

Daily Astorian.

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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, 324 Third street.

The fish in the river are a great deal like some candidates: They run well for a while, but soon drop off.

It is not difficult to understand why the people of his own section think so much of Speaker Reed. He will yet be president of the United States, and may not have to wait very much longer either. Following is his characteristic telegram after the nomination to the successful candidate at St. Louis: "Hon. Wm. McKinley, Canton, Ohio: I wish you a happy and prosperous administration—happy for yourself and prosperous for the country. T. B. Reed."

Master Workman Sovereign has gone back to his home in the East and is telling the good people of that section what a bad place Oregon is. This is the same gentleman who remarked a while back that he intended to stay in Oregon until he carried the state for the free silverites and, now that he missed it by a few votes, he feels very much aggrieved. Mr. Sovereign may want to come back to the Webfoot state next fall to help another Populist effort for free silver, and he ought to put a bridle on his tongue.

It is declared by one of the most prominent representatives of the Populist party in the country that its program of independent convention nominations will certainly be carried out, except in the improbable event of the acceptance of their whole schedule of finance by the silver standard Democrats or Republicans. In view of the bitterness of the conflicts that have been waged against the Populists by the old line Democrats, union in this campaign appears to be practically impossible, and coalition with the silver coinage Republicans will be no less difficult to effect. Politics has made strange bed-fellows before, however, and it is impossible to predict with absolute certainty how far concessions may be made by one faction or another in order to gain votes and possible ascendancy.

The little trip of the Oregon National Guard down to Astoria has brought about changed conditions that will result in the bringing of several hundred thousands of dollars to this state that would not have come, and at a time when the money is badly needed. —Salem Statesman.

It is not merely in the sum of money saved by the resumption of fishing—although that is probably so enormous as to produce sufficient taxable wealth to support the National Guard for years to come, but it is in the vindication of the power and dignity of the state that the chief gain results to Oregon. There were hundreds of full fledged citizens in Astoria so ignorant of our theory and form of government as to actually believe that the paramount legal authority of the nation was lodged in Clatsop county officials, whom they had come to look upon as their exclusive creatures—to be made and unmade by their votes at county elections. These men know better now, and the benefit of their education in this important particular will alone more than counterbalance all the cost of bringing the militia to Astoria.

General Walker, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly, shows that it was the low type of the foreign laborer and not contempt for labor, which drove the American from ditching and shoveling. No early American shrank from any kind of work that had to be done, nor thought it made him less the equal of his neighbor. But the ignorant foreigner came who could do nothing but handle a pick and shovel, and such labor began to mean associating with him and being thought like him. Then the American thought himself too good for that work. The same process still goes on. The Italian began to dig ditches, and the more intelligent Irishman will no longer work in a gang as he did thirty years ago. The Russian Hebrew, who is still lower in the scale, now threatens to make the Italian stand on his dignity. It is putting the cart before the horse to say that the immigrant came to do the country's unskilled labor. He came, and the labor was left for him because it was all he was fit for, and the Americans could work at other things. But aside from the question of the desirability of immigration in the past, General Walker is positive that it should now be greatly restricted. Fifty years ago it was good to cut down trees and open new lands to cultivation, but it is now conceded that forest clearing in most sections of the country has gone far enough, or even too far. So with immigration, changed conditions call for new regulations. The public lands are all taken up; agriculture no

longer gives profit enough to warrant the employment of large gangs of unskilled hands, the labor market is fully stocked, social problems and class antagonisms grow, and the character of the immigrants has degenerated. Thirty years ago the newcomers were the alert and thrifty kindred northern races who easily adapted themselves to free institutions. Now they are the scum of Southern and Eastern Europe dumped on our shores having no aptitude for self-government. They lower the standard of labor and are the recruits of the slums. Whatever the earlier immigration may have done for the United States, the present immigration is a serious menace which cannot be met by mere sanitary regulations. Radical restriction is the only remedy.

THE "MOST ADVANCED" FREE SILVER COUNTRY.

It is conceded that Japan is the most progressive of the countries having the silver standard. Today a feature of the "advanced" condition of Japan is that children of 7 and 8 years of age work for a cent a day at rickshaws. It is also a fact that 4 to 5 cents a day are current wages for a day of 12 to 14 hours. Thus Japan, in its progress, is beginning where England, on adopting the gold standard, left off.

The first effort to ameliorate the condition of child labor in England was made shortly after the adoption of the gold standard. The first bill for factory inspection followed the adoption of the gold standard. In 1832 children under 11 were prohibited from working longer than 9 hours per day, and were obliged to attend school two hours a day.

Legislation in every gold standard country has been consistent and progressive in reducing the hours of labor for adults and protecting children from the rapacity of parents. In most of the states of this union children are prohibited from mining and manufacturing under 14 years of age. In New York the labor hours are limited to sixty per week for persons under 18, and for women under 21. In Massachusetts the hour limit is fifty-eight a week for minors under 18 and women.

While much remains to be done for childhood in the gold standard countries, every one of these countries has shown, since the adoption of the gold standard, a greater determination to rescue children from every species of abuse and to keep the largest possible proportion of them in school until physical, mental and moral development shall have assured a sound mind in a healthful body.

If this be the condition of childhood in the new Japan under free coinage of silver, and if these be the hours of labor necessary for earning 4 and 5 cents a day, the advocates of free silver in the United States should take steps to prevent information concerning "progress" in Japan from becoming common knowledge.

The highest standard of money is an essential feature of the highest civilization. The treatment of children and women is a supreme test of civilization. How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-sixth of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal—why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 95 per cent of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

Send twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps to James L. Franck, Alderman, Chicago, for an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations.

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Chas. Rogers' Drug Store.

More than one-half of the vapor in the atmosphere is within six thousand feet of the surface of the earth.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. Chas. Rogers.

Moles can swim with great dexterity, their great fourpaws acting as paddles.

WEAK MEN CURED AS IF BY MAGIC. Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive guarantee. Free to any man on application. ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



"Pass Your Plate." Battle Ax PLUG Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of any other high grade plug.

The late Richard A. Proctor stated that our earth receives only one two-billionth part of the best heat of the sun.

HEALTH DESTROYING VAPORS. Water impregnated with the seeds of malaria, produce incalculable misery throughout vast portions of the North and South American continents. The most effective medicinal defense against these producers of physical mischief is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Wherever the great emitters, chills and fever, bilious troubles, dumb ague and ague cake are prevalent, the Bitters is alike the chosen preventive and remedy. In Mexico, Guatemala, on the Isthmus of Panama, and in South America, no less than in the United States, it has demonstrated its superlative efficacy, and has received the commendation of the medical profession. It remedies rheumatic, kidney and stomachic ailments, nervousness and debility, and counteracts a tendency to premature decay and the troubles attendant upon advancing years. Appetite and the ability to sleep are both aided by it. Use it with persistence, as it will deservingly be used, and the trial will avail you much.

Deep and rapid breathing is recommended as a means of stopping hiccough.

IT MAY DO AS MUCH FOR YOU. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pain in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c and \$1.00. At Chas. Rogers' Drug Store.

The skin is the only part of the human body that is not hardened by age.

Ell Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of the thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Chas. Rogers.

Bluetts are superceding violets in popularity.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she is a "ladies," she gets them Castoria.

Certain parts of the hippopotamus' hide attain a thickness of two inches.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Clapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and All Skin Eruptions, and positive cures for Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. Rogers, Odd Fellows' building.

The width of the Suez canal is 825 feet.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

The world's railroads reach 467,565 miles.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

There's more clothing destroyed by poor soap than by actual wear. "Hos Cakes" soap contains no free alkali and will not injure the finest lace. Try it and notice the difference in quality. Ross, Higgin & Co.

Declaration of Principles OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unqualified Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenues, entailed an unending deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$32,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, to a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

A Protective Tariff.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods, it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity With Other Nations.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure the enlarged markets of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce, free admission for the necessities of life which we don't produce, reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves. Reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Independence of Cuba.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Wool and Woollens.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine.

We favor restoring the early American

policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The Financial Issue.

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

Pensions for Veterans.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice of the pension bureau so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. The Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

Armenian Massacres.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

Sumptuary Legislation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of temperance and promote morality.

Rights of Women.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule. Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these principles we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people.

NOTICE OF INTENTION

To Change the Grade on Eleventh Street, Between Kensington Avenue and Harrison Avenue, McClure's Astoria.

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the city of Astoria propose to re-establish the grade of that part of Eleventh street in McClure's Astoria, as extended and changed by Cyrus Olney, which lies between the south side of Harrison avenue and the north side of Kensington avenue, at the following heights above the base of grades as established by ordinance No. 7, entitled "An Ordinance to Establish a Base of Grades for the Streets of Astoria," to-wit: On the north side of the crossing of said Eleventh street and Irving avenue, 125 feet. On the south side of said crossing, 125 feet. On the north side of the crossing of said Eleventh street with Jerome avenue, 125 feet. On the south side of said crossing, 125 feet.

And unless a remonstrance signed by the owners of three-fourths of the property fronting on said portion of said street be filed with the auditor and police judge of said city within ten days from the final publication of this notice, to-wit, on or before June 30th, 1896, the common council will re-establish said grade as above proposed. By order of the common council. Dated June 6, 1896.

Enlargement of the Navy.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a

Immigration Laws.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service.

The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free Ballot.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynching Condemned.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employer and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Free Homesteads.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories shall be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government shall be accorded as far as practicable.

Alaska Representation.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States to the end that useful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

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We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of temperance and promote morality.

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