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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLV.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1896.

NO. 194

THE RECORD OF THE PAST IS THE BEST GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

120 Broadway, New York.

During the past thirty-six years the EQUITABLE SOCIETY has accumulated, in the transaction of its business, Total Assets of over

\$201,000,000

out of which it now holds, for the benefit of its Policy-holders, Total Surplus Funds, or Profits, amounting to over

\$40,000,000

which exceeds the sum of the Surplus Funds which have been accumulated, and are now held, by any other Life Assurance Company by over

\$13,000,000

During the past Ten years the EQUITABLE SOCIETY has made Total Surplus earnings of over

\$46,000,000

which have been larger than those of any other company, and has, after paying Dividends to Policy-holders, accumulated during the same period a Total Surplus for its Policy-holders amounting to over

\$27,000,000

which exceeds the Surplus accumulated by any other Life Assurance Company in the same time by over

\$6,000,000

IT would be wise for a person intending to assure his life to study the record of the Assurance Company proposed to him, and learn the facts upon which the promises of future Dividends and Profits are based. In other words, let him ascertain for himself the results that have been secured by the Company suggested, in the accumulation of surplus during its history as well as its average profits in recent years.

IN entering into a contract which may not terminate for thirty or forty years, it will well repay the assurer to give the subject the careful investigation that would be devoted by him to any other affair of like magnitude and importance. Due inquiry having been made, let the best Company in which to assure be selected—one whose past record and present financial condition justify the belief that in the future it will afford both the greatest security and the largest profit of any.

THE business of the Society is conducted on the purely mutual plan; all surplus belongs to the Policy-holders.

PERSONS considering the assurance of their lives will find it to their advantage to send for a Prospectus, which contains a full description of the various kinds of policies issued by the Society.

For further information apply to

Eugene F. Samuel

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Astoria Asphalt and Roofing Co. LEAVE ORDERS AT ROOM 1, FLAVEL BUILDING All Work Guaranteed

Roof Printing and Repairing Leaky Roofs. N. JENSEN and R. O. HANSEN

THE CATECHISM AS IT IS NOW

Straightforward Questions and Answers on the Political Situation.

HE WHO RUNS MAY READ

Money of the United States Largely Increased—World's Production of Gold is Enormously Enlarged.

From "Gold or Silver."

The purpose of this series of questions and answers is to put, in simple form, the problems raised by the free-coinage controversy with a plain answer to each. All statistical facts given are transcribed from official publications, and a list of all authorities used is published at the end of the Catechism.

Question—What is the fundamental claim of the free-coinage advocates?

Answer—They claim that the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in prices.

Q.—Is it true that the money supply has been decreasing?

A.—It is not.

Q.—What are the facts?

A.—So far as the United States is concerned, there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country was \$448,193,477; in 1872 it was \$738,309,549; by the treasury bulletin at the opening of the present month, it was \$1,521,584,282.

Q.—What does this show?

A.—It shows that our money supply has increased 340 per cent as compared with 1860, and 194 per cent as compared with 1872.

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population?

A.—Very much faster.

Q.—How do you prove this?

A.—By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total population at the same date, and thus finding the circulation per capita.

Q.—What does such a process show?

A.—The per capita circulation of the United States on July 1, 1860, was \$14.96; on July 1, 1872, it was \$18.70; at the opening of the present month in 1896 it was \$21.35.

Q.—But has not the money supply of the world at large been decreasing?

A.—On the contrary, it has been increasing rapidly.

Q.—How is this proved?

A.—By the statistics of new gold production.

Q.—How large has this production been?

A.—The reports of the Director of the mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1872 to 1894 inclusive the world's total new gold production has been \$2,526,934,900.

Q.—Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing?

A.—It is increasing with enormous rapidity.

Q.—Give the figures.

A.—In 1872 the world's gold production was \$94,200,000; in 1880 it was \$106,456,800; in the year 1890 it was \$118,543,000; in 1894 it was \$199,826,100; for the year 1895 the exact total is not yet completed, but it is closely estimated at \$199,500,000.

Q.—What does this mean?

A.—It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twenty-three years.

Q.—Is not this annual rate of production liable to decrease?

A.—On the contrary, all experts in the American, Australian, and South African gold fields look for a further and very heavy increase over the present rate of production.

Q.—But has not the present disuse of silver with full coinage facilities cut down the total annual addition to the world's metallic money supply.

A.—It has not.

Q.—Why?

A.—In 1873 the world's gold production was \$94,200,000; its silver production \$81,800,000; total, \$176,000,000. Last year the production of gold alone was \$199,500,000.

Q.—Was not the combined annual production of gold and silver larger than this in the "bonanza days"?

A.—It was not.

Q.—What was the highest record of that period?

A.—Between 1856 and 1860 the world's average annual production of gold was \$124,083,000; of silver, \$27,618,000; total, \$151,701,000, or less by \$27,500,000 than last year's production of gold alone.

Q.—What are we to say, then, of the argument that the money supply, since free coinage was abandoned, has been contracting?

A.—That it is utterly false as applied to the world at large, and especially so as applied to the United States.

Q.—It is true, nevertheless, that the price of wheat and many other farm products has fallen heavily?

A.—It is.

Q.—How are such declines, in wheat, for instance, to be explained?

A.—By the enormously rapid increase in grain-growing area throughout the world.

Q.—Has this increase been especially rapid since 1872?

A.—The increase in grain-growing area in this period, especially in North America, South America, and Asia, has never been approached in any equal period in the history of the world.

Q.—How do we judge of actual competition in the sale of wheat?

A.—By the supplies thrown annually on the world's great distributing markets.

Q.—What market in particular?

A.—England, where most of the buying nations go to purchase their grain.

Q.—What are the figures?

A.—As recently as 1880, Great Britain imported, for consumption and re-export, 55,251,924 hundred weight of wheat—a large increase over the preceding annual average. In 1895 it imported 81,749,555 hundred weight.

Q.—What has made possible this remarkable increase in wheat production?

A.—The exceedingly rapid development of transportation facilities in newly cultivated grain countries, among them India, Russia, and the Argentine Republic.

Q.—Has there been an increase in the United States?

A.—An enormous increase.

Q.—How large?

A.—In 1872 there were 26,351,512 acres of wheat cultivated in this country; in 1891 there were 29,916,897, an increase of 50 per cent. The yield in 1872 was 292,136,000 bushels, a heavy increase over preceding years. In 1891 the yield was 611,760,000. Even last year, with a great reduction in acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100,000 bushels.

Q.—Has the yield of other crops increased correspondingly?

A.—It has.

Q.—Give instances.

A.—The cultivated area of corn in the United States in 1871 was 34,691,117 acres; in 1891 it was 78,294,515; increase, 124 per cent. The yield of corn last year was more than double that of any year prior to 1875. Both the acreage and the average annual yield of oats have doubled since 1871. Our cotton crop in 1894 was 50 per cent greater than in any year prior to 1887.

Q.—Was a decline in grain and cotton prices, under such conditions inevitable?

A.—As inevitable as a decline in the price of clothing, or furniture, or books, or steel rails, or pens, when competition in their manufacture has extended enormously.

Q.—Would free coinage help the producers of grain to a larger profit, under such conditions?

A.—Not in the least.

Q.—Why not?

A.—Because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through inflation of the currency, the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before.

Q.—Do the free coinage advocates use in their speeches these statistical facts which we have examined?

A.—They do not.

Q.—Can the subject be understood without examining them?

A.—It cannot; the whole question rests on these facts regarding money and production.

Q.—Why do the free-coinage speakers not use these facts and figures?

A.—Because the facts and figures are against them.

Q.—Is there any dispute over the truth of the figures quoted in these answers?

A.—They are undisputed even by free-coinage men. They are taken from the reports of the United States treasury, of the department of agriculture, of the director of the United States mint, of the United States bureau of statistics, and of the British board of trade; all of them, in their respective spheres, the highest known authority.

FOR THE REGATTA.

Portland, Or., August 11, 1896.

Editor Astorian:—Concerning the approaching regatta in your waters cannot something be done to stimulate a race among the many gasoline boats owned in your vicinity? It is understood that Brigadier General Harrington, of the Pillar Rock Canning Co. has a boat that he thinks will carry the broom in a speed contest, although it was built not for speed, but for freighting purposes. The brigadier general also offers to hand-carry his craft in extra weight, by being aboard himself if the race is made. By all means let the committee get the numerous fellows who think "they're the best" out in a friendly speed contest at the regatta, as it will add much to the interest of the occasion.

GASOLINE.

ATTENTION, A. O. U. W.

The members of Astoria Lodge, No. 50, are requested to meet at their hall on Sunday, August 16th, at 12:15 p. m., to attend the funeral of the wife of our brother, James Bell.

By order of A. L. Clark, W. M. D. CAMPBELL, Rec.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

At the Unique, of ready-made suits. Woolen suits reduced from \$15 to \$11; \$10.50 to \$6. Your choice of duck suits today at \$2.75. Also a line of wrappers cheap.

Edinburg University is one of the chief medical centers in the world. It was founded in 1882.

THE FUSION IN WASHINGTON

Pop, Democrats, and Free Silver Republicans Join Hands All Around.

DEMOCRATS WERE STUBBORN

Nearly Blocked the Little Game—Gained Their Point and Fused Like Little New—The Nominations Are Made.

Ellensburg, August 14.—A fusion of Populists, Democrats and the free silver men who left the Republican party has been effected in the state of Washington, and the name of the new party will be the "People's Party." It was brought about tonight when the Populist convention decided to allow the Democrats to nominate one congressman in addition to the other officers allotted to them. When the conference committees of the three conventions adjourned this morning the only barrier to fusion was the one congressman which the Democrats demanded. The free silver Republicans and Populists were satisfied with the division of offices decided upon, but the Democrats held out for one of the congressmen. The Populists were obstinate, and all day long stood firm in their determination to keep the congressman.

The committees from the free silver Republicans and Democrats were in conference during the entire day, and several times the situation looked critical for fusion. When the Populists refused to relinquish the congressman, the Democrats wanted the silver Republicans to give up a congressman for state printer. This the silver men refused to do. Once the Democrats were on the point of throwing down the gauntlet and proceeding to nominate a full state ticket.

When the evening session of the Populist convention convened, the committees from the Democrats and free silver Republicans appeared and made an appeal to the Populists to relinquish the congressman and give it to the Democrats. Andrews, of Seattle, moved the convention amend the report by taking a congressman from the Populists and giving it to the Democrats. When the roll call was finished the chairman announced the motion carried by a vote of 252 to 106.

The widest scene of the convention then ensued. The delegates threw their hats and canes into the air, jumped on chairs and cheered for fully five minutes. The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Populists' state convention met this morning and read the report of the Populist conference committee on fusion, which had been in session with the other convention committees all night, and was discharged. The committee's ultimatum regarding the offices was as follows:

Allotment to the Populists—Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, land commissioner, two electors, one congressman.

Allotment to the Democrats—Two electors, judge of the supreme court, state printer.

Allotment to the Free Silver Republicans—Superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, one congressman.

The convention adopted the report by a vote of 260 to 88. An adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon the session was principally taken up with a discussion of the motion to reconsider the plank of the platform which condemns the officers of the state or county for using railroad passes. After a three hours' debate the resolution was modified so it simply expressed the regret that any official had used a pass. The convention endeavored to proceed to nominations for state officers, but the convention adjourned until 7 o'clock, to allow the other convention time in which to prepare another plan of fusion.

The Democratic convention met and adjourned shortly after. The actual business consisted in discharging the conference committee on fusion and the adoption of a platform. The Democrats refused to accept the allotment of offices presented by the Populists and proceeded to treat with the silver Republicans. The Democrats were willing to agree to fusion if they were given one congressman in addition to the other offices allotted to them. The entire afternoon was spent in awaiting the action of the committees sent to treat with the free silver Republicans.

At 6 o'clock the committee arrived from the silver Republicans, who asked that a like committee be appointed and that the two committees proceed to the Populist convention and again attempt to bring about fusion. This committee was appointed and the convention adjourned until 7 p. m.

The free silver Republicans met and received the reports from the conference committee, discussed several propositions for fusion, and listened to an address from Senator Squire, who made a strong plea for the fusion of all the free silver forces. An adjournment was taken during the day, from time

to time, and at 5 o'clock fusion was apparently as far away as it was yesterday morning.

At the evening session the convention adopted a declaration of principles.

The platform of the free silver Republicans demands the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the foreclosure of the mortgage held by the government on the Union Pacific Railway, and should the government through foreclosure come into the ownership and possession of the same, its operation by the government.

The Democratic state convention tonight made the following nominations: Presidential electors, H. N. Calena, of Whitman county, and L. N. Maxwell, of Whatcom county, judge of the supreme court, John B. Reavis, of Yakima; state printer, Gwin Hicks, of Thurston; congressman-at-large, James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle.

The convention adjourned till 10 tomorrow.

The free silver Republicans tonight made the following nomination: For congressman, W. C. Jones, of Spokane, the present attorney general.

DUN'S REPORT.

The Commercial Outlook Continues Discouraging.

New York, August 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: An extraordinary spell of deadly heat which affected trade throughout the country and the speculative feeling was a small affair until Thursday by the apprehension of possible influence of the Bryan meeting. With cooler weather, there came also on Thursday a perception that the meeting would not affect business unfavorably. But other conditions were not stimulating. According to the government reports the crops have sustained no serious injury. Extended labor difficulties and the closing of establishments for want of work with the refusal of commercial loans by the banks checked operations in many branches of industry and trade. The week therefore closed as last week did, with domestic business unusually dull for the season.

MCKINLEY AT HOME.

Many Encouraging Letters and Telegrams Sent to Him.

Canton, August 14.—Governor and Mrs. McKinley entertained at lunch today Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati. The governor's mail continues to be quite large and he is daily in receipt of telegrams and letters telling of the formation of McKinley Clubs in all parts of the country. A telegram from Meriden, Conn., says: "At a rally last night the announcement was made that in the last forty-eight hours over 700 voters, including many former Democrats, had joined a McKinley club."

Another, from Cleveland, says: "We have just placed on our mill a McKinley and Hobart banner in the presence of our employes, all of whom are anxiously waiting for the time to vote for protection and sound money."

RIOT IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, August 14.—A riot occurred at the Brown Works tonight. Four men are reported dead and one wounded.

COURT NOTES.

Sheriff Hare's prisoners have struck for different food.

Officer Sinstot is confined to his bed by sickness, and in his absence from the force Officer Thompson is patrolling both beats.

Judge Nelson yesterday fined Bill Coffman \$5 for being drunk, and James Hill forfeited \$5 bail for the same offense.

M. Leon Dupont was fined \$10 for fighting.

M. Susman was fined \$20 for using abusive language at the complaint of Mrs. Edward O'Neill.

County Clerk Dunbar issued a marriage license yesterday to Andrew Mattson and Edla Sundquist.

Before Justice Abercrombie the preliminary examination took place of the men who were arrested in West Astoria for rioting last Sunday morning. Deputy District Attorney Eakin and the Hon. C. W. Fulton appeared for the prosecution, and the Hon. John H. Smith for the defense. The case was continued until 10 o'clock today.

Gus Snugg and Alex. Peterson were arraigned in Justice Abercrombie's court yesterday on charges of having, by intimidation, endeavored to prevent Carlo Mathusa from delivering his fish and interfering with the business of the Columbia River Packing Company. The case will be heard at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The household maintained by Queen Victoria consists of nearly 1,000 persons.

NEW WORLD'S RECORDS MADE

The Bicyclists at the Louisville Races Run Some Great Heats.

GARDINER HERO OF THE DAY

In the Mile Open He Comes in First in 2:01 World's Record for Single Race —Oregon Boys Were Not in the Race.

Louisville, August 14.—Two more national championships—quarter and third mile, dangle at the belt of Tom Cooper. These make three successive championship victories for the Detroit lad. He tried hard for the mile championship, but got in a bad position and was beaten out by little Tom Butler, who rode the race of his life. But Arthur Gardiner, of the Morgan and Wright team, is the hero of the day. He rode a magnificent race in the one mile open, beating Sanger out by half a wheel length in 2:01 1/2, a world's record time, single paced.

Summaries—First race, professional third mile, national championship, Tom Cooper won; Owen Kimball second; E. C. Bald third; time, 44 1/2.

Second race, amateur, one mile state championship, Ed. Fitchner won; Karl Thome second; W. W. Middendorf third; time, 2:25.

Third race, quarter mile, national championship for professional and amateurs, Tom Cooper won; Lou Callahan second; A. D. Kennedy third; time, 32.

Fourth race, amateur two-mile open, final, L. W. Peabody won; —H. Beaton second; Karl Thome third; time, 15:04.

Fifth race, professional, mile tandem, first heat, N. C. Clark and J. B. Bowler first; O. F. Bernhardt and F. C. Scherlin second; time, 1:13 1/2. Second heat, Tom and Nat Butler first; Ray McDonald and E. Johnson second; time, 1:10. J. F. Staver and Eli Winsett also ran.

Sixth race, amateur two-thirds mile, open, F. D. Fitchner won; Karl Thome second; C. C. Ingraham third; time, 1:35 1/2.

Seventh race, mile national championship, final, Tom Butler won; Willie Coburn second; Louis Callahan third; time, 3:26 1/2.

The final heat of the fifth race, mile tandem, professional, Butler brothers won; L. C. Johnson and Ray McDonald second; Bernhardt and Scherlin third; time, 2:14 1/2. Clarke and Fowler and Winsett also ran.

The eighth race, five mile amateur state championship, final heat, F. D. Fitchner won; Stuart Leathers second; H. W. Middendorf third; time, 12:30 1/2.

The ninth race, professional mile, open, Arthur Gardiner won; Walter Sanger second; Tom Butler third; E. C. Bald fourth; time, 2:01, the world's record for single paced.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

Washington, August 14.—There was a rush of visitors at the Democratic headquarters today, including General A. J. Warner, chairman of the Bi-metallic League. Chairman Faulkner said the question of locating a national headquarters would be settled this week.

Mr. Pugh says that the reports today as to the Populist convention in North Carolina indicate that there will be a three-cornered fight, in which event he says that Democratic success will not be easy. He says the Populists of North Carolina will vote for Bryan.

At Republican headquarters there were no developments beyond the strong encouragement brought by mail from every section of the country.

FROM MR. VAN ETTEN.

Mr. E. R. Haves yesterday received a letter from Mr. C. C. VanEtten dated at Kirksville, Mo., August 5. Among other things Mr. VanEtten says: "I have now been here two weeks and already feel that I am very much improved. I do not have nearly so much pain, and feel stronger. They are making some wonderful cures here. People brought here on beds and in chairs go away cured. It is fearful hot both day and night, and I am about fried and baked and wish that you could send me a little of Astoria's cool breeze."

ROBERT J.

Fort Wayne, Ind., August 14.—Robert J. went against time here today in 2:03.