

The Daily Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1895.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

All on Account of the Tariff



Is the cause of the great reduction we have made in clothing of all kinds now on hand to make room for new goods for the spring and summer of 1895. Price our lines of **Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Mackintoshes, etc.**, before buying elsewhere and you will save from 16 1/2 to 33 1/2 per cent, and \$1.50 to \$5.00 saved on a Suit or Overcoat is quite an item to save in times of economy.

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20 per cent OFF.
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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.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

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Wholesale Prices Quoted

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The Packers of Choice

Columbia River Salmon

Their Brands and Locations.

NAME	LOCATION	BRAND	AGENTS	AT
Astoria Pk & Co.	Astoria	Astoria Pk & Co. Kinney John A. Devlin	M. J. Kinney	Astoria
Booth A. Pk & Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond Orval	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	Elmore Palm Deadwood	George & Barker	Astoria
J. G. Magler & Co.	Brookfield	Tag, St. George	J. G. Magler	Brookfield Wn
Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria	Fishermen's Scandinavian Fishermen's	Fishermen's Pkg Co.	Astoria

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

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California granulated sugar in 100-lb
sack.....\$5.00
Best brands of flour per barrel.....2.15
Royal Bkg Powder 5-lb cans.....2.00
Send us a list of what you need, and we will make you special prices

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PROBABLY THE STATE.

One Steamer Tows Another
Past Point Arena.

BLIZZARDS IN THE EAST.

Tacoma Man Buncoed in San Francisco—Various Other Interesting Topics.

Associated Press.

Elk, Cal., Jan. 11.—The lookout reports a large steamer having in tow another large steamer passed Point Arena tonight at 10 this morning, going south. Possibly the steamers may be the Columbia and Walla Walla, due today.

EASTERN BLIZZARD.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A blizzard prevails here and throughout Iowa and Nebraska.

HANS WAS BUNCOED.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Hans Nixon, of Tacoma, was buncoed out of \$150 as he was prepared to embark for the North. A man representing himself as a Portland contractor, appointed Hans his foreman, and then borrowed all the Swede's money which he secured by a worthless check.

FLOODS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 11.—The situation here today is more alarming than at any time during the flood. The Ohio is 37 feet above low water mark, and at noon is rising rapidly. All the mills and factories on the south side are submerged. Lockport, Newport, and Riverdale, suburbs, are flooded and many families have been driven to higher ground. Lumber men estimate their losses at \$250,000.

PROTEST AGAINST GUNST.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The civic federation organized by clergymen to suppress local politics, and improve municipal government, has issued a call for another mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon to protest against and denounce the appointment of M. A. Gunst as police commissioner, and to take steps to secure a pure government.

A FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

Tamatative, Jan. 11.—The French have bombarded Para Fatra, four miles inland from Tamatative. Hovas answered with seven guns, but the French were successful and Hovas retired with a heavy loss.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.

New York, Jan. 11.—Jacob Rosenberg, Abraham Bersan, and Joseph Jacobson were suffocated this morning by the overturning of a gas stove.

WHAT DUN SAYS.

New York, Jan. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co. say: The failures this week are 429 in the United States against 474 last year, and 54 in Canada against 57 last year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Cleared—Bark Rufus K. Wood, for Nanaimo; schooner Chas. Hanson, for Gray's Harbor; schooner Ivy, for Willapa Harbor; schooner Daisy Rowe, for Coos Bay; schooner Ottilia Pford, for Gray's Harbor; schooner Orient, for Coos Bay; schooner La Gronda, for Willapa Bay; United States steamer Mohican, for Puget Sound; schooner San Buena Ventura, for Gray's Harbor.

Freights and charters—American ship B. P. Cheney, coal from Seattle to San Francisco; American ship Elwell, coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco; American ship Occidental, now at Departure Bay, coal thence to San Francisco.

DIVING DOWN DEEP.

The following extract is from an interesting paper recently read before the Cardiff Institute of Marine Engineers: The greatest depth known to which a diver has descended is 201 feet. Several descents have been made to depths exceeding 150 feet, but the pressure is so great even there that few men would care to risk their lives in the attempt. The extreme depth of 201 feet is said to have been reached by a diver named Hooper, working on the wreck of the Cape Horn, on the west coast of Africa. It requires a large stock of faith to believe that he stopped down at that depth for three-quarters of an hour on one occasion. The pressure per square inch was about 85 pounds. Roughly speaking, the pressure may be taken as 2.1-2 pounds per square inch for every fathom in depth. In 60 feet of water divers can work to advantage, and even 80 feet can be managed fairly well. But at greater depths it is not possible to remain under water long enough to accomplish much. One of the best things of this kind on record was the saving of nine boxes of gold coins from the steamer Alfonso XII. She sank near Grand Canary in a depth of nearly 160 feet, and few believed that the ten boxes of specie in her hold

would ever see daylight again. Each box was worth £10,000, and a reward of £500 for each of them resulted in an attempt being made to regain the specie. A diver named Lambert got up seven boxes, and two others were recovered by Tennessie at the risk of existence, but the tenth box could not be recovered. Subsequent expectations have failed to reach the missing box, and the divers employed met with serious accidents.

ARGENTINE'S WHEAT EXPORTS.

The irregularity of the Argentine Republic in the matter of exporting wheat of late years, coupled with reports of its now rapidly increasing ability to ship wheat abroad in competition with the United States and Russia, lends particular interest to a recent letter from the American consul at Buenos Ayres to the state department at Washington.

The Argentine Republic, as shown in the report of the secretary of agriculture, can now place 35,000,000 bushels of wheat annually on the European market. The Argentine wheat fields are less than 100 miles from deep water harbors, and therefore, wheat intended for shipment pays no appreciable inland freight, while United States wheat is subjected to a heavy charge for inland transportation. For these reasons Secretary Morton believes that wheat will not hereafter be our staple cereal, and advises our farmers to increase their acreage of corn, for which there is a constantly growing demand, the result of new uses to which corn is being appropriated.

Consul Baker explains that there is no statistical office charged with the collection of information of growing crops and harvests, and the only way by which reliable data can be obtained is to take the exports and add to them the estimated quantity required for home consumption. As to the areas in wheat or the yields per acre, there is no official information obtainable. Taking mere estimates, however, the consul gives the area in hectares for the years named, a hectare being the equivalent of 2.474 acres. Ten years ago the wheat fields of Argentina covered 243,500 hectares. In 1892 they extended over 1,322,000 hectares and in 1893 over 1,933,000 hectares. Estimates of the area of the present year vary, one authority placing it at 2,181,300 hectares, and another at 2,974,000 hectares, the latter figures being equivalent to about 7,436,250 acres. Those furnishing the lower figure explain that in consequence of the low price of wheat last year, many farmers are putting their lands in flax as a more promising crop. Ten years ago the quantity of wheat exported by Argentina was about 60,000 tons, and during the years of the last decade the exportation did not reach an average of 100,000 tons. In 1890 it reached 380,000 tons, and has steadily advanced since then, reaching in 1894 1,000,137 tons of wheat and 37,121 tons of flour. The returns for the first six months of the present calendar year show that the exportation of wheat was 1,029,546 tons, and of flour, 26,625 tons. It will be seen that the shipments for the first six months of 1894 have been larger than for any preceding twelve months.

Nearly 700,000,000 people carried on American steamers during the last fiscal year and only 255 lives lost, of whom but 94 were passengers, is the prominent feature of the new annual report of Supervising Inspector General Dumont of the steam vessels inspection service. This is a smaller mortality among the same number of people, we have no doubt, than if they had all sailed at home and were regularly to sea. It proves again what we have often remarked, that travel by American steamships under the present system of inspection now enforced, is the safest that could be devised. Thirty-five of the passengers above referred to lost their lives in one disaster—the sinking of the tug boat James D. Ciel off Sandy Hook on a Sunday in last June, and General Dumont states that this disaster was solely due to the fact that the tug was being navigated by a person wholly inexperienced. It is further stated in the report that of the nearly 11,000 boilers inspected, accidents causing the loss of life have occurred in but 15 of them, defects in upward of 700 being detected and remedied, and that of 109,270 new life preservers examined, only 64 were found deficient. This statement shows that as great care is taken in the inspection of equipments to prevent disaster as in the machinery employed to run them and the men who man them. In regard to the latter, no less than 38 applicants for master's and pilot's licenses were rejected during the year because of color blindness, although 1541 passed the tests. All of which goes to show that the travelling public and the steam vessel fraternity as well, have every reason to repose confidence in the inspection system as at present managed.—Marine Journal.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Representative Hitt, who is recognized as the Republican leader of the house in foreign affairs, said today that he fully agreed with the president that the Hawaiian Islands should have the benefit of telegraphic communication with the world at large, but was strongly opposed to putting the paper in doing its best for the community or not. The paper is the servant in a certain sense, and the editor their mouthpiece. In this way it represents the town more than the editor.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

Bradstreet's Report Gives But Slight Encouragement.

A HAWAIIAN CABLE PROPOSED

Various Doings at the Country's Capital Yesterday—Ways and Means Committee Meets.

Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The second week of the new year brings few reports of increasing volume of orders for seasonable goods. Weather conditions in the East have been unfavorable, and in the West and South, the reverse. Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and Philadelphia report relatively the greatest improvement with increased orders for dry goods, clothing, rubbers, shoes, hardware and woolen dress goods. At some centers it is too early to judge of the outlook for trade. Travellers in many instances have not all gone out. Mercantile collections South and in the Central West are reported fairly satisfactory or improving to a greater extent than for thirty days previously. Confidence of wholesale dealers in staple lines that the near future business promises increased activity with an upward tendency in quotations, is pronounced in some cities.

On the Pacific coast, trade at most of the larger cities is quiet as quotations for hides have been working higher, while for wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard, coffee, cotton, and plate glass have all been marked up to the best available data with respect to size of domestic wheat crops in 1893 and 1894, together with supplies in sight at various dates, quantities planted and exported and consumed by animals in 1894, together with Bradstreet's report of stocks out of the farmers' hands, make it plain that the total wheat supply in the United States in January 1, 1895, was 18,000,000 bushels smaller than one year previously, and that stocks back of available supplies were fully 34,000,000 bushels smaller.

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A CONFERENCE WAS HELD.

Washington, Jan. 11.—General A. J. Warner, president of the Bi-metallic League, admitted today that a conference of the leading bi-metallicists from all parts of the country had been held in this city recently. It was the decision of the conference he said, that a strong and growing sentiment is manifesting itself in favor of uniting the friends of bi-metallicism in the bi-metallic party, and to appeal directly to the people on the money issues alone, the consideration of which seems to be leading to this result. There is a widespread conviction that there is no hope of restoring a bi-metallic standard through either of the three parties.

PASSED A PENSION BILL.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Attendance was slim in the house today. On motion of Stokely, Democrat, of New York, by the unanimous consent of the senate, a bill was passed to pay the widow of

Orenus P. Boyd, late captain of the Eighth United States Cavalry, commutation for rations and accrued back pay during volunteer service.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

They Met Yesterday the First Time in Months.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The ways and means committee of the house met today for the first time in months. It was expected the meeting might bring important developments in view of the government's need of increased revenue. No positive conclusions were reached, however, beyond the reference of several questions to sub-committees. The action of the committee is looked upon as significant that no tariff legislation will be pushed this season. Wilson stated informally that the revenues had shown a promising increase since the woolen schedule went into effect, on the first of January. The resolution of Pence, of Colorado, asking the secretary of the treasury to inform congress as to the advisability of increasing the beer tax, was voted down without division, and an unfavorable report made.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Emphatic denial is made by all Democratic members of the house committee on rules of the reports that President Cleveland had authorized one of them to make it known that an extra session of congress will be called if the currency legislation was not effected by the present congress.

THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate took up the urgent deficiency bill, and Hill, of New York, spoke in behalf of his amendment, to allow an opportunity to test its constitutionality.

WORDS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The newspaper is not exactly what the editor is, says the Salt Lake Republican, but what the business men of the community where it is published make it. The brightest and most wide-awake editor on the Pacific coast cannot publish a first-class paper in Rocky Gulch or Poker Flat if those places are dead dull and the business men have no interest in the same. The newspaper is as much an index of the town as of the editor. If the business men of the town give a paper a liberal support, that paper will be a credit to the place, will be bright and new, and will enhance the value of every man's property in the place. On the other hand, if the business men do not assist, then the editor can do but little. He is doing his best at all times, is straining every nerve to make his paper as good as possible. The more strongly he is supported the better becomes his paper—the better its articles, the more complete its news, and the finer its press work and paper. The editor is helped or hindered by the business men of the town, and it rests with them whether the paper is doing its best for the community or not. The paper is their servant in a certain sense, and the editor their mouthpiece. In this way it represents the town more than the editor.

Honolulu papers mention the fact that among the native Hawaiians there is a marked increase in the use of Japanese liquors and a like decrease in the use of California wines. The natives have taken very kindly to the use of Japanese sake and drink large quantities of it, probably on account of it being sold very cheaply. In 1893 the importation of California wines into the Hawaiian Islands amounted to 113,142 gallons. In 1894 these figures dropped to 90,684 gallons, a decrease of 22,458 gallons. During 1893 there were 989 gallons of sake imported. For 1894 these figures were 72,958 gallons. This gives a net increase in favor of the sake of 51,274 gallons.

The Lower Californian says: A party of Americans have purchased a 45,000-acre tract at Chinameo, not far from Cotacacillos, the golf terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway. The land is to be put into coffee, rubber and sugar.

VEST'S MONEY BILL.

It Was Introduced in the Senate Yesterday.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES SHOWN.

Provides Treasury Notes and Gold and Silver Certificates be Destroyed.

Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Vest today introduced his financial bill. The bill provides that treasury notes and gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed, and an equal amount of notes payable in standard gold and silver coin be issued and paid instead of the notes. No coin notes of larger denomination than \$1,000 or smaller than \$10 shall be issued, and denominations higher than \$50 shall not exceed one-fourth of the total amount of coin notes outstanding at the time.

Coin notes are to be legal tender for all debts. The second section repeals all laws which authorize owners of gold or silver bullion to make deposits receiving gold or silver certificates.

Section four makes it unlawful for any national bank to issue bank notes and all acts authorizing such issues are repealed. Section five requires the secretary of the treasury to have coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the treasury purchased under the Sherman act of 1890, including the gold in the treasury at the time the act shall take effect. Does not amount to \$100,000,000 exclusive of that held to redeem gold certificates, the secretary is directed to sell United States bonds at not less than par in gold coin, bearing not to exceed three per cent interest, redeemable after five years, but no greater amount of such bonds to be sold than may be necessary to procure for the treasury the full amount of \$100,000,000 in gold. Section seven provides that silver bullion be brought to any mint in the United States for coinage, shall be received and coined into standard dollars of \$1 1/4 grains.

LATE LITERARY NEWS.

An old-fashioned sea story, full of interest and adventure, with a strong love motive, is begun by W. Clark Russell in the January Cosmopolitan, "Ouida" succeeds Froude, Gosse, Lans, and other distinguished writers with an installment of the "Great Masters of History" series, which has been appearing in the Cosmopolitan. A discussion is aroused by Mr. Edwin Hock's article on "The Young Man and the Church," which will consume tons of ink before it is settled. Just before the famous Charcot's death he prepared an article for the Cosmopolitan on Pasteur, to be published after Pasteur's death. But Charcot has died first, and so with the consent of Charcot's executors, the article is given now. The present "Theatrical Season in New York" is critically considered by Mr. James S. Metcalf, editor of Life, and there are stories by Touraine, Howells, and the famous French writer, Crancels Coppes.

Thomas Mulvey, an old pioneer, who has resided at Seaside off and on for the past 30 years, will at last find a home in the state asylum for the insane. He has been living of late a few miles north of Eugene, and on Wednesday last was examined before Medical Examiners T. W. Harris and W. M. Kuykendall, and adjudged insane. This is his first attack, and the cause is given by the doctors as being cerebral indolence.



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