

THE PEOPLE "QUEEN" Cans and Bacon

BELOW COST!

Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Goods, Rubber Goods, Perfumery, Etc.,

424 FRONT ST. WM. R. BENTLEY, Assignee.

MIXED PAINT

Best and best mixed paint in the world. I am fully prepared to transact a general retail business.

WM. R. BENTLEY.

SPECIALTIES

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING

WASHING MACHINE AND BALBRIGGAN

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

W.P. Boyd & Co. HAVE JUST PLACED ON THEIR COUNTERS A LARGE IMPORTATION OF

BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE SILKS.

BLACK SILKS

The stock represents staple and new weaves which are recommended for their wearing qualities and excellent finish.

The prices are the lowest consistent with first-class merchandise.

BLACK BENGALINE SILKS.

W. P. Boyd & Co. BOYD BLOCK, Foot of Cherry St.

BLACK TRICOTINE SILKS.

ALBERT HANSEN'S MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE

We will sell at auction our immense stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks and Silverware, prior to removing to our elegant store in the Sullivan block.

Auction takes place every afternoon and evening. All articles sold by auctioneers will be guaranteed by Albert Hansen.

SCOONES & CO., Auctioneers.

Mechanics' Mill and Lumber Co

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS ON PUGET SOUND OF LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LATH

SHINGLES, Mantels, Newsels, Balusters, Etc. OFFICE AND MILLS FOOT OF NORMAN STREET.

CLEARANCE SALE AT BASYE'S

Clearance Sale at Basye's has been an immense success. We add this month Silverware. This is unquestionably one of the finest stocks on the Coast, and is a great opportunity.

UNION CITY, (MASON COUNTY)

The great terminal at Hood's Canal of Port Townsend Southern Railroad. Five hundred men now at work laying track from Olympia to Union City. Trains will be running by January 1.

5 CENTS WEST SEATTLE.

WEST SEATTLE is the most delightful spot for your home. You can go there for FIVE CENTS.

First Regiment Band Concert, NEXT SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1890.

ESHELMAN, LEWELLYN & CO INVESTMENT BROKERS, Cherry St., Between Front and Second Sts.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

The Puget Sound Customs District Bill Passed.

ANTI-CHINESE STEAM PATROL.

Edmunds Moves to Carry Out Blaine's Idea of Reciprocity.

Bill for Bridge Across the Columbia-Quay Brings Up His Resolution Against Election Bill Again-Silver Goes Up to Nearly \$1.20 Per Ounce.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—In the Senate Edmunds offered the following amendment to the tariff bill, which was referred to the committee on finance: That whenever the president of the United States shall be satisfied that every sugar-producing country whose sugar is exported into the United States has abolished its duties or taxes on the importation of the principal agricultural products of the United States, he may by proclamation diminish or wholly remit the duties imposed by law on the sugar, or any grade of sugar, produced in and exported directly from any such country into the United States so long as such products of the United States are admitted free of duty or tax into such country, and no longer.

Edmunds also gave notice of another amendment which he intended to propose, authorizing the president, whenever satisfied that unjust discrimination is made by any foreign country against any product of the United States, to make a proclamation excluding the products of that country. The amendment was referred to the committee on the tariff bill, which is intended to ask the Senate to adopt the order proposed by him Saturday to commence voting on the tariff bill on August 30, and to postpone till next session all other legislative business except the classes of bills therein specified. The notice went over till tomorrow.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the deficiency bill. The committee inserted an item, which was agreed to by the Senate, appropriating \$12,000 for a steam vessel on Puget sound to prevent violation of the Chinese restriction act and of the customs law.

The committee on the appropriation an aggregate of \$1,239,688 for the payment of French spoliation claims was opposed by Plumb, who denounced the claims as essentially fraudulent, and as intended, not for the benefit of claimants, but of attorneys and assignees. The amendment was defeated and advocated by Hale, Blair and Morgan, and agreed to. The bill was reported back to the Senate and all the amendments that had been agreed to by the committee of the whole were agreed to in bulk, the only one reserved for a special vote being the inserting of an item of \$40,000 to complete the investigation by the department of agriculture as to underground artesian waters and the advisability for irrigation. The amendment was discussed for nearly two hours, and eventually agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Plumb offered a resolution instructing the committee on rules to make such a rule as will wholly prevent the sale of spirituous or malt liquors in the Senate wing of the capitol. Blair suggested inserting the words, "and drinking," and Plumb answered, "I have no objection." The resolution went over till tomorrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up, but without coming to a vote on Plumb's amendment regarding the duty on tin plate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Puget Sound Customs District—Bridges Across the Columbia.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—In the House, Sweeney of Iowa presented, and the House agreed to, the conference report on the Senate bill to reorganize and establish the customs collection district of Puget sound.

On motion of Morrill of Kansas the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia river by the Oregon Railway Extension Company.

On motion of Cummings of the Senate bill was passed granting leave of absence to employees of the customs service.

Dalzell called up the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Morgan, and the majority report, in favor of Morgan, was agreed to without division.

Hitt of Illinois, from the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution providing that nothing in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill shall be construed to interrupt the publication of the reports of the international American conferences.

Breckinridge of Kentucky facetiously inquired whether the publications would contain certain recent letters of the secretary of state on the subject of reciprocity. On Hitt replying that they would contain only the proceedings of the conference, Breckinridge sent to the clerk's desk and had read Secretary Blaine's second letter to Senator Frye. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution was agreed to. Adjourned.

THE QUAY RESOLUTION.

Election Bill Men in the House Talk of Retaliation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—Some members of the House are taking retaliatory measures against the Quay program. They are warm supporters of the election bill, and are getting together to use support of the tariff bill as a club to drive the Senate to consider the election bill today headed the movement with a petition or agreement which was signed, it was claimed, by thirty members of the House. They agree to oppose the Senate amendments to the tariff bill unless the election bill is taken up. If that number of Republicans stand together they can tie up any action on the tariff. The Republican leaders in the House are not as a rule in sympathy with the move, as some of the warm supporters of the election bill, and still protect the tariff. A Republican caucus of senators has been called for tomorrow to consider Quay's resolution.

CLAYTON VS. BRECKINRIDGE.

Minority Report on the Noted Election Case.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—Representative Mash to-day presented to the House the report of the Democratic minority of the committee on elections in the case of Clayton vs. Breckinridge, from the Second Arkansas district. The report says: With one exception the district has always gone Democratic, and the presumption should

be in favor of the Democrat against the Republican. The theft of the ballot-box in the case is admitted, but it is held it did not change the result of the election, as the Democrats carried the district by a majority of 10, even allowing the Republicans the disputed votes in every township.

The report comments on the instructions of the House to make a full and thorough investigation of "this exceptional case;" calls attention to the great number of charges and counter-charges and the issues involved, and states that the committee spent twelve days in taking evidence. Says the report:

The House may judge upon this, and it will be called upon to judge, from proceedings still more unusual and shocking, how disgracefully and criminally this case has been handled. Party prejudice, malice and purpose to accomplish an improper act seem to have deadened every sensibility in the gentlemen from the House, and the country has a right to expect better things. Some base and impudent mind seems to have guarded them, and it is far short of the truth to say that this investigation has been a miserable farce, and the majority report unfounded in truth nor justified by the evidence and defeated by a repetition of partisan slanders not sustained by the testimony.

When those intruded with official power for right, justice and duty as to act as the majority of the committee do, they bring distrust and odium upon the party and upon the house, and their actions and conclusions should be rejected and rebuked. Never has a great question been so wretchedly, so feebly, so unjustly and so scandalously treated and adjudicated. But passion under injury and wrong proper redress, and if the House puts it not the honor of its approval on the report and recommendations of the committee, then we appeal to the people to rebuke and right it by their votes.

STATISTICS OF RAILROADS.

Great Increase of Freight and Passenger Earnings in Past Year.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—The statistician of the interstate commerce commission has completed his second annual report. It covers the transactions of sixty-one roads and shows the operations of 1,535,837 miles of lines. The gross earnings for the year, exclusive of the cost of fuel, tracks, yards and terminals, were \$644,706,701, or \$1.203 per mile of lines. This leaves a net income of \$320,100,428, or \$2.067 per mile of line. After deductions are made from the fixed charges the final net income for all the roads in the United States was \$101,588,756, or \$0.61 per mile of line. The total amount of stocks owned is shown to be \$4,251,190,719, of which \$847,710,389 is owned by railway corporations. The total amount of bonds is \$467,827,855, of which \$304,752,502 is owned by railway corporations. From this it appears that the total stocks and bonds owned by the railway companies in the hands of the public is \$7,338,725,723. The report further shows that the passenger earnings increased from 30.46 per cent. of total earnings in 1888 to 31.1 per cent. in 1889, while the freight earnings decreased from 67.85 per cent. in 1888 to 68.82 per cent. in 1889.

PUGET SOUND BILLS.

New Customs Collection District—Ole-ness Patrol Steamer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—The House today disposed of the bill reorganizing and establishing the custom collection district of Puget sound. The conference report was called up by Sweeney after an explanation by Wilson of the situation the report was adopted. The House fixed the collector's salary at \$3,000, which the Senate bill increased to \$4,000, and the conference compromised on \$3,500. The salaries of all the deputies at Seattle and Tacoma were fixed at \$2,000 each, instead of leaving them to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury, under the general law as supposed by the House amendment.

Senator Squire presented an amendment to the deficiency bill the substance of a bill introduced by him some time ago and favorably reported from the committee of commerce. It comes for \$12,000 for the purchase and equipment of a steamer vessel to be used on Puget sound under the direction of the collector of the district, to prevent violations of the Chinese restriction act and the customs laws.

SILVER NEARLY \$1.20 PER OUNCE.

In London it Reaches the Highest Price in a Dozen Years.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—The amount of silver offered to the treasury department today was 390,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 200,000, as follows: Forty thousand ounces at \$1.185, 50,000 ounces at \$1.195, and 20,000 ounces at \$1.1975. Local purchases by the mints from the 13th to the 16th inst. inclusive amount to 82,175 ounces. The price of silver in London today was fifty-four pence, the highest point it reached since April, 1878.

Subsequently offers were received from San Francisco to sell 50,000 ounces at \$1.16 and 200,000 ounces at \$1.18. Both offers were accepted. This made the total offerings today 390,000 ounces and the total acceptances 540,000 ounces.

Classification of Mineral Lands.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—Representative Carter of Montana today reported to the House from the committee on mines and mining a bill to provide for the classification and disposition of certain mineral lands. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to speedily cause all lands in Montana and Idaho within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to be examined and classified by competent persons with reference to their mineral and non-mineral character, and to reject, cancel and disallow any and all claims and filings heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made by or on behalf of the railroad company on land in those states classified as mineral land. The word "mineral" shall not be held to include iron or coal. The bill provides for appeals from the findings of the examiners, and for such publicity of classification returns as will give notice to all persons of the conclusions reached with regard to each tract of land. The committee thinks that with this publicity, and with the right of appeal, it cannot be maintained that property interests may be disposed of under the bill without due process of law. The sum of \$8,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill.

Withdrawal of Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—The provision in the sundry civil bill relating to the withdrawal of arid lands is still being considered in conference. The House conferees are strenuously opposed to the repeal of the law of 1888, and efforts are now being made to patch up a law which may be acceptable to both houses and still protect the settlers on the arid lands. The House conferees are also anxious to protect Powell and his large appropriations.

CLEARANCE SALE AT BASYE'S.

Clearance sale of cases, umbrellas, stationery, cut glass ware, novelties and all odds and ends, to-morrow. J. K. Basye, Jewelry Emporium, 304 Front street.

SIX GENTS SILK SCARF.

Your choice of 80 doz. silk and satin four-and-a-half, six, eight, ten and twelve yard, your choice. J. K. Basye, Chester Cleary.

Free reclining chair cars run through from Portland to Chicago without change via the Union Pacific. A. C. Martin, city ticket agent, second street, corner block C. E. held, win, agent, city dock.

AT THE DROP OF A HAT.

All the Vanderbilt Employees Ready to Strike.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR.

Six Hundred Armed Pinkerton Killers at the Albany Yards.

Master Workman Powderly Earnestly Asks Young Mr. Webb to Arbitrate, But His Request is Refused Discourteously—The End Is Not Yet.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Trainmaster Maloney was working hard at the East Buffalo yards all day to raise the freight backlog. He succeeded in getting out twelve trains. Dressed beef cars were crowded on the East Buffalo tracks, and some meat must be spoiled by the delay. Stockmen complain bitterly because thousands of dollars' worth of stock must be sold, since it cannot be shipped.

Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen's Aid Association, Chief Conductor Howard, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Grand Master Wilkeson, Grand Vice-president Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and C. Frank Sergeant, head of the Brotherhood of Firemen, constituting the executive committee of the supreme council of the Federation of Railway Brotherhoods, left for New York tonight. They will lay the matter before Webb tomorrow. One of two things will result: either Webb will uphold Division Superintendent Burrows' ruling in the case of the discharged switchmen, or he will arbitrate with the committee. If the latter, all well and good; if the former, word will be returned to Buffalo and John Devlin, who will be from the West in time to take charge of the strike tomorrow, will order all the men belonging to the brotherhoods to strike. The Steam Railroad Protective Union of New England federated with District Assembly No. 214, Knights of Labor, may follow.

Delegates who canvassed local assemblies and found them favorable for acceptance if needed. In other words, Lake Shore firemen and grain shovellers will strike at the drop of the hat if Central men are called out.

NO TROUBLE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—There was no trouble in this vicinity today of any nature, although the crowds tonight at the several crossings between the city and West Albany are as large as usual. The Pinkerton force at West Albany was increased to 600 men today, and an additional number of rifles was distributed among them.

ONE OF THE PINKERTON VICTIMS.

Physicians tonight say the boy Dwyer, who was shot by a Pinkerton guard yesterday, is in a critical condition.

The executive board of district assembly 246 passed a bulletin tonight saying that at a union meeting held in East Albany this evening, consisting of 104 engineers and firemen on the Hudson and Mohawk divisions of the Central road, it was unanimously resolved that they should stand by the Knights of Labor in their struggle for maintenance of the rate, organization, and they pledged themselves to do all in their power to prevail upon those working upon their engines to come out with them.

POWDERLY APPEALS TO WEBB.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The correspondence between Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central, and Grand Master Workman Powderly was made public tonight. August 16 Powderly addressed a letter to Webb, saying he had been investigating the cause of the Central strike, and asking for an interview, but at the same time expressing a wish that the matter be presented to him in writing. Powderly wrote again the next day, saying he had been called away from the city and that he would rather say in person. He says:

If I am correctly informed, old and faithful employees of the New York Central have been summarily dismissed from the service of the company because of their connection with the Knights of Labor. It is represented to me that up to the time of their discharge they were faithful to the interests of the company and not one word of disrespect or insubordination was ever uttered by any of them. The industrial records of any of those who were discharged prior to August 8, 1890. That, in brief, is the statement of the men. The frequency of the discharge of men stands against the industrial records of the men that they were all in danger of discharge at a moment's notice, and hence the strike. The whole question hinges upon the discharge of Knights of Labor because they are such.

If it can be shown that these men were working injury to their employers, right-minded men will say they were treated as they deserved. If they were discharged for cause, the railroad company has everything to gain and nothing to lose from an investigation. If they deserved dismissal from the service of the company on account of insubordination, let the industrial records of any of those who were discharged prior to August 8, 1890. That, in brief, is the statement of the men. The frequency of the discharge of men stands against the industrial records of the men that they were all in danger of discharge at a moment's notice, and hence the strike. The whole question hinges upon the discharge of Knights of Labor because they are such.

The interests of the public require that freight and passenger traffic should work smoothly. The interests of the company require the exact same thing, and in addition that such traffic shall prove remunerative. The interests of the working people are the same as those of others, but their rights to organize and select the organization they wish to belong to is fully as dear to them as their pecuniary interests can possibly be. Here is an organization, the aim of which is to work for educational and legislative purposes, called upon to defend the members, who up to the time of their dismissal had worked only in an educational and legislative direction. Surely we have the right to question why they were discharged. Each man, no matter how humble, is as much a part of the company as any other man. True, the New York Central is a tributary to the comfort and well-being of the community, but the community gives to the corporation in question its strength and wealth, and of that community at least 20 per cent. are working people and belong to the same element of society that dare not organize for their own welfare.

Some one has said since this strike was begun that money is not everything in this world. He was a railroad director, I believe. He spoke truly, for liberty is far dearer to the laborer, and that is what he struggles for; that is what is denied him when he is discharged for being a Knight of Labor. If liberty was valued so highly that men offered up life and treasure and sacred honor to gain it, surely their children would not be blamed for striking for it. Whether they struck wisely in this case is to be determined. Who is to determine? You may feel that you are right. Both are partisans to the impartial verdict is reached impartial men must arrive at it by hearing both sides and then judging. The men are willing to submit the case to such arbitration, and will be reasonable. Will you consent to do the same? If you will agree to submit this matter to arbitration we will agree to meet, arrange details and agree to have the parties may be selected. The newspapers report you as refusing to accept arbitration or enter into a settlement of the trouble, but your letters lead me to believe you were misquoted, and I will hope, for a speedy termination of the strike through arbitration.

WEBB REFUSES TO ARBITRATE.

To this communication from Powderly, Vice-President Webb replied as follows: Replying, I have to say that no persons were discharged from this company prior to August 8, and that the men who were discharged were not discharged because he was a member of your order. The immediate superior of each of said persons reported to the division superintendent and the superintendent of motive power his investigation of each case, and the discharge, and having been reported to the management of the company, they were further investigated and the action of the division superintendent or the superintendent of motive power was fully approved. The management of this company do not deem it consistent with its continuance and prosperity in business and with the discharge of the duties it owes to the people to submit its action to the discharge of any of its employees to arbitration. I have read your communication with care, and I think the foregoing answers the points presented by you and defines the position of the company.

EVERYTHING RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

Webb said to a reporter tonight that the freight service was complete and everything working smoothly between here and Buffalo. All the freight received yesterday has been cleared up, and has left for its destination. The places of all the strikers have been filled and there is not a single vacancy on the road.

Southern Pacific Brakemen May Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—It was reported today that the brakemen of the Southern Pacific Company had made a demand for an increase of from \$65 to \$75 per month, with no hospital dues, and gave the company until tomorrow to answer and avoid a general strike. Superintendent Fillmore denied that any such demand had been made, and said he knew nothing of the threatened strike.

GIBBONS TO GERMAN CATHOLIC.

He Urges Them to Be Thorough Americans—The Bennett Law.

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