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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st.
IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY
IN ALL LINES OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS ETC., ETC.



GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and NOTHING RESERVED BUT GUM BOOTS AND OIL CLOTHING.

The OSGOOD MERCANTILE CO.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters And Furnishers.
600 Third, Cor. West Ninth Sts., Opp. Ford & Stokes.

For The NEW YEAR!

Blank Books,
Office and Pocket Diaries,
Pacific Coast Tide Tables.

GRIFFIN & REED - Astoria, Ore.

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:

Dec. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

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's Co. | Astoria | Astoria Pk's Co. Kinney's John A. Devlin | M. J. Kinney | Astoria |
| Booth A. Pk's Co. | Astoria | Black Diamond Oval | A. Booth & Sons | Chicago |
| Columbia River Pkg Co. | Astoria | Cocktail | Cutting Pkg Co. | San Francisco |
| Elmore Samuel | Astoria | Magnolia White Star | Elmore, Sanborn & Co. | Astoria |
| George & Barker | Astoria | E. Louis Palm Dandelion | George & Barker | Astoria |
| J. O. Hanson & Co. | Astoria | J. O. Hawthorn | J. O. Hawthorn | Astoria |
| J. G. Negler & Co. | Brookfield | St. George | J. G. Negler | Brookfield Wa. |
| Fishermen's Pkg Co. | Astoria | Fishermen's Fishermen's | Fishermen's Pkg Co. | Astoria |

DEMOCRACY ASSAILED

A Grist of Gossip from the World's Fair City.

VIEW'S OF A CORRESPONDENT

Vivid Pen Picture of the Heart-rending Distress among the Unemployed.

Special Correspondence.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Although Chicago has elected a democratic mayor to succeed Carter Harrison, whose life was so cruelly snuffed out by the bullet of a half-crazed and brain-clouded assassin, it requires an awful stretch of the imagination to call the recent election a democratic victory. As a matter of fact, it is as plain a rebuke to His Obesity Cleveland as was that administered by the people of Ohio, Iowa, and other states at the November state elections. In November, 1892, Chicago went democratic by nearly 2500. Hopkins was elected by all kinds of fraud and Jesuitical machinations, and goes into the city hall with barely a thousand votes to save his political hide.

For the past two weeks Chicago's streets and her mammoth retail department stores have presented a World's Fair appearance; in fact, I believe it has been more difficult to get along the main thoroughfare than it was during the height of the exposition attendance. Business men say, however, that while the holiday shopping crowds have been larger this year than ever before, their purchases, on the other hand, have been much smaller. The majority of the almost countless thousands who surrounded the big bazaars were bargain seekers. That is, they were looking about to make one dollar do this year what they were content to get with ten last year. There's a contrast for you between democratic and republican rule.

W. P. Read, the big coal miner and chairman of a relief committee appointed by Mayor Harrison just before his death, to provide work, food and shelter for Chicago's army of idle and destitute, made a statement the other day that there are now over 100,000 unemployed resident workmen in this big city. By this statement he means to exclude thousands of bums, tramps, and transients that have drifted into Chicago since the autumn months, and who are still here to be fed, housed and cared for in some sort of shape. Referring to this army of resident unemployed, Mr. Read said: "These men are in the main, men with sober, honest faces, and are heads of families. They come to me and with tears in their eyes, tell me of their distress and of the horrible truth that in their homes, into which the withering, blighting curse of an forced idleness has come, there are innocent children crying for bread." (Another contrast between Astoria and Chicago.) "These men," continues Mr. Read, are men who have helped to build up this magnificent city, and if Chicago does not stand by them in this their hour of terrible need, it will be a crime against God and Heaven."

I am glad to say that Mr. Read's appeal had the effect of arousing the citizens of Chicago to the true condition of the industrial classes, and that with characteristic Chicago pluck and energy the relief work was at once taken up with a vim and thoroughness that has gone far towards alleviating suffering and distress, and which on Christmas day carried joy and gladness and a generous supply of the necessities of life into thousands of homes. And this brings me back to the throngs of Christmas shoppers which crowded along Chicago's streets during the holiday season just closed. In not a few of the parades were dollars which could ill be spared for toys and holiday knickknacks, because of the melancholy fact that the butcher, grocer, coal man, and landlord, all had prior claims on them. But you know what parental love is; and I don't blame parents for seeing to it that childish faces were not lacking in smiles, nor young hearts filled with sadness because Santa Claus passed them by in the year of our Saviour, 1893.

A big fat Nincompoop in the presidential chair may enforce a policy that brings ruin and idleness to thousands of American homes, but thanks to an all-wise Providence, he cannot chill the hearts of the charitable, nor close their purses to the cries of distress that well up from the suffering masses. Cleveland may delude himself with the idea that New Jersey is a bigger state than Texas; in the interests of a crowd of infamous sharks on Wall street he may force the time-honored silver dollar out of existence; he may father an infamous tariff bill that, before its passage, has already enticed the wheels in thousands of factories; but he can not stop those acts of kindness by which

those who have of this world's goods and to spare, share them with their less fortunate brethren who are none the less deserving because they are the victims of democratic wickedness and folly.

Meanwhile the eyes of the tolling masses are becoming clearer. They begin to see now the true character of the big brass bull in the White House. They have lost faith in him as a political Moses, and seeing him in his real existence, as a bigotted oppressor of the people and a truckling, willing tool to the Wall street gamblers, will if I mistake not, speak in no uncertain way when next they get a chance to have their say through that most powerful of all mediums, the ballot.

S. L. MORE.

GOV. PENNOYER'S APPEAL

His Assertions Called Into Question by an Oregonian.

The following communication appeared in the Washington Post of a recent date:

As one of a large number of young men who have settled in Oregon during the last six years, have property interests there, and believe sincerely that it has resources which will ultimately establish it as a great and important commonwealth of the United States, I wish to protest emphatically against the impression that Governor Pennoyer strives to spread broadcast over the country in his public letter addressed to President Cleveland.

It is granted that hard times are prevalent all over the country, but Oregon is no greater a sufferer than any other state, no more than California or New York, Michigan or Georgia. Despite the governor's exaggerated statements of poverty, it is as ridiculous to say that "two-thirds of its people are out of employment," as it would be to assert that two-thirds of its population are millionaires; as foolish to declare that "one-third are without sufficient means of support" as to claim that one-third are "wealthy" Indians living in the same condition as when Captain Gray sailed into the Columbia river 100 years ago. Only yesterday I met a New York business man who had just returned from the Pacific coast and spent over two weeks in Portland. Said he without reservation: "I saw no country in my travels that looked in better condition than Oregon, while Portland was the busiest city I have visited. Apparently there were less people out of employment there than in any place of like population."

If Gov. Pennoyer in his discreet communications on the art of personal advertising would confine himself to politics and to showing the American people what he thinks are true economic, we young men would make no objection. But when he mis-states facts and thus traduces the good name of a state in which we have the utmost confidence, placing it in such a light that neither capital nor immigration will come within its borders, we must object. Though I have but a little invested, while some have thousands, I know I speak for a majority of Oregonians when I say that Oregon's condition is no worse than that of any other state, and that we consider her future opportunities unsurpassed by those of any other commonwealth.

Is it not a trifle inconsistent, too, for this same governor to boast his own state, when it is true that he is one of its richest men, owns the largest lumber manufacturing plant in Portland and some of the best real estate in the heart of the city, with its 100,000 population? In fact recent loans and sales on land and of real estate in Portland so far from showing that there has been a depreciation of values in that city, clearly indicate that there has been an appreciation; and of this fact the governor cannot fail to be fully aware.

In connection with this I would add that whereas we elected Pennoyer as a democrat he is no longer such, and has openly declared himself to be a populist.

JOHN BAIRETT.

December 26, 1893.

WILL BE RECONSIDERED.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Advocates of the income tax and internal revenue features of the tariff bill met an unexpected reverse today at a meeting of the democratic members of the ways and means committee. By a vote of six to five it was decided to reconsider the former action endorsing these features, and by the same vote to refer the whole matter to the house democratic caucus.

THE TARIFF BILL FIRST.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The banking and currency committee today decided to lay aside, till the tariff bill is disposed of, the bill for the repeal of the tax on state bank circulation.

A STROKE OF POLICY.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The executive committee of the republican national committee today did what is considered a fine stroke of policy by passing a resolution first, for the admission of Utah to the Union, and second, the admission of all the territories.

INTERESTING OPINION

Taxes Must Be Deposited Once a Week.

COMPENSATION OF THE SHERIFF

School Districts Must Fix the Tax Rate Necessary to Meet their Expenses.

The following opinion, which will prove of general interest, has been submitted to the county court. It will be found self-explanatory:

Astoria, Or., Jan. 6, 1894.

To the Honorable County Court:—Gentlemen: Complying with your request, I have examined the questions submitted to me by your honorable body and will answer them as best I can, in the order propounded.

1st. "Is it sufficient for the county clerk to give to clerks of school districts and cities, total values, as shown on the roll of property in their respective districts or cities, without copying them in full?"

That which you wish to know and be informed concerning, I understand to be this: By the act of February 21st, 1893, it is provided that all taxes for county, state, school district, and municipal purposes, shall be extended on the county assessment roll of the county and collected by the sheriff. The said act makes it the duty of the county clerk "upon application of the clerk or board of school directors of any school district, and of the auditor, clerk or common council, board of directors or trustees of any incorporated town or city, to furnish a certificate, under the seal of the county court, showing the aggregate valuation of the assessable property in the school district or incorporated town or city from which such application shall have been made," and the question is, must the clerk in rendering such a certificate, copy the assessment roll so far as it applies to the property in the city, town or school district making the application, or is it sufficient if he simply state the total valuation of all property in such city, town, or district, as shown by such roll? My answer is that he is not required to copy the roll, or to give a list of the property within such city, town or district assessed. He is required simply to inform them what the total valuation of all assessable property within their respective limits is. The object of the certificate is to give the authorities of the district, city or town such information as will enable them to determine what tax rate must be imposed to meet their expenses during the ensuing year, and that is supplied when they are informed of the total valuation.

2d. "Must the sheriff pay over all moneys to the county treasurer, and the treasurer disburse the same to the proper districts, towns and cities?"

This question I answer in the affirmative. It is expressly provided by section six of the act above referred to, "that it shall be the duty of the tax collector to pay to the county treasurer in his county, as often as once each week, all taxes collected, and he shall inform the treasurer whenever he pays over to him any money so collected, what amounts thereof are to be credited to the several funds," and he is required to take triplicate receipts, "one of which receipts for each fund he shall retain, file one with the clerk of the county court, and furnish one to the school district, town or city for which each of such amounts are so paid in." Which clearly shows that all moneys, state, county, city, town and district, must be paid, weekly, by the sheriff to the county treasurer.

The third and last question propounded is the following:

"Must the county bear the expense of this work, or must each city, town and district pay its share? And if each must pay its share, must it pay the official directly, or must the county pay in the first instance and collect from the proper party?"

I am of the opinion that all work done by the clerk and sheriff for the sole benefit of a city, town or district, must be paid for by such city, town or district. It is true that no such provision, in terms, is found in the act.

but by the provisions of the previous statutes those officials are entitled to receive certain fees for work of the character by this act imposed upon them, for the benefit of cities, towns and school districts, and I think it follows that the services must be paid by the parties for whom they are performed. The sheriff is required to collect the taxes due all cities, towns, and school districts within the county, and he is entitled to the same fees therefore that he receives for collecting county and state taxes, and I am of the opinion that the county treasurer should retain from the tax money due any city, town or district the sheriff's commission for collecting the same. The clerk is required to furnish a certificate when requested to do so by any city, town or county, showing the aggregate valuation of the taxable property within the limits of such city, town or district, as shown by the assessment roll. This involves not only the making of the certificate, but the computation of the valuations. It is true that he is supposed to have previously made the computation and to have compiled the same upon a page of the roll, for by the terms of the statute he is required to do so, but that duty was manifestly imposed for the benefit of such cities, towns and districts. I am of the opinion, therefore, that it is incumbent upon each city, town and district, to pay the proper commissions of the sheriff for collecting its taxes and the proper fees of the clerk for computing and compiling the valuations of property within its limits and rendering the certificate of aggregate valuation.

This brings us to a consideration of the further question asked, namely, in case the cities, towns, and districts must pay for the above-mentioned services, to whom must they make payment, to the officials directly, or to the county?

So far as the sheriff is concerned, the law requires him to pay all moneys by him collected, commissions and all, to the county treasurer, and thereafter the county court is required to allow and pay him his commissions, and I think this course must be pursued in relation to all taxes, that of cities, towns and districts, as well as county and state taxes.

Concerning the compensation of the clerk for the services above referred to, a more difficult question is presented, for he is required to perform a part of the service before (and probably some time before) the certificate is called for, that is to say, he is required to compute and compile the aggregate valuations of the taxable property within the several cities, towns and districts. But I am inclined to think a fair construction of the law and the better view is, that he must collect therefor from the cities, towns, and districts, and that they must pay him therefor when he renders the certificate above mentioned. They are required to call upon him for the certificate, for without it they can not levy a tax, as it is the only official information they can have of the valuation of the taxable property within their corporate limits.

The foregoing is, I think, a full answer to the questions submitted.

Very Respectfully,
C. W. FULTON.

SEARS'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday's Oregonian contains an extended interview with Assessor Geo. C. Sears, of Multnomah county, in which that gentleman ventilates his views regarding the members of the state board of equalization. The article is too lengthy to be republished in full, but an extract, under the sub-heading "Wingate's Foolish Talk," is given, as follows:

"To show the prejudice of the majority of the board against Multnomah county, I need only instance the remarks of G. W. Wingate, the member from Clatsop county, made to me when he was in this city. He admitted that I had assessed as high a percentage on property in this county as his assessor or any other assessor, and notwithstanding Portland has kept Astoria 15 years behind the times. This is the first opportunity I have had to square things, and I propose to take advantage of it, and it looks as if he did."

"Yes," said Mr. Edward N. Duddy, who was present, "Wingate told me the very same thing."

Mr. Wingate, when asked yesterday by an Astorian reporter what grounds, if any, there were for Mr. Sears's statement, replied, "None whatever. I never made any such statement. As for Mr. Duddy, I have not spoken to him for a period of almost twelve months."

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

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