

The Daily Morning Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THEY ARE COMING!



Men of War, Yachts, Sloops, Plungers, Fishing and all other kinds of craft for the Grand Regatta this week. They are coming from the North, from the East, from the South, from far, and from near, and all are invited when in need of **Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc.** to call where a child buys as cheap as the most experienced buyer, at

The **OSGOOD MERCANTILE Co.**

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

VACATION JOYS

Are apt to be incomplete if one runs short of reading matter. Let your first thought be of choosing a liberal quantity of it from our stock.

We also call your attention to such things as Camp Chairs, Hammocks—Fishing Tackle—Seaside Shovels and Buckets, Croquet and Base Ball Goods.

GRIFFIN & REED.

Cosmopolitan Saloon.

LOUIS BOENTGEN, Proprietor.

I will now supply the trade with the celebrated N. P. Beer either by the keg or bottle and all orders for N. P. bottle beer will receive prompt attention.

I am the only authorized agent in the city for this celebrated beer, and families wishing prompt attention should place their orders with me either in person or by mail. LOUIS BOENTGEN.

\$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.
Boots A. Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Black Diamond, J. Wals.	A. Booth & Sons.	Chicago.
Columbia River Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Cocktail.	Cutting Pk'g Co.	San Francisco.
Elmore Salmon.	Astoria.	Magnolia, White Star.	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria.
George & Barker.	Astoria.	Edouard Palm, Dordemon.	George & Barker.	Astoria.
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria.	J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	J. O. Hawthorn.	Astoria.
J. G. Megler & Co.	Brookfield.	Is. St. George.	J. G. Megler.	Brookfield, Wn.
Fishermen's Pk'g Co.	Astoria.	Fishermen's Sealions, Fishermen's.	Fishermen's Pk'g Co.	Astoria.

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, SAN ORN & CO., Agents, Astoria.
UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., Agents, Portland.

WERE OF ONE MIND

House Caucus Decided to Accept the Senate Tariff Bill.

BALLOTING SOON FOLLOWS.

The Long and Monotonous Tariff Struggle Will Soon Be At An End.

Associated Press.

Washington, August 13.—One hour before the time set for the caucus, Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and the full membership of the house Democratic conference committee, and Representative Breckinridge, of the Arkansas advisory member, for final consultation. At 10 o'clock Crisp and his conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took their seats in a body. At that time 153 Democrats were on the floor. Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after roll call. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties encountered in the conference on the disputed items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust which would result from every one of them. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferees.

Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferees for a specific duty on sugar, on the ground that under an ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage which would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed and believed the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, had purchased \$12,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this true, he said, the profits accruing to the sugar trust from this investment, on account of the senate schedule, will be at least \$4,000,000. "It is a great battle," said Wilson, warmly, "between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off its grip."

There was enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state that the house conferees had been willing to concede almost everything except those vital items, iron and coal, and the senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much, but apparently were dominated by a knowledge that if they conceded what the representatives demanded, the bill could not pass, and the agreement would be useless. Wilson talked just one hour. Montgomery, McMillan and Turner corroborated his statements. Crisp followed. He spoke with much spirit, and round after round of applause greeted his remarks. He spoke of the critical condition and apparent need of accepting the senate bill, and if need be, to introduce separate bills for free sugar, iron and coal. He said it was the "senate bill or nothing." He offered a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede from a disagreement, and the ways and means committee to bring in separate free sugar, iron and coal bills. A burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but a half dozen "irate Democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominent among them being Bourke Cochran, of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the rule adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes was enforced. Then Cochran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he declared. A vote was then taken on the Crisp resolution. The first part to recede from the disagreements was adopted by a rising vote, 150 to 21. The second part providing for separate free sugar, coal and iron bills, was also adopted without division. The caucus then adjourned.

BIG MINING SUIT.

San Francisco, August 13.—A decision in a mining suit involving millions of dollars, was rendered in the United States circuit court today. The case is that of the Consolidated Wyoming Gold and Silver Mining Company, against the Champlain Gold Mining Company. Judge Beattie delivered the decision, though it was rendered by Judge Hawley, of Nevada. The action was for an injunction and accounting of valuable mining property, which had been in litigation in the state and federal courts for many years. The complainant and respondents own the adjoining mining locations. The point in issue, was the ownership of a valuable lead or ledge of ore running underground from the Wyoming Mine into the Champlain territory. In his decision Judge Hawley grants an accounting and an injunction as prayed for. It is estimated that the amount involved in the suit, is some \$2,500,000 or more, and

the Champlain Company has already paid some \$2,000,000 out in dividends, which largely came from disputed ore.

REED'S LAST FLING.

He Scores the Democratic Members of the House Conference Committee.

Washington, August 13.—In the course of his speech in the house today Ex-Speaker Reed said:

"I am somewhat reluctant to address the house, but my feelings are divided between two emotions," began Reed. "One is an emotion of regret for the Democratic party and its position, and the other is a feeling of regret for the country and its position. As far as the gentleman from West Virginia is concerned and his compatriots, there is not the slightest necessity for my commenting on the difference of this scene of sorrow and the procession which carried him out of this house. (Laughter.) He is not so joyous now, having been carried out in another branch, and more effectually. It is unfortunate for the gentleman from West Virginia and his compatriots that they have had to contend with gentlemen of so much more capacity and skill. Undoubtedly the house conferees meant well. Undoubtedly their intentions were honorable, but they were no match for the gentlemen whom they met in the other branch. They were not so skillful as those men. Why, our conferees came back to us, gentlemen, without as much as the name of the bill they transported across this building a month ago. It will be known in history as the Gorman-Brice vs. Wilson bill, dead, (Hi Hi and applause) and no dead on the field of battle either. They are little babes in the woods, and it will be found pretty soon that they were left there by their uncle in the White House. (Great Hi Hi) I can hear the humming of the pinions of little birds-bearing bullets that are to bury them out of sight. (Hi Hi.)"

TO THE PUBLIC.

Chairman Wilson Makes a Statement of the Prolonged Battle.

Washington, August 13.—Chairman Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, prepared for the Associated Press at the close of the caucus, the following statement of his views on the tariff situation:

"I cannot see how we failed to do anything we could to bring about a better result. When I have done the best, according to my capacity and judgment, I must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. The difficulty, which the country must recognize, is that on the tariff question, we did not have a Democratic senate, and whatever had been gained has been wrested from the protective body. I have been willing to take even the most desperate chances, that give the least hope of success in getting rid of the most objectionable senate amendments, and would have fought to the 5th of March if I had had any ground to stand on, and any following to sustain me. We have been confronted by the senate with closed ranks, while we have had divisions from the beginning that have been fomented from within the senate, and the growing impatience of members to get back to their districts with anything that might be called a tariff bill, had made them unwilling to stay until the promise could be given of assured and probable victory. We could not honestly give such a promise, and a man cannot continue battle with his army ready and eager to break away."

CYCLONE IN OHIO.

Geneva, Ohio, August 13.—A cyclone struck North Madison early today, devastating forests, orchards, buildings, growing crops, etc. The wind swept a patch 100 feet wide and three miles long clear of everything. Half stones smashed thousands of windows. The roar of the wind was heard three miles away.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

Shanghai, August 13.—There has been no confirmation of the reported engagement between the Chinese Pei Yang squadron and the Japanese fleet. The Chinese fleet seems to have disappeared and its whereabouts is a mystery. Report has it that the Chinese war vessels may shortly be heard from off the Japanese coast.

MARKETS GROWING WEAKER.

Chicago, August 13.—The grain market opened lower and weak today. Corn was off on account of the breaking of the drought in the corn belt, and a statement that the damage had been over estimated. Wheat was weak in sympathy with corn.

TWENTY DROWNED.

Teney, Wales, August 13.—During the regatta today, a small excursion steamer capsized in Caldy Roads, drowning twenty people.

CHINESE TREATY CONFIRMED.

Washington, August 13.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the Chinese treaty by a vote of 47 to 20.

THE DEED IS DONE

The House Yesterday Passed the Senate Tariff Bill.

SEVERAL SEPERATE BILLS.

Sugar, Iron Ore, Coal and Barbed Wire Were Placed on the Free List.

Associated Press.

Washington, August 13.—When the house met, five minutes after the Democratic caucus adjourned, the members were standing about in excited groups, discussing the resolution.

Chairman Catchings, of the committee on rules, presented a special order, as follows: "Resolved, that after the adoption of this resolution, it shall be in order in the house to move that the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the senate on disagreeing votes of the two houses on house rule 4864 be rescinded, that the conferees heretofore appointed on the part of the house be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and that the house recede from its agreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross and agree to the same."

"That after two hours' debate on said motion the vote shall be taken without delay or other motion."

"Resolved, That at any time, after the adoption of this resolution, it shall be in order to present for consideration without reference to the committee, separate bills placing on the free list sugar in all its forms, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire. Each of said bills, when presented, shall be allowed a fifteen minutes' debate, and at the end of such debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered thereon, and without delay a vote shall be taken. During the reading of the resolution there were jeers from the Republican side, Burrows calling out "silly, silly." When that portion of the rule relative to free wool was read, Catchings demanded the previous question, but Reed rose to a point of order, and the battle was on.

Reed's point of order was that the tariff bill was not in possession of the house, and that, therefore, the action proposed in the report could not be taken. He maintained that in case of an agreement of congress on the bill, either committee could act on the report, but in case of a disagreement the bill went back to the body first requesting a conference. The bill could not be in possession of both houses at the same time, neither could both houses act except on the papers before it. The papers could not be in possession of both houses at the same time. It was a parliamentary, as well as a physical fact that papers could only be in one place at one time. The hours was now proposing to grab the senate bill before it had been repudiated by that body, and swallow its nauseous meat. Such a spectacle, he declared, had never before been witnessed. "I do not expect my argument to have any effect," said Reed, in conclusion, addressing the Democratic side, "but you are like heathens who have listened to Christian missionaries. You have no chance of redemption." The speaker over-ruled the point of order. The previous question was then ordered without division. Catchings did not desire to debate the rule, and Reed took the floor and made a very sarcastic speech.

"You are going to give the country free sugar," said he, in his most ironical vein, amid shouts of Republican laughter, "—in your minds," he added, with renewed shouts of derision, "and free coal and free iron ore. You are going to be bold and manly as you have been in this back down, without reference to the committee that stands between you and the noble purpose that thrills you."

The question then being put on agreeing to the resolution, Reed demanded a division. The entire Democratic side rose en masse, but when the negative vote was called for, the Republicans sat calmly in their seats, hoping to break the quorum. When the speaker announced the vote, 153 to 23, twelve more than a quorum, the Republicans were somewhat disconcerted. Reed, however, quickly demanded the yeas

and nays. Before the clerk began calling the roll, Wilson, of Washington, brought down a round of applause by innocently asking the speaker if it would be in order before the roll was called to have the president's letter again read. The speaker rapped him to order with his gavel, and the roll-call proceeded. The house order was adopted by 176 to 57, not voting, 11. Among the Democrats voting in the negative were Davey, Robertson, (La.) Coveri, Price, Gorman, and Warner. Kilgore answered present but did not vote. In other respects, the vote was strictly on party lines.

Upon the announcement of the vote, Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion provided for, in the order adopted.

Wilson then took the floor. He spoke calmly, but eloquently, the Democrats crowding about him and listening intently to his every word. Wilson spoke but ten minutes at the opening of the debate. He then reserved the balance of his time, and Reed, leader of the opposition, took the floor. He aroused his followers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Burke Cochran, Democrat, of New York, was given the closest attention by the expectant galleries, and was at times enthusiastically applauded from either side of the chamber as his sledge hammer blows were dealt at the McKinley law, or the senate bill. Cochran was deeply in earnest and his protest against the consummation of the tariff legislation recalled his famous speech of protest at the Chicago convention.

Speaker Crisp was recognized amid much applause, and spoke for ten minutes. In concluding the debate, Wilson said this was not a time for Democratic enthusiasm, it was the plain Democratic duty; but if the Democratic party was to live, if it did live, it would not lay down its weapons till it had made it impossible in this country to lay burdens on one class of our citizens for the enrichment of another. Wilson then demanded a vote on the resolution. Yeas and nays were then ordered. The Democrats who voted against the motion were: Cochran, New York; Coveri, New Jersey; Davey, Louisiana; Dunphy, New York; Everett, Massachusetts; Gorman, Michigan; Hendrix, New York; Johnson, Ohio; Meyers and Price, Louisiana; Tarnsey, Missouri, and Warner, New York. The Populists voted for the motion.

Just before the announcement, Pence stated that if his colleagues, Simpson, McKeighan, and Egan, who were sick, had been present, they would have voted aye. Wilson then immediately arose and offered the first of the separate free list bills, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the caucus. It provided for free commission, on its passage, of bituminous coal, slack and coke. The question recurred on the passage of the bill. The vote by tellers showed 73 for, and 47 against. Reed raised a point of no quorum, and Wilson, Democrat, demanded a yeas and nays vote.

The free coal bill was passed, yeas 160, nays 104. Twenty-one Democrats voted against the bill.

Wilson then stated that he was directed by the Democratic caucus to present a bill placing iron ore on the free list. The bill passed.

Wilson next presented a bill for free barbed wire. Reed asked Wilson what the barbed wire rate was in the Wilson bill, and the answer being 35 per cent, Reed spoke with sarcasm on the sudden transformations in the tariff. Wilson replied with spirit, that he would not answer Reed's scoldings. He would say the work of reform would never cease until the hold of monopoly was taken from the American people.

"I am glad to have brought you to the surface and secured an admission," said Reed, "and knowing what you will do, the American people will never trust you again."

The vote to place barbed wire on the free list was, yeas, 157; nays, 84.

After the sugar bill had been reported, Robertson, of Louisiana, offered an amendment, reducing the bounty on sugar 1-8 yearly from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1901. Yeas and nays were then ordered, the Republicans joining with the Democrats in voting for free sugar. It passed, 75 to 11.

This was the largest affirmative and nay vote ever cast in the house. At 10:25 the house adjourned till Wednesday.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

Wichita, Kan., August 13.—The Wichita National Bank failed this morning.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE