Daily Astorian.

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Telephone No. 66.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY.

Sent by mail, per year.....$6.00
Sent by mail per month.....50
Served by carrier, per week.....10

WEEKLY.

Sent by mail per year, $2 in advance
Postage free to subscribers.

All communications intended for publication should be directed to the editor. Business communications of all kinds and remittances must be addressed to The Astorian.

The Astorian guarantees to its subscribers the largest circulation of any newspaper published on the Columbia river.

Advertising rates can be had on application to the business manager.

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.

Jno. F. Handley & Co. are our Portland agents, and copies of the Astorian can be had every morning at their stand, 124 Third street.

CARLISLE'S ADDRESS TO THE WORKINGMEN.

If we are to judge by the space devoted to it by all the leading papers in Chicago, the most important event that has happened in that great city in recent months was Secretary Carlisle's address to the workingmen, in the Auditorium, last Wednesday night.

Says one of these papers:

"The audience was made up largely of of those whom he came here for the special purpose of addressing—the people who work for wages, who have been deluged with the oratory of cheap money advocates, and who have had but few opportunities to hear the honest side of the money question clearly stated to them by a public man of high standing and unquestionable ability on fiscal subjects. Whatever may have been the previous sentiments of those workingmen who were fortunate enough to hear Mr. Carlisle, when they left the Auditorium they were convinced that 50-cent dollars were not the dollars for them, and that to vote to be paid in that sort of money would be to cut their own throats."

The same conclusion will inevitably be reached by any wage-worker who will take the trouble to get and read the logical argument, backed by incontrovertible facts, of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Carlisle began with the assertion, the correctness of which cannot be successfully challenged, that financial and industrial disturbances and panics affect workingmen more seriously and injuriously than any other class of men. Labor can prosper only when wages are paid in sound, 100-cent money; for when the currency fluctuates in value and becomes debased there is diminished employment, and those who do get work are paid in money which has an uncertain purchasing power and less value, and it affects them the same as a reduction of wages. So it becomes a question of vital importance to all classes working for wages whether free silver coinage on the 16 to 1 basis would or would not cause financial and industrial disturbances and panic. How can congress change the money standard down to dollars intrinsically worth 50 cents each without creating a terrible disturbance in the labor market? It is impossible.

After describing the unsuccessful attempts which had been made in this country to keep both gold and silver dollars in circulation when there was an intrinsic difference of value of little more than a cent between them, he showed the impossibility of keeping both in circulation when silver dollars were worth intrinsically only half what the gold dollars were. The effect would be the immediate expulsion of more than half a billion of gold and the shrinkage in value one half of $413,000,000 of legal tender silver, and $346,000,000 of greenbacks, and $220,000,000 of national bank notes.

This would reduce the currency more than two-thirds in its power to do business and hire labor, and what was left would be depreciated and fluctuating in value.

"We should descend by a single step from the sound standard of value to silver monometallism, with a contracted and at the same time a depreciated, debased currency, a financial experiment which has no good precedent in the monetary history of the world," said the secretary.

That experiment would be followed by a universal panic which would prostrate industry, and discharge labor, and cut down wages for a long time. During that distressed period there would be little employment for workmen. But when industry did revive wages would be paid in an unstable and depreciated currency worth but 50 cents on the dollar.

Then Mr. Carlisle told his hearers—giving them an abundance of figures to back up his statement—how wages never fell as rapidly or as low as during the depreciated money war period. Prices advanced far more rapidly than wages, so that the workingman was continually getting less and less for his labor.

Drawing his illustrations from the events of today, the secretary told how the fall in the value of silver attending free coinage at 16 to 1 had forced down the reward of labor in Chile, Japan, Mexico, and other free coinage silver monometallic countries, and all 16 to 1 countries are silver monometallic, with gold expelled from circulation. In the first-named country labor gets wages of only about half the value of what it did twenty years ago, though nominally it gets a little more. But the wages are now paid in cheap silver. Said the secretary—and every workingman should keep that point in mind:

"You are asked by the advocates of 16 to 1 free coinage to join them in destroying one-half the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid, and impose on yourself the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter; that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century, and perhaps longer, to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessaries of life as you can purchase now; and if, after years of contention, privation and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher price of commodities just what they will procure now at the existing prices, what would you have gained by the change from the new to the old conditions?"

Then the secretary went on to state that free coinage menaced not only the character, amount and purchasing power of the future earnings of the American laborer, but also the safety and value of a very considerable part of his past earnings. If the panic which the adoption of free coinage would cause did not bankrupt the savings banks, where the thrifty and provident workingmen have deposited their money, still the depositors would get back only half of what they put in. Of the $1,810,000,000 in such banks, the 4,875,000 depositors would recover only $905,000,000.

The more than $600,000,000 invested in building and loan associations would be scaled down a half, and so, too, would the life insurance policies now in force, amounting to $10,000,000,000. The secretary asked his hearers if they were willing to agree to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in order that the life insurance companies, the banks and other corporations, which, together, owe the people nearly $16,000,000, "may have the privilege of discharging their debts to the people by paying 51 or 52 cents on the dollar."

The above is only a brief summary of the secretary's argument, which should be read carefully by all, especially by farmers and workingmen. His speech is a plain, straightforward, business-like talk, which will sweep away the falsehoods which Tillman and Weaver and some of the other labor demagogues have been seeking to deceive Western working people.

The legality of gold contracts has been affirmed again by the United States supreme court in a Mississippi case. The Levee Board was empowered by the Legislature to sell bonds to raise money for river improvement purposes. The board issued bonds which were made payable in gold. Their validity was contested, and the state supreme court held the bonds were void because the law did not authorize their payment in one particular kind of money. The reasoning was much the same as that of the Ohio supreme court in a case where the city of Cincinnati endeavored to sell gold bonds under a law which simply granted the power to sell bonds. It was held in both instances that no one particular kind of money could be selected and the bonds made payable in that, even though better terms could be secured thereby. The bonds must be made payable in "lawful money." The supreme court of the United States made short work of the fine reasoning in this Mississippi case which would compel municipal corporations in many instances to pay higher interest because explicit power to sell gold bonds had not been given, and decided that the levee bonds were good.

WHARVES, TOO.

Mr. D. K. Warren Bids Mother Astoria Visit Growing Warrenton.

Warrenton, Or., April 17th, 1896.

To the Astorian:—

While reading an article in the Astorian of today, under the heading of "Astoria has an opportunity," it occurred to me that the remarks of a "prominent real estate man" in said article are worthy of the careful consideration of every Astorian having the interest and welfare of the city at heart. But why not include the proposition of wharves and water frontage as a matter of equal importance with that of grades upon your streets?

What are the facts, and what inducements are now offered for the investment of capital in your city in developing the latter class of property today? No fixed limits to where wharves can be built, and no settled policy; and in this connection the writer's experience will illustrate the workings of this system, and the point I desire to make. About one year ago A. C. Fisher and myself petitioned the honorable city council for permission to extend our wharf in Block 56½. This right we demanded before granting the right of way for the railroad across our dock, and through our warehouse. We were assured by Councilman Welch and other members of that body, that there would not be the least trouble about the matter, and that the right would be speedily granted to extend our wharf to the harbor lines.

In the meantime the right of way committee was pressing us for the deeds, and upon receiving a pledge from Mr. Hammond that the railroad company would not molest our property nor construct the road across it until the council granted us the right to extend our wharf as above, we therefore, and under this agreement, surrendered the right of way deeds across this property.

Well, only three hundred and sixty-five days have gone by, and no matter if our piles and materials have for a long time been ready with which to construct this wharf. Really there is no hurry, for Astoria is only four score years old, and as long as the railroad does not destroy our warehouse—and Mr. Hammond says it won't—we can let her sleep on undisturbed, for is she not the largest town in all the land without a railroad? Surely she ought to rest until her engineers shall have had time to establish grades that can be maintained through the administration of one council. When it comes to harbor lines, however, we are between the d—l and the deep sea. Uncle Sam says, "You can build wharves to my harbor lines." One council says "yes;" the next council says "No," and the third says, yes, you can build; but in case we sometime conclude that your wharf extends too far, you must remove the same (see report of committee); or perhaps pull up a few piles from time to time as the committee may direct, and see what effect it will have upon the harbor.

Well, sleep on, brother; we will not disturb your slumber. We have a little business to attend to at Warrenton, and Flavel just now, and will trust our old Uncle to fix the harbor lines on this side, and should you wake up while we are building to the harbor lines, come over and see how it works. We are always glad to extend to you a helping hand. Indeed, our affection for you is akin to that which we would bear for an aged, feeble and loving mother.

Lovingly Yours,
D. K. WARREN.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bankers' Monthly.

There has been no great progress made toward a better condition of things in the business situation during March. Trade, as a rule, has been dull. The aggregate volume is of large proportions certainly, but it lacks snap and vigor, and fails to show the improvement that was pretty confidently counted upon a while ago. An exceedingly tight money market throughout the country has been one of the unsatisfactory features. This has undoubtedly been due, in some measure, to the large absorption of funds by the government in connection with the bond issue, but there are a number of other causes contributing to a stringent money situation. The demands upon the Western banks have been rather unusual from the fact that the low price of grain has prevented the marketing of but a small proportion of last year's crop. Farmers are determined to hold their corn for better prices, and the result has been that the phenomenal crop of 1895 has, up the present time, had little direct influence in improving the business situation.

Another reason for tight money in the West has been found in a disposition in Eastern financial circles to scan Western commercial paper with much more than ordinary carefulness. There has, indeed, been a tendency to stop loans altogether in many channels where Western concerns have been in the habit of financing their paper. The reason for that does not seem to be in any changed condition of Western credit, but simply in the disposition toward ultra-conservativeness for the time being in some of the Eastern money circles. That action has thrown some extra pressure upon the Western banks, so that their loans have been pretty well up to the limit, in spite of the fact that the ordinary local demand has not been in anywise exceptional.

Affairs in connection with government financial operations have been extremely satisfactory. The government's gold reserve has been built up to the highest level it has touched during the present administration. There have been no exports of gold of any consequence, and, taken altogether, the situation in national finance is as satisfactory as the most sanguine could have expected. At the close of March the gold reserve had reached nearly $129,000,000. The total amount of gold so far received by the government on account of the last bond sale is $106,159,071; of which $95,283,350 is for principal, $10,516,964 for premiums, and $145,757 for interest, which leaves approximately $5,000,000 yet to be paid under the conditions of Secretary Carlisle's circular.

With the beginning of April the money situation showed distinct improvment. On the other hand, there is some possibility, indeed a probability, of gold exports, so that an easier money situation may be counteracted by the sentimental effect which a loss of gold at the present time would have. There are no indications of marked improvement in the general volume of trade, and the outlook for any marked change in the situation within the next thirty days does not appear especially promising. The railroads are doing quite as well as might be expected, and are probably far better than any other great industry in the country. That, of course, is an encouraging indication. While there is nothing of a distinctly favorable character to chronicle, it is well to remember that there is also nothing of an unfavorable character to note. Commercial failures have not been extensive, and the whole foundation of the commercial structure is, as a general proposition, in exceedingly satisfactory shape. We are in a position to build up solidly a superstructure of prosperous times when the wheels once start in that direction, but it appears probable that the business world will have to exercise still some considerable patience.

WE CAN'T LAST FOREVER,

But we may prolong our continuance on earth by keeping in good working order the physical organs which providence has vouchsafed to us. Among the more important of these is the liver. Either through neglect or provocation, let this great secretive gland remain in or get into disorder, and you will soon find an Asiatic change in your complexion, you will feel very uneasy in your right side or under the right shoulder blade, your tongue will take on an unseasonable coat of fur, sick headache and naseau will ensue. Don't resort to a powerful purgative, but begin and pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then you will get well speedily and thoroughly. This great household remedy for biliousness also relieves and cures malarial and kidney complaints, constipation, incipient rheumatism, dyspepsia and the infirmities begotten by an enfeebled condition of the system. It promotes sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system.

George Henry Boughton, the new English Royal Academician, though born in Norfolk, and therefore English by birth, spent his early years in Albany, N. Y. At the age of 25 he went to London and opened a studio. That was in 1861, and since then he has lived in London.

John Hay, though he has long spoken and written French, German and Spanish fluently, disclaims modestly that he has any aptitude for languages. He ascribes his lingual attainments wholly to hard study and close attention while filling diplomatic places abroad.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use a slow remedy. One Minute Cough Cure acts promptly and gives permanent benefits. Chas. Rogers.

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NOTICE.

I, Dorah Goeltz, proprietress of the Astoria Nursery, hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Charles Greenlund or anyone else.

NOTICE.

Salmon fishers, send in your orders for wire nets to Washington Wire Works, Seattle, Wash.

The English papers say that although Mrs. Humphrey Ward is suffering from ill health she is busily engaged in finishing her new book. She has the double labor of writing and controlling the affairs of University Hall, which has now taken the name of Passmore Edwards' Hall and has been shifted to a new abode.

DID YOU EVER

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If no, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50 cents at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

Pride and Prejudice.—"I'd be ashamed to go around begging," said the prosperous citizen. "Pride's a funny thing, ain't it?" answered Mr. Everett Wrest. "Here you are, too proud to beg, and here I am, too proud to work. Takes all sorts to make a world, I guess."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dealer—Yes'm; that's a mighty handsome parrot, but I will be honest with you and tell you he swears like a sailor. Mrs. Watts—I—ah—guess I'll hire him for a week if you'll permit me. I've got to clean house.—Indianapolis Journal.

Burns are absolutely painless when DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure piles. Chas. Rogers.

If a woman is rich and has coarse features, they are referred to as being "strongly marked."—Atchison Globe.

Robert Spencer is an expert at billiards

All the patent medicines advertised in this paper, together with the choicest perfumery, and toilet articles etc., can be bought at the lowest prices at J. W. Conn's drug store, opposite Occidental Hotel, Astoria.

LOTS OF IT.

A.—Does bicycle riding give people plenty of exercise?

B.—I should say so! You ought to see the people dodging us in the streets.

FASHION PLATES FOR DOGS.

The dog tailors of Paris are now issuing regular fashion plates. The poor little beasts' wardrobe includes a toilet de reception, a coche-poussiere for the races, grey suitings for the seaside, silk pocket handkerchiefs and silver-backed brushes.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and that it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Chas. Rogers' drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Judge—Last time you were here you promised solemnly never to steal again. Burglar—And I fully intended to keep my word, your honor, but this was such a difficult case that they had to call in an expert.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Father Healy's wit seldom had a sting to it. On one occasion, however, some vulgar people asked how he got on so well in fine houses. "Faith," said Father Healy, "it must be from my mother I got it, for papa was as common as any of you."—Argonaut.

Take a dose of DeWitt's Little Early Risers just for the good they will do you. These little Pills are good for indigestion, good for headache, good for liver complaint, good for constipation. They are good. Chas. Rogers.

Hicks—Everybody's buying bicycles now. I suppose you would be buying one, too, if you could raise the wind? Wicks—I think I could raise the wind all right, but it is the tires that go around the wind, together with the other parts of the machine, that troubles me.—Boston Transcript.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a sever cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Chas. Rogers.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND Fresh Mutton: Office Chief Commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 25, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here and at offices of Commissaries at following named posts, (for fresh beef and fresh mutton to be delivered at that post only), until 12 o'clock, noon, Friday, April 24, 1896, then opened, for furnishing and delivery to Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, the fresh beef and fresh mutton called for by the Commissary of post to be supplied during six months, and also separate proposals for year, commencing July 1, 1896; Boise Barracks and Fort Sherman, Idaho; Forts Canby, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Fresh beef shall be good in quality and condition fit for immediate use, and from fore and hind quarter meats proportionally, including all best cuts thereof. Fresh mutton shall be of good, fat and marketable quality, from wethers over one and under three years old. Beef and mutton to be dressed and trimmed and delivered as prescribed in circular of instructions to bidders. Proposals will be also received stating price at which bidder will deliver fresh beef or mutton of character above stated, and to be delivered of temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Government reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any or all bids. Full information furnished here, or by Commissary at the several posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef (or Mutton) at ——," and addressed to undersigned or to Commissary at posts to be supplied. W. H. Nash Maj., C. S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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TEMPLE LODGE NO. 7, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communications held on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month.

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E. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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