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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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NO. 173



## SPECIAL

To more fully satisfy creditors with their money than in the past three months, on account of the strike, and to reduce expenses, the

Trustee has instructed me to take charge again as his agent, and to crowd things, which I shall do by selling all lines from date at cost to manufacture.

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For the One-Price Clothiers Hatters and Furnishers.



Children's Wagons, Baby Carriages, Base Ball Goods, Fishing Tackle, Garden Tools

Our Handy Wagon...

Combines all the features of the child's plain wagon and a velocipede, and, all things considered, costs the consumer less than either. So desirable, convenient and satisfactory has it proven, that, as a ready "seller," it has no equal. We take a special pride, too, in delivering the same promptly and in faultless condition to the trade.

Croquet Sets, Tackle, Garden Tools

GRIFFIN & REED  
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## HARDWARE,

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A Training School for Teachers. Senior Year Wholly Professional.

Twenty weeks of Psychology and General and Special Methods; twenty weeks of Teaching and Training Department. Training school of nine grades with two hundred children. Regular Normal Course of Three Years. The Normal Diploma is recognized by law as a State Life Certificate to teach.

Light Expenses; Board at Normal Dining Hall \$1.50 per week. Furnished rooms with light and fire, 75c to \$1.00 per week. Board and Lodging in private families \$2.50 to \$2.50 per week. TUITION—Sub-Normal, \$5.00 per term of ten weeks; Normal, \$6.25 per term of ten weeks.

Grades from reputable schools accepted. Catalogues cheerfully furnished on application. Address P. L. CAMPBELL, Pres., or W. A. WANN, Sec. of Faculty.

## CONVENT OF THE HOLY NAMES.

Astoria, Oregon.

FRANKLIN AND SIXTEENTH STS.

Opening of a Day and Boarding, Primary, Grammar and High School for Girls by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, from St. Mary's Academy and College, Portland, Oregon.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1896

Particular attention given to instruction in the different branches of Music, Drawing and Painting. For further particulars write for Prospectus or apply at the Academy to Sister Superior.

## FOARD & STOKES COMPANY

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FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES RECEIVED DAILY. BACONS, HAMS, AND ALL KINDS PRESERVED MEAT AND FISH. SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR HARDWARE AND CROCKERY WARE

## Astoria Asphalt and Roofing Co.

All Work Guaranteed

Roof Painting and Repairing Leaky Roofs.

N. JENSEN and R. O. HANSEN

## THE REASON ALLEGED FOR IT

Philadelphia Went to Portland to Clean Barnacles Off Her Bottom.

OTHERS WANT TO COME, TOO

The Only Fresh Water Harbors on the Pacific Coast May Become Regular Cleaning Places for the Big War Ships.

In discussing the question of having a battleship present at the coming regatta, and the reason for the Philadelphia's going to Portland, an official said yesterday that in his opinion, it would be impossible to secure a foreign warship to take part in the festivities here in August. The commanders of these vessels do not know Astoria, its chamber of commerce, or regatta committees. The admirals in command of foreign fleets, only know the United States. Should they receive an invitation through the proper governmental channels to visit this port, they might be glad to accept, but for a foreign ship to enter this harbor without a special invitation and the permission of its own government, for other than business purposes provided for by treaty, it would be like a British officer in British Columbia sending a troop of soldiers across the line to participate in a Fourth-of-July demonstration. Further, in view of the fact that Astoria has been unable to secure a United States warship, it is highly improbable that a vessel of any foreign government can or will be present. Had a vessel of the white squadron been secured, and the proper invitation sent to a British, French or German ship to take part with her in the exercises here, it is more than likely that Astoria might have secured three or four warships.

Why did the Philadelphia go to Portland? It is almost a self-evident fact that Admiral Beardslee took his flagship up the Columbia river for more than one reason. Portland has been after her for twelve months. It has been a year or two since the Philadelphia was on a drydock, and what better opportunity could she have to loosen the barnacles from her bottom than spending a few days in the only fresh water harbors on the Pacific coast, thus putting herself in good trim for the fleet maneuvers to take place at Port Angeles next month. This is Admiral Beardslee's last year of service on this coast and in this capacity, and naturally he is anxious to make a brilliant showing. Had it been possible for Astoria to hold its regatta in July, all would have been well. It would have been better could the admiral's plans have been known sooner so that arrangements might have been made that would have harmonized all around. That there is any special intention on the part of the navy department or any of its officers to visit Astoria, cannot be considered for a moment. Circumstances were simply against the proposition. Another year perhaps matters will be differently arranged.

If the floods of the Columbia river were a known quantity, and the time of high water could be calculated with any certainty, doubtless many of the ships of the white squadron would make yearly pilgrimages up the mighty Columbia in order to get rid of the barnacles on their bottoms. It was stated that information has been received from the headquarters of the British navy on the Pacific, that had the commander known about the high water in the Columbia in time, he would have liked to avail himself of the opportunity to clean off a few British bottoms. However this may be, it is certain that the Columbia river is destined to become very popular with war vessels for this purpose. If it is used to any great extent by these great ships, with the object of saving dry dock expenses, it is safe to say that when the floods subside, there will be left behind a very strong reminder of the presence of the ironclads arising not only from ship barnacles but other barnacles left behind.

## SALMON IN LONDON.

W. H. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson and Colman, No. 3, Philip Lane, London, E. C., paid a flying visit to Astoria yesterday.

To an Astorian representative last evening, Mr. Anderson said that the London markets on salmon were firm, although transactions are few just now. "We are a brokerage or commission firm, but the buyers seem to be waiting, so far as Columbia river salmon is concerned, until the result of the present fishing season is known. We handle more British Columbia fish than Columbia river salmon, on account of better prices. I am here to see what can be done towards working up the business of the Columbia river products again. Times are changing somewhat, and the prices of Columbia river brands are becoming more nearly on a level with the British Col-

umbia goods. We can't do much now on account of the shortage of the pack. Last year England handled about 100,000 cases of all grades of Columbia river salmon. There is room to improve the trade, as you see. I hope that it can be done in the near future."

Mr. Anderson returned to Portland last night, where he will spend a day before leaving for San Francisco. While on the coast he is a guest of Mr. Sam J. Gorman, the Portland broker.

## A BIG HAMMER.

The Largest Casting Ever Made in Clatsop County.

A number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Astoria Iron Works at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the guests of Superintendent A. L. Fox, to witness the casting of an immense hammer for a new pliedriver operated by Contractor Sanderson. Several smaller castings were made at the same time, and 5,500 pounds of molten iron was drawn from the one blast. The furnace which did the work is a new Whiting cupola, with a capacity of 12,000 pounds. The hammer, of itself weighed four thousand pounds and was cast in two sections. Ten or fifteen workmen were kept very busy for half or three-quarters of an hour, and made a most successful job of this big piece of work.

The hammer ordered by Mr. Sanderson is of a new pattern almost unknown on this coast, but largely used in the East. There is one section with a collar, which fits over the top of the pile to be driven. The space above the collar is filled with an oaken block, on which the main hammer, operating in a groove, strikes. This method prevents the spitting of the pile as is so frequently the case when the hammer strikes directly on the top of the stick. Mr. Fox said that it was a wonder to him that this style of hammer had not been introduced here. It is thought that this huge casting is the largest one ever made in Clatsop county.

## THE REGATTA.

Subscriptions Coming in Every Day From All Sources.

At the meeting of the regatta committee yesterday afternoon, various sub-committees made their reports. The committee on music filed its report, which was held by the secretary for further action by the entire committee. The press committee reported that it had sent invitations and prepared articles to five hundred editors in Oregon and Washington.

It is contemplated by the committee on program to add a carnival at night, including a procession on the water, illuminated by fireworks. This feature will certainly be one of the most attractive of the entire program, and will be introduced providing enough money is raised to cover the additional expense.

The White Collar Line, with its usual foresight and generosity, has come to the front with a subscription of \$250. It is thought that the O. R. and N. Co. will follow with a similar subscription. A number of Portland merchants have already subscribed liberally, and with a few more such donations the committee will have sufficient funds to make the regatta of 1896 the most brilliant affair ever given in Astoria.

## THE LAWN SOCIAL.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of Grace Church, a large party gathered at the residence of Mrs. C. J. Trenchard to enjoy the lawn social given on the grounds between the residences of Mr. C. J. Trenchard and Mr. B. VanDusen. The lawn was beautifully decorated with arc lights and a wall of red and blue bunting surrounded the rear of the dancing space. The weather was just cool enough to make outdoor dancing a favorite pastime. The venerable sooth-sayer held forth in a large tent and succeeded in amusing visitors with his queer antics and peculiar prophecies.

Refreshments were served on long tables upon the lawn, and it is safe to say that everyone had a taste of all the dainties. The tables were decorated with bouquets of flowers and at the rear were several private boxes where some of the neighbors on the hill were served with refreshments, though they had to pay a little higher for the privilege. Games of various kinds, social greetings, conversation and music, made the event one to be remembered with pleasure.

## NEW RATES ON SALMON.

Mr. Wm. Harder, the popular general agent of the Great Northern Railroad, was down from his Portland office yesterday. Mr. Harder says that business generally with the railroad was rather quiet at this season. He brought with him the new lake and rail rates in carload lots to eastern points. The new tariff was made necessary in order to meet the competition of the Southern Pacific Sunset Route. The rates are as follows:

Astoria to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 65 cents per 100 pounds; Boston, 67 cents. Proportionate rates will be made to other eastern points.

Sets of pearl buttons and studs that look worth five dollars can be bought for fifty cents.

## STRAIGHTOUTS ARE NOT IN IT

Bryan Men at the Convention of Pops Seem to Have the Upper Hand.

ALLEN OF NEBRASKA IN CHAIR

While Waiting for the Report of Committees Songs and Ballads Were Indulged In—Fyrotechnics by Middle-of-the-Road Men.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Bryan supporters are jubilant tonight. They demonstrated after a division in the Populist convention that they had a majority of 154. They perfected their permanent organization, installed their candidate, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, as permanent chairman, and took charge of the machinery of the convention and of the committee, while the silver convention at Music Hall was simply dawdling along, listening to speeches and transacting trivial business, in pursuance of a prearranged program of remaining in session in the hope of influencing the action of the other convention. In their action of endorsing silver and the Democratic ticket.

There were two sessions of the Populist convention, a morning session of two hours, and an afternoon session of six. The latter carried the convention into the night. Both were turbulent and noisy, but the tumult was confined to delegates on the floor, the galleries being practically empty. Bitter feeling manifested itself among the middle-of-the-road faction, which found vent in several wild demonstrations.

The morning session was a virtual blank, so far as business was concerned. The report of the committee on credentials was not ready, and the convention listened to the baritone from Arkansas render some campaign songs and parodies on popular ballads. There was also a dramatically arranged middle of the road demonstration which failed to arouse much enthusiasm, despite its theatrical accessories. Delegate Washburn, of Massachusetts, attempted to bring a resolution on the convention to bind the delegates to abide by the result whatever it might be, but he was howled down and his resolution laid peacefully to rest on the back of the shelf. It was in the afternoon that the war came which ended in the disastrous defeat of the straightouts by a narrow majority. They beat the Bryan forces early in the session on the determination of the Cook county contest in Illinois. Some of the Bryan men were alarmed and could with difficulty be convinced that the battle was not lost. This preliminary defeat of the Bryan forces was due, perhaps, to overconfidence in their strength. They undertook to defeat the majority report of their own committee in the Chicago contest. Only seven actual votes hung in the balance. The fourteen Bryan delegates who held seats were Bryan men. The report of the committee decided to ally the bitter feeling, if possible, by seating both sets of delegates and dividing the vote. The contesting delegates were understood to be for Debs. At the last moment the Bryan managers concluded to risk the dangerous experiment of trying to force a rejection of the majority report. Some of their followers refused to stand by them and the result was a defeat by a vote of 965 to 642. It was then 6 o'clock and the middle-of-the-road leaders attempted to secure an adjournment, hoping that the victory could be turned to account before the delegates reassembled, but the Bryan leaders prevented this strategic movement. They determined to push on, realizing fully the disheartening effect of drawing off after having had their outposts driven in. Some of the middle-of-the-road men who believed their victory was genuine, were also eager to continue the fray. But the promise held out did not materialize. The report of the committee on permanent organization was brought forward, the majority commending the selection of Senator Allen, the ponderous statesman from Bryan's state. The anti-Bryan men pitted against the Nebraska senator, James K. Campbell, of Maine, a man practically unknown, even to the middle of the road contingent, who entered him in the lists. Still, they rallied to his support every vote at their command, and they were defeated, 758 to 584. The following list will show the geographical location of the Bryan strength, the states being classified according to the majority of their votes:

For Allen—Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New Mexico, District of Columbia and Arizona.

For Campbell—Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode

Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Indian Territory.

The votes of North Carolina, Wyoming and Oklahoma were equally divided. The announcement of this triumph was the signal for an uproarious Bryan demonstration, which lasted eighteen minutes. Senator Allen's speech as permanent chairman occupied over an hour. In many respects it was bitter enough to suit the most radical. When he finished the convention adjourned.

The situation remains practically unchanged. Although the Bryan forces were in control and his nomination or endorsement seems to be assured, the defeat of Sewall still stares them in the face. If Sewall cannot be nominated along with Bryan, the efforts of the Bryan managers will be directed toward securing the endorsement of Bryan rather than his nomination. The question of common elections is another complication which serves to tangle the skein which must be unraveled.

## MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Springfield, Mo., July 23.—The Republican state convention got to work in earnest when it reconvened today, the reports of the three committees being quickly adopted. A resolution was adopted endorsing the St. Louis platform and deploring what it believes is the tendency of the Democracy toward anarchy. Nominating speeches for governor were then begun, six candidates being named for that office. The long struggle of balloting for governor finally resulted, after 10 o'clock, in the nomination of B. F. Lewis, of Henry county, on the sixth ballot.

## FOUR DROWNED.

Vancouver, Wn., July 23.—Corporal H. L. Edson, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, Private Chas. Morris, of the band, Laura Guard and Emma Young, two girls of this city, while out on a boating excursion to the Washougal river, this county, were all drowned this afternoon near Fleming's mill, the boat upsetting in an eddy. A party went to the scene of the accident to recover the bodies. Corporal Edson is a brother of Colonel Edson, a prominent Seattle attorney.

## COSTA RICA FOR GOLD.

San Francisco, July 23.—Word is received here that the Republic of Costa Rica has adopted the gold standard after a long trial of silver. July 3 the government issued a decree abolishing the coinage of silver and declaring all foreign silver coins out of circulation, and calling in all silver coins within thirty days. In the future all revenues and taxes must be paid in gold or accepted currency.

## THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 23.—Wheat, spot, steady; demand, poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 4d; No. 2 red spring, 4s 11d; No. 1 California, 5s 4d.  
Hops—At London—Pacific Coast, 41 15s.  
San Francisco, July 23.—Hops, 25¢ for old.  
New York, July 23.—Hops, quiet.

## AN OREGON HORSE.

Butte, Mont., July 23.—The state record for the three-eighths dash was broken by Red S. an Oregon horse, making the distance in 0:34, equalling the world's record.

## DROWNED IN PORTLAND.

Ignatius O'Dea, the 15-year-old brother of Father O'Dea, the recently appointed bishop of Nesquehly, who has been visiting in Astoria, was drowned in the river at St. Johns about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boy was a member of a picnic party, consisting of several families, who had been spending the day in the woods near St. Johns. After dinner the children of the party went down to the river to wade, and taking off their shoes and stockings, paddled about in the water to their hearts' content. Young O'Dea found a plank on the shore, and seated himself astride of it, and paddled out about 20 feet from shore, when in some way he lost his balance, fell into the water and was drowned. None of the children saw him go down, but they soon found that he was gone, and ran for help. About half an hour after the drowning, Mr. E. Hobart recovered the body in about ten feet of water, after diving for it twice. Coroner Koehler was notified of the occurrence but the circumstances of the drowning were so evident that it was not thought necessary to hold an inquest. The funeral services will probably be held Friday. The boy lived with his family at 389 Fifth street.—Oregonian.

Decadence in literature is a topic very greatly discussed these days.

## WHERE IS THE CITY OF ASTORIA

Another Great Oriental Company Is About to Establish Pacific Terminals.

TWELVE LARGE STEAMSHIPS

Will Fly Between Tokio and Seattle or Portland, With Capacity of 3,000 Tons Each—President on the Way to Portland.

Seattle, July 23.—Following closely in the wake of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which announced Seattle as its American terminus only a few days ago, comes accredited reports to this city of another Oriental steamship line, the Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, which is also seeking American connections. The party which visited here consists of Sochiro Asano, president of the company, and H. Okawa, director in the Oji Paper Co., near Tokio. The visitors, who represent great wealth, came to the city quietly, spent the day in making an investigation and left this evening for Tacoma. Thence they go to Portland for a day, thence to San Francisco. From the latter point they will proceed to London and place contracts for the construction of twelve 5,000-ton vessels to be used on the line, which will run from the American terminus to Tokio and Hong Kong.

The results of the day's investigation, while nothing definite has been announced, lead to the belief that the terminus will be either Seattle or Portland.

TERROR REIGNS IN CRETE  
Severe Fighting Reported Between Turkish Troops and Christian Insurgents Increases.

London, July 23.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a despatch from Athens stating that the situation in Crete is very alarming, and that massacres of the Christians by the Turkish troops are feared. The Christians have appealed to the foreign warships for protection.

Other reports concur in the statement that anarchy prevails on the island, and that severe fighting between the Turkish troops and the Christian insurgents continues.

In the house of commons today Mr. George N. Curzon, under secretary for foreign affairs, announced that a complaint had been made by the Christian insurgents in Crete that the Turks in that island had further violated the armistice which had been agreed upon by the Turks and the Christian rebels by making an attack upon the town of Apokorona, where many persons, including women and children, are reported to have been killed. Mr. Curzon also said that the powers had made a protest to the Porte, insisting that the Turkish troops in the island of Crete should remain purely on the defensive, according to the agreement entered into when the armistice was established.

## A STORMY SESSION.

Valparaiso, Chili, via Galveston, Tex. July 23.—There was a stormy session of the house of deputies today. Papilio Alfonso, a radical, denounced as disloyal the work of Errazuriz in forwarding his canvass. He accused Raphael Errazuriz, the brother of the conservative candidate, of attempting to bribe presidential electors.

## ONLY PLAIN SWINDLING.

New York Times.  
We read that Mr. Bryan is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church in Lincoln, Neb., and that he is a teacher in the Sunday school there. And yet he stands before the American people today as the foremost advocate of a policy which, if made effective by the legislation which he and his followers demand, would rob nearly 5,000,000 savings bank depositors of half their savings and cut down in the same proportion the sums invested in co-operative, fraternal, and similar associations by additional millions of his fellow citizens. We cannot understand how an intelligent and religious man can reconcile the doctrines of the Presbyterian church with the advocacy of a policy so heartless, so cruel, and so dishonest.

Go to Elmore, Starbom's office and see their new and handsome twine testing machine. Take along some of the twines "as good as Marshall's," in your pocket, and test them. Then see how much more Marshall's will stand. It's money in your pocket and fish in your net to find out.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE