ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

TODAY'S WEATHER.
Forecast for Oregon and Washington, rain, warmer, gales on coast.

The Daily Morning Astorian.

The ASTORIAN has the largest LOCAL circulation, the largest GENERAL circulation, and the largest TOTAL circulation of all papers published in Astoria.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIV. ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1895. NO. 288.

Xmas Presents!

One of my Men's Suits in the war at $5 $7 50 or $10.

A wool Mackintosh in the war at $5. $6.50 or $10.

A wool Overcoat for men in the war, prices at $7.50, $10 or $12.50.

Boys' wool Suits in the clothing war at $1.50, $2.50, $3.50 or $4.

Boys' Mackintoshes and Overcoats in the war at $2 50, $3, $3.50, $4 or $5

Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Suspenders, Fur Top and other Gloves, and all kinds of **Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, etc.**

I. L. OSGOOD,
The One Price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.
506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

The Finest and Most Complete Line of

Holiday Goods In the City!

At Prices to Suit the Times.

Griffin & Reed's
City Book Store.

THREE LOTS.
In a desirable location, 2 blocks from High School.
A BARGAIN.

CHOICE LOTS IN HILLS FIRST ADDITION.
On the new Pipe Line Boulevard—Just the place for a cheap home.

A Block IN ALDERBROOK.
STREET CAR LINE will be extended this summer to within 5 minutes walk of this property—Will sell at decided bargain.

ACREAGE.
In 5 or 10 acre tracts inside the city limits, also adjoining Flavel.
GEORGE HILL. 471 Bond St., Occident Block,
HILL'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

New Lines of

Neckties!
Suspenders!
Silk Handkerchiefs!
Hosiery!
Underwear!
Hats!
Clothing!
Umbrellas!
Blankets, Etc., Etc.

We have received an immense new stock of goods during the past week, and will guarantee our prices to be at least 20 per cent lower than any other store in this city.

OREGON TRADING CO.,
600 Commercial Street.

TO
Real Estate Men,
Bankers
and
Business Men
Of Astoria
Generally.

A POINTER!

Call into the Astorian office and get sample copies of our regular Commercial edition.

It Means Money in Your Pocket.

The Resort ....

473 Commercial street, is the place where the businessman and the laboring man go for what is called "BEST ON THE COAST," or a nice cool drink of the celebrated Gambrinus beer. Sandwiches of every kind made to order, and an elegant free lunch served every day. Hot Boston Baked Beans served every other afternoon. You are welcome.

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Cloaks and Jackets

These are articles that are not only suited to Christmas requirements, but as substantial gifts as well, and something to commend themseves to parents.

SHANAHAN BROS.

IS IT CORRECT?

The Venezuelan Outlook as Viewed by an Astorian.

DRAWS STRONG DEDUCTIONS

He Thinks That the Monroe Doctrine is in Certain Respects Applicable to the Present Case.

The Astorian is in receipt of the following communication:

Editor Astorian:—

Your publication of Mr. A. C. Cassett's article impels me to make some criticism of that gentleman's conclusions, together with some remarks upon President Cleveland's last message to congress:

Mr. Cassatt rightly makes the statement that in his famous message Pre ident Monroe made two declarations. The first was that the American continents were no longer open to future colonization by European powers, as all the territory was possessed by free and independent states. This principle was asserted because it was one in which "the rights and interests of the United States were involved."

The second declaration of principle is summed up in the statement that "with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it . . . . we could not view with any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." That this declaration was made because of the actions and purposes of the Holy Alliance, and that it had direct application to them is undoubtedly true. But because the Holy Alliance has long since ceased to exist and the principles of absolutism which it was seeking to extend seem to be becoming extinct, is no reason why the language of President Monroe cannot be applied now if any European power attempts to acquire American soil by force. Yet such is Mr. Cassatt's assertion.

Not only was this declaration the statement of a general principle, applicable to all European powers, but the reason of its enunciation was that the rights and interests of the United States were involved in the rights and interests of every American state. It is this basis which makes the Monroe doctrine applicable to all European interferences on this continent, and renders it tenable and defensible, as a principle of international law, and because of this basis it can be maintained against English protests more easily perhaps than against those of any other nation. For England more frequently than any other power is prone to exert her influence and power in every part of the globe where her interests are involved.

In the Venezuelan affair, England has announced her intention to take possession of a certain part of the disputed territory by force, and it is claimed that she is already occupying it with troops. To a mind not versed in legal technicalities, this looks like an act of oppression, and "controlling the destiny of an American state" in a very positive manner. The validity of the English claim does not now enter into the question, so far as we are concerned. Her claim may be perfectly good, but her actions are a menace to every American state, the United States included, because her claim is enforced by the power of her arms and in defiance of the claims of her opponent.

In European complications we do not meddle, but on the Western hemisphere our interests are paramount over those of every European power, because of our position here as the representative and most powerful republic. That position, in justice to ourselves, and our neighbors, we are bound to maintain. To allow foreign interference and aggression, on this continent would mean the ultimate involvement of this continent in the quarrels and jealousies of the European nations, the lowering of the dignity of our position, and the weakening and imperilling of our influence and of the principle which are the foundation of our prosperity and political life. Certainly such considerations as these justify us in resenting such an aggression as England is threatening to make against Venezuela; and England least of all can consistently deny our right to interfere.

Now, a word as to the president's message. He says "Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, recognize its plain requirements and to deal with it accordingly." But what does he propose to do? We read further, "The dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana." Accordingly, he suggests that a commission "be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay." And after this report has been accepted we are to resist any attempt that England may make to territory that our commissioners may not allow her. Of course if our commissioners allow England all her claims, she is to take everything. The president does not say this last, but it follows naturally from the proceeding. This would be all right if this commission had power to arbitrate. But under the present circumstances the proposition does not meet the question at all. The question for us now is not whether England's claim is valid or not. She has utterly refused to discuss that question, and has declared her intention to take what she claims. The question for us to decide is, shall we allow her to carry out her intention before she has proven to us that her claim is valid?

The proposed commission, unrecognized by England, and possibly also by Venezuela, will be able to get no satisfactory information to form the basis of a decision. At the best the report will be of necessity biased and one-sided, and might easily be wholly incorrect. To see how farcical action based upon the report of such a commission might be, we need only refer to Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii two and a half years ago, when he was appointed "by the executive" to investigate affairs there and report. So utterly absurd was the action based upon Mr. Blount's report that President Dole with a few hundred militia and half a dozen field guns could successfully defy the mandate of the great Grover. And so it would almost inevitably result in the Venezuelan affair. Interference based upon the report of a commission not recognized by both England and Venezuela would be futuile and farcical. Interference based upon the principle of the Monroe doctrine and upon our undeniable rights and interests in every international complication involving the American continent, would be forcible and effective. The one would make us again a laughing stock and would establish no worthy principle; the other would place the Monroe doctrine—the doctrine that the rights and interests of American states are our rights and interests—upon a solid footing, and establish a precedent that would be invaluable to us for many decades to come. Yours, etc.,

J. S. BISHOP, M. D.

PASSENGER RATES.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Whether or not travel to California by circuitous routes shall be stopped is the question under consideration today at the first meeting of the new Transcontinental Passenger Association, and over which Chairman Caldwell is presiding. One proposition is that the sale of tickets from Los Angeles and other California points to Chicago and St. Louis by circuitous routes be discontinued, and another that tickets from California points to Omaha, Council Bluffs and Sioux City, by way of Kansas City, be also stopped. The adoption of the first proposition would throw the Illinois Central out of the trans-continental business, and greatly reduce the traffic of the Sunset route of the Southern Pacific. The matter will not be decided until late this evening, but it is not thought that either proposition will be adopted.

THE NORTHERN PACK

Secretary Bradford of Alaska Packers Talks About It.

A Fine Market With Improved Conditions for Salmon and an Increasing Demand.

W. P. Bradford, secretary of the Alaska Packers' Association of San Francisco, is in the city on private business. He was interviewed last night by an Astorian reporter and, in the course of an interesting conversation, said:

"The Alaska Packers' Association has this year experienced one of the most successful seasons it has ever had. All our product has been sold at good prices and the market is still steadily on the up grade. Packing as we do, six or seven hundred thousand cases annually, we do no dealing in small lots, but sell exclusively to a few firms in large centers, and never in less quantities than 25,000 cases at an order. The demand at present seems to be evenly divided between England and the United States for our goods, each country taking about the same quantity. Australia, which has till lately been in a very depressed condition, is seeing better times again and, as a result, the consumption of our salmon there is reaching its normal figure—about 70,000 cases annually. We have tried experimental shipments to Japan and China, but have found that there is absolutely no market in the Orient for canned fish of any description. They have on their coasts a great quantity of inferior food fishes, and I suppose that the varieties obtainable at home are thought quite good enough for their consumption. A large trade is springing up with Mexico and the South American republics, though, strange to say, all our salmon that reaches those localities goes through the Atlantic seaboard.

"Salmon doesn't go into dead stocks these days like it used to. We have the best of evidence that the demand, especially from Great Britain, is a consumptive demand, and the goods run quickly into consumption.

"We have in our present combination thirty-two canneries, fifteen of which were in operation during the past season. Our fish is packed mostly in tall cans, though we are also putting out some flats. The Alaska Packers' Association's trade is in a cheap, wholesome commodity, and the tall can is our standard. Our season is so short that we would not have time, if we had the inclination, to put out fancy goods. Here on the Columbia River, where your salmon is so excellent and rich and your season so long, your canners have time to devote to supplying fancy stocks. With our twenty or twenty-five day season, it is different. There will be a dozen fish one morning, and 25,000 the next. From then till the time the run drops off we have not a moment to spare.

"I visited Astoria first in 1862. It was a sorry looking little village then, though I see many of the old faces still, reminding me of early days. Since I came up on this present trip I have visited Mr. Elmore's new cannery. It is the finest institution of its kind I was ever in in my life, and I think the best equipped salmon cannery in the world."

Mr. Bradford will be in the city for some days.

THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Washington Star.

"There are things," said the impecunious philosopher, "that it is useless for man to try to comprehend. For instance, who shall measure eternity?"

"H'm'm," replied his practical, patient friend, "I thought you had it down pretty fine."

"Yes. On several promissory notes which you have made you mention 'thirty days,' which, I gather from circumstances, is a synonyme for eternity."

Tommy—Ma, I know why babies go to heaven when they die. Mother—Why, my boy? Tommy—They haven't any teeth to gnash.—Town Topics

HE WILL HANG

This Week Unless Clemency is Exercised.

THE MURDER MADE A SENSATION

Newell, the Victim, Was a Well-Known Railroad Officer, in the Discharge of Duty.

Denver, Col., Dec. 20.—Unless executive clemency is interposed on the ground that the law should not take a man's life in the week within which the whole world celebrates the bringing of the message of "Peace on Earth, good will toward men," A. W. VanHouten, the prospector who a year ago yesterday shot and killed Richard Newell, superintendent of construction of the Midland Terminal Railroad, will expiate his crime upon the gallows on a day not yet fixed during the coming week. The murder of Newell created considerable of a sensation, and every step following Van Houten's arrest up to his conviction, and the subsequent affirmation of the verdict by the supreme court was bitterly contested, the murderer having influential relatives and friends, and unlimited funds being at the disposal of the defense. At the time of the murder Van Houton was in charge of a mining claim known as the Black Wonder, and was taking care of that and a cabin thereon for other parties. The property was on the line surveyed for the M'd'and Terminal's route into Cripple Creek, and for several weeks prior to the murder was the subject of a big dispute as to its value between the owners and the railroad company. The grading of the road had been completed, and the track laid directly up to where the cabin was located. Finally the matter was taken into court for an appraisement of the cabin and claim, and an order obtained allowing the company to proceed with the road after they had paid the amount for which the property was condemned. With this order Newell proceeded on a train to the cabin, and, alighting, entered the structure and laid the facts before Van Houten. The latter, it is alleged, declined to honor the order and defied Superintendent Newell to remove the cabin. Newell expressed himself emphatically of his intention to follow out the instructions of the court, and build the road through the claim. The men had some harsh words, which terminated in Van Hoeten drawing his gun and firing directly at Newell. The ball penetrated the latter's breast and death was almost instantaneous.

THE LAWYERS.

Reasons For and Against Harder Examinations.

At our meeting last evening we discussed to some extent this question which is being agitated in regard to raising the standard of qualifications for admission to the bar. Here are some comments from the various members:

The merchant: "I believe most heartily in raising the standard. When a man is admitted to practice in the courts of this state, his certificate of admission is notice to all the world that he has been examined as to his qualifications and has been adjudged capable by the supreme court of properly conducting any legal business which his clients may give to his charge. Now, if a man is to be given such a certificate setting forth his ability, it is no more than right and for the best interest of those who employ attorneys that such a man should really possess that ability as represented. Many a just cause has been lost by the employment of an incompetent attorney, and I for one advocate requiring a more thorough knowledge of law before admission to the bar."

The laborer: "But there is another side to the question. A lawyer's side—and the clients', too, for that matter. Our best lawyers have been poor, hardworking men who have gained their legal education under great disadvantages and if higher qualifications were required, many men who will now complete their study and be admitted, would be prevented by the lengthened course of study and thus the best talent of the country perhaps would belost to the profession. We can't afford to keep out the incompetent lawyers at the sacrifice of our best."

The real estate agent: "I can't see any justice in raising up an exclusive learned class who are given a monopoly of a certain profession. Why not open the doors to all and let the law of the survival of the fittest regulate such matters. People soon find out who are capable and trustworthy and who are not. The protection the law gives to lawyers encourages them in being non-progressive."

The teacher: "That would apply as well to our profession, too, wouldn't it, if your reasoning is good? Why have teachers' examinations?"

"That is different. The public employs the teachers but individuals employ the lawyers."

"So does the government employ the lawyers. They constitute the greater number of our legislators, judicial and executive officials. We must have good lawyers, or we will not have a good, well-organized and well conducted government."

The doctor: "I am in favor of raising the standard. The course of study in the law department of the state university is a disgrace to the state if the commissioners' report is correct. I could complete that course in twelve months and study less than three hours a day. It takes us doctors four years of hard work to gain admission to practice medicine. There are other law schools in this state that have a better course of study than the state university law school and that ought not to be."

The lawyer: "Well, I'll just tell you how it is, gentlemen all this talk about raising the standard of qualification for admission to the bar has been brought about by inferior lawyers. You never hear a capable and hardworking lawyer complaining because there are too many lawyers. It is only those who haven't energy and determination enough to climb to the top that want others kept out for fear they will be passing them in the profession. Our requirements for admission are all right. I think the state law school should have a longer course of study because their graduates are admitted on two years' study, but I believe in admitting any honest, moral man or woman who can pass the present grade of examination and has done the required work.

When I hear a lawyer advocating harder examinations I just say to myself, 'You are aware of your own incapacity, and want to protect yourself from more competent men by shutting the doors.' I say let all me in on the present standard and the law of the survival of the fittest will regulate all matters connected with incompetent lawyers."

Many more remarks were made but this shows the general opinions on the subject.

JUNTO.

WIRE DOWN.

The Western Union line, after having been repaired yesterday, again broke down early last evening, having given only partial service.

GOT EVEN WITH HIM.

Poetess—I got square last night with the editor who rejected all my verses.

Friend—What did you do?

Poet—I rejected his son.—Cincinnati Post.

EXCUSABLE.

She—What is the matter with the man you introduced to me last evening? He hadn't been with me five minutes before he said he thought I was beautiful.

He—You mus't mind him. He is subject to hallucinations.

JUST THE THING.

Medium—You wish to know about your husband? Did you bring any article belonging to him—something he has been in the habit of handling?

Wife—I brought a pack of cards.

IS IT "MALINGERING?"

Oscar Wilde Accused of Causing His Own Illness.

Examination of His Fellow Prisoner on Same Charge May Exonerate Wilde.

New York, Dec. 20.—A London dispatch says:

The pitiable physical appearance presented by Oscar Wilde when he was recently brought up from prison to be examined in the Bankruptcy court, has given such an impetus to the memorial for his pardon now being circulated for signatures that his enemies, of whom the Marquis of Queensbury is still the chief, have promulgated a report that their condition is due to "malingering," a term used by prison authorities to designate the practice of prisoners who feign loss of appetite in order to starve themselves into an emaciated condition, and thus secure removal to the prison hospital, where the quarters are comfortable and luxuries are sometimes obtainable; and also in reference to prisoners who simulate nerve or brain diseases for the same purpose. A recent official report of the prison inspectors stated that "malingering" is quite common in many of the government prisons, and that the feigned symptoms are sometimes so baffling to the medical officers that rigorous punishment has to be resorted to in order to determine whether the prisoner is really afflicted or simply shamming. The effort to make it appear that Wilde is a "malingerer," however, has received considerable of a set-back by an investigation held this week into the death of one of his fellow-prisoners, who had been charged with the same offense, and for nearly two years had been subjected to unusually severe prison discipline. Upon a post mortem examination being made, it was developed that, instead of the man having pretended sickness, he had in fact been suffering from the rupture of an aneurism at the base of the brain, and which it would have been impossible for any medical man, no matter how experienced, to diagnose. The friends of Wilde say that, in the face of this development, it would be not only cruel but brutal for the prison authorities to add to his present mental and physical torture by further punishing him, on the hypothesis that he is solely responsible for the breaking down of his health.

Whitelaw Reid, owner and editor of the New York Tribune, is spending the winter quietly with his family at Phoenix, Ariz., where he has found the climate unexpectedly agreeable. In a letter to the Philadelphia Times he says: "Eastern folks will have to form new ideas of Arizona. It is not merely a land of tarantulas, Apaches and cactus. I am keeping house here with great comfort in a well-built brick residence, with hot and cold water, electric light and telephone, and the climate is really better than that of Cairo." Mr. Reid's health has greatly improved since his visit to the South.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to have taken up his residence in Philadelphia in order to escape the onerous taxation imposed upon him by the laws of Vermont. Mr. Edmunds has been a very thrifty man, and is counted as worth considerably over half a million, the profits of a fine law practice and of judicial investments in Washington real estate.

"COMMERCIAL DAY"

Added to the List of Fixed Events.

THE BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S

A Brilliant Affair Attended by Hundreds to Celebrate the Centennial of Commerce.

New York, Dec. 20.—It is one hundred years ago today since the signing of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great Britain, and which was negotiated by the chief justice of the United States, John Jay, of this city; and last night, with a banquet at Delmonico's, to commemorate the close of the first century of commercial liberty in America, a "Commercial Day" will be added to the list of fixed events that are annually commemorated in this country. While this year the movement is confined to this city, it is hoped that, a year hence, every city in the country which has a board of trade, chamber of commerce, or other commercial institution, will hold a meeting or give a banquet on Commercial Day, at which the commercial interests of the county, and plans for their increased development, may be discussed. The inaugural banquet last night, in the distinguished character of the participants was one of the most brilliant affairs held in this city for many years, and a hundred or more prominent men from different commercial centers who accepted the invitations of the committee, registered last night at leading up-town hotels. Among them were Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Secretaries Herbert and Morton, Francis Dupont, of Delaware, Carroll D. Wright, Arthur Sewell, of Maine, John F. Hudson, president of the American Bell Telephone Company, Col. James F. Pepper, of Kentucky, Felix Angus, of Baltimore, Warner Miller, Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, P. A. Chambers, of Pittsburg, Albert Morsbach, of Cincinnati, Charles Huston, of Coatesville, Pa.; Mayor J. D. Higgins, of Oswego, N. Y.; F. C. Machen, of Harrisburg, Va.; E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis; Lewis Nixon, of Elizabeth, Franklin Murphy, of New York, John Moses, of Trenton, John S. Baldwin, of Worcester, William Berri and St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, Jeremiah Dwyer, president of the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit; Captain Fred Pabst, of Milwaukee.

From Philadelphia have come Henry Bower, Walter Clark, Charles H. Cramp, Robert H. Foerderer, Howard B. French, James Gillinder, A. B. Johnson, Theodore Justice, Colonel A. K. McClure, Frederick Munch, William Sellers, Colonel [illegible] Singerley, Charles Emory Smith, and L. Rogers, president of the Philadelphia Commercil Exchange.

From Boston, Wallace Robinson, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John R. Leeson, president of the Boston Merchants' Association; Colonel Albert A. Pope and W. B. Rice are here.

Among the New Yorkers present are John N. Bach, August Belmont, Postmaster Dayton, Stuyvesant Fish., F. L. Godkin, Andrew H. Green, General Thos. L. Janes, Colonel William Jay, D. O. Mills William Rockafeller, John F. Searles, William Steinway, H. Walter Webb, Horace White, Stephen V. White, Chauncey M. Depew, and S. W. Fairchild.

The toast list, as finally arranged, was as follows: "Our Merchant Marine," Senator William P. Frye, of Maine; "American Commerce," Hon. Don. M. Dickinson; "The American Press," General Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe; "The American Business Man," General Horace Porter, of New York. Covers were laid for four hundred guests, and between the toasts Mr. Depew was presented with a copy of the work "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," with the autographs of the donors inscribed upon vellum.

FARM MORTGAGES.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton, in his forthcoming annual report, will say that "the mortgages on farm values do not exceed 16 per cent—a less incumbrance on the capital invested than in any other line of industry."

This fact is a cheering one; but the wonder is that a Democratic cabinet officer should make it public. Everyone remembers that in the campaign of 1892 the alleged enormous volume of farm mortgages formed a very large part of the burden of the Democratic speeches. It was one of the two great arguments used to induce the farmers to vote for Grover Cleveland. The other was free trade—and we fancy the farmers have had enough experience with that Democratic theory. The admission of Secretary Morton shows the baselessness of the mortgage argument.

The price of staple crops have been low ever since 1892, and the farmers have not been extraordinarily prosperous. They have suffered from the severe business depression, which affected all interests, directly or indirectly. There has not been a marked lifting of farm mortgages, nor does the secretary make any such claim. Hence it follows that the claims of the Democrats in 1892 as to the total amount of farm mortgages were false, and gotten up only to mislead voters.

A marble bust of Governor Greenhalge, by Samuel Kitson, is being exhibited in the Boston museum of fine arts. It is a gift to the state of Massachusetts by the citizens of Lowell, and it will be placed in the new wing of the state house.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE