

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

**BY SAVING TIME,
YOU SAVE MONEY.**



That is what everybody does who buy their Men's and Boys' Clothing at my 25 per Cent Reduction Clothing Sale, also their Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Rain Clothing at prices from 16% to 33% per cent less than elsewhere. A child buys as cheaply as the most experienced buyer.

I. L. OSGOOD,
The One Price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,

Cor. Third and West 9th Sts., opp. Foard & Stokes.

If You Want Anything in

FINE STATIONERY,

Tablets, Blanks, Miscellaneous Books, Office Supplies, Letter Presses,

School Books, Typewriting Supplies, Inks, Mucilage Etc., Call on us.

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 Follows:

November 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27.

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'g Co.	Astoria	Astoria Pk'g Co. Kinney's John A. Devlin	M. J. Kinney	Astoria
Boston Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond Oval	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Columbia River Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Cocktail	Cutting Pkg Co.	San Francisco
More Samuel	Astoria	Magnolia White Star	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	E. Louis Palm Desdemona	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hanthorn & Co.	Astoria	J. O. Hanthorn & Co.	J. O. Hanthorn	Astoria
J. G. Megler & Co.	Brookfield	Tag, St. George	J. G. Megler	Brookfield Wn.
Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria	Fishermen's Scandinavian Fishermen's	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria

WELL DONE, GRESHAM

His Remarkably Clear Statement Regarding Hawaii.

A DISHONORABLE TRANSACTION

Many Lies Were Told Cleveland to Induce Him to Annex the Islands.

Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The letter of Secretary Gresham to the president dated the 15th of October, concerning Hawaiian affairs has been given out for publication. In it he takes the ground that the marines landed from the United States steamer Boston at the time of the revolution were not landed to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their presence, he says, implied coercive measures against it. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister, and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief of the Hawaiians that in the effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States. Secretary Gresham thinks that the great wrong thus accomplished should be undone by restoring the legitimate government. Nothing short of that will satisfy the demands of justice.

The letter says: "Full and impartial reports submitted by Hon. James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, establish the following facts: Queen Liliuokalani announced her intention on Saturday, January 14th, 1893, to proclaim a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to speedily change her purpose and to make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu that day a so-called commission of public safety, consisting of thirteen men, the majority of whom, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed 'to consider the situation and to devise ways and means for the maintenance of public peace, and the protection of life and property.' This committee resolved, among other things, that a provisional government should be created 'to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.' On the 16th, the committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister to Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States forces at his command for assistance. Stevens requested Capt. Wiltz, commander of the United States steamship Boston, to land his forces 'for the protection of the United States legation, the United States consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property.' Well armed troops were promptly landed, and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two Gatling guns, to the public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was just across the street from the government building, and in plain view of the queen's palace. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil. The queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and all American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications. The committee entered the government building after first ascertaining that it was unguarded, and one of their number, a citizen of the United States, read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and the provisional government established in its place.—'To exist until the terms of union with the United States had been negotiated upon.' The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established and requesting him on behalf of the United States of America to recognize it as existing de facto, and to afford it the moral support of the United States government, and, if necessary, the support of the American troops to assist in preserving public peace. On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government. The queen refused to recognize the new authority or to surrender to it, but she was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister, and if necessary would

be maintained by the military force of the United States then present. Believing that under the circumstances it was her duty, and that her case would be fairly considered by the president of the United States, the queen finally yielded, and sent the provisional government a paper stating that to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps loss of life, she would under protest, and impelled by said force, yield her authority until such time as the government of the United States shall upon the facts being presented to it, undo the actions of its representatives and reinstate her. Indeed it was not claimed on the 11th day of January or for some time thereafter by any of the designated officers of the provisional government or any annexationist, that the queen had surrendered otherwise than as stated in her protest. In his dispatch to Mr. Foster, on January 15th, describing the successful revolution, Mr. Stevens says: 'The committee on public safety installed the provisional government without the aid of United States troops.' Secretary Foster's communication of February 15th, to the president, laying before him the treaty of annexation with a view of obtaining advice and the consent of the senate thereto, says: 'At the time the provisional government took possession of the government buildings, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. When they were in full possession of the government, the barracks, the police station, and the whole potential machinery of the government, the United States troops were landed to protect American property.' The special commissioners were sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation, and their statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's reports. They are contradicted by the declarations and letters of President Dale and other annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens' verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statement was based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners, but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the government building and read the proclamation above referred to, he would at once recognize them as a de facto government and support them by landing troops of the warship then in harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the government. It is now claimed that the majority of the people who have the right of voting under the constitution of 1877 have never favored the idea of annexation to this or any other government. Mr. Blount states that while in Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed his willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he meet with one favoring that subject who did not insist that if the Islanders were annexed, suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners, whites, and representative annexationists. The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the government of the United States upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created to exist until the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon. A careful consideration of these facts will, I think, convince any one that the treaty which was withdrawn from the senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for action. Should not a great wrong done a feeble, independent state by an abuse of authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it ourselves? Our government was the first that recognized the independence of the islands, and they should be the last to assume sovereignty over them by force and fraud."

MARY RIGHT FOR ONCE

She Scores All the Lunatics but Herself and Jerry.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease places the responsibility for the defeat of the Kansas populists on the state administration, which she calls corrupt. She criticises severely Governor Leavelle and repudiates United States Senator Martin as unworthy of the support of the peoples' party. "No party," said Mrs. Lease, "has ever been disgraced with more corrupt men than some of those who hold positions of trust under the populist administration. Personally, I am jubilant over the result in Kansas. It is not the party that is defeated, but the leaders who are repudiated."

MURDER IN PORTLAND

A Chinese Woman Horribly Mutilated.

ONE STROKE OF A WEAPON

The Body Found On the Sidewalk Five Minutes After Her Death.

Associated Press.

Portland, Nov. 10.—About 10 o'clock tonight Gong Fa, a Chinese woman, was found dead in the gutter at the corner of Second and Pine streets, only a block from the police station, and immediately under an arc light. Her throat was slashed in a fearful manner, the head being almost severed from the trunk, and under the body lay a huge knife, more than a foot in length, while a warm stream of blood flowed down the gutter. The place, where the body was found was in the midst of the Chinese quarters, and Chinamen are passing the corner continuously nearly all night, but so far no witness to the murder has been found. The white man who discovered the body notified the police station, and it was conveyed to the morgue. When found, the body was warm, and it is believed that the woman had not been dead more than five minutes. No outcry was heard and it is thought that the murderer approached his victim from behind, and covering her mouth with his hand, killed her with one stroke of the knife.

THE NEW TARIFF

Many Democrats Advocate Letting Well Enough Alone.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is difficult to predict what effect the recent elections will have on the tariff bill now being formulated by the democratic majority of the ways and means committee. Chairman Wilson declares the passage of the very measure now under consideration to be the only thing needed to restore public confidence and replace the democratic party on a pedestal of political supremacy, but many prominent men in his party do not agree with him, and those will counsel moderation in tariff revision. The proposition to put wool, lumber, iron ore, coal, and salt on the free list will be opposed in some quarters and by strong men. There seems to be a growing desire on the part of these men for a caucus of the party to determine on the best course to pursue before the bill is reported to congress. Bland, of Missouri, is credited with the determination to fight the bill if it places the articles mentioned on the free list. The committee expects to have the bill ready for report when congress meets.

A SERIOUS ASPECT

St. Paul, Nov. 10.—In the United States circuit court will be argued on the 16th of this month, an order to show cause against the Northern Pacific railroad why the receivers should not be discharged and why the property of the road should not be sold on execution to satisfy judgments in favor of John E. Blake and other parties.

TARRED WITH THE SAME BRUSH

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 10.—In the district court today Judge Sloane fined J. O. Dunbar, editor of the Phoenix Gazette, \$200 and ordered him confined in the county jail for 60 days for contempt of court. Besides Dunbar, Frank King, city editor of the Gazette, is in jail for 30 days for contempt.

NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED

Washington, Nov. 10.—Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro has been instructed to inform Admiral Mello, the insurgent leader, that in the opinion of the United States government he is not entitled to recognition as a belligerent, adding that the position of the United States is that of an impartial observer.

THEY HAVE THE POWER

Washington, Nov. 10.—Commissioner of Pensions Lochren this morning filed an answer in the suit of Judge Chas. D. Long of Michigan, began because Lochren declares his pension was suspended because it had been unlawfully

increased. Lochren declares that it has been the practice of the department to suspend pensions since Secretary of war John C. Calhoun, in charge of the pensions did so in 1819; that Secretary Chandler did so in 1875 and since that time regulations have been in force in the department regulating this matter.

A SPLENDID TRIAL

The Olympia Makes Two Knots Over Her Required Speed.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The new cruiser Olympia on her first trip has established her position as queen of the United States navy. The ship made a maximum speed of 21.25 knots, and averaged slightly under twenty-one knots on a run of sixty-eight knots with a heavy sea and a strong head wind. As the Olympia was only expected to make twenty knots, her builders are very happy over the trial, and think that when the official government trial is made, she can be forced up to twenty-two knots. This would give the Union Iron Works a bonus of \$400,000 for exceeding the speed required. The Olympia will return here tomorrow and will go at once into dry dock and be cleaned and scraped preparatory to the official trial on November 18th.

ANOTHER ONE

Cleveland, O. Nov. 10.—A crank called at the office of M. T. Herrick, secretary and treasurer of the Security Savings Co. this afternoon with a dynamite bomb in one hand and a revolver in the other, demanding \$50,000. Herrick knocked him down and grappled with him on the floor. While in this position the crank fired one shot at Herrick the bullet passing through his coat. The fellow then jumped through a window and escaped.

NOT IN IT WITH CLATSOP

McMinnville, Or., Nov. 10.—Seven World's Fair medals have already been awarded to citizens of Yamhill county for the best grain dried, and green fruits, and more are expected. It is proposed to display all these medals in one case at the Midwinter Fair. Another plan is to pin them on a sturdy old pioneer and send him down to talk for Yamhill.

LEFT ON THE SEARCH

Missoula, Mont., Nov. 10.—Sixty soldiers from Fort Missoula, under command of Captain Andrews, accompanied by Captain Merriam and Lieutenant Martin, of Vancouver, left this afternoon to search for the lost Carlin party. Colfax, Wash., Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Converse left here today with a relief party consisting of a pack train and four troopers.

CARTER HARRISON'S WILL

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The will of the late Carter Harrison has been filed in the probate court. It bequeaths property valued at \$950,000 to be divided between his four children, after two years. Among other minor bequests, he gives \$10,000 for permanent investment for charity to be decided on by the executors.

NO REVENUE INCREASE

Washington, Nov. 10.—The United States Brewers' Association, through W. Miles, its president, today protested to the ways and means committee against any increase in the internal revenue tax on beer. He maintained that such a policy would have the immediate effect of crushing the smaller breweries out of existence.

BROUGHT TO PORT SAFELY

New York, Nov. 10.—The steamer Seneca from Havanna, brought Captain Hoffman and fifty-six survivors of the steamer Alexandria, already reported in these despatches as burned at sea off Matanzas. Five of the ship's crew and six colored stevedores were lost.

WILL REPRIMAND HIM

Teaguegalpa, Nov. 10.—Colonel Villola, has been summoned here by order of President Vasquez to give an account of his conduct in demanding the delivery of Bonilla from a Pacific Mail steamer flying the American flag. The government does not sustain his action.

AN ALASKA APPOINTMENT

Washington, Nov. 10.—The president today appointed Chas. D. Rogers, of Sitka, Alaska, to be clerk of the district of Alaska.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE