

111

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XL. NO. 89. ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1893. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

AT COST AT COST

EVERYTHING

at HERMAN WISE'S, The Reliable Clothier and Hatter,

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

— AT —

Parker & Hanson's

Will be continued for a few days until further notice. Everything

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

— AND —

PRICES - WILL - BE - CUT

To Suit the Condition and the times.

W. W. PARKER, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE!

— AT —

DINSMORE'S

Is drawing to a close, and in order to sell everything, we have made further REDUCTIONS in every department.

Lower Than Ever, CLOTHING

At Half Price.

Fixtures For Sale.

Store For Rent

PROMINENT SENATORS TALK

They Air Their Views On Commissioner Blount's Action.

SENATOR CULLOM'S INDIGNATION

Secretary Smith Orders Troops to the Puuallup Reservation to Eject Railroad Builders.

Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—Up to the hour of closing, the department of state, no information has been received there regarding the action of Commissioner Blount in Honolulu. Carter, annexation commissioner from Hawaii, had an interview with Secretary Gresham in which he said: "It is quite satisfactory." He reiterated the statement that the removal of the flag was due to the condition of affairs in Honolulu, which no longer warranted its floating over the government buildings. "The provisional government can and ought to sustain itself," he said, "I am not at all discouraged over the situation and believe we shall come out all right in the end."

great attention among senators, though the news from Hawaii attracted great attention among senators, though there was much reticence manifested when an effort was made to draw them out. The democrats refrained from giving utterance to what appeared to be their real sentiments, and the republicans were equally cautious, but said more for private ears than they are willing to see reproduced in cold type. Morrill does not condemn the proceedings unqualifiedly but it is easy to see that he disapproves of the act which resulted in lowering the American colors. Senator Cullom deprecated the act of the commissioner and said, "I am not surprised that the present democratic administration should order the Stars and Stripes to be hauled down. They have taken the flag down whenever they had the opportunity and there was a time when they had it down in the states for quite a while."

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who is pronounced in his views in favor of annexation, said: "I am as strongly in favor of taking care of those islands now as I have ever been and would be very sorry to see anything done that would frustrate their annexation to the United States. I have been afraid that the withdrawal of the Hawaiian treaty and other acts of this administration have been detrimental to this end and I cannot, in the light of the press dispatches say what effect Blount's action will have. Blount's action may be simply the result of a desire on Cleveland's part to put negotiations on a basis from which he can deal with the native authorities anew."

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Smith has requested Secretary Lamont to send a sufficient force of troops to compel Frank Cross and his workmen to leave the Puuallup reservation in Washington, across which they have commenced to build a railroad contrary to law.

HAWAII'S ALTERNATIVE

Claim That England or Germany Is Ready to Receive Them. New York, April 14.—A Boston special says Hawaiian Minister Mott Smith who is in Boston, says the provisional government of Hawaii will now appeal to England or Germany for support and that each of these nations stands ready to give them their support.

LIBELED CITY WANTS DAMAGES

Toledo, April 14.—Today City Solicitor Read, in behalf of the city will file a petition in the courts here praying for an assessment of \$1,000,000 damage against the Standard Oil Company. A grave charge of conspiracy is made. It is alleged that the Standard Oil Company some time ago owned the Toledo Commercial, published therein articles greatly to the city's discredit, so that it was unable to dispose of its bonds.

BARBAROUS ACTS

Eufala, Fla., April 14.—J. D. Barnett, keeper of store near the line of Quilliam and Clay counties, was murdered by Ed Olney, a negro. A posse of blacks and whites pursued Olney, captured, tied and shot him to death. Then they piled fence rails on the body and saturated them with oil, set fire to it and consumed the corpse.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Fundleton, Or., April 14.—The grand encampment of the G. A. R. elected the following officers: Commander, J. C. Cooper, of McMinnville; senior vice commander, W. W. Branne, of Pendleton; junior vice commander, R. S. Greenleaf, of Portland; medical director, O. M. Dodson, of Baker City; chaplain, Rev. G. W. Gue; assistant adjutant

general, D. H. Turner, of Portland; council of administration, Eugene Clark, and G. P. Sanderson, of Salem, Clark Walters, of Helix, E. M. Sargent, of East Portland, Henry Bush of Baker City. Delegates to national encampment, G. W. Grannis, D. B. Bush and Thomas Frothero.

THE REASON FOR SECRECY

Commissioner Blount is Making a Reputation as Diplomat. Washington, April 14.—It is said that in hauling down the United States flag at Honolulu, Blount followed instructions given him before leaving here to the letter; and that the reason for keeping the fact that he was empowered to do so a secret, was to prevent possible disorder in the islands and to keep any other foreign country from stepping in unexpectedly.

ROACH WANTS INVESTIGATION

Washington, April 14.—The subject of the proposed investigation, Senator Roach, of North Dakota, was precipitated in the senate this morning by Roach himself. He said he was perfectly willing the investigation should proceed. He had desired the investigation, but yielded to the advice of older senators.

A Legal Opinion State Law Repealed

The following is a copy of the opinion of Justice Cleveland on the gambling cases argued before him on Monday last. The opinion was written at the request of several members of the bar, including Deputy District Attorney Curtis: Gentlemen:—As per your request, together with that of the deputy district attorney, I hereby give my opinion upon the question presented, to wit: "Has the State of Oregon jurisdiction over the crime of gambling within the limits of the City of Astoria?"

In the year 1876 the legislature of the State of Oregon passed an act making gambling a misdemeanor. In the year 1893 the legislature of the State of Oregon granted to the City of Astoria in its charter the power license, tax, regulate and restrain gambling and gambling houses. The first question to be considered is, under Article 4, Section 22, of the Constitution of Oregon, can an act of the legislature be repealed by implication? In other states under a constitution similar to our own, and by the supreme court of our state interpreting our constitution we find (1st) That a law can be repealed by implication. (2nd) That where a subsequent statute is repugnant to a prior one, it operates as a repeal of the first so far as they conflict. Statutes which repeal by implication are not obnoxious to Section 22 Article 4 of the Constitution. (Fifth, Oregon, page 152.)

Where two statutes that are in conflict are enacted by the legislature upon the same general subject, the last enactment furnishes the rule of action and repeals the prior act by implication so far as they conflict. (5th Oregon, page 275.) See also Edgwick on the Constitution, etc., pages 194 and 198, Dillon on Municipal Corporations, American and English Encyclopaedia, volume 8, page 1084, and volume 15, page 676; 2nd Oregon, page 125; 3rd Oregon, 232; 8th Oregon, page 62. In the 14th American Reports, page 471. In the State of Missouri under a statute which made the keeping of a brothel a misdemeanor. The municipal charter subsequently authorized the city to regulate or suppress the same. One Kate Clarke was arrested for a violation of the statute. Her defense was that she had received a license under the city ordinance of St. Louis. The court of criminal jurisdiction held the defense unavailing because the ordinance was not valid. Defendant appealed to the supreme court. In the opinion the court says: "The legislature deemed it advisable to throw upon the authorities of the city the responsibility of deciding what legislation would best promote the morals and health of the city, and therefore, virtually said to them: 'You are more competent to decide this matter which concerns you so nearly, than we are. We therefore authorize you to enforce the general laws of the state on this subject and suppress these houses, or regulate them as you may think best.' Our state legislature has gone further and said you can license, tax, regulate and restrain. In the case of the State vs. Binder, 35 Mo., 451, the legislature authorized the City of St. Louis to allow beer saloons to keep open on Sunday, although it was prohibited by statute. The court regarded this as a special exemption of the law, and, so far as that city was concerned, necessarily a repeal of the general law. It appears that full power and authority is given to the City of Astoria through its city council to legislate on this subject of gambling, in the city charter. In my opinion the State of Oregon has no jurisdiction within the limits of the City of Astoria over the offense charged against the defendants. The power and authority given to the City of Astoria through its charter repeals pro tanto the state law.

A. A. CLEVELAND.

GREAT RIOTS IN BRUSSELS

Entire Police Force Called Out to Disperse Mobs.

SHOPKEEPERS PANIC STRICKEN

Reports of Trouble in Various Provinces — Young King Alexander On The Throne.

Associated Press. Brussels, April 14.—Disorderly demonstrations were renewed today. The strikers paraded the streets, and twice came in conflict with the police. The strikers threw stones and bottles at the police, and resisted their orders to disperse. Several persons were hurt.

RIOTS IN BRUSSELS

Brussels, April 14.—The police made an attempt to disperse an enormous crowd outside the People's Hall. The crowd resisted stubbornly and many workmen were wounded. Great crowds gathered afterward in other parts of the city. Tradesmen became panic stricken and closed their shops. Mounted gens d'armes repeatedly made charges on the crowd and many persons were injured. The entire civic guard was ordered under arms and the regular troops confined to the barracks, in readiness for any emergency. A feeling of dread prevails everywhere. Reports of disorders continue to come in from the provinces.

A BLOODLESS COUP D'ETAT

Belgrade, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat effected here last night and King Alexander I., the youthful ruler of Servia, who heretofore has governed the country through regents, today rules in his own name. For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical, owing to an abuse of power by the regents and state officials. Affairs had become so bad that the king determined to take the reins in his own hands. As a matter of fact the king had not attained his majority, as according to Servian law, he does not become of age until he is 18 years old, and as he was born August 14th, 1876, he will not be 18 for considerable over a year.

The course taken by the young king Alexander will generally be attributed to the influence of his father and mother the ex-king Milan and Queen Natalie. The coup d'etat is simply a revival of the royal supremacy which was first weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie, and seriously impaired by the abduction of King Milan and the subsequent troubles in which the country was plunged, largely as a result of the weakening of the crown.

RUN-AWAY CABLE CAR

Causes a Terrible Smash in Chicago. Several Injured.

Chicago, April 14.—A runaway cable train with passengers aboard whirled unchecked ten squares through the most crowded portion of the city this afternoon. It is wild career was ended by a plunge down the grade into La Salle street tunnel, where the train was derailed and wrecked, and the cars strung across the track near the bottom of the sharp incline, the south bound train being involved in the general wreck. There, the train just ahead ran away and came in collision with a horse car at the crossing of Randolph street. The rear car of the train was derailed and the runaway coming up immediately after, crashed into this car, turning it at right angles to the track and directly in the path of the next train coming out of the tunnel. The result was an awful smash and all three trains went to the bottom of the tunnel together. Their journey ended finally when the grip on the runaway train broke off. The driver of the horse car, Frank Mack, and three passengers in the cable car, Max and Annie Ross, and an unknown woman were seriously injured and over a dozen other people suffered painful injuries.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Washington, April 14.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: L. H. Manning, of Arizona, surveyor general of Arizona; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, recorder general of the land office; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, chief justice; and Martin P. Morrison, of the District of Columbia, and Seth Shepard, of Texas, associate justices of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia.

Lamar, who is made recorder general of the land office, is the eldest son of the late Justice Lamar, of the supreme court. He acquired some knowledge of the methods of the interior department when private secretary to his father while he was secretary of the interior.

TO DISBAR TWO ATTORNEYS

Boise City, Idaho, April 14.—The bar association tonight agreed to recommend the disbarment of J. W. Badger

and S. H. McCarty appointed a commission to prosecute. The matter upon which the charges have been made against them and upon which these proceedings are based, is that they accepted a fee to prosecute the case and then failed to take the case into court.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR

Phoenix, Ariz., April 14.—Pete Spence, of the Sentinel, yesterday killed another Mexican, making in all five in the last ten days. All were killed in self defense.

MORE STORM VICTIMS

St. Louis, April 14.—Several more deaths are reported today as the result of Tuesday's storm.

It is now about twelve years since the French Tonnage Bounty Act took effect. In 1881 it was shown that there had been a decided falling off in the tonnage of that country. There had been a decrease of 10 per cent in about eight years. The shrinkage of more than a hundred thousand tons of shipping was the cold fact. Then the experiment of bounties began. England had devised a system of subsidies for the increase of her shipping, but was free in her advice to other nations to discard that policy. In 1881 the mercantile steam tonnage of France was 312,000 tons. Three years ago it was 492,684 tons. Since subsidies began to be paid the steam tonnage of that country has been increased 219,913 tons. The amount paid to shipbuilders in the way of bounties from 1881 to 1887 has been \$9,622,530.

The most significant fact is that France has just extended her navigation and shipping bounties for ten years more, increasing at the same time the bounties for construction. Under a free-trade system, French ship-building declined. There was a material shrinkage of tonnage. It does not appear that the bounties for mail vessels has stimulated any increase in that direction. On the contrary, there has been a falling off of this class of vessels. But the rapid extension of the steam marine is one of the striking facts of the day. France has undertaken to dispute the supremacy of the sea with Great Britain. Her ambition is to become the leading sea power of the world as well as the leading military power. This maritime supremacy is sought to be obtained by a system of bounties. If there had been any inherent evil in that system, after an experiment of ten years, France would have dropped it. But at the expiration of that period, a still more liberal system of bounties is adopted, and the country makes as it were a new departure for maritime supremacy.

Under the former Act, the French subsidy for iron and steel ships was \$11.58 per ton. Under the new act it is \$12.58 per ton. In addition to this, the subsidy for engines and boilers has been increased from \$1.15 per cwt under the Act of 1881 to \$1.31 under the present law. The tonnage subsidy for modern vessels is not quite half as much as that provided for iron and steel ships. There is also a bounty of 31 cents per ton for each 1,000 miles run on long voyages. Since the first subsidies took effect in 1881 the reduction in pigiron and steel has been very great. This difference all inures to the benefit of the ship builders. One authority places the reduction in the cost of raw materials at nearly one-half. This new contest for maritime supremacy is to be made to a large extent with iron and steel steamships. The metal sailing vessel is not to be discarded, but the wooden ship is no longer counted as playing any prominent part in the new competition. Leaving out of view the naval armament, France has undertaken to build up the largest commercial marine in the world. That is the meaning of this new system of bounties.

A recent authority has pointed out that this has become the settled policy of France. She has already reserved Algeria as part of her coastwise trade and is extending her flag in all directions. This new competition is initiated at a time when there is unusual dullness in the maritime world. Occasionally the statement is made that this is the result of over-building. But a large number of steam vessels now idle are found to be old craft or those not furnished with the latest improvements, and for that reason cannot be operated with the requisite economy. The free-trade theory is utterly discarded as soon as France strikes out for commercial supremacy. It is tariff under another name.

What is good for France in this respect is good for our own country. The race for maritime supremacy is about to be renewed. Under a system which has practically free-trade, the merchant marine went down nearly to zero. Whenever an attempt has been made to encourage the building up of a mercantile marine in this country, it has been met with a protest from all the Free-trade doctrinaires. But in spite of all this opposition, there is today something like a national aspiration to reach just such results as France is now striking out for with her new system of bounties.