

# The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLV.

ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1896.

NO. 88.

## The Time and Place



The time is now, and the place is 506 and 508 Commercial street, at the

### Trustee's Sale, Of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., where you will save money, whether you need them now or at some future time.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

## I. L. OSGOOD,

Manager.

506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

## VALENTINES VALENTINES AND VALENTINES

All of Very Latest Styles.

Comic, Sentimental, Cupid's Darts, Hit 'Em Hard and Otherwise. From 1 Cent to \$5.

## Griffin & Reed,

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.



## Fit Wear Finish Style

## COPELAND & THORSEN

Standard Makes Lowest Prices



Ask your grocer for

## HAMMOND'S

## HAMS, BACON,

Mild in Cure (not salty) Natural Flavor, Tender and Juicy.

## LARD, CANNED MEATS.

## WHAT ENERGY CAN ACCOMPLISH

One Way to Let Eastern People Know About the Mouth of the Columbia.

### ASTORIA'S WEALTH SET OUT

The Story Told in the Salt Lake Tribune by E. J. Smith—Other Travelers Might Do the Same for the Good of Their Home City.

The following interview in the last issue of the Salt Lake Herald, just arrived, shows that some effort is being made to advertise Astoria:

E. J. Smith, formerly of this city, but now a resident of the prosperous city of Astoria, Or., passed through the city yesterday on his way home from a trip to New York city. Mr. Smith has much to say concerning the future greatness of Astoria, and from his remarks it is learned that certain projects which are now under way in his state, in the way of railroad building, mean much to this city, inasmuch as a new route will be opened to the seaboard from Salt Lake thereby.

Astoria, as is well known, is situated at the mouth of the Columbia river. Some years ago it was ventured the assertion that it would ever become one of the leading seaports of the Pacific coast. It would have been laughed at for the statement. The mouth of the stream almost invited a bar, which was almost impossible and rendered the entrance of shipping nearly impossible. But of late the government has expended a great deal of money improving the conditions, and now the city has a fine harbor as there is on the Western shore. It required an outlay of nearly \$1,000,000, but the cash was expended and a safe harbor has been provided.

Astoria has been minus railroad connections, which has greatly militated against the place; but all this is to be overcome, and now the city has a fine harbor as there is on the Western shore. It required an outlay of nearly \$1,000,000, but the cash was expended and a safe harbor has been provided.

As is well known, the route to the northwest at present is by the Oregon Short Line and the O. & N. The former line takes one to Huntington, Or., and the latter from there to Portland. From Portland to Tacoma freight and passengers are taken by the Northern Pacific, via Gobel. Up to date, all shipping entering the Columbia river has had to be towed from Astoria 100 miles up the river to Portland. This is an enormous expense when it is considered that towage charges are 50 cents a ton. If a railroad were built from Astoria to connect with the lines referred to, this charge would be obviated and Astoria made the receiving point, instead of the capital.

And this is exactly what is being done. A company composed of New York and Montana capitalists is engaged in building a line from Gobel to the point mentioned on the Northern Pacific, down the river to Astoria. The contract is being carried out by Corey Bros., of Ogden, and will be completed in the latter part of the year. This line is fifty-eight miles in length and is on a water grade the entire distance. When completed, it is believed that the wharf room at Astoria will have to be enlarged, as the ships will be discharging their cargoes there instead of paying towage charges to Portland. This line is being constructed by Corey Bros., of Ogden, and will be completed in the latter part of the year. This line is fifty-eight miles in length and is on a water grade the entire distance. When completed, it is believed that the wharf room at Astoria will have to be enlarged, as the ships will be discharging their cargoes there instead of paying towage charges to Portland. This line is being constructed by Corey Bros., of Ogden, and will be completed in the latter part of the year.

But there is still another line which will reach the place, and it is the latter in which the people of the city are the most interested. This is a short line, Astoria down the coast is a short line, which was recently purchased by A. B. Hammond, who is said to have behind him the sum of \$1,000,000. It is called the Seaside road. It is proposed now to extend this line eastward as far as Corvallis, connecting along the Oregon and cutting out Portland with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation. The new line passes through Corvallis, and penetrates the richest portion of Oregon, a region where there are no railroads at present. The country is rich in valuable timber, and is a mineral agricultural country. The line passes near Baker City, where there are some rich mines, Hon. Heber J. Grant, of this city, and other Salt Lake parties being heavily interested. The building of this line will open up a new field for the smelters here, and will place at the disposal of this section immense amounts of timber which now comes in a roundabout course and at figures greatly in advance of what they should be.

That the road will be built is evidenced by the fact that in all the mountain passes where opposition might have been expected, iron is already laid, the same having been hauled in by mule teams. There was an object in this, as may be imagined. It is easy enough to get a right-of-way through an open country, but difficult to narrow passes through mountain ranges, where other lines have already a footing.

The line will be constructed as soon as possible, and in a few short months the whistle of the engines will be heard in Astoria.

When completed, this city will have a direct route to the coast by the way of the Short Line and the Oregon Central & Eastern; will have a direct route to a seaboard town; will have a competing line with the Southern Pacific. As has been stated, this line will bring us three days nearer Japan and other Asiatic countries. This is a great advantage by reason of the fact that the railroads will beat the Pacific's time to the coast by at least twenty-four hours, while all steamers which leave San Francisco have to go as far north as Astoria along the coast in order to reach the route traveled by ocean vessels. The trip requires about forty-eight hours.

Inasmuch as there are regular lines from Astoria to Asiatic ports, South and Central American ports and Australia, it will be seen that the construction of the lines mentioned are of the gravest importance to this section. Instead of landing goods and merchandise at the port of San Francisco and paying heavy freight charges to the Southern Pacific company from there to here, or unloading them at Portland where the towage

charges are added to the cost of freight, the Salt Lake jobbers will have the advantage of a shorter and cheaper route. Smith says the people of his town are very enthusiastic over the prospects, and believe they are going to become a great city in a short time. He has a strong interest, as they have large canning interests, the value of the fish product last year being over \$1,000,000, and that the lumber interests are such as to attract the attention of the entire West. A shorter and quicker outlet for the products, combined with cheapness, means much for the welfare of the place. Salt Lake people will rejoice at the prospect also. There is good ground for believing those interested mean business, as offers from the Southern Pacific "octopus," as it is termed by the mayor of San Francisco, have been refused. This company realizes that with this road finished it would have a strong competitor, and for that reason desires to stop the project, if possible. The Northern Pacific, too, would like to control the business, and there is every reason for having faith that the new venture will be sold to no one; that it will be carried to a successful issue.

It would open up to this city a new wheat country, in the heart of Oregon; a new mining country, in the same place, and would give this section a new market for goods, which is now enjoyed by San Francisco exclusively. It would doubtless have a tendency to cheapen values on lumber and other products received from that section, which is a condition greatly to be desired.

Construction will not stop, even if the depot is not immediately located. It is not probable that a delay of two years will make any difference in the line of road because the citizens of Astoria cannot make up their minds as to where they wish to place the main station. Work may possibly be delayed until the last, as no railroad company will undertake extensive construction of this nature until they are positive what they are going to do. But this does not necessarily interfere with the main proposition, and in this particular case it is quite certain that it will not.

While Mr. Hammond has until the fall of 1896 under his contract, in which he contemplates the road, only recently spoken, declaring it to be his intention to complete the road by the fall of 1896. He positively states that he has not one day's delay in his mind, and he is also telegraphed by the Associated Press from the East and from Portland.

Mr. Hammond will use every effort to accomplish this object. The construction of the line through the city may and probably will be left until the last, unless the depot site is decided by the citizens.

### TO OPEN LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

Led Lake Indian Holdings to be Offered to Settlers on May 1.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The secretary of the interior has announced that on May 1 next is the date of the opening for settlement of the agricultural lands of the Red Lake Indians in Minnesota, which embraces about 80,000 acres, which will be sold at \$1.25 per acre.

It looks as though the request of the Chipewya delegation of Indians in Minnesota to reduce the Chipewya Indian commission to one member would be completed with.

Secretary Hoek Smith will recommend to congress that it pass a law to this effect.

### STILL HOPING FOR HARRISON.

Some Indiana Republicans Think He May Yet Be the Candidate.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—The more the political friends of General Harrison ponder the comments brought out by his letter of withdrawal from the presidential race, the more disposed they are to believe he is stronger than ever before in the country.

Harrison had written his party leaders to accept it as the last word on the subject, and it was understood the district delegates to the national convention would probably be instructed for some candidate, but now there seems to be a disposition to take the ground that Indiana should not go into the convention so tied up as to be unable to support Harrison if there seemed to be the least indication that the convention wanted him.

The impression prevails among those who still cling to Harrison that the East would rather go to him than to Allison. These Republicans say General Harrison would not decline the nomination if it should come to him in the way it must come now if it comes at all. He would be under obligations to no one.

Having Hot Cakes Soap in your kitchen or bath once means always.

## HAS REACHED THE NORTH POLE

Dr. Fridtjof Jansen, the Great Norwegian Explorer, Finds Land at Extreme of the Earth.

### HE IS NOW RETURNING HOME

Sailed in an Especially Constructed Vessel, Which Would Successfully Withstand the Ice Floes of Arctic Region—Description of Boat.

Special to the Astorian. St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—A telegram received from Irkutsk, Siberia, says a Siberian trader named Kucharskoff, the agent of Dr. Fridtjof Jansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram June 23, 1895, for the Arctic regions, has received information that Nansen arrived at the north pole, found land there, and is returning towards civilization.

London, Feb. 13.—Dr. Fridtjof Jansen is a distinguished scientist of Norway and an enthusiastic believer in the possibility of reaching the north pole. He is about 35 years of age. He entered the University of Christiania in 1870, and two years later went on a sailing trip to Denmark Straits, on the east coast of Greenland, in the Viking. Later, in 1882, Nansen was appointed curator of the museum at Bergen, which position he retained until 1888, when he led a small expedition to Greenland, crossing the southern part of that portion of the globe. It was probably during this trip Nansen conceived the plan of making an effort to reach the north pole in a vessel constructed especially for such an undertaking. The Fram was accordingly constructed. She is generally classed as a three-masted sailing schooner, but she had a 40-horse power steam engine in addition to her sails. Her displacement was 800 tons, and her sides were so constructed as to force all ice meeting the vessel to pass underneath her, thus preventing "pinning" and "sitting" her. The Norwegian parliament allowed Nansen about \$250,000 to fit out his craft, and in addition, he was assisted in his work by many private subscriptions, including one of \$5,000 from King Oscar. The Fram was launched October 25, 1892, at Laurvick, near Christiania. A Norwegian, describing the fitting out of the Fram, said: "Bread is the principal nourishment of Nansen, and his people. The bread is a kind of biscuit, large and round, white and very compact. The ration of each man is to consist of four biscuits a day. The cabin of Nansen's ship, the Fram, (forward) heated by means of an English petroleum stove which consumes three litres of petroleum per day. As the explorer has taken along with him a sufficient supply of this fuel, he has eight or nine years' stock of fuel. The heating material, there is no lack of heating material. The library of the expedition consists of 1,500 books, one-half of which are scientific works and the other half novels, etc. The crew numbers twelve men, and all occupy a cabin which measures only 13 feet square."

### CONSTRUCTION WILL NOT STOP

But Delay in Locating Depot May Keep Back Work on City Front.

Rest of Work Must Go Forward in Order to Come Within the Terms of the Contract—The Railroad Wants the 1896 Grain Crop.

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### WILL WONDERERS NEVER CEASE?

Doctor Carleton Smith, of New York, Has Photographed His Own Brain.

New York, Feb. 13.—The human brain has been photographed. Dr. Carleton Smith, of 214 East 56th street, exhibits a picture of his own brain, obtained from a process in which the cathode rays are not a factor. He has been nearly three years in completing his experiments. He tells the story of his efforts as follows: "I first sought to accomplish my purpose by passing a continuous current of electricity through the brain. I succeeded in this by a spark; and then I tried an interrupted current, but this produced paralysis of the brain rendering senseless the subjects. The principle is illustrated by a flash of lightning on a dark night, which carries images through which it travels to the eye. From this it is suggested to me that the same idea might be applied to the brain. Of course the more solid structures are reflected on the plates, and I found that the cathode rays I apparently was able to photograph translucent matter."

The first photograph, taken by the professor at Columbia college, is of the professor of physics of the institution, is continuing his experiments in the photographing of invisible objects on the lines laid down by Prof. Roentgen, already explained, and obtained very gratifying results. There were many students of the college present, while the professor made his experiments and explained the various phenomena as fast as they developed, and all were most deeply interested in them.

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Next, the professor put some nails in an aluminum box, focused the rays from the Crookes tube upon it, and in a short while had a picture of the nails in all their details nearly as faithful to the originals as if they had not been encased in a box.

The students were greatly surprised and interested, but more so when the professor photographed the cog wheels in the works of an aluminum covered watch. With equally gratifying results, and while the professor was engaged in making his last pictures he noticed a fact that struck him as very queer, and that was that an underexposed picture of the originals did not show the bones at all. The explanation of this phenomena the professor will try to study out.

In speaking later of his experiments and of the use of Crookes tubes in the photographing of invisible objects, Prof. Smith said that the whole thing was very simple, and that the only difficulty lay in getting the correct apparatus and in making the pictures under favorable conditions. Crookes tubes are very expensive, and for that matter they are very scarce also, so scarce, in fact, since scientists began photographing the invisible that dealers in the tubes have been forced to cable to Europe for a full supply of them.

Best Washing Powder on earth. Large size, 25 cents. Small size, 10 cents.

## ENGLISH NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

Various Comments Made on the Success Attending the New Loan.

London, Feb. 13.—The St. James Gazette, in its comments upon the success of the new loan as a useful reminder to the people of Great Britain that the United States is a very rich country, and has among its people a great store of wealth, in spite of the financial disturbances and the uncertainty and the vacillations of the federal administration. The success, however, is not altogether to be regarded as a basis of hope of the settlement of the Venezuela affair, and is not unlikely to be made a pretext for additional American triumphalism and aggressiveness.

While endeavoring to be optimistic, the Gazette says it fails to find any indication on the part of the United States to make any concessions, and to England is left the alternative of submitting the entire claim of Venezuela to arbitration, or making an enemy of the United States. In the circumstances the situation is still very unsatisfactory, not to say dangerous.

### POPE AND CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

Report of Friction and the Resignation of the Secretary of State Denied.

Rome, Feb. 13.—Several newspapers of this city assert that the Pope has had serious differences with Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, and that the latter has been obliged to tender his resignation. This assertion is denied, however, by persons inside the Vatican, who declare that no friction whatever has arisen between His Holiness and his secretary of state.

### THE LATE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

### Senate Free Coinage Amendment to the Bond Bill Was Rejected.

Comical Newspaper Correspondent to Be Expelled From Cuba—Military Appointees to Be Examined—Tariff Bill's Repeal.

Washington, Feb. 13.—After a ten days' debate the house today, by a vote of 193 to 191, in committee of the whole, rejected the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported it back to the house with a recommendation to non-concur and to insist upon the house bill. The strongly developed by the divines was disappointing. They had been confidently counting on over 100 votes. After a two hours' debate tomorrow the final vote will be taken. Dingley will use for the majority and Crisp for minority.

Propositions were offered during the day to confer, with amendments as follows: To coin the American silver product, for the retention of the seigniorage by the government, and to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when Germany and France should have agreed upon similar action. All were defeated by a large majority.

The last proposition, offered by Thomas, mustered 53 votes, the largest number of any. Towne had stated to the house that similar propositions would be submitted to the reichstag and the French parliament at the present session. The most significant statement today came in the form of an intimation from Dingley that a bill might be reported from the ways and means committee looking to the initiation by this country of the project of another international monetary conference to meet within the year. While Dingley said he was expressing his personal position in the matter, it was generally understood, from the manner in which he said it, that the suggestion has already matured into a well-defined intention on the part of the Republican leaders of the house.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Although William T. Mannix, a newspaper correspondent, who is about to be expelled from Cuba by the Spanish officials, has lodged a protest with the state department, through Consul General Williams, he will certainly not command any sympathy from the Spanish officials, as he is now in the possession of the state department. This record, in his own handwriting, is in the shape of letters addressed by him to certain officials, and shows clearly that he proposed to the Spanish authorities to act as a spy upon the Cuban insurgents, that he offered to betray the Cuban officer with whom he slept, and that he offered to cultivate a feeling of friendship toward the Spanish cause in the United States through the medium of letters to many newspapers in the United States, and all of this for a consideration. He was negotiating with both sides in Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Numerous boards of officers have been appointed by the secretary of war to meet March 2 for the examination of applicants to the military academy, including those at Fort Houston, Texas; Jefferson Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Douglas, Fort D. A. Russell, Presidio, San Francisco, and Vancouver Barracks.

### THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—Wheat, spot, steady; demand, poor; No. 2 red winter, 8 1/4d; No. 3 hard Manitoba, 5 1/2d; No. 1 California, 5 1/2d.

Portland, Feb. 13.—Wheat, unchanged.

### A BITTER ARRANGEMENT.

Huggins—Hello, Klissam, had your hair cut?

Klissam—Yes, dear boy; I found a place where they cut your hair while you wait.

Huggins—That's your A-better shop? Usually a place where they cut some other man's hair while you wait.

### A MATTER OF MONEY.

Texas Sifter.

A couple of Dallas gentlemen met, and one of them remarked:

"You look down in that moustache. What is the matter? Is it love or business that is troubling you?"

"It's business. That rich girl is whom I have been engaged for the last six months has shook me."

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

## Poal Baking Powder

### ABSOLUTELY PURE