

TODAY'S WEATHER. Forecast for Washington and Oregon. Rain, cooler gales on coast.

The Daily 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. XLV.

ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

NO. 42.

The Bottom Has Dropped Out!



And you can buy at manufacturers' cost at the Trustee's Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Blankets, Quilts, etc., now on for the benefit of creditors.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers. I. L. OSGOOD, Manager. 506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

VALENTINES AND VALENTINES. All of Very Latest Styles. Comic, Sentimental, Cupid's Darts, Hit 'Em Hard and Otherwise. From 1 Cent to \$5.

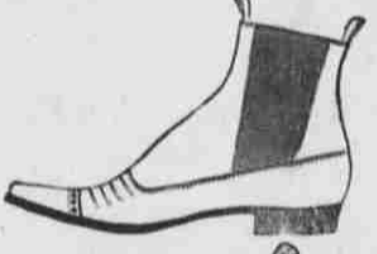
Griffin & Reed, City Book Store.

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, LARD, CANNED MEATS.

ANOTHER GOOD SUGGESTION

Chamber of Commerce Can Largely Add to the City's Manufacturing Industries. UTILIZE AN OLD CANNERY. Provide Power and Space for Small Firms. Who Could Thus Make a Start in Many Branches of Manufacture—A Little Encouragement Needed.

One of the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday while conversing in a knot of gentlemen, threw out the suggestion that that body might be of great benefit to the city by introducing one of the customs prevailing in Eastern cities. It is a well known fact that manufacturers are everywhere offered inducements for locating in any particular town or city. It would not probably not crowd the population of Astoria, or overdo its business should a few small manufacturing institutions make a start in the city. There are many men of bright ideas who might be induced to work some of them out at a profit to themselves and the community in which they locate. They possibly have little or no capital, but as has been demonstrated in hundreds of instances elsewhere, if given an opportunity, are smart enough to build up a profitable business. Everything from the manufacture of shoe buttons and shirt fronts to boilers and steamships, is an aid to a growing community. The proposition advanced now is that the Chamber of Commerce, as a representative body of the city, secure by a lease or donation, one of the old cannery buildings, of which there are now several not in use, and fit it up with electric power and lights, dividing it into proper spaces for the various kinds of small manufacturing, and offer these locations free of charge for a given length of time to any one who will come in and start some kind of a factory. The scheme appears to be a simple and most feasible one, and the principle of building up manufactures and patronizing and encouraging manufacturing industry certainly cannot be lauded too much. Other cities, Portland and San Francisco, notably, have taken up this line of work very successfully, and there no reason why Astoria's Chamber of Commerce should not follow suit.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Comprehensive Figures of Work Done in 1895, and Prospects for 1896. Railway Age. In this issue is given the detailed statement of construction for 1895, showing every railway in the United States, and which we can learn that any extension of track was made. The total is 1,252 miles, which is only 21 miles more than the footing of the limited statistics published in our issue of December 27, last, thus showing that the returns from the companies at that date had been unusually complete and accurate. A few small additions have been discovered and a few corrections have been made, so that the tabulation by states now stands as follows:

Table with columns: State, Miles, and Total in U.S. and Territories. Lists states like Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

It will be seen that in 15 of the 48 states and territories no track was added last year, there being New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Tennessee, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada and Idaho. The first six of these Eastern states are pretty well supplied with railway facilities, but all the others, and indeed, almost all the states and territories in the West and South, have room for thousands of miles of railway each and the work of supplying them must go on, although it continues to be slowly. It is interesting to observe how closely the figures of construction for 1895 and 1894 coincide, as appears in the following table, which includes the totals for 1893, completing the three years of panic and depression:

Table with columns: Miles built, No. lines, No. miles. Shows data for 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Only one of the New England states contributed to the mileage of last year. The middle Atlantic group added 10 miles on 29 lines, the central northern group built 25 miles on 37 lines, the 10 Southern states which are credited to the South Atlantic and Gulf and Mississippi group added 67 miles on 44 lines, but were surpassed by the 7 Southwestern states and territories, which built 121 miles on 28 lines. Only 3 of the 7 North-western states are in the list, adding 12 miles on 10 lines, while in the vast region of the 7 Pacific slope states and territories only 171 miles were added by 12 lines. Texas leads all with 29 miles, Indian territory is second with 131 miles, and Pennsylvania third with 102 miles. No other state shows as much as 10 miles. Referring to the detailed statement it will be found that most of the work last year was in the form of short extensions or branches of old roads, together with a little tracklaying on unimportant new roads. Yet some enterprises of considerable magnitude will be found in the list. Perhaps the most important of these is the Kansas City-Pittsburgh & Gulf, which is to form a line only 78 miles long from Kansas City to Bath

WILL FIGHT IN OLD MEXICO

All Arrangements Have Been Completed for Bringing Off the Fitzsimmons-Maher Contest. JUST OVER MEXICAN BORDER. Much Transferring in Order to Escape the Vigilance of the Officers—Train Has Left for the Backcountry Carrying a Large Crowd.

WASHINGTON LOGGER

Says the Camps Are Preparing for Spring Work. Could Double Output of Logs If There Was Another Sawmill in Astoria.

One of the leading loggers of the North Shore, Mr. S. Vaughn, visited Astoria yesterday, and in the course of his conversation he was displayed in the various camps now in their preparations for the spring and summer work. The prospects are bright, and it is not unlikely that the industry will be very active, and while every effort is being made to increase the trade, not much more can be done until more markets are secured and transportation cost is reduced. In view of the prospective growth of the lower Columbia and Astoria in particular, the city would do well to consider the opinion of the loggers, and possibly to establish a large saw mill in Astoria to handle the logs and manufacture the lumber for home consumption in this city, to say nothing of export. He says that even now, his camp is rafting logs a hundred and ten miles to Portland, and the lumber, at least a good deal of it, is shipped back to the Astoria market. For these reasons he thinks the time has come for more saw mills on the lower river.

JUDGE NELSON'S SCHEME.

In the police court yesterday Richard H. Nelson, charged with obstructing justice, to his wife, forfeited \$100 bail in speaking of the penalty for such an offense. Judge Nelson said yesterday that he was anxious to see that justice was done, and it is very seldom the woman will appear against her husband. The judge said he was going to advocate a severe penalty for such an offense, and that he would be glad to see the law enforced. He said that even now, his camp is rafting logs a hundred and ten miles to Portland, and the lumber, at least a good deal of it, is shipped back to the Astoria market. For these reasons he thinks the time has come for more saw mills on the lower river.

GRAND JURY AT WORK.

The grand jury made its first report to the circuit court yesterday, and returned two true and two not true bills. The two not true bills release Nina Wilson from custody, the party who made the complaint having subjected to the jury a woman who had been arrested for her crime—larceny from a dwelling house—which she has confessed as having committed. It is her intention to go to Boise, Idaho, where her parents reside. The true bills are against Elbe Johnson, on a charge of embezzlement, and Frank Conroy, on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. The complainant witness being Albert Hansen. Before Judge McBride in the matter of M. Hoff vs. W. V. Sackett, of the sale heretofore made was confirmed. In the matter of the Astoria Investment Company vs. R. W. Wright, a motion was sustained to dismiss the appeal on account of irregularities in the transcript from the justice's court. In the matter of Parker & Hansen vs. E. M. Clark et al a motion to strike out of the answer was overruled and the case set for trial on February 27.

A JUST SENTENCE.

Harry Manour, better known as "Hoodlum Harry," has been placed where he will be confined to his cell for the remainder of the coming season. It appears he was employed by a man named Johnson, a fisherman, to watch several boxes of smelt, which he was making arrangements to sell to a local dealer. During the absence of Johnson, Manour sold three boxes of the fish and gave a quantity away to several friends. He was arrested and tried yesterday in the justice court, Judge Abernethy giving him six months in the county jail. This man has been a source of annoyance to the police for several years, and it is strange that he has not been run out of the city. In the summer time he has been in the habit of taking a boat and a small piece of web and pretending to fish, but it is suspected that his object really was to "filch" other people's nets, or to "steal" and carry them away. The sentence imposed yesterday was a richly-deserved one.

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WYLER DISGUSTED.

The Demoralization in Cuba Provokes the Captain General. Madrid, Feb. 20.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana gives a report of an interview with Captain General Weyer, in which he expresses with great emphasis his disgust at the condition of affairs which he found upon his arrival in Cuba. With the enemy only nine miles from the capital, the courage of the "granadero" army uselessly split into small sections and a powerful force of cavalry scattered into minute detachments, things he said could not have been much worse. General Weyer declared that while he might meet with momentary difficulties, he would, nevertheless, conquer by constant work and ceaseless activity. It was his intention, he said, to close up the infantry corps with reinforcements from Spain, and to suppress all the small existing detachments. A dispatch from Havana states that the mayor of Managua and other residents of that place have joined the insurgents.

FORTY STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS DROWNED.

Brisbane, Queensland, Feb. 20.—A passenger steamer capsized in the Brisbane river today, and forty of the persons who were on board of her were drowned. SENTENCED TO HANG. Union, Or., Feb. 20.—Keimay Porter was today sentenced to be hanged April 19 for the murder of Benjamin Mashe, his wife and son. The defense was allowed until April 1 to prepare a bill of exception for appeal to the supreme court.

THE BRUTAL KEEPER

Inhuman Manner in Which Convicts in Georgia Are Treated. One Torture was the Ducking Process. Which Caused the Greatest Suffering to the Victim. Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 20.—The hearing which has been going on before Governor Atkinson and Attorney Terrell during the past week has brought out some highly sensational evidence regarding the treatment of convicts under the present system in this state. While there has been much to show that at some of the camps controlled by the lessees the convicts have received as good treatment as the law contemplates, there has been much to show that grave irregularities exist. Necessary as it may have been in the days immediately following the war, when the states had no money with which to erect and equip penitentiaries, the system has long outlived its usefulness. The witnesses who have told of the cruelties in the penitentiary have not been ignorant negroes, but white men, some of whom are now out under recent pardons. B. F. Smith, a man of intelligence, who was sent up from Savannah for embezzlement, described the ducking process. "A man was thrown out on his back," he said, "and a big negro had him by each arm and leg and another had him by the head. Captain Cox, the whipping convict, who had received this kind of punishment, had died within a few days from its effects. Smith said he had heard the sound of a strap used by the whipping boss accompanied by the cries of a convict, who was being whipped because he claimed to be ill. This was 'Joe' Dorsey, and the next day he died." Dr. Bush, principal physician of the penitentiary, testified that he had ordered this system of ducking stopped. J. J. Patterson said the prison fare in this country was unfit for any human being to eat. He had seen convicts whipped until blood flowed down their backs. He said Sunday work was frequent, but the men were often paid for their overtime when they worked on Sunday. The disclosures concerning the cruelties of the whipping bosses have caused a great sensation, because there has been a strong effort made to make it appear that the execution of work in the penitentiary was in good hands. COMMENDABLE ACTION. Thought the United States Will Recognize Cuban Belligerency. Washington, Feb. 20.—The Cuban question came before the senate today for definite action, and it is expected that votes will be taken at an early day on several pending propositions requesting Spain to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, and requesting the recognition of Cuban independence. There is every indication also that the debate will lead to more radical and decisive resolutions. Lodge and Morgan were particularly forcible and direct in their language, Morgan expressing the belief that a short time would result from recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. RAILROADS AT WAR. Chicago, Feb. 20.—A serious quarrel has broken out among the trans-continental roads over the division of what are known as the circle rates; that is, rates going by one route and returning by another. The origin of the dispute is the refusal of the Illinois Central to accept a lower proportion on tickets reading from Chicago to San Francisco via New Orleans, and returning via Portland and St. Paul, than on tickets returning via the direct routes from San Francisco. Its refusal in this respect leaves little or nothing for the roads from St. Paul or the Missouri River to Chicago. They declare that the Illinois Central should not be allowed to sell Pacific Coast tickets at short line rates via New Orleans, but it persists in doing so. A rate war may be the final result of the controversy.

DR. BROWN WAS VERY NAUGHTY

Sensation Sprung in the Notorious Brown-Davidson Suit for Damages. SOME PRETTY STEEP CHARGES. Mrs. Stockton Says the Minister Had Been Unkindly Intimate With Her, and Had Kissed and Hugged Her on Several Occasions.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson has joined Mrs. Cooper in preferring charges against the Rev. C. O. Brown. Under escort of a deputy sheriff Mrs. Davidson today left the county jail, in seeking charges, as formulated in separate readings, are as follows: Adultery with Martha Overman; use of ergot to hide crime; removal of evidence of adultery and crime; deception as to Mrs. Overman's career in literature at the time when Mrs. Davidson alleges Miss Overman was Brown's mistress; deception in seeking prayers for temptations; deception in guise of called temptation; deception as to penitence and re-consecration; deception copied by threats.

HOW THE POPLISTS WILL VOTE

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Populist senators have now decided that, when the motion is renewed for the consideration of the tariff bill, they will cast their votes in the affirmative. If they adhere to this decision, they will be able to turn the negative to the affirmative side of the scale, and thus secure consideration of the measure in the senate, providing a large number of Republicans senators vote in the affirmative as did on the first occasion. Populist senators say they have never been opposed to the consideration of the bill, but that they were taken by surprise by the first motion. SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS. Seattle, Feb. 20.—A Port Angeles special to the Post-Intelligence says: John Brown, Jr., deputy postmaster of this city, is short \$1300 in his settlement with the government. A complaint has been filed with United States Commissioner, charging Brown with embezzlement and he is now under surveillance. Brown informed a Post-Intelligence reporter this afternoon that his accounts have been short for two years, and that he has endeavored to cover the deficit in his reports from week to week.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Wheat, spot, steady; demand, poor. No. 2 red winter, 75 1/2; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 82; No. 1 California, 84 1/2. Hops—Pacific Coast, 52; Portland, Feb. 20.—Wheat, valley, 60 1/2; Walla Walla, 59 1/2.

VALUE OF WOOD PULP.

Paper World. It is stated that the paper required in the printing of the Petit Journal, of Paris, is equivalent to the consumption of 120,000 trees annually, converted into wood pulp. This requires an annual thinning of 2,500 acres of timber land. If a single newspaper induces such a slaughter of trees in one year, what must be the destruction of trees as paper account in all Europe? In Sweden, Austria and Germany, the regions of greatest supply of wood pulp, it is a question as to how to continue annual cuttings without exhausting the timber. In this country a like process is going on. There seems to be a possibility that pulp timber within a few years will become as important as that for lumber, particularly in localities where there is a large growth of spruce, aspen, leaf poplar, or any other wood adapted to pulp making. Such timber will soon become so scarce that extensive holdings of it will be sought as eagerly as the lumber woods hitherto have been, and a value will be placed on it undreamed of a few years ago. Then the newspaper will begin to print on pulp barons and pulp kings, as they now refer to pine barons and kings. Wild stories of pulp wood trusts and combines will be as rife as are such fairy tales about pine, firs and combines, which are evolved and sent broadcast to delude an easily prejudiced public. Restrain thy mind and let mildness ever attend thy tongue.—Thorpe.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.