

Daily Astorian.

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

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The Weekly Astorian, the second oldest weekly in the state of Oregon, has next to the Portland Oregonian, the largest weekly circulation in the state.

All communications intended for publication should be directed to the editor.

"In Westminster Hall, said Mr. Joshua Fitzroy in 'Hard Cash,' 'they sell the law for a trifle more than they cost.'"

The English papers give almost daily confirmation of this famous saying, the latest being connected with Mr. W. T. Stead, whose exploits in Chicago are not yet forgotten.

Now, Mr. Stead is nothing if not critical, and in a recent number of the Review of Reviews, of which he is the editor, he criticized the case of James Balfour, then pending in the criminal court.

Mr. Stead, in referring to the criminal case of Balfour, it will be remembered, was the sanctimonious scoundrel who by means of building and loan associations, robbed large numbers of confiding Englishmen out of thousands of pounds and then fled to Argentina.

After much difficulty and expense the British government extradited him, and his trial on a number of indictments for embezzlement is now progressing.

Commenting on the matter in his Review Mr. Stead observed: "Another rare rogue in the shape of James Balfour was a good deal before the courts last month. He will reappear at the Old Bailey, and then we may expect to hear no more of him for some time to come."

This was a mild comparison with what American papers can do, but the counsel for Mr. Balfour having called the attention of the court to Mr. Stead and his publishers were cited to appear before the court for contempt and for interfering with the due course of justice by remarks calculated to prejudice the minds of jurymen.

Mr. Stead apologized for his very true but rather ill-aimed expression of opinion, but the judge would not accept the apology.

On the contrary he fined Mr. Stead \$100 and costs, characterizing his conduct as "unfair, ungenerous and thoroughly wrong." That is the way they manage legal affairs in England. Trial by newspaper is not permitted so long as there are judges on the bench who understand such remarks in this country to his heart's content.

All it would have cost would have been a month or so longer time in impugning a jury. But that expense would have fallen on the taxpayers.

There is something of the difference, though not all-between the administration of criminal law in England and America.

A report upon food preparation and distribution in France has been sent to the state department by Consul Chancellor of Havre. In this report he says that the recent alleged scarcity of meat in the United States, together with a very general suspicion of American food supplies, have co-operated to bring before the minds of the people of France the necessity of looking to home production for supplies, and much has already been done to consolidate and increase this disposition by interdicting the importation of American cattle, and by attempting to supply another deficiency by substituting horseflesh, or by such means as political economists have endeavored to demonstrate as practical under the existing conditions.

1. That an abundant supply of home-grown meat and foods can be obtained at low prices.

2. That they are capable of being prepared for consumption so as to yield much better results than have been hitherto obtained.

3. That they can be effectively cooked in a much more economical manner than heretofore.

4. That they may be distributed as to be promptly delivered in any and every direction to satisfy the wide and varied requirements of every class of consumers.

It is said that the statistics show that all the food required by the people of France can be produced in that country, and thus put into the pockets of the French peasants many millions of francs hitherto sent abroad, while the price of meat at the same time can be so reduced as to bring it within the reach of the poorer classes in increased quantities.

The consul says that this doubtless involves the use of horseflesh and certain reds matter of the slaughter houses, such as bones and offal, which have hitherto been thrown away.

The telegraphic report, in another column, of the construction by the supreme court of the sale of the old Oregon Pacific road to Mr. Hammond, should be good news to all Astorians.

The opportunity is now given for him to fill out and complete the most important railroad system on the Pacific coast.

That Astoria will be the head and center of the connection of the Oregon Pacific road with the proposed Goldie line up the Columbia river, means the liberty of Astoria as well as of the state at large.

The recent Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley can be landed at tide water at reasonable rates by rail and no matter how disagreeable it may be to

transcontinental lines reaching the coast.

Astoria will be given terminal rates. Is it not now about time that delays should cease on the part of the few who are still late with their subsidy matters, in order that the beginning of the great enterprise may be made before another season is entirely gone?

How is a little record of the first fiscal year under the new tariff, prepared by the Toledo Blade. It is worth putting in your pocket-book for reference:

McKinley law, two months, surplus, \$5,000,000.

Wilson law, ten months, deficiency, \$50,000,000.

Deficiency for fiscal year, \$44,000,000.

Deficiency for sinking fund for year, \$48,000,000.

Bonds issued during year, \$12,215,400.

Fiscal deficiency of year, \$11,000,000.

Postal receipts below estimates, \$9,000,000.

Customs receipts below estimates, \$7,000,000.

Internal revenue below estimates, \$22,000,000.

Postal receipts below estimates, \$4,000,000.

Total receipts below expenditures, \$4,000,000.

December estimate of receipts of coming year, \$70,000,000.

Prospective shortage in receipts compared with estimates, \$10,000,000.

Prospective shortage in receipts compared with expenses, \$7,000,000.

Some of the reports from abroad indicate that in the return for Russia's guarantee of the Chinese loan she has obtained certain territory in Asiatic-Russia, through which it is intended to run a railway to connect with Port Arthur, which latter place is to be used as a cooling station. Some doubts, however, are cast upon this statement by reports from Russian sources. Of more interest to the United States is the information which comes from St. Petersburg that just concluded between Russia and Japan there is a paragraph providing that hereafter the duty on petroleum imported into Japan shall be levied upon volume and not upon weight. It is understood that this arrangement will work disadvantageously to the American oil producers, American oil being lighter than the Russian product, though the latter is the cheaper.

The city of Vienna has had its municipal charter suspended, after over 700 years. This severe step was taken by the emperor of Austria, because of the fanatical feeling against the Jews, which is so strong that at the last election an anti-Semitic majority was chosen to the council. As the anti-Semites are Socialists, the Emperor Francis Joseph at once took the step mentioned above, and appointed the municipal council, and appointed an imperial commissioner to administer the city government.

This action is a long step backward toward feudal despotism, and hence to be deplored; but it is equally to be deplored that the people of Vienna should indulge in medieval race prejudices or hatred. It is a blot on civilization. Despotism and bigotry are twins.

The transfer of important classes of goods from a specific scale of duties to an ad valorem one, accomplished by the Democratic tariff law, is causing the customs officials at New York an enormous amount of trouble, because of the undervaluation frauds. Another instance where in Democratic theory is shown to be a failure when compared with Republican practice.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION. Meeting of the Chicago Western Society at the Auditorium-Will Advertisement.

The following from the Chicago Tribune of the 13th inst. will be of interest: Nearly a hundred immigrants and other business interests interested in the development of the west assembled at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium of the Chicago Western Society at the Auditorium. This society is in response to a call sent out a few days ago setting forth the popular belief that the west was being aroused throughout the east in regard to the settlement of people on farms and on suburban homes and the need of organization and financial aid on the part of western promoters.

Mrs. Alice Houghton, commissioner from Washington at the world's fair and president of the Western society, called the meeting to order, and in a brief speech outlined the purpose of the gathering. She said it was necessary to unite on a plan whereby western immigration could be promoted and information regarding western lands be more thoroughly disseminated.

Thousands of people, said she, were desiring to become landed proprietors instead of wage earners, and that this ambition should be regarded with favor by intelligent people, inasmuch as it was the ambition of a noble people who would build up a country most profitably and make the best and most desirable class of citizens.

She was followed by a number of others among them Col. Albert Witt, Dr. John Rusk, J. Francis Lee, A. H. Ford, editor of the Homeowner's Journal, David Ward Woods, editor of the Farmer's Voice, A. H. Bertland of the Land and River Improvement company of Westbury, and Mrs. Katie Will of the Journal of Industrial Education.

J. Francis Lee said: "My sympathies are hearty with you in the matter, I believe there is no subject so important as the moving of people from the large cities and making them independent on homes of their own."

A. H. Ford of the Homeowner's Journal spoke as follows: "The west must demonstrate its real worth and realize that it must battle for property. It will compel the east to mean business to enforce honest dealings with homeseekers."

"I believe there is a great deal of humanity in this movement," said David Ward Woods of the Farmer's Voice, "but one obstacle to the work is that the price of land is exorbitant."

Dr. John Rusk said he was constantly beset by members of his church and of other churches who desired information regarding viable locations for farms. He was unable to furnish and he considered the establishment of a bureau by the society would do much good.

A committee on education of literature consisting of seven members representing the various sections of the west, was appointed as follows: Col. White, B. M. Emery, director of the Agricultural Springs, E. S. Willard, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles; and C. E. Gliding, secretary of the National Colonial club.

This committee will commence the preparation of plans at once for the establishment of a permanent western exhibit in this city. They will report at the next meeting, which will be held in August.

IT'S A COSTLY LEADER.

New York Tribune. A reduction in exports, a reduction in free importations, and an enormous increase in the importations of goods on which the people must pay a duty are the net results of the operation of the new tariff law up to date. These are shown by the statement of exports and imports issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce.

The importation of goods free of duty under the new law has amounted to only \$20,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year under the McKinley law. On the other hand, the value of goods imported under the McKinley law has greatly increased the importations of goods on which purchases must pay duty, the dutiable imports in the nine months under the new law being \$1,214,714, while in the corresponding months of the preceding year they were only \$1,151,574.91. This is an increase of \$63,139,139.09, or 5.5 per cent. of the value.

At this rate the new law will add \$125,000,000 a year to the class of goods on which the people must pay duty, and which will be paid by many millions the articles which they get free of duty. Of the imports under the new law, only 48.3 per cent came in free of duty, while under the old law the corresponding months of last year 56.6 per cent came in free. Not only so, but the average rate of duty paid on the whole mass of imports under the new law is 20.1 per cent, while under the old law it was 15.6 per cent.

Not only this the new law reduced the amount of goods coming in free of duty, but it has enormously reduced the articles which the masses must have. The imports of articles of food free of duty have fallen off more than one-half, while those of articles of clothing and other articles of food, it must be remembered, are of the class that everybody must have, such as sugar, rice, salt, coffee, etc. Yet those brought in free under the new law are but one-half what they were under the old law, while those on which the people must pay a duty are doubled. Here are the figures showing the operations of the new law for the nine months ending June 1, 1895, compared with those of the McKinley law in the nine months ending June 1, 1894:

Total exports, McKinley law, \$698,201,442; total imports, Wilson law, \$693,003,354.

Total exports, McKinley law, \$698,201,442; total imports, Wilson law, \$693,003,354.

Per cent of duty collected, McKinley law, 20.1; per cent of duty collected, Wilson law, 20.1.

Per cent of goods free of duty, McKinley law, 56.6; per cent of goods free of duty, Wilson law, 48.3.

Articles of food free of duty, McKinley law, \$1,151,574.91; articles of food free of duty, Wilson law, \$1,214,714.91.

Articles of clothing free of duty, McKinley law, \$1,151,574.91; articles of clothing free of duty, Wilson law, \$1,214,714.91.

Articles of other goods free of duty, McKinley law, \$1,151,574.91; articles of other goods free of duty, Wilson law, \$1,214,714.91.

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OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Astoria, Oregon, July 3, 1895. To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with section 30, 31 of the city charter, we herewith beg leave to report the receipts and disbursements of the Astoria Water Commission for the quarter ending June 30, 1895, as follows:

RECEIPTS. For the month of April our gross receipts were: For account of water rates, \$1,404.95.

For account of tapping mains, 12.50. For account of turning on water, 1.50.

From sale of condemned six-inch pipe, 1.90. From sale of condemned four-inch pipe, 1.90.

For the month of May our gross receipts were: For account of water rates, \$1,477.65.

For account of tapping mains, 7.50. For account of turning on water, 50.

For sale of condemned six-inch pipe, 5.46. For sale of condemned four-inch pipe, 1.50.

From sale of \$15,000 5 per cent Astoria water bonds issued Jan. 1, 1895, sold to Messrs. Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,500 principal and \$1,250 accrued interest to May 7, 1895.

Total received, \$7,572.77. For the month of June our gross receipts were: For account of water rates, \$1,477.65.

For account of tapping mains, 5.00. For account of turning on water, 2.00.

From sale of \$15,000 5 per cent Astoria water bonds issued Jan. 1, 1895, sold to Messrs. Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,500 principal and \$1,250 accrued interest to June 10, 1895.

Total received, \$7,215.65. Making our entire receipts for the quarter, \$46,805.37. As per report filed April 3, 1895, we had on hand in the treasury at the end of last quarter, \$12,483.82.

This shows a total of \$59,289.19. DISBURSEMENTS. Expense account (including suit's salary), \$63.92.

Repairs to mains, 2.70. Stationery and printing, 17.50.

Office expenses (including clerk's salary), 250.50. Rent account, 60.00.

Repairs to conduits, 34.50. Loose property, 2.00.

Office furniture, 4.00. Tools account, 9.00. Advertising account, 29.45.

Operating pump, 525.00. Engineering account, 1,409.15.

Plans and specifications, 197.49. Rights of way, 600.42.

Legal services, 60.00. Repairs to pump, 3.15.

Simon Normie, contractor on pipe line street, 3,430.00. James street extension, preliminary expenses, 47.94.

Current testing machine, 177.02. \$7,564.56. Leaving a balance in the treasury, \$12,483.82.

W. W. PARKER, Chairman. Attest: H. G. VAN DUSEN, Clerk.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of J. W. Conn, City Treasurer, for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1895.

Balance on hand as per last report, April 1, \$8,647.64.

Receipts during quarter: Received liquor license, \$4,400.00.

Received from Mayor, 285.20. Treasurer, city tax, 12,141.44.

Received from K. Osburn, fines, 2,116.00. Received from Fifth street sewer, 47.30.

Received from Fifth street sewer, C. W. Loughey, 145.00. Received tax and costs from W. W. Upton, 136.70.

\$10,777.14. Paid during the quarter as per warrants issued from the following funds: General fund, \$197.47.

Police fund, 5,978.55. Road interest fund, 1,700.00.

Street fund, 2,254.32. Court street fund, 2,285.90.

Street light fund, 435.04. Lafayette street fund, 671.53.

West side fund, 1,255.43. Hancock St. fund, 404.93.

Fifth St. sewer fund, 82.75. Balance cash on hand, 12,978.23.

Respectfully submitted, J. W. CONN, City Treasurer, Astoria, July 5, 1895.

NOTICE TO SPORTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following resolution was adopted at the last regular meeting of the common council: Resolved, That the city auditor be and is hereby authorized to have section 21 of ordinance No. 141 printed in the Daily Astorian, and that it is the sense of the council that the same be strictly enforced by the police force.

ORDINANCE NO. 1341. Sec. 21—Any person or persons who shall take off or discharge any ordinance, gun, pistol, rifle, or other firearm, within the city limits of Astoria, or any fireworks or firecrackers of any kind or description, in that portion of the city west of the city street, north of Madison street, and east of Madison street, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the police court, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$30, or by imprisonment in the city jail, not to exceed 30 days. Provided, that the mayor may permit, upon national holidays, and other days of public celebration, the same.

Attest: K. OSBURN, Auditor and Police Judge, City of Astoria.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE OF END STREET.

Notice is hereby given that N. Clinton & Sons, contractors for the improvement of end street, in Astoria, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1940, on the 12th day of June, 1895, filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, the certificate of the City Surveyor, and Superintendent of Streets, approved by the Committee on Streets and Public Ways.

After the expiration of the time hereinafter specified, if no objections to the acceptance of such work be filed and the improvement of such work or improvement of the locality to be improved, have been deposited with the city surveyor with the auditor and police judge for examination and may be inspected at the office of such officer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Astoria, Ore., April 3, 1895. To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with section 30, 31 of the city charter, we herewith beg leave to report the receipts and disbursements of the Astoria Water Commission for the quarter ending June 30, 1895, as follows:

RECEIPTS. For the month of January gross receipts were: For account of water rates, \$1,307.45.

For account of tapping mains, 5.00. For the month of February our gross receipts were: For account of water rates, \$1,320.50.

For account of tapping mains, 2.50. For account of turning on water, 50.

For account of tapping mains, 50. For the month of March our gross receipts were: For account of water rates, \$1,323.60.

For account of tapping mains, 2.50. For account of turning on water, 3.00.

Making our entire receipts for the quarter, \$3,971.50. As per report filed January 2, 1895, we had on hand in the treasury at the end of last quarter, \$16,102.90.

This shows a total of \$20,974.40. DISBURSEMENTS. Expense account (including suit's salary), \$63.92.

Repairs to mains, 2.70. Stationery and printing, 17.50.

Office expenses (including clerk's salary), 250.50. Rent account, 60.00.

Repairs to conduits, 34.50. Loose property,