pacific Trust.

Associated Press.

Washington, July 23.—After the routine business, Voorhees called for the conference report on the tariff bill; then the storm broke. Gorman addressed the senate, speaking from carefully prepared notes. After reviewing the condition of the senate which made a compromise necessary, he delivered his defiance in dramatic tones. Infamous calumnies heaped on the heads of the senate were forced from his lips, he said, in a plain unvarnished statement. Referring to the president's letter, he said: "It was most uncalled for, most extraordinary, and a most unwise communication that ever came from a president of the United States." Gorman then proceeded to detail the manner in which to meet the objections and secure the support of certain disaffected Democrats, the change having been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during this work Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle, and often with Cleveland, and himself. He charged directly that every one of the senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle, before they were agreed upon. He read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30th, in which the secretary gave the same bill his sweeping endorsement. "The secretary necessarily spoke in a great measure for the president on matters relating to his department," said Gorman. In response to an appeal from Gorman, Jones, of Arkansas, related a conversation he had with President Cleveland before he proposed the Jones amendments to the tariff bill. He said he told the president he had not gone a step further with the compromise measure until he was assured it would have the president's support. The president told him he would favor almost any compromise to secure the passage of the bill. Vilas asked whether President Cleveland had no expressed desire for free coal and iron. Jones replied he had not, but had urged the senate to get the compromise bill through.

Gorman resumed with one of the most sensational references of the day. He said the senate had been trauded. An attempt had been made to try and glibbet them before the country. The charges had been "foully made from distinguished sources," and must be met and refuted. The charges were echoed by men who chirped when he talked. The senators who had been trauded had fought for tariff reform when "cowards in high places would not show their heads." He said he could conceive no reason for the remarkable action taken, unless perhaps the one responsible for it was "consumed by vanity," in having the country regard him as authority of all that is right in tariff reform. Never before since the declaration of independence had the president of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the constitution as had Cleveland in writing his letter to Chairman Wilson. Gorman had Blackburn read an extract from Washington's farewell address about the encroachment of an executive on the powers of congress as subversive of the principles of a republic. "The liberty of the senate had been invaded," he said, in thunderous tones, "though a thousand hirelings write us down and traduce us."

Reverting to the duty on wool, Gorman argued that 40 cents per ton was purely a revenue duty. Free coal, he said, would give to the single foreign corporation all the coal trade from Boston north. Free coal would not benefit any man or woman in the country. Who demands it? There was but one great concern on earth that wanted free coal. In Nova Scotia there was a deposit of coal as broad and as high as any on earth. The government of Canada had controlled it. Five years ago the dominion government was induced to change its policy. The Canadian Pacific, that great artery of Great Britain, together with men from the United States, associated themselves together and secured a 99 year lease of this coal land on condition that they should pay into the Canadian treasury 12 cents per ton royalty. If coal were free, the coal of Nova Scotia would displace that of the United States in New England, and the treasury of Canada be enriched by money that ought to go into the treasury of the United States. "God knows we have enough trusts," said Gorman. "I will never consent to allow this mammoth foreign corporation to invade our territory and take substance away from our people."

Gorman's reference to the sugar question was: "Mr. President, there is only one other serious proposition as I understand it that is involved in this controversy—the subject of sugar. Our friends on the other side with great generalship saw a weak point in our line from the beginning. In construction of the McKinley bill they made free sugar the pivot. They attempted to secure free sugar by fighting us when we attempted to reverse their McKinley act, outwitting us by going back and putting upon the dutiable list an article which they put on the free list. They managed it well. They knew how to stir up animosities and feelings which are naturally against duties on anything whatever. They used the press of their party to charge all sorts of bid motives against men who were in favor of putting sugar upon the dutiable list. They twisted us upon the floor. You had scarcely gotten into the consideration of the bill before they wanted to investigate and see whether we were not pulling out a trust." Then reverting to the president, he said: "Mr. President, I speak of the president of the United States with nothing but the kindest feelings. I have never had anything but the kindest feelings for him. I believe he is one of the most remarkable men in public life, or in the last 50 years, in any civilized country in the world. To elect him the first time he was a candidate, I gave my consent, and unreluctant labor. I stood by him when he had but few who had the courage to walk through the slime and filth and uphold him. I supported his nomination for a second time, though not agreeing with the policy of his declarations in his messages of '87. I have given the president a fair support and honest support; never subservient, never swayed by want of patronage, ready to stand by him on whatever was right. He has no cause to complain against me. I am not his debtor. Let him answer for himself." When the senate adjourned the situation was seemingly in as chaotic a state as ever.

FOR POSTMASTERS.

Cannot Longer Remove Clerks and Carriers for Political Reasons.

Washington, July 23.—"Order No. 255," signed by the postmaster general and addressed to all postmasters in free delivery offices, is likely to stir up the postmen. It reads:

"For the purpose of avoiding the unjust removal of clerks and carriers in the classified service, and to avoid embarrassment and annoyance to the department and postmasters with reference thereto, postmasters in free delivery offices are hereby notified that the following policy prevails in the post office department, and will be enforced: All removals and new employment of clerks, and changes in rosters, must be reported to the first assistant postmaster general as soon as made. No carrier shall be removed except for cause, and upon written charges filed with the postoffice department, and of which the carrier shall have full notice, and an opportunity to make defense. No resignation requested by the postmaster, or by any one for him, will be accepted by the department. (Signed) W. S. BISSELL, Postmaster-General.

This is Mr. Bissell's first official announcement of his policy respecting changes in postoffices. It will be a knell to the hopes of many office-seekers. The order covers practically the same ground as the letter-carriers' tenure bill in the shape in which the house postoffice committee reported it the other day. An executive order has not the same force as law, of course, because it can be changed or abrogated at the will of the next postmaster-general, but experience has proved, as in the case of the laborers in the navy yards, that it carries great force if it is put forth in good faith.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

Coffax, Wash., July 23.—Word reached this city today of the drowning of three boys in Snake river Saturday night while bathing three miles below Penewa. Jesse Plintler, Bert and Norman Wills. The two first were nineteen, and the latter fifteen years of age. Norman suddenly called for help, and the other two swam to his assistance. Lynn Wills, brother of the two drowned boys, who remained on shore, saw all three grasping and struggling in the water. He ran for help, but in the meantime the three sank to the bottom only ten feet from the shore. The families of the boys live at Offield, on Snake river.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Harrison, Ida., July 23.—Frank Brummett, and Alfred Mott, of Pullman, Wash., were drowned in St. Joe lake while swimming horses last evening. Frank was a son of President Brammell, of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, aged 21. Alfred was a son of A. W. Mott, merchant, aged 15.

STRIKER'S VAIN HOPES

They Insist That the Strike is Still On.

TRAINS RUN JUST THE SAME.

Men Return to Work By the Thousands—News the World Over.

Associated Press.

San Francisco, July 23.—The railroad strike in California presents no new features. The Southern Pacific officials now insist that they are conducting their regular business without hindrance. It is true, too, that all, or nearly all of their freight trains are running pretty regularly. The American Railway Union men at Oakland, insist, however, that the strike is still on in all its force, and that they are bound to win, or at least be taken back on their own terms. In Sacramento the strikers continue to quarrel among themselves, trouble having arisen over a public meeting of strikers at which a majority of those attending voted to return to work and so notified the railroad company. A large number of strikers at Sacramento claim this action was without authority. They insist that the strike is still on at that point. The most important action today was the ordering of Company F of the state militia from Woodland in Dunsmuir, on the Oregon branch. The strikers at Dunsmuir are said to threaten trouble. Company H, at Grass Valley, has also been ordered out, and five companies of the Fifth regiment, which is in service at Oakland, have been released and allowed to return to their homes. It is conceded that there is no longer any danger of a serious nature at Oakland.

MEN GOING BACK TO WORK.

A Number of Strikers Being Arrested For Obstructing the Mails.

Sacramento, Cal., July 23.—Eight hundred and ten men went back to work in the railroad shops today, and fully 1000 applications were received. The boiler shops and and moulderships were opened for the first time since the strike. George W. Vice, vice president of the American Railway Union, was arrested today by United States Marshal Baldwin on charges of obstructing the mails, conspiracy and insurrection. Vice is a candidate for the assembly on a ticket of the reorganized Democracy. He was released on \$5,000 bonds. United States Marshal Baldwin has made many arrests of strikers, and warrants are out for many more men. Several companies of troops have been ordered here, but a number will be retained here for a time.

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

But Reinforcements Cause Them to Ground Arms.

Wichita, Kan., July 23.—A special from Pond Creek states that nearly 200 citizens have been arrested for train wrecking. Sheriff Hage was the first man taken, and Mayor Frank second. The arrests were made by seven deputy marshals backed by a car load of federal soldiers. At first the Pond Creek lookout stationed on top of the building saw 30 soldiers marching from Pond Creek station, and so reported. The citizens took their Winchester in high glee to give them battle, but while they were waiting, drawn up in line for the soldiers to demand their surrender, two unexpected companies of soldiers reeled off, that had just come from another direction in great haste. The citizens then grounded arms and surrendered.

A NEW LABOR UNION.

Kansas City, July 23.—J. S. McFadden, secretary of the local American Railway Union in Argentine, and a personal friend of President Debs, returned today after a week's visit with Debs in Chicago. Mr. McFadden stated that Debs and his co-workers were busy engaged perfecting plans for the organization of a new society, namely, the American Labor Union. "It is their intention," said McFadden, "to include in this organization all labor of whatever kind, not merged under the head of railroad-

ing. It will be affiliated with the American Railway Union, and doubtless be controlled by the same officials."

TEXAS TRAIN WRECKED.

Seven Trainmen and Passengers Killed Outright.

Texarkana, July 23.—Brief reports are had here this evening of a serious wreck on the Texas and Pacific railway near Queen City, Texas, in which the engineer, Express Messenger Fred Marshall, Fireman Allen, and the train porter, together with three passengers whose names were not obtainable, were killed. The wrecked train was a north-bound passenger train from Dallas. A relief train and a sufficient corps of aides, left here tonight for the scene of the disaster.

IMPORTANT LEGAL BATTLE.

Chicago, July 23.—What is considered by labor leaders as one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States circuit court today, when President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Kalliber, and director Rogers, of the American Railway Union, filed in answer to the contempt rule. The defense proposes to carry the case to the supreme court in the event of adverse decision; here, and if defeated will appeal to congress.

RAPPED HIM DOWN.

Washington, July 23.—The house found itself without a quorum today. The committee on rules reported a resolution to a direction of the sergeant-at-arms to bring the absentees to the bar of the house. Reed desired an adjournment to listen to the eloquence of the senate, and was suggesting "our friends still seem to be answering an indictment and are pleading complicity on the part of the grand jury," when the speaker sharply rapped him down.

ARE WILLING TO FIGHT.

Shanghai, July 23.—It is generally believed here that the Japanese do not desire a pacific settlement of the Korean dispute. As evidence of this, attention is called to the fact that as soon as the difficulties are overcome, Japan raises another. The last attitude of the king of Corea in this crisis is supposed to be due to China's decided measure to "thrust" upon her claims to sovereignty over the Korean peninsula.

FILED AN ANSWER.

Chicago, July 23.—An answer was filed today by the officers of the American Railway Union in the contempt proceedings in the United States court, growing out of the alleged violation of the federal court injunctions against interference with the mails and interstate commerce. The answer contains only specific details of the allegations in the information.

OREGON CITY LANDS.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Smith today affirmed the action of the general land office rejecting the applications in the cases of Ferdinand Garbarro, Theodore Barlan, Isaac L. Williams, Serafin Wunderle, Lou Wark, James Brown, John Anderson, and Timothy Head to lands near Oregon City, on the ground of previous patent given to the Oregon and California railway.

FINED FOR LAUGHING.

Chicago, July 23.—Emanuel Engstrom was fined \$25 for laughing at bicycle bloomers. The bloomers belonged to Mrs. Jane McCullom. Mrs. McCullom was riding a bicycle in Lincoln Park. She testified that Engstrom hooted at her and made sport of her. Engstrom protested that he only laughed and did not hoot a single hoot. Fined the defendant.

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

London, July 23.—Dispatches were received at the Chinese legation from Tien Tsin today, showing that war between China and Japan has not yet been declared, but it is admitted that the situation is most grave. The opinion expressed in the railway circles here is that war is inevitable.

LOWEST FIGURE YET.

Milwaukee, July 23.—A lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat in store was today sold on "change for 50 cents, the lowest figure ever reached in this market.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE