

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 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 Pkg Co. | Astoria | Astoria Pkg Co. Kinney's John A. Devlin | M. J. Kinney | Astoria |
| Booth A. Pkg 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-Jeune Palm Deadmons | George & Barker | Astoria |
| J. O. Hawthorn & Co. | Astoria | J. O. Hawthorn & Co. | J. O. Hawthorn | Astoria |
| J. G. Megler & Co. | Brookfield | St. George | J. G. Megler | Brookfield Wis. |
| Fishermen's Pkg Co. | Astoria | Fishermen's Scandinavian Fishermen's | Fishermen's Pkg Co. | Astoria |

DOLE ANSWERS WILLIS

An Able and Well-Tempered Document.

STILL ADVOCATES ANNEXATION

Cleveland is Politely but Forcefully Reminded that His Request Will Not Be Obeyed.

On Saturday last the president sent to the house the correspondence asked for in the Hawaiian matter, unaccompanied by a special message, aside from a letter of transmittal, which was as follows:

To the Congress: I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii, relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have heretofore been transmitted to congress. I also send copies of the instructions sent congress January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress. In my former message to congress I withheld dispatch No. 3, under date of November 15, 1893, and dispatch No. 70, under date of October 5, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in a dispatch of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld, for reasons that seem to me to be justifiable and proper.

The spirit of the instructions to Willis is so well understood that it is unnecessary to re-publish the several dispatches here.

President Dole's reply, which has been awaited with so much interest, is in part as follows: "Your excellency's communication of December 19, announcing the conclusion which the president of the United States of America has arrived at respecting the application of this government for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government. While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject that has been received through a period of over nine months. While accepting the decision of the president of the United States declining to further consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries—American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent nations; the geographical position of these islands, and the importance to both countries of a profitable reciprocal commercial interest—which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to a practical union between the two countries as a necessary and logical result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the senate with a view to its ratification. We shall, therefore, continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success, to the lasting benefit of both countries.

"We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could only be conferred upon him by an act of this government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government."

President Dole then touches upon Commissioner Blount's report, and says: "If we had known that Mr. Blount was authoritatively acting as commissioner to take evidence upon the question of restoration of the ex-queen, the methods adopted by him in making his

investigation, we submit, were unfavorable to such an examination or any examination upon which human interests are to be adjudicated. As I am reliably informed, he selected his witnesses and examined them in secret, freely using leading questions, giving no opportunity for cross-examination, and often not permitting such explanations by the witnesses themselves as they desired to make of the evidence drawn from them. It is hardly necessary for me to suggest that under such a method of examination some witnesses would be almost helpless in the hands of an astute lawyer, and might be drawn into saying things which would be only half true, and, standing alone, would be misleading or even false in effect. It is not likely that an investigation conducted in this manner would result in a fair, full and truthful statement of the case in point. Surely the rights of a friendly government, admitting by way of argument that the right of arbitration exists, may not be disposed of upon an ex parte and secret investigation, made without the knowledge of such government, or an opportunity to be heard, or even to know who the witnesses were. Mr. Blount came here a stranger and at once entered upon his duties. He delivered himself of the work of collecting information, both by examination of witnesses and collection of statistics and other documentary matter with great energy and industry, giving up substantially his whole time to its prosecution. He was here but a few months, and during that time was so occupied with this work that he had little opportunity left for receiving those impressions of the state of affairs which could best have come to him incidentally through wide social intercourse with the people of the country and personal acquaintance with its various communities and educational and industrial enterprises. He saw the country from his cottage in the center of Honolulu, mainly through the eyes of the witnesses he examined. Under these circumstances it is probable that the most earnest of men would be able to form a statement that could safely be relied upon as a basis of decision upon the question of the standing of the government? In view, therefore, of all the facts in relation to the question of the president's authority to interfere and concerning which members of the executive council were actors and eye-witnesses, I am able to assure your excellency that by no action of this government on January 17th last, or since that time, has the authority devolved upon the president of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of this country through any conscious act or expression of this government with such an intention."

Speaking of Willis' reference to Blount's investigation, President Dole says: "If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the provisional government, that government is not responsible for the wrong doing. It is purely a private matter for discipline between the United States government and its own officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the internal affairs of this government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American government has made itself responsible to the queen, who, it is alleged, lost her throne through such action, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case it is a matter for the American government to settle between them. This government, a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States government and enjoying perfect diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-queen. Upon these grounds, Mr. Minister, in behalf of my government, I respectfully protest against usurping its authority as suggested by your communication."

President Dole then reviews the political events in Hawaii for a number of years, and concludes his reply to Minister Willis as follows: "I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-queen. This answer is made, not only upon the grounds hereinbefore set forth, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commission we hold, who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial and whose will is the only authority we recognize. We cannot betray the trust they have placed in our hands, the trust which represents the cause of Christian civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands."

LEARN TO WRITE
J. W. Collins, formerly a teacher in Holmes Business College, Portland, gives lessons in business penmanship (muscular movement), also private instructions in bookkeeping. Terms, reasonable. Upstairs, corner Second and Genevieve streets.

THE KISSING CUSTOM

Ella Wheeler Wilcox' Views on the Question.

KISSES ARE FOR LOVERS ONLY

Who Were the First to Discover the Qualities of a Correctly Bestowed Smack.

The march of civilization destroys many things and changes many long established customs. The cradle has been trodden under the ruthless foot of progress for one thing. The hand that rocks the cradle is no longer the hand that moves the world. The wise mother of the present day puts her baby to bed, and allows it to crow itself to sleep. She misses a sweet romantic experience, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Progress and science now propose to abolish the kiss. Will they succeed? Without doubt there is too much kissing done in the world by the wrong people. There is a vast deal of mistaking of lips about us. Women caress each other too promiscuously and meaninglessly. Children are kissed too freely by relatives, friends and strangers. I saw a pretty young lady taking leave of her summer friends last season, and fully twenty women and children presented lips to her while the carriage waited to bear her away. There is no expression in a kiss of that kind. It means nothing but a mere form on the part of friends, while it means a trying ordeal for the poor victim. It is like tossing a delicate rose from hand to hand in lieu of playing ball.

A kiss upon the cheek given by one woman to another, or to a child, is far more agreeable to the acting parties, and means just as much. It saves all danger of contracting throat diseases, and it renders an unpleasant breath less obnoxious.

Most people seem to think the matter of personal fragrance a settled one as far as they are concerned. I know a lady who is obliged to use bromide for a distressing malady with which she is afflicted. She is very affectionate and insists always on kissing her friends upon the lips when she meets them. The ordeal for her friends is a terrible one, yet not one of them has the heart to refuse the proffered caress, or to give the cheek in place of the lips. It seems a misfortune that the lady does not herself realize what a sickening odor pertains to bromide, and that she has not the forethought to save her friends this experience. They would love her just as deeply, and thank her hands merely, and withhold her lips.

Parents ought to teach their children from their very earliest years to be chary of giving their lips. Parents themselves ought to avoid kissing infants on the lips. The sweet cheeks, the dear little soft necks, the dimpled hands, all offer tempting nooks for kisses, without endangering the child's comfort or health.

The kiss upon the lips was undoubtedly first invented by lovers, and should be consecrated to love's kisses. It can never be abolished by fashion or science while hearts beat, veins tingle, and pulses throb with love's fires.

The kiss proper is a spontaneous impulse of two fond beings drawn together by a mysterious attraction. Eloquent in its silence, it succeeds where words fail. Many a woman has had her heart revealed to her through a kiss, and in knowing when to give and when to withhold this favor often lies the secret of winning or losing. As many prizes have been lost by the kiss too long withheld as by the one too easily given. To the woman the kiss means more, and less, than to the man. The woman thinks the man who takes her lips has given his heart; but the man thinks only that she who has given her lips will give herself as well. When the woman finds her mistake she is disillusioned. When the man finds his he is angry. When the thrill of pleasure goes out of the kiss for two people, and it becomes a mechanical duty, love has

departed. Friendship may bind them, respect may unite them, and sympathy render their association sweet and tender; but when lip no longer speaks to lip, in wordless eloquence of the kiss, Cupid has sheathed his arrows and flown away.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Fifteen People Killed and Twenty-Five Injured.

New York, Jan. 15.—An accident occurred at Hackensack bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road near Jersey City this morning. Two passengers collided in a thick fog with fatal results. Two cars were telescoped and fifteen people killed. Twenty-five were injured.

The following killed have been identified: Mr. Ferguson, auditor of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; Theodore White, Jr., D. Cameron, J. Durington, Edward Kelsie, W. J. Turner, bookkeeper for Field, Chandler & Seymour; J. H. Rimer, cashier for F. W. Babcock & Co.; Edwin Moret, a man named Resling, A. T. Vokes, W. R. Adams, J. Putrington, Mr. Frazier, and Mr. Rich.

Those who are supposed to be fatally injured are as follows: A man named Timmons, John Flishe, H. A. Rohas, Patrick Ryan, D. Hoffman, John Brundhill, T. J. Regan, Dr. John Doty, and W. L. Gillandean, traffic manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., all of New Jersey.

The seriously injured, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Fred Ferguson, who will probably die; Miss Ferguson, W. M. Barcliffe, Louis Bodine, Edward Peterson, and Frank Schultz.

IN THE SENATE

Washington, Jan. 15.—At the opening of the senate this morning there was an unusual flood of petitions protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. After transacting business of minor importance, the senate went into executive session on Senate-blower's nomination.

The ways and means committee has completed the amendments it will propose on the tariff bill. They do not change the general scope, being all of minor character.

IN THE HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Holman today said: "I will not present my Hawaiian resolution, for the members of the foreign affairs committee are acting very fairly in trying to solve the problem. One thing is certain, the question of restoring Liliuokalani to the throne is for all time abandoned, not only in executive, but in congressional circles. It will never be heard of again."

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

Washington, Jan. 15.—Before the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill, Bouleis made another fruitless attempt to bring forward his Hawaiian resolution. The reading of the tariff bill was begun.

THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 15.—There has been another engagement between the rebel ships and the government forts, but the encounter was desultory, the firing being at long range and no serious damage done on either side.

AN UNFAIR PROPOSITION

Washington, Jan. 15.—A table made from the latest blue book containing a list of persons holding positions in various departments shows that Oregon has thirty-four and is entitled to seventy-five; Washington, twenty-three, and entitled to eighty.

FINAL SETTLEMENT—ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

The undersigned, assignee of Parker & Hansen, insolvent debtors of Astoria, Clatsop county, Oregon, having filed his final account as such assignee, with the clerk of the circuit court of Oregon for Clatsop county, Oregon, the hearing and settlement of account will be held in said court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, to-wit: on the nineteenth day of February, 1894. Objections, if any, to such settlement must then and there be made. W. W. PARKER, Assignee of Parker & Hansen, insolvent debtors. January 13, 1894.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE