

TODAY'S WEATHER. Forecast for Washington and Oregon: Continued rain, 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, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1896.

NO. 102

TRUSTEE SALE

Of the Fine Lines of Men's and Boy's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Blankets, Quilts, etc., at factory prices for cash, at one price to all alike.

C. S. JACOBSON

TRUSTEE

For the One-Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers

506-508

COMMERCIAL ST., 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 Carbon Paper. If so, we can supply you.

A new lot of Playing Cards just received.

Griffin & Reed, City Book Store.

ANCHORS

Boat Stores... In Fact Everything In the Fisherman's Supply Line

Must Be Sold in the Next 60 Days REGARDLESS OF COST

SOL OPPENHEIMER

Trustee for M. C. CROSBY

LE VERE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

New Novelties in Collars and General Neckwear... Pattern Jackets... Latest Designs in Caps... Full Line of Ladies' Silk Waists... Wrappers

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL SALE...

Ladies' Full Blazer Suits Latest English Style, in All Wool Mixed Goods. Regular price, \$15. This Week, Only \$9.85

UNIQUE 367 COMMERCIAL ST.

S. FREEMAN, late of Freeman & Holmes. R. T. EARLE, late of Stockton, Cal.

COLUMBIA IRON WORKS.

Foundrymen, Blacksmiths, Machinists and Boiler Makers.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Iron and Brass Casting. General Blacksmith Work.

SPECIALTIES:

Welch Patent Wheel, Ship Smithing and Steamboat Work, Cannery and Mill Machinery, Marine and Stationary Boilers Built to Order.

Specialty equipped for Loggers' Work. Located on 18th and Franklin (Scow Bay Foundry). Phone 78. Correspondence solicited.

STEAMERS

Telephone & Bailey Gatzert.

"Telephone" leaves Astoria at 7 p. m. daily (except Sunday). Leaves Portland at 7 a. m. daily, except Sunday. "Bailey Gatzert" leaves Astoria Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning at 6:45 a. m.; Sunday evening at 7 p. m. Leaves Portland daily at 8 p. m., except Sunday. On Saturday at 11 p. m. WALLACE MAUZERY, Agent.

Cheap Clothing

The Hop Lee Clothing Factory and merchant tailors, at 425 Bond street, makes underclothing to order. Suits and trousers made to fit perfectly. Every order punctually on time and satisfaction guaranteed. Good goods sold cheap. Call and be convinced.

SOME OF THE ENDS GAINED

What Astoria's Transcontinental Road Will Do for Her in the Future.

TRAFFIC WITH THE ORIENT

Wealth of Trade With China and Japan Only in Its Infancy, and the South of the Columbia the Natural Port for Handling It.

Perhaps few of the citizens of Astoria and Clatsop county, and for that matter, few throughout the state of Oregon realize the great change that will take place in transportation matters when Astoria becomes one of the principal western termini of the great transcontinental systems of railroad. Business men generally understand that Astoria now takes the Pacific coast terminal rates on almost all commodities. But, in the transit of goods from the East to the West destined to Astoria, it is necessary to break bulk on all shipments either at Portland or Kalama. This necessitates the loss of time as well as involving additional expense to transportation companies. The same rule holds good on east bound business, and this one fact has in the past been one of the principal causes which has prevented the building of this port of the coast by rail. Oriental goods as well as the export cargoes of wheat, also, the full development of the immense timber belts in this territory and the manufacture and shipment locally, within the state of Oregon, as well as to the middle and western states market of lumber and shingles has been prohibited for the same reasons. The building of the Astoria and Columbia river railroad will make a complete and most radical change in transportation matters, not only upon local business for this port, but upon export and import business, in which Astoria has a large and equally interested stake.

On west bound business alone an appreciable difference will be noted by merchants on all classes of goods handed from eastern points. While in most cases there will be no radical change in rates, through the rates, the consignee will have the immense advantage of receiving goods in the same cars in which they are loaded in the east, and the cause and responsibility for damage to merchandise in transit, as well as much more effectively enabling him to locate the cause and responsibility for damage.

On east bound business the principal outlet from this territory is of course salmon. Every canneryman knows what a great advantage it will be to him to be able to load his goods directly into the car which is to transport them to Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, New Orleans or elsewhere. He gets a clean bill of lading, and has but one railroad company to look to for the safe carriage of his property, the chances of loss and damage are reduced to the lowest possible figure, and in case of stray goods, he has a complete system of well established principles over all rail through which to make trading by letter or telegraph.

Export Wheat. In the matter of the export of wheat from this state and western Washington, everyone who is posted knows that it has been a physical impossibility for the business to be handled at Astoria under the conditions prevailing in the past. It was easier and cheaper to tow the foreign vessels up the crooked and foreign channel of the river to Port and where connection was made with the railroads, and where there were elevators for storing and grading the grain, than to handle it at Astoria, and then to go through the same process of grading and loading as could be done in Portland with only one handling. When the railroad is completed to Astoria the cars of grain can just as easily be run through from Eastern Oregon and Washington to the Willamette Valley to Astoria, and elevated, graded and loaded into ships here as can be done in Portland.

While there have been operated in Astoria from time to time one or more saw-mills and small mills have been in operation in various parts of the county and across the bay at Knappaup, yet the amount of lumber manufactured here has been but a pittance to what can be handled by the output of this county with the tremendous forests behind it and the many accessible and navigable streams running from the different valleys to the port. While it is true that during the years past a large quantity of lumber was manufactured and loaded upon foreign ships, yet it is equally true that immense numbers of sawlogs have been floated into this bay and towed up the river even as far as Portland, the lumber manufactured there and co-shipped to Astoria for home consumption. With the completion of the railroad into this point, there will of necessity be a great change in this branch of business. Already the Clatsop Mill Company, with its usual progressiveness, has arranged for the enlargement of its plant, and will in a few weeks have in operation one of Allen & Company's Milwaukee band saws which will increase its capacity many thousands of feet per day. Access will be had to all of the markets of the East upon the best possible rates, and in the vast territory comprised in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, will be found almost limitless fields for disposing of surplus stocks. Shipment from this point to these markets has heretofore been an almost physical impossibility. Lumber and shingles will not stand with advantage or profit to either manufacturer of shipper, transfer from boat to cars; but when the cars can be loaded at the mill doors the commerce becomes both possible and profitable. Under present conditions ninety-five percent of the ships arriving at this port from foreign countries are for wheat loading and there has been little opportunity to charter them for lumber cargoes. Even vessels arriving without cargoes, or those which were unfortunate enough to lose their cargoes, have almost invariably waited until they could secure a cargo of wheat. In some instances, however, they have been ordered around to the sound to load lumber for South American ports. There has been little or no object in the past for the manufacture of lumber at this

WILD MAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman Tore His Hair and Swore With Variations in the Senate.

WANTED ABOUT EVERYTHING

There Will Either Be Free Silver or Bloodshed—Senators Hill and Sherman Treated Him With Silent Contempt.

Washington, May 1.—The debate in the senate today was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest of some years ago. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorable maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. While he spoke today the silver pitchfork recently presented to him in the West was conspicuously displayed on his scarf. The senator used blunt words, characteristic of his utterances, declaring there would be no split, but that true Democracy would recognize the rule of the majority and keep the party intact, despite the threats of the South Carolina senator to leave the party. Hill spoke freely and frankly of his difference with offices of the administration. Tillman took the floor during the discussion of the naval bill, and said he had found, during his brief absence here, that there were some strange things happening in the navy department and all other departments of the government. "It seems to be suffering from too much red tape, too much bureaucracy," said he. He soon branched off to the board of the national bank, and the right of the president to issue bonds for meeting current expenses. There was no law allowing the president to focus power through the national bank, and the fair inference was that he would not do so. Addressing Hill, the senator declared caustically: "You represent the people; yes, you do; you represent bondholders and bankers." After criticizing the bond issue, Tillman exclaimed: "If you force this thing upon me, I will have a reputation of bonds and interest, too." "And if you can't have that," coolly suggested Hill, "I suppose you will have bloodshed." "Yes, and blood will be on your hands," responded Tillman. "I tell you, we are desperate," Tillman went on, "to have the people of the West and I know how the people feel."

The senator drew a comparison between Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland, and looked upon the latter as a tool of the masses, adding that the president represented only the moneyed class. "The moneyed class," he said, "is the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president."

POWER OF THE PRESS

Newspaper Reporters Jostled a Congressman Out of His Speech.

San Francisco, May 1.—Congressman Crane, of Texas, who at one time was a leader of the house, enjoyed the favor of the newspaper men, who always reported his speeches. One afternoon in the press club at Washington while discussing politics with a party of journalists he remarked on the fact that when some men spoke the gallery was cleared, but while he was on the floor he could be sure of an audience of reporters. He begged the question if he were present next day when he expected to make the speech of his life on the McKinley tariff bill. Next day the press club was full, several hundred had been heard when Crane arose, but no sooner was he on the floor than all the newspapermen arose and fled into the galleries. Crane, who was in the Texas, but so disconcerted was he that he stammered, hesitated, cut his speech short, and sat down. Then the gang fled back to the gallery. The speech was so great that Crane never delivered another set speech, and though a joker himself, seemed quite unable to see the fun of this on himself.

A LITTLE GIRL'S IDEA OF BOYS.

The Outlook. "John" in Boston wrote a composition on boys. Here it is: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When they are quiet they are like mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how they feel. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and reared on the dark tonight, till he is all his own fault. I don't feel called on to interfere with your advice or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case."

LEAVING HIM TO HIS FATE.

Washington Star. "John" who said, "there's a burglar trying to get in the house." "Is there?" was the uninterested reply. "Yes, Amen! you're going to do something about it?" "No, Maria. I'm a humane man, but if that fellow falls over Johnny's tin wagon and gets into my way, I'll get frightened by treading on a rubber doll that says 'papa' and barks his shins the same as I did when I came here in the dark tonight, till he is all his own fault. I don't feel called on to interfere with your advice or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case."

A SURPRISE ALL AROUND.

Detroit Free Press. Grandma (who has just arrived for a visit)—Well, Freddie, I suppose your father was greatly surprised to get my telegram saying I was coming? Freddie—Yes; but mother was the most surprised. Grandma—At the glad news, I suppose? Freddie—No; at papa's language. The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.—Emerson.

WILD MAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman Tore His Hair and Swore With Variations in the Senate.

WANTED ABOUT EVERYTHING

There Will Either Be Free Silver or Bloodshed—Senators Hill and Sherman Treated Him With Silent Contempt.

Washington, May 1.—The debate in the senate today was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest of some years ago. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorable maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. While he spoke today the silver pitchfork recently presented to him in the West was conspicuously displayed on his scarf. The senator used blunt words, characteristic of his utterances, declaring there would be no split, but that true Democracy would recognize the rule of the majority and keep the party intact, despite the threats of the South Carolina senator to leave the party. Hill spoke freely and frankly of his difference with offices of the administration. Tillman took the floor during the discussion of the naval bill, and said he had found, during his brief absence here, that there were some strange things happening in the navy department and all other departments of the government. "It seems to be suffering from too much red tape, too much bureaucracy," said he. He soon branched off to the board of the national bank, and the right of the president to issue bonds for meeting current expenses. There was no law allowing the president to focus power through the national bank, and the fair inference was that he would not do so. Addressing Hill, the senator declared caustically: "You represent the people; yes, you do; you represent bondholders and bankers." After criticizing the bond issue, Tillman exclaimed: "If you force this thing upon me, I will have a reputation of bonds and interest, too." "And if you can't have that," coolly suggested Hill, "I suppose you will have bloodshed." "Yes, and blood will be on your hands," responded Tillman. "I tell you, we are desperate," Tillman went on, "to have the people of the West and I know how the people feel."

The senator drew a comparison between Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland, and looked upon the latter as a tool of the masses, adding that the president represented only the moneyed class. "The moneyed class," he said, "is the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president."

POWER OF THE PRESS

Newspaper Reporters Jostled a Congressman Out of His Speech.

San Francisco, May 1.—Congressman Crane, of Texas, who at one time was a leader of the house, enjoyed the favor of the newspaper men, who always reported his speeches. One afternoon in the press club at Washington while discussing politics with a party of journalists he remarked on the fact that when some men spoke the gallery was cleared, but while he was on the floor he could be sure of an audience of reporters. He begged the question if he were present next day when he expected to make the speech of his life on the McKinley tariff bill. Next day the press club was full, several hundred had been heard when Crane arose, but no sooner was he on the floor than all the newspapermen arose and fled into the galleries. Crane, who was in the Texas, but so disconcerted was he that he stammered, hesitated, cut his speech short, and sat down. Then the gang fled back to the gallery. The speech was so great that Crane never delivered another set speech, and though a joker himself, seemed quite unable to see the fun of this on himself.

A LITTLE GIRL'S IDEA OF BOYS.

The Outlook. "John" in Boston wrote a composition on boys. Here it is: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When they are quiet they are like mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how they feel. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and reared on the dark tonight, till he is all his own fault. I don't feel called on to interfere with your advice or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case."

LEAVING HIM TO HIS FATE.

Washington Star. "John" who said, "there's a burglar trying to get in the house." "Is there?" was the uninterested reply. "Yes, Amen! you're going to do something about it?" "No, Maria. I'm a humane man, but if that fellow falls over Johnny's tin wagon and gets into my way, I'll get frightened by treading on a rubber doll that says 'papa' and barks his shins the same as I did when I came here in the dark tonight, till he is all his own fault. I don't feel called on to interfere with your advice or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case."

A SURPRISE ALL AROUND.

Detroit Free Press. Grandma (who has just arrived for a visit)—Well, Freddie, I suppose your father was greatly surprised to get my telegram saying I was coming? Freddie—Yes; but mother was the most surprised. Grandma—At the glad news, I suppose? Freddie—No; at papa's language. The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.—Emerson.

WILD MAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman Tore His Hair and Swore With Variations in the Senate.

WANTED ABOUT EVERYTHING

There Will Either Be Free Silver or Bloodshed—Senators Hill and Sherman Treated Him With Silent Contempt.

Washington, May 1.—The debate in the senate today was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest of some years ago. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorable maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. While he spoke today the silver pitchfork recently presented to him in the West was conspicuously displayed on his scarf. The senator used blunt words, characteristic of his utterances, declaring there would be no split, but that true Democracy would recognize the rule of the majority and keep the party intact, despite the threats of the South Carolina senator to leave the party. Hill spoke freely and frankly of his difference with offices of the administration. Tillman took the floor during the discussion of the naval bill, and said he had found, during his brief absence here, that there were some strange things happening in the navy department and all other departments of the government. "It seems to be suffering from too much red tape, too much bureaucracy," said he. He soon branched off to the board of the national bank, and the right of the president to issue bonds for meeting current expenses. There was no law allowing the president to focus power through the national bank, and the fair inference was that he would not do so. Addressing Hill, the senator declared caustically: "You represent the people; yes, you do; you represent bondholders and bankers." After criticizing the bond issue, Tillman exclaimed: "If you force this thing upon me, I will have a reputation of bonds and interest, too." "And if you can't have that," coolly suggested Hill, "I suppose you will have bloodshed." "Yes, and blood will be on your hands," responded Tillman. "I tell you, we are desperate," Tillman went on, "to have the people of the West and I know how the people feel."

The senator drew a comparison between Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland, and looked upon the latter as a tool of the masses, adding that the president represented only the moneyed class. "The moneyed class," he said, "is the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president." "The people," he said, "are the only class that has the right to elect a president."

POWER OF THE PRESS

Newspaper Reporters Jostled a Congressman Out of His Speech.

San Francisco, May 1.—Congressman Crane, of Texas, who at one time was a leader of the house, enjoyed the favor of the newspaper men, who always reported his speeches. One afternoon in the press club at Washington while discussing politics with a party of journalists he remarked on the fact that when some men spoke the gallery was cleared, but while he was on the floor he could be sure of an audience of reporters. He begged the question if he were present next day when he expected to make the speech of his life on the McKinley tariff bill. Next day the press club was full, several hundred had been heard when Crane arose, but no sooner was he on the floor than all the newspapermen arose and fled into the galleries. Crane, who was in the Texas, but so disconcerted was he that he stammered, hesitated, cut his speech short, and sat down. Then the gang fled back to the gallery. The speech was so great that Crane never delivered another set speech, and though a joker himself, seemed quite unable to see the fun of this on himself.

A LITTLE GIRL'S IDEA OF BOYS.

The Outlook. "John" in Boston wrote a composition on boys. Here it is: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When they are quiet they are like mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how they feel. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and reared on the dark tonight, till he is all his own fault. I don't feel called on to interfere with your advice or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case."

LEAVING HIM TO HIS FATE.

Washington Star. "John" who said, "there's a burglar trying to get in the house." "Is there?" was the uninterested reply. "Yes, Amen! you're going to do something about it?" "No, Maria. I'm a humane man, but if that fellow falls over Johnny's tin wagon and gets into my way, I'll get frightened by treading on a rubber doll that says 'papa' and barks his shins the same as I did when I came here in the dark tonight, till he is all his own fault. I don't feel called on to interfere with your advice or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case."

A SURPRISE ALL AROUND.

Detroit Free Press. Grandma (who has just arrived for a visit)—Well, Freddie, I suppose your father was greatly surprised to get my telegram saying I was coming? Freddie—Yes; but mother was the most surprised. Grandma—At the glad news, I suppose? Freddie—No; at papa's language. The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.—Emerson.

LATEST FEAT IN TELEGRAPHY

Chauncey M. Depew Will Try to Send a Message Over 2400 Miles of Wire.

NIAGARA FALLS THE POWER

Interesting Description of the Route Over Which Dr. Depew's Epigram Will Travel at the Opening of the Electrical Exposition in New York.

The following account of one of the features of the opening of the great Niagara Falls electric power, taken from an Eastern paper, will be found of general interest: Chauncey M. Depew expects to perform on May 7 the greatest triumph of modern electrical science. He expects to rival the famous first electrical message, "What Hath God Wrought," an epigrammatic sentence that is to be sent around the world by a current of electricity generated by the power of Niagara Falls. For many days Mr. Depew has been studying over what is to be heralded as his greatest epigram. It must not be more than a dozen words in length, and it must express the master thought of a master mind. All this famous talker's eloquence, all his learning and all his ready wit must be concentrated in the one sentence. The object of sending this message is to demonstrate the triumph of electricity over distance. Telegraph wires and cables reach now to nearly all parts of the world, and some of them make single jumps of hundreds of miles, but everywhere throughout the telegraph and cable system there are unavoidable delays, and messages are often repeated before they reach their destination. With the power of Niagara Falls the greatest electric power in the world is generated for the purpose of electricity being sent to many points. Electricians have said that long-distance transmission is impossible. Nicola Tesla said he would prove that it was possible before they reach their destination. The Niagara Power Company lacked him with millions of dollars. The wonderful exhibition of all the newest things in electricity open at Madison Square Garden May 2, and the electric power generated at Niagara Falls will be transmitted to New York on ordinary telegraph wires to the Western Union Company. It will be used to demonstrate that 45 miles is comparatively nothing for electricity to jump. Then Mr. Depew will send the great trial of sending one continuous current around the world, or as nearly around the world as the cable lines will permit. His message, addressed to either E. D. Adams or F. W. Hawley, of the Niagara corporation, will be telegraphed from Madison Square Garden over 24,000 miles of cable and be received at the same room, accompanied by the certificates of telegraph managers at the various points of land it touches. The electric wire will be over in a very few minutes, and just how long is impossible to say. The message leaving New York will go over the Western Union cable to Penzance, England, thence onward to Lisbon, and underneath the Mediterranean sea, coming to dry land again at Suez, to run along the famous canal, and then diving under the Red sea to emerge at Aden. There, borne along by the power of Niagara, it will pass under the Indian ocean to Bombay, across India to Madras, and under the water again to Singapore, on the Malay peninsula. The next place it will be heard of is in a desolate spot on the northern shore of Australia, and then in Melbourne and Sydney. If there was a cable under the Pacific ocean Dr. Depew's epigram would make a circuit of the world completely by a long dive under the sea to San Francisco, but that cannot be done. So the message will rebound on its trail, and by running along the east coast of Africa, reach Cape Town, where E. D. will jump to Lisbon again and start across the Atlantic ocean to Pernambuco, Brazil. South America will be the last continent touched, and with one more flash across the sea it will be back in New York. "Dr. Depew was selected to send this message," said Mr. Hawley yesterday, "because his name has spread throughout the world more, perhaps, than that of any living American. We concluded, too, that if he could not clear the track of a message flying over the world, then no one else could. The various telegraph and cable companies have generously entered into the project, and this message will demonstrate the great power of electricity in this direction."

THE RUSH IS OVER.

But Few Persons Leave the Sound for the Northern Territory.

Port Townsend, May 1.—The fact that passenger travel to Alaska is falling off was evidenced today when the steamer Al-Ki and Willapa left for Northern ports. The former carried seventy-four passengers and the latter nineteen. Of the Al-Ki's passengers twenty-six were Chinamen who will be employed in the salmon cannery at Yes Bay. The travel northward for the remainder of the season will consist principally of tourists and business men.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 1.—Wheat—Spot, quiet; demand, poor. No. 2 red winter, 7s 6d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 7s 6d; No. 1 California, 7s 6d. Hops, unchanged. Portland, May 1.—Wheat—Valley, 69c; Walls Halls, 71c. There is a day now before me; a day is a fortune, and an estate.—Emerson.

FEARED A PROPOSAL.

"Er—will you," asked he of the maid, "Have a glass of soda or lemonade?" And then the maiden, blushing red: "I think I'll take a pop," she said. The youth turned red, the youth turned white. And then he fled, far through the night. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SHAH ASSASSINATED.

Shot and Killed in Teheran by a Revolutionary Fanatic. Special to the Astorian. Teheran, Persia, May 1.—The Shah of Persia was shot and killed today by a revolutionary fanatic.

GEORGE W. SMALLLEY.

George W. Smallley, the American correspondent of the London Times, who was recently suspended from the Metropolitan Club in New York for reasons which are not confined to the world, while representing the Tribune in London, was very fond of the nobility; and it is said he dearly loved to be seen with a lord. Vanity says that when an invitation was received by any of the correspondents to a "small and early" affair, it was generally supposed to mean an earl and Smallley.

FEARED A PROPOSAL.

"Er—will you," asked he of the maid, "Have a glass of soda or lemonade?" And then the maiden, blushing red: "I think I'll take a pop," she said. The youth turned red, the youth turned white. And then he fled, far through the night. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SHAH ASSASSINATED.

Shot and Killed in Teheran by a Revolutionary Fanatic. Special to the Astorian. Teheran, Persia, May 1.—The Shah of Persia was shot and killed today by a revolutionary fanatic.

GEORGE W. SMALLLEY.

George W. Smallley, the American correspondent of the London Times, who was recently suspended from the Metropolitan Club in New York for reasons which are not confined to the world, while representing the Tribune in London, was very fond of the nobility; and it is said he dearly loved to be seen with a lord. Vanity says that when an invitation was received by any of the correspondents to a "small and early" affair, it was generally supposed to mean an earl and Smallley.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE