

Public Library
Astoria, Or.

The Daily Morning Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 4.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1895.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Stocking Up



Was the prevailing style in hosiery Christmas eve. Stocking up is what we have been preparing to do for some time by placing large orders to be ready for the large increase of trade expected by the building of the railroad to Astoria in the spring, and to make room for the new goods and clear out 1894 lines we

have marked down many such to great bargains in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc.

The OSGOOD MERCANTILE CO.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers

506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.

20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.

We Wish You

A Happy New Year.

And will start the ball rolling by giving you a discount of 20 per cent. for 10 days on all miscellaneous books in our store.

Pacific Coast Almanacs and Tide-tables.

20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.

20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.
20 per cent OFF.

Griffin & Reed.

The Packers of Choice

Columbia River Salmon

Their Brands and Locations.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRAND.	AGENTS.	A.
Astoria Pk Co.	Astoria.	Astoria Pk Co. Kinney's.	M. J. Kinney.	Astoria.
Booth A. Pk Co.	Astoria.	Black Diamond Oval.	A. Booth & Sons.	Chicago.
Columbia River Pk Co.	Astoria.	Cocktail.	Cutting Pk Co.	San Francisco.
Elmore Samuel.	Astoria.	Magnolia. White Star.	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria.
George & Barker.	Astoria.	Entire Palm. Deadwood.	George & Barker.	Astoria.
J. G. Megler & Co.	Brookfield.	Tag, St. George.	J. G. Megler.	Brookfield Wa.
Fisher's Pk Co.	Astoria.	Fisher's Scandinavian Fisher's.	Fisher's Pkg Co.	Astoria.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

Buy your GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of us, and we will save you money. We handle the best goods and deliver free to trains or boats. We buy and sell for spot cash, and sell goods cheaper than any other firm in the country. Send us your name and address, and we will mail you our new price list, which will be out soon. We offer today: Climax tobacco, 40 cents pound. California granulated sugar in 100-lb sack \$5.00. Best coal oil per case \$1.80. Arbockle's Coffee per pound \$2.34. Best brand of flour per barrel \$2.15. California syrup & gal. kgs \$1.60. Royal Bkg Powder 5-lb cans \$2.06. Sapolin per dozen bars \$5.00. Send us a list of what you need, and we will make you special prices.

MARK L. COHN & CO., 146 Front St. Portland.

THE LAST SAD STORY

Dr. Bernard Daly Writes From Silver Lake.

SORROW PREVAILS EVERYWHERE

Many of the Injured Will Be Crippled for Life and Others Will Die.

Klamath Falls, Or., Jan. 4.—Exp-Representative Dr. Bernard Daly, who left for the scene of the Silver Lake disaster from Lakeview, under date of January 1, giving hurried, but accurate details of the Christmas Eve holocaust. He says: "I shall endeavor to give you all the data in my possession, which will be accurate, having been noted by men upon the scene after the fire, but, owing to the fact that I am very busy professionally, I cannot take time to write of the disaster in detail, clothing it with rhetoric calculated to bring tears of grief and sorrow for the suffering and disconsolate people of Silver Lake. I shall, therefore, note briefly the facts. The following are the facts as stated by Mr. Daly:

The population of Silver Lake and the valley surrounding was about 250. The building that was consumed by the fire contained about 150 people when the fire began. The fire was caused by someone striking his head against a lighted lamp, causing the oil to take fire after it was splashed out of the lamp by the jar. Just at that moment the people became so frightened that another lamp, which was sitting on an organ in another part of the room, was thrown to the floor and exploded. The building, being built of pine lumber caught fire so rapidly that its interior was in a blaze in less than two minutes and in six minutes from the time it took fire, it was so far consumed that all life within was extinct. The list of the dead, as given by the doctor, is as follows:

Mrs. U. F. Abshier, David Bulck, J. J. Bulck, Lela Bulck, Ed. Bowen, Fred Bulck, Mrs. L. Coshov, Mrs. Jeff Howard, Harry Howard, Bessie Howard, Woodward Hearst, Mrs. Woodward Hearst, Ira Hamilton, Laura McCauley W. C. Martin, Mrs. W. C. Martin, Mrs. Dr. Owsley, Lillie Owsley, Bruce Owsley, Hazel Labrie, Mrs. Dr. Spelling Mrs. Gus Schroeder, Esther Schroeder, Mrs. Jane Payne, Robbie Small, Samuel Ward, Mrs. Dave Ward, Edith Ward, Mrs. L. C. Williamson, Henry Williams, Russell Ward, Frank Ross, Mrs. Phillips, Jessie Phillips, Frank West, Mrs. Frank West, Bertha West, Mrs. John Bruick, and May Horning.

The list differs from that published in the Astorian last Wednesday, in the following respect: Ada Bell Hearst is not among the dead; Mrs. John Bruick is added to the list, and Esther Schroeder, and not Est. ton Shelling, is one of the dead. Seriously injured—George Payne, Mrs. Lubrie, Roy Ward, Robert Smalling, Maggie Smelling, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Emertick, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mr. Jacoby.

About twelve others were more or less injured, but none of them seriously. With the exception of a few bones that were buried together, all of which were buried in one grave, the bodies were entirely burned to ashes. The dead, as classified, would be as follows:

Seven grown men, all of whom lost their lives in the attempt to save others; fifteen grown women; two boys between the ages of 6 and 10; and sixteen little ones, under the age of 6; total number of dead, 40. The Owsley family lost fifteen members. The West family all perished, except one little boy. Some of the injured have lost their eyes, and some will lose their hands; while some, in all probability, will not survive. As all the medicines of the place were consumed by fire, the injured had no relief in a medical way until Dr. Daly's arrival, about twenty-four hours after the fire. The distance of over 200 miles was made by the doctor across mountains of snow, with the thermometer below zero. This is a feat which has never been accomplished before in this section.

BLUEFIELDS TROUBLE SETTLED
Washington, Jan. 4.—The president today sent to the senate a full report of the Bluefields affair. It shows that the administration has practically succeeded in settling one of the most annoying international questions that has perplexed this government for 50 years. The controversy resulted from the efforts of the United States to open a shorter sea route to California, through Nicaragua. Great Britain, however, maintained a protectorate over the east coast of Nicaragua, and from 1850 till now, the United States and Great Britain have not ceased their contentions over the Mosquito territory, but, as shown in the report, the Mosquitoes have finally been completely incorporated under Nicaraguan sovereignty, and Great Britain has absolutely surrendered all claims and recognized the "paramount sovereignty of the government of Nicaragua."

Sherman reported the Lodge resolution, requesting the president to transmit to the senate all papers relating to the delivery by the United States consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and to inform the senate whether these two Japanese were put to death without being tortured. The resolution was agreed to. A number of bills were then introduced, among them being one to amend the laws relating to national banks, and to supply a safe and permanent national currency.

FROM FAR OFF JAPAN

An Interesting Story of the Oriental War.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

Written by a Woman Missionary to Japan From the Baptist Church of Laverne, Minn.

The following interesting article is from a letter written by Miss Lavina Mead, and published in the Rock County Herald, Laverne, Minn. Miss Mead was a former resident of Laverne and went to Japan as a missionary from the Baptist church. The letter is dated at Sendai, Japan, October 28:

"You ask if we are suffering in any way from the war? We are in no danger, whatever. Our only trouble is that the prices of everything are awfully high; butter is 55 cents per pound, and everything correspondingly; rice has been doubled, and wood also. Then in our work we are seriously hindered at present, no one can talk of anything but the war.

There is a furious battle raging today, we suppose, as it was open or begun yesterday morning. It is no doubt great, for the armies have been marching toward one point for weeks, both Chinese and Japanese. The foreign sympathizers with Japan predict that China will be brought to her knees in ten days. I wish it were all over, for if it lasts there will be terrible destruction. I do not think you are alone in your view of the rights of the war. Almost all are on the side of Japan and her cause. Perhaps it would not be amiss to note some of the causes which brought about this war:

"On June 7th each empire notified the other through their diplomatic representatives in Peking and Tokio that a treaty, begun to start. Every home in town was full, school houses, stores, and temples, and we ran hold no meetings, except in our church. But that still seems to over. Then will come the time of sorrow and death, wounded and sick. My heart aches when I think of it.

"The Japanese are certainly deporting themselves honorably. China has no complaint against them, and no sick hospital. The Japanese are detesting their wounded, and treating their prisoners with respectful kindness. Several of our Sendai Baptist boys have been called, and a boy who has helped me in a poor school house was here today to say good bye. Poor, poor fellow. It is light all death with them. No Japanese will surrender! They are certainly maintaining wonderful discipline here in Sendai with all these men, no more trouble than ever. You know we are on the opposite bank of a narrow river from the barracks, and a little above them, so we can look down on all their doings. We can go to bed by bugle note and rise at its first call in the morning. General Sakama, who has been our next door neighbor leaves next Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. They have built a separate depot, and will run special trains once in two hours for six days to move the troops. Some of the month of us, has already started to move off. The brothers of three of our girls go Monday morning. One of them is to be baptized Sunday. We are full of anxiety, but no danger. In fact, we are now expecting treaty revision soon, then we will have more freedom to go about, for which we will

THE STATE PRESS.

Silver Lake, the scene of the recent holocaust resulting in the death of about forty people, is a village of only 150 people, nearly a third of whom were killed. One of the burned was J. J. Bulck, son of D. S. K. Bulck, of Roseburg. Mrs. Abshier was the wife of the county assessor. Frank West once managed the stock raising business of Wm. Sharon the millionaire. W. Clay Meakin formerly resided at Cottage Grove. Mrs. Nettie Williams was a sister-in-law of Henry and Jerome Williams, of this city, and Mrs. Ella Ward a relative of W. H. Parker of this city.—Albany Democrat.

The statement that no more passes will be issued by the Southern Pacific to members of the legislature proved to be unfounded or misleading, for it is since learned that some members, if not all, have received this privilege already.—South Oregon Monitor.

They say it will be a grand affair and cost about \$1,000," remarked Governor Penney yesterday concerning the proposed inaugural ball, in conversation with Chief Clerk E. C. Gilmer, of the secretary of state's office. "The money," he added, "could be put to better use by sending it to the starving people of Nebraska, or distributing it among the deserving poor of our own state."

Pendleton is being circulated for signatures and will be presented to the legislature, asking that the Indians, especially those of the Warm Springs Agency, be prohibited from hunting deer out of the boundaries of their own territory. The Indians have been in the habit of making annual hunting trips to Lane, Linn, Crook, and Marion counties and killing great numbers of deer, and threaten to exterminate them.—Eugene Register.

The recorder's office under the salary system does not quite pay the salaries of the recorder and his deputy, to say nothing of rent, fuel, lights and incidental expenses. The recorder's duties consist of recording instruments for individuals and solely for their benefit and the law should be drawn so that the expenses of the office should be covered by the receipts, and the expenses so limited. The taxpayer should not be called upon to carry any of the burden at all. The salary has accomplished one thing for the taxpayers. It has made it plain that under the old system the taxpayer was burdened with expenses that by right should have been met by those who received the benefit.—East Oregonian.

Miners at the Beaver Hill coal mine in Coos county recently struck against mining coal for 45 cents per ton, and now we see by an Ashland dispatch that a carload of negro miners passed through that place bound for Coos county, to take the place of the strikers. Pacific coast labor will soon be down to the same level as Atlantic coast labor, and then our workers will be wondering why they had not sense enough to lay something by when wages were good.—Gold Beach Gazette.

The roads between Salem and Dallas were never in better condition at this season of the year than now. They have been well and systematically worked the past season.—Valley Transcript.

The legislative committee of county judges wants the earth, apparently. It seems strange that men of business sense and integrity should entertain for a moment the proposition of requiring all taxes to be paid in cash. If these gentlemen would seek to follow the statute more closely in regard to incurring indebtedness, instead of attempting to devise ways for repudiating the indebtedness already incurred, their action would be deserving of commendation.—Corvallis Gazette.

The building of good roads would increase the wealth of Oregon ten fold. There is no greater wealth producer than a good roadway.—Telephone Register.

AN AMUSING DOCUMENT.

Old public records are sometimes interesting documents to look over. None perhaps, is more interesting than a marriage record, and County Clerk Dunbar has one that contains several amusing records.

When a minor wishes to wed, a license can only be secured with the written consent of the guardian or parents. This written consent must be placed in the book, along with the regular record of license issued. Several peculiar papers are to be seen in the present record, a couple of which are altogether amusing. One, from a man at Gray's River, reads thus:

"I certify that Miss — is my sweetheart, to her I give privilege and permission to go in marriage with Mr. — which is required at Gray's River, Wash."

Another from the same locality is as follows:

"C. J. Curtis—Miss — has full consent of her grandfather — who has no objection."

The New Year's edition of the Oregonian contained various sized write-ups of several towns in Oregon, but in none of them is any mention made of the newspapers these towns contain.

class as a "tributary state" of China. But China continued to use the appellation, "tributary state," in all her telegrams and finally set a limit, or rather attempted to set a limit, to the number of troops that should be sent to Korea as well as their sphere of employment, thereby making it plain that she intended to assume complete sway in the settlement of Korean affairs, and give Japan an outside position. Of course Japan replied against the use of "tributary state," and denied China's right to raise any question as to the number, destination, or object of Japan's troops in Korea.

Japan next proposed an effort, first, for the suppression of the disturbances in Korea; second, improve the kingdom's administration, and proposed a joint commission of investigation. That was an important point in the affair. It now rested with China to avert war by agreeing to join hands for Korea's prosperity and independence. But she refused. She had ever been ready to interfere between the Korean people and the dominant faction, but when it came to questions of reform, she declined to interfere in any way. She had ever been ready to crush the little kingdom into submission to the most corrupt and demoralizing administration in the world, but never to aid it to come out from the suffering and weakness brought upon it by such an evil oligarchy. She also sent an insulting and suspicious reply, denying the assertion of Korea's independence, and calling it a "tributary." But Japan insisted upon its being independent, and stood by her assertion. The cabinet in Tokio set forth in their words for acting lively and making Korea debt-free and deeper into corruption, confusion and intrigue, that "they would not withdraw their troops without an understanding that would guarantee future peace, order and good government in this much troubled country." China was still obstinate. Then came the naval battle, and Japan undertook the work single handed, and after sinking their transport ships, both declared war. But previous to this, Japan had warned China that the "disposit of any more troops would be considered as a belligerent," and so a war is raging.

"Sendai is full of men. 25,000 will be sent from Sendai next Tuesday, or rather, before to start. Every home in town, school houses, stores, and temples, and we ran hold no meetings, except in our church. But that still seems to over. Then will come the time of sorrow and death, wounded and sick. My heart aches when I think of it.

"The Japanese are certainly deporting themselves honorably. China has no complaint against them, and no sick hospital. The Japanese are detesting their wounded, and treating their prisoners with respectful kindness. Several of our Sendai Baptist boys have been called, and a boy who has helped me in a poor school house was here today to say good bye. Poor, poor fellow. It is light all death with them. No Japanese will surrender! They are certainly maintaining wonderful discipline here in Sendai with all these men, no more trouble than ever. You know we are on the opposite bank of a narrow river from the barracks, and a little above them, so we can look down on all their doings. We can go to bed by bugle note and rise at its first call in the morning. General Sakama, who has been our next door neighbor leaves next Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. They have built a separate depot, and will run special trains once in two hours for six days to move the troops. Some of the month of us, has already started to move off. The brothers of three of our girls go Monday morning. One of them is to be baptized Sunday. We are full of anxiety, but no danger. In fact, we are now expecting treaty revision soon, then we will have more freedom to go about, for which we will

be glad. Our work is in a terribly mixed condition, you may imagine. The other night we heard a terrible roaring, and some one said, "an earthquake." But it was so long coming us at last concluded it was the moving of artillery, when the thing struck the corner of the house, and we got a fearful shaking. The house rocked, and I looked and saw the window was open, but Miss Bruzell was in the sitting room and doors closed, so, before she could get out, she must open two doors of sliding doors. Just as I had thought of this, the earth gave an awful lurch, and I know in a little while the house would be warped so that she would likely be a prisoner. I went and opened up for her just as she was holding the outdoor escape. No damage was done, but the earth trembled for twenty minutes. Our hanging lamp made a real revolution, and swung back and forth for fifteen minutes. It was our kitchen stove. It was caused by the eruption of a long extinct volcano. Several towns were destroyed and one buried up. We are not in the volcano belt, but are near it, so we may have a shake now and then, but are in no danger from earth opening, etc."

THE TWO SIDES.

Whatever else may be said it is unquestionably a fact that we need something to give an impetus to matters in Western Oregon. It is believed the Oregon Pacific construction of rails would do this. Those nearest to Mr. Bonner declare that he will do much more than he has promised. That he has been guarded in order not to disappoint the public, and that there is no doubt that the road would be extended, though of course not all at once, but gradually. That this firm represent the most of the money for the purpose, and that if any one else wanted to bid, that though the certificate holders will lose their property it is only what they will do if there is a continued delay, an increased bid of \$100,000 for instance, particularly making little difference in their percentage; that no one can afford to take the road except at a nominal sum. * * * On the other side is the remarkable cheapness, the \$100,000 for an \$11,000,000 road, great loss to certificate holders who need their money, the claims that the purchasers have procured the road only for speculation, and that they do not intend to extend it, the prospect of a better sale in which the certificate holders will be protected. * * * Judge Fullerton in considering these and other reasons has a serious matter in his hands, more so than if it were the first instead of the fourth time a sale was made up for confirmation. It may be he will think best to continue the hearing for a few weeks, in order to get all the light possible. It is to be hoped his decision whichever way it goes carries such weight as to satisfy the public.—Albany Democrat.

The wires are down in many places on both sides of the river, says the Oregonian, and travel through the dark regions last night and this morning was very dangerous. About 11:15 o'clock this morning a team of horses belonging to the United Carriage Company, and attached to a hack, came in contact with a live wire at East Burnside street and Union avenue. One of them was killed instantly and the other badly crippled by the electric fluid. The harness was burned from the backs of both horses, but fortunately the driver and passengers in the carriage were not injured. Captain of Police Wilhense at once notified the electric company to turn off the current in every portion of the city. He found the wires down in three places on Burnside street, between Front and first, and at several points on Union avenue.

ROYAL Baking Powder

* Absolutely pure.

* Highest of all in Leavening Strength.

* U.S. Govt. Food Report.

The official report shows Royal Baking Powder chemically pure, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Hence Royal Baking Powder makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.