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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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VOTERS ATTENTION!!

THE GREAT

Issue of This Campaign

Is not whether we shall have

FREE TRADE

but whether we will consult our best interests when purchasing

AND

get the "Chest Shield" Underwear, which is is the only underwear manufactured which affords absolute

PROTECTION

to the lungs and kidneys, the most vital portions of the body.

The **"Chest Shield"** under shirt opens in the back instead of front; is double both front and back, thus bringing the greater weight of the garment over that portion of the body needing protection. The drawers to match, are "Double Seated," extending to the waist, thus forming a protecting thickness for the kidneys, and increasing the wear.

These goods are especially adapted to all persons whose calling exposes them to the sudden changes of our rigorous climate, or who are troubled with either lung or kidney difficulties.

Be sure and see this Underwear before purchasing your winter supply.

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
Booth A. Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond Oval	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Columbia River Pk'g Co	Astoria	Cocktail	Cutting Pk'g Co.	San Francisco
Elmore Samuel	Astoria	Magnolia White Star	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	Bonne Bouche Desdemona	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria	J.O.Hawthorn&Co	J. O. Hawthorn	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

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Cleveland Sends a Voluminous Message.

TARIFF DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

He Boldly Espouses the Cause of the Dethroned Queen of Hawaii.

Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Following is the synopsis of the president's message, which, in its entirety, contains about 20,000 words. The president begins with our foreign relations, saying in part: "While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexing and embarrassing situations, nothing remains that will not yield to a spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent fairness, characterize a true American policy. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country. The struggle between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain a friendly relation, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. I deemed it necessary to disavow in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander of these waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

THE CHILIAN INCIDENT.

"The vexatious question of the so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the United States minister in receiving at his official residence two persons who had failed in an attempt at revolution, and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. Under no circumstances can the representative of this government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extra territoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited.

THE GEARY LAW.

Of the Geary exclusion act, the message says: "It is believed under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, that the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege.

THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

"The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will cooperate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"The Nicaragua Canal Co. has unfortunately become financially embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge that it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyments assured not only to the vessels of this country, but the ships of the world.

THE HAWAIIAN MUDDLE.

"It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration, the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed, it seemed to me that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the stand existing prior to the date of our forcible intervention. Governor Cleveland, in view of accomplishing this within the constitutional limits of his executive power, and recognizing all its obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changes in conditions brought about by unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far, no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to congress, together with all other information at hand, detailing the acts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

"Sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business in the pursuit of this object, we should resolutely turn away from all alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am confident that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action. The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from the United States seemed to be expected on the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the president of the United States to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage. I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest."

THE ARMY.

Of reorganization of the army, the president says "the adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthing of the artillery force, the abandonment and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the army. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was, on the 31st of October, of the present year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspectation and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased zeal and progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

TOUCHING TREASURY STATISTICS.

"The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.93, and its expenditures to $459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs, $206,355,016.75, and from internal revenues, $161,027,623.91. It is estimated upon the basis of the present revenue laws, that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be $430,121,365.38, and its expenditures $458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of $28,000,000. On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation and not included in treasury holdings, was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $112,464,945. Estimating our population at 67,425,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.49. The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme made a change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this act will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may in the light of such conditions appear to be essential or expedient. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hiding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency."

COAST DEFENSES.

"It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defenses and fortifications entered upon eight years ago. I cannot too heartily endorse the proposition that the fee system, as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of the federal courts and United States commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts, both civil and criminal, be as inexpensively transacted as the end of justice will allow. The system is therefore, thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

"The report of the postmaster-general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year. The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty that the condition of the business of the country and the depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduce the postal revenues. Therefore, a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster general's report. Since 1856 congress has at each session authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the secretary of the navy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battle ship and six torpedo boats, while I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy.

THE PENSION ROLL.

"On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30th, 1892. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634 and the number dropped was 33,690. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seem to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish if possible the justice of their claims, notwithstanding the apparent invalidity. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not be condemned to such association. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1893, was $156,740,467.14, and the commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30th, 1894.

OUR EXPORTS.

"The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of $660,000,000 in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the year 1889, congress appropriated $1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varities of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the seed division of the department has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was $66,548.61 the remainder of its appropriation of $35,000 is expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratitude distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs and cuttings which are common in all the states and territories and everywhere easily obtained at low prices in each state and territory. An agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations by their very character and [illegible] the proper agencies to [illegible] and test new varieties [illegible] yet this indiscriminate [illegible] distribution by legislation [illegible] continues. It answers no [illegible] unless it be to remind constituents [illegible] their representatives [illegible] to remember them with [illegible] at the public cost. Under that [illegible] action of legislation there was sent out from the agricultural department during the last fiscal year nine million packages of flower and vegetable seeds, and they were sufficient if planted to cover 89,365 acres of land.

TARIFF REFORM.

"The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing a revenue to meet the government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation. After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if political officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer apostacy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergency of our government actually demands. Manifestly if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its obvious features should be a reduction in the present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. Not less closely related to our people, prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of raw material necessary to our manufacturer. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

"This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of high tariff forbids to Americans manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy only confines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly though indirectly involved in this feature of our tariff system. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw material and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, if permitted by free materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation. A measure has been prepared by the appropriate committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and thoroughly as existing conditions permit. The committee, after a full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon in-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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

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