

TODAY'S WEATHER. Forecast for Washington and Oregon. Fair weather.

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, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1896. NO. 61.

Sweeping Reductions!



In our Trustee Sale of Men's and Boy's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Etc., at prices that will quickly sell them.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

C. S. JACOBSON, Trustee.

506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

Do you need anything in Office Supplies, Letter Presses, Copying Books, Inkstands, Tablets, Inks, Blank Books, Blue Print Paper, Waste Baskets, Desk Trays, Pen Racks, Type Writing Paper, Ribbons and Carton Paper. If so, we can supply you.

A new lot of Playing Cards just received.

Griffin & Reed, City Book Store.

UP TO DATE FOOTWEAR

Advertisement for footwear featuring images of shoes and slippers. Text includes: 'New Stock OXFORDS, BLACK, TAN, DUCK, CANVAS.', 'New Stock SLIPPERS ALL KINDS.', 'New Needle and Narrow Square Toe.', 'Kid and Cloth Top, Widths A to EE.', 'SCHOOL SHOES OUR HOBBY.', 'FISHERMEN'S BOOTS, Hand Made. LOGGERS' SHOES that hold calls. FARMERS' SHOES, all kinds.'

We put more genuine service for the money into our School Shoes than into any class of shoes we sell. Give them a trial; you won't regret it.

Copeland & Thorsen.

Bargains!

Such as Never Been Offered Before in Hardware, Granite Ware, Rope, Stoves, Iron Pipe, Terra Cotta Pipes, Bar Iron, Steel, Cannery Supplies, Loggers' Tools.

PLUMBING, TIN WORK

JOB WORK, At prices that defy competition. Done by experienced workmen.

Gas Fixtures at Cost. Call and Be Convinced.

Sol Oppenheimer, Trustee for M. C. CROSBY.

DEMOCRACY OF CLATSOP COUNTY

Untrifled County Convention Elects Delegates to the State Organization.

A FREE SILVER LOVE FEAST Meeting Broke Up in a Disgraceful Scene—Delegates to State Convention Instructed to Vote for Free Silver Candidates.

As per call, the Democratic county convention convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, all delegates being present, either in person or by proxy. Chairman Dealey, of the Democratic county committee, called the meeting to order. The money line was closely drawn throughout the session, but, up to within a few minutes of adjournment, all transactions were with good will. A disgraceful scene closed up the day's proceedings. The election of a temporary chairman being in order, Dr. Alfred Kinney and L. P. Mullin were nominated. The first ballot resulted in a draw—11 to 10. On the second ballot Mullin was elected by a vote of 16 to 11. On motion of Dr. Kinney, Dr. Mullin was declared unanimously elected. In a brief address Chairman Mullin thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him and took occasion to remark that the delegates to the state convention were to be elected on the 15th of March. He then placed in nomination for the office of secretary, the former withdrawing. On motion, Mr. Pohl was declared elected by acclamation. Messrs. John E. Grabe and J. M. Hughes were appointed to act as assistant secretaries. The chairman then stated that any and all courtesies were extended to the newspaper reporters present. Mr. Mullin made a brief address to the assembly, urging harmony in all matters which might arise. "Let personal grievances be laid aside," said the chairman; "and let us settle all differences honorably. I ask that all actions be in accordance with that fundamental principle of Democracy—the greatest good for the greatest number."

The following committees were then appointed: Resolutions—Gowrie Noland, Dr. Kinney, and Thos. Dealey; order of business, Dr. Kinney, A. M. Smith, and John Christensen. The committees were instructed to report in the afternoon. In the afternoon session should convene. A. M. Smith, who seemed to be the leader of the silver men, moved that a committee of five be appointed to report on the platform. This led to a long argument, Smith stating that he thought it good policy to feel the local pulse. George Johnson made a vigorous objection to the motion, claiming that the time was not yet at hand when the Democracy of Clatsop county should declare itself on national issues. At this juncture of the proceedings Mr. Tony Nottner, editor of the Portland Dispatch, and a strong Democrat, moved to adjourn until the 15th of March. Mr. Nottner remained till the conclusion of the morning session. T. Dealey argued strongly in favor of the motion to appoint a committee on platform, and wanted such a report to be made. Mr. Nottner remained till the conclusion of the morning session. T. Dealey argued strongly in favor of the motion to appoint a committee on platform, and wanted such a report to be made. Mr. Nottner remained till the conclusion of the morning session.

APPROXIMATE SESSION. The convention was called to order at 1:30. The report of the committee on credentials, showing that twenty-eight delegates from Astoria and eight from outside districts were entitled to seats, was adopted. The committee on organization then reported on matters of a formal character. The committee also suggested that, when an adjournment was taken, it be until some time in April. The state, showing that twenty-eight delegates from Astoria and eight from outside districts were entitled to seats, was adopted. The committee on organization then reported on matters of a formal character. The committee also suggested that, when an adjournment was taken, it be until some time in April. The state, showing that twenty-eight delegates from Astoria and eight from outside districts were entitled to seats, was adopted.

The chair then appointed A. M. Smith, Wm. Chadwick, and Dr. Kinney a committee on resolutions. The selection of seven delegates to attend the state convention was in order. The following nominations were made: N. D. Hall, Dr. Kinney, Thos. Dealey, H. Young, Isaac Bergman, L. P. Mullin, John Grabe, George Johnson, S. Roberts, Perry Trullinger, George Noland, John Christensen, John H. Smith, John Kopp, and E. M. Grimes. The vote was as follows: Hall, 9; Kinney, 12; Dealey, 21; Young, 11; Bergman, 12; Mullin, 23; Grabe, 16; Johnson, 12; Roberts, 21; Trullinger, 23; Noland, 21; Christensen, 12; Smith, 8; Kopp, 21; Grimes, 8. Accordingly, the following were declared elected: Thos. Dealey, Dr. Mullin, S. Roberts, P. Trullinger, George Noland, J. H. Smith, and John Kopp. The following nominations for seven alternates were made: John Grabe, J. M. Hughes, C. A. Kimball, A. M. Smith, John Miller, C. Vejen, and John Rife. On motion of Mr. Boyer, the nominations were closed and the nominees declared elected by acclamation. The chair called on the committee on resolutions for a report. The chairman of the committee asked for a few minutes for the consideration of the resolutions, and a recess of two and one-half minutes was taken. When the meeting was again called to order, the chairman of the committee submitted the following resolution, signed by two members, and being a majority report: "Resolved, First, That the Democratic party of Clatsop county favors the free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; second, That, as the issue overshadows all others before the American people at

OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

Visit of the Austrian Minister of Affairs to Germany's Capital Regarded as Such.

SHOWED GREATEST RESPECT Emperor William Treated Him With Much Consideration—Austria and Germany to Resist by Force of Arms a French or Russian Attack.

Berlin, March 14.—All the surroundings of the visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, to this city, testified to its significance. Emperor William personally showed him the greatest consideration and the closest attention, of which the fact that he bestowed upon the count as a decoration the diamond-encrusted cross of the 1st grade, was only one proof. There is little doubt that the Italian crisis also discussed and a number of important dispatches were exchanged between Berlin and Rome during the stay of Count Goluchowski in this city. The count refused to be interviewed during his stay here, but the Associated Press correspondents learn upon reliable authority that the main objects of his visit were attained; that in view of the weakening of Italy, the Austrian-Germany understanding has been widened so as to embrace armistice assistance from Austria in the event of French or Russian attack upon Germany. Italy's share in such an event will be passive only. Count Goluchowski, it is learned, has received promises that Germany will in the future adopt more friendly attitudes toward Great Britain, whose interests with the debilitated Austria regard as an important factor in the situation. There has been no formal written expression of this readjustment and none will be made. Both Austria and Germany regard the election of Signor Crispi as an irreparable loss and it is admitted that the new Italian premier, Marquis Di Rudini, is only passively favorable to the debilitated.

WASHINGTON CITY NOTES

Secretary Lamont Does Not Favor Revival of Lieutenant-General Rank in Army. Washington, March 14.—Secretary Lamont has written a letter to Senator Hiram Chandler, chairman of the committee on military affairs, advising against the revival of the rank of lieutenant-general in the army at the present time. The letter was called out by sending to the secretary the bill reviving this grade in General Miles' interest, and asking his opinion upon it, as a customary thing in matters pertaining to this department. Without making any direct reference to General Miles, the secretary says he does not see any reason for such a revival at this time. He also gives it as his opinion that the passage of the bill would be opposed to the best interests of the army.

Washington, March 14.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the United States for the month of February, 1896, shows that the exports of the United States for the eight months ended February, 1896, aggregated \$300,229,200, or about \$40,000,000 in excess of the same period in 1895. Imports of merchandise during February amounted to \$22,672,700, which \$28,624,536 was free of duty. For the eight months, imports, dutiable and free, were \$21,422,287 less than the exports.

ANOTHER BATTLE

The Revolution in Nicaragua May Be a Long and Bloody One. Panama, Columbia, via Galveston, Tex., March 14.—The authorities here have received advice from Nicaragua that another battle is imminent. The government is preparing for an attack by the combined Honduran and Nicaraguan forces. It is possible that Salvador may also lend aid to President Zelaya, in accordance with a pact recently signed between the presidents of the three republics in Nicaragua. According to present indications the revolution will be a long and bloody one. A cable message from the provisional government of the revolutionists in Nicaragua has been received here, stating that the rebels have possession of the port of Corinto and that it would be open to all steamers. They have declared San Juan del Sur closed.

BUSINESS THE PAST WEEK

Large Hope, but Little Actual Trade, Explains the Strength and Weakness of Markets. New York, March 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review tomorrow will say: "Waiting is still the rule. Large hope but little actual business explains the strength of some markets and the weakness of others. The feeling that the spring of 1896 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expectations of some markets. The feeling that the spring of 1896 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expectations of some markets. The feeling that the spring of 1896 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expectations of some markets."

WAGES EQUALIZED

Seattle, March 14.—The Great Northern Railway has made another reduction in the wages of its employees, the men affected being agents, telegraph operators, cashiers and engine wipers. The change is not called a cut, but an equalization, because some salaries have been raised. The entire coast line in Washington suffers from the change. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

IN THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS

British Army Rejoices at the Prospect of Another Campaign in South Africa.

MAHDI'S POWER THE CAUSE The Proposed Campaign Has Been Impending for a Year Past, and is the Direct Result of the Crushing Defeat at Adowa.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by Associated Press.) London, March 14.—There is much rejoicing in the British army at the prospect of another campaign in the South, in spite of the past experiences with the fierce and tireless troops of the Mahdi and the defeat of the Italians by the Abyssinians. That British Egyptian advance on the Nile from Wady Halfa, on the Dongola, has been determined upon is no longer in doubt. All the British officers of the Egyptian army who have been absent on leave have been ordered to their posts. A dispatch from Cairo announces that the Connaught Rangers have already been ordered to Wady Halfa. The proposed campaign has been impending for a year past, although it was undoubtedly precipitated by the crushing defeat of General Barakeri at Adowa, which, it is believed, must have a depressing effect upon the prestige of European arms, and may consequently lead to an advance northward of the Derwahs. But the real reason for the campaign now being prepared at the British war office may be found in the fact that Egypt will never be secure from attack and disaster so long as the Mahdi's power remains unshaken. The plan of campaign as submitted at the cabinet meeting yesterday is that the real reason for the campaign now being prepared at the British war office may be found in the fact that Egypt will never be secure from attack and disaster so long as the Mahdi's power remains unshaken. The plan of campaign as submitted at the cabinet meeting yesterday is that the real reason for the campaign now being prepared at the British war office may be found in the fact that Egypt will never be secure from attack and disaster so long as the Mahdi's power remains unshaken.

POINTS IN ENGLAND'S CASE

Blue Book on the Venezuelan Dispute Laid Before Parliament. London, March 14.—It is held that in the Venezuelan blue book, issued by the government, the following conclusions have been clearly established: "That prior to 1895 the Dutch had established themselves on the coast of Guiana. Second—That prior to 1895 the Spanish had established no settlements in Guiana. Third—That by 1848 the Dutch settlements in Guiana extended along the coast the whole way from the river Marowibo to the Essequibo and to various points in the interior upon the rivers Essequibo, Luyuni, Pomeroon, Waini and Barima and their tributaries. Fourth—That up to 1823 the only settlement of Spaniards in Guiana was San Thome de Guayana, on the south bank of the Orinoco, originally founded in 1595, and since then abandoned. Fifth—That between 1723 and 1796 the only additional settlements founded by Spaniards in Guiana were those established by the Capuchin mission, south of the Orinoco in the direction of the river Yururui, and two villages on the upper Orinoco several hundred miles from the coast. Sixth—The Dutch occupation to the extent above indicated was perfectly well known in Spain, and that the attempts of the Spaniards to dispossess the Dutch had wholly failed. Seventh—That subsequent to 1796 Great Britain has continuously remained in possession of the territory which the Dutch established their title. The Daily Graphic, in its comments tomorrow on the Venezuelan blue book, says that the British case is simply overwhelming. The Morning Post says: "Unless Venezuela possesses evidence which has been carefully suppressed and quite unknown to Great Britain, the fact is now placed beyond doubt that the true history of the case is opposite of that assumed by the Dutch. It is the Secretary of State Office, Venezuela has been trying to annex British territory, and traded for that purpose on the sense of fair play at that is characteristic of Americans as it is of Englishmen." The Daily News says: "Since December, 1895, the question has assumed a totally different aspect. A great friendly power has interposed in the interests of peace. What will be the next step? We must have either a court acknowledgment by both parties of joint commission. The latter is probably the most hopeful course." The Standard says: "The Venezuelan experts are entitled to submit their reply. It will be awaited on our part with strong confidence. In any event, every intelligent American must, however, be satisfied with the friendly advice himself of any lingering suspicion that we are touching even the fringes of the Monroe doctrine." "Stated shortly, our case rests upon effective possession by the Dutch and ourselves, exercised for considerably over two centuries. The case of Venezuela rests upon the vague pretensions of the Spaniards. Now that this is made clear it is to be hoped that diplomacy will once more begin to move actively in the matter."

PATRIOTIC ITALIANS

Raising Funds in Peru for Relief of Their Countrymen. (Copyrighted, 1896, by Associated Press.) Lima, Peru, March 14.—The Italian colony of this city is raising funds for the relief of the Italians wounded and for the assistance of those who are suffering from loss of fathers or others killed, during the Abyssinian campaign. The Italians have already cabled to the Italian minister for foreign affairs that they have deposited the sum of 15,000 francs in the Italian bank here, subject to his orders, and they are taking steps to raise more money as soon as possible.

AMERICANS VICTORIOUS

New York, March 14.—A game of wild excitement the American chess team beat the British team by 4 1/2 to 3 1/2 games this evening, and this in spite of the fact that the American games did not look promising this morning when play was resumed. Interesting women are rarely pretty.

HAVING HOE CAKE SOAP IN YOUR KITCHEN OR BATH ONCE MEANS ALWAYS.

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder. Text includes: 'Having Hoe Cake Soap in your kitchen or bath once means always.', 'ROYAL Baking Powder', 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'.