

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLV.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

NO. 220

The Daily Astorian
HAS A REGULAR AND PERMANENT
Family Circulation...
MUCH MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS
LARGE AS THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER
IN ASTORIA.

DO YOU KNOW IT?

The following Ticket is being given by HERMAN WISE, the Reliable Clothier, to his Customers:

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No. 50
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FISHER'S HALL
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DECEMBER 25, 1896.
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HERMAN WISE

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CITY BOOK STORE

Don't Freeze Your Life Away This Winter!

BUT GO TO THE

Foard & Stokes Company

Buy one of their FINE STOVES to keep you warm.

THEY ARE CHEAP!

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PLUMBING
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JOB WORK

GRANITE WARE, ROPE, STOVES, IRON PIPE, TERRA COTTA PIPES, BAR IRON, STEEL, CANNERY SUPPLIES, LOGGERS' TOOLS

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Twenty weeks of Psychology and General and Special Methods; twenty weeks of Teaching and Training Department.
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THE most excellent Boarding School in the Northwest. Our principle is—to use the best methods in teaching and only teachers of great learning and experience; to maintain good discipline; to exact all the lessons and have the boys make the best use of their time; to give them substantial and good meals and plenty to eat; to see to their bodily health by giving them ample chance for exercise; to give thorough satisfaction to students as well as to parents. Great sums have been expended this summer in beautifying and leveling the grounds, putting in new water closets and a perfect sewer system, in enlarging the cabinet, collections, library, etc. One of our specialties is a most complete Commercial and Business Course, Banking, etc. Music on all instruments. Write for special terms at once to THE PRINCIPAL.
School opens September 14th.

GREAT FAKE EXPOSED

There Was No "Crime of 1873"—The Whole Story Is a Pure Invention.

HOW THE WHITE METAL HAS BEEN FAVORED

No Provision for the Coinage of Standard Silver Dollars Appeared in the Original Bill, but Over 400,000,000 Were Afterwards Coined to Pacify Silver Miners.

Chicago, July 27, 1896.

To the Railway Age.

What legislation was passed in 1873, which is commonly called the "crime of '73" and what bearing had it on the monetary system of the country?

As this crime seems to be quite a factor in the discussion of the silver question, I would like to be enlightened of its nature, in the plain and instructive manner of The Railway Age.

JAMES L. SPIERS.
A railroad clerk, 6317 Langley avenue, Chicago, Ill.

did not and the reason why the suggestion to continue to coin the standard dollar would have been absurd is because there had been no silver dollars in circulation in this country for thirty-five years, or since 1828.

What was the use of continuing to coin a coin which did not exist? The standard dollar did not exist. Nobody wanted it to exist. Among those who voted for the "crime of '73" was Senator Stewart of Nevada. It is this fact which has prompted some funny writer on a daily paper to suggest that Senator Stewart now write a book and call it "The Crime of '73—by One of the Criminals."

All the above statements can easily be verified. They are matters of record and history. When any man talks of the "crime of '73" he presumes on the ignorance of his audience. When the facts are once understood it is difficult to imagine anything much more laughable than the common statements in regard to the "crime"—or they would be laughable if they were not so decidedly false and so dangerous to the country.

If anything further was needed to make them more laughable, it would be this:

The claim is made that the act of 1873 stopped the coinage of standard dollars and thereby so reduced the demand for silver, and so dishonored the metal that its price fell off and has been falling ever since. The fact is that in all the 88 years in which our government had existed, up to 1873, there had not only been coined altogether eight million silver dollars, after 1873 and up to 1895 there were coined 400 million silver dollars. It is quite true that silver has been steadily falling in price for over twenty years, and it has fallen because it has been produced in constantly increasing quantities and constantly more cheaply. It has fallen, just as wheat or iron or steel has fallen. As for the act of 1873 having in any way reduced the demand for silver for dollars, there was no demand before, while since then 400 million dollars have been coined—or fifty times as many as were coined in all the years of our national life before.

These dollars were coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the Sherman law of 1890.

At the time of the passage of the act of 1873 the price of silver was good enough—too good for coining into dollars. It was worth more in the open market for making into forks and spoons. Then began the great production and the improvements in machinery which cheapened it—just as wheat or iron men began to clamor for help from congress, and so powerful were they and their lobby that in 1873 the Bland-Allison law was passed, which provided for the purchase by the government of not less than two million dollars' worth of silver a month.

That law continued until 1890, but the price of silver still fell, in spite of these enormous purchases by the government, and the silver men cried for more help. Again they beset congress with their lobby and again they got what they wanted—a part of it, for nothing would have entirely satisfied them. They got the Sherman act, which provided for the purchase of four and one half million ounces per month by the government—and four and one half million ounces will make nearly six million standard dollars. Think of it! In ninety years we had coined only eight million dollars; and now the government began to buy silver at the rate of six million a month—more in every six weeks than had been coined in nine-tenths of a century—as much every day as had been coined in each two years before—or \$20,000 every hour in a ten-hour day!

You can figure it out for yourself and see if that is not correct. The mine-owners could work their men ten hours a day all the year round and produce \$20,000 an hour, or \$333 a minute, and know that the government was compelled by law to take their entire output and pay them for it.

Why was not that protection given to wheat or to labor? Are the silver mine owners such paupers that they need government charity on such a scale? Remember that the government was losing money all the time. The price of silver kept on falling, and every time the government bought a million ounces, the value of its stock

Not precisely. The reason why it

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MAINE ROLLS UP A BIG MAJORITY

Largest Vote in the History of the State Polled for Sound Principles.

IT WAS SON AGAINST FATHER

The Most Interesting Contest in Twenty Years—Magnificent Work Done From the Stump by the Campaign Orators.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 14.—Maine has followed the example of Vermont and declared for the Republican ticket by the largest majority in its history. According to the latest returns tonight the plurality for Powers, the Republican candidate for governor, will be over 45,000, and probably in the neighborhood of 50,000. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 12,000 for Dingley, for congressman from the Second district; over 12,000 for Millikin in the Third district; and practically the same for Boutelle in the Fourth district. In the state legislature the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house, and not one in the senate. As anticipated, the Republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many Democratic ballots. On the other hand, many disaffected Democrats remained at home, and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing. Populist and Prohibition votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

The successful candidate for governor is the Hon. Llewellyn Powers, of Houlton, Republican. The nominees of the other parties were the Hon. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland, Democrat; Luther C. Bateman, of Auburn, Populist; Ammi S. Ladd, of Calais, Prohibition; and Hon. Wm. Henry Clifford, of Portland, gold Democrat.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Portland, from the First district; Nelson Dingley, of Lewiston, from the Second district; Seth Millikin, of Belfast, from the Third district, and Charles A. Boutelle, of Bangor, from the Fourth district, all of whom have for years represented Maine in the national house, are the congressmen re-elected.

Everywhere at the polls the organization of the Republicans was evident in the activity they displayed in getting out a full vote at the earliest possible hour.

The campaign and contest today was the most interesting Maine has had in twenty years, if ever in her history. It has presented a unique feature of a son arrayed against his father, in the case of the Hon. Harold Sewall, of Bath, who took the stump to argue against the principles of the Hon. Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice-president. Most effective work was done from the stump, and never did a more formidable array of campaign orators expound Republican doctrines in the New England state. But the struggle was not entirely one-sided. With internal dissensions and lack of funds to contend with, the Democrats made a very strong fight. In the last two weeks the gold Democrats took a hand in the struggle and several of their leaders addressed large audiences in the cities, but the returns tonight indicate that the principal effect of their participation in the campaign was to strengthen the Republican ranks. If the names of the nominees of the gold Democrats had been on the ticket, however, it is believed a very good showing would have been made.

Candidate Bateman was the main strength of the Populists in their canvass, his efforts being mainly devoted to keeping the members of his party who favored free silver out of the Democratic ranks. His opposition has been based on the candidacy of Sewall for vice-presidency, which he maintains is inconsistent, and his objection to the Democratic ticket on that account has been most strenuous. The figures at hand indicate there has been some decrease in the Populist vote. It is believed that some of this loss has been added to the Democratic strength.

The vote in the Third district indicates that Congressman Millikin is re-elected by 12,000 plurality, a gain of about 1700.

The returns from 120 towns, compiled by the Republican state committee, show an increase in the Republican plurality over '94, when Cleves was elected by almost 40,000 plurality, of about 6,000. If this proportion of the Republican gain is carried out in the state the plurality for Powers will be between 45,000 and 50,000.

Secretary Beane, of the Democratic state committee, concedes the election of the Republican ticket by over 40,000 majority. To an Associated Press reporter he said:

"I am satisfied that Powers' majority will be over 40,000. It is much greater than I expected. I have nothing to say of the result."
Meany is the leading tailor, and pays the highest cash price for fur skins.

THE RAILROAD GRADE.

How the Work is Progressing All Along the Line.

There are very few in Astoria who really appreciate the amount of work being done above the contract work now almost completed by Corey Brothers. It is known that Honeyman, DeHart & Co., of Portland, have the contract for completing the grade to Goble. It is also known that they have about six hundred men at work; but just what they are doing is not known.

Sunday Mr. James Cusick, the well known rancher, of Bear Creek, was in the city to attend to some private business. Mr. Cusick is one of the sub-contractors on the grade work, having the contract for the first mile west of Mayer's. To an Astorian representative, Mr. Cusick said:

"Yes, I am doing some of the work on Hammond's railroad. My contract for the mile west of Mayer's, calls for completion of that much work by December 1st. I expect, however, to have it done by the end of next month and then take a new contract. I have been engaged in railroad construction for over thirty-six years, and in all my experience in railroad building, I have never seen such solid and substantial work as is now being put up by the A. and C. R. R. It is a broad gauge road in every respect, and is being built to stay. Men are on every part of the line from Knappa to Goble, and the white tents of their camps are as close together as suburban stations out of a big city. The work is being done as fast as men and muscle can put it up. I have sixty men in my camp, and we are all working hard. In fact, I could scarcely get time to come down here and attend to a little private business. I might add that two steamers are kept constantly busy carrying supplies from Portland for the various camps along the line."

Mr. Cusick drove out to his Bear Creek home Sunday morning, and returned in time to take the evening boat for his camp on the railroad grade.

SISTERS' SCHOOL OPENED.

Beautiful Dedication Services at the New Academy Sunday Morning.

The new Catholic academy was formally opened Sunday morning, with the celebration of High Mass by the Rev. Father Dielman, in the classrooms of the institution. These rooms, which may be thrown together by opening the folding doors that separate them, had been beautifully decorated by the sisters and their many friends. Trailing vines and bright hued flowers were arranged gracefully around the woodwork, while the altar, which had been constructed on a raised platform at one end, was one solid mass of brilliant bloom. Many of Astoria's best gardeners had been stripped of their choicest flowers for the occasion, and the effect was indeed beautiful.

Long before the appointed hour the building was filled to overflowing and many were forced to stand in the halls during the services. The reverend father delivered a touching sermon and paid a high tribute to the sisters—those noble women who devote their lives to the good of humanity. The music, though hurriedly prepared, was excellent, the mingled tones of the piano, organ and violin blending sweetly with the voices of the singers. A happy coincidence, and one appreciated by the sisters, was the necessity caused by the repairing of the Catholic church of holding Mass in the convent on the morning of its dedication.

The attendance at the opening of school yesterday was most promising, and the good sisters have many friends who wish them success in their new field of labor.

LEAVING ALASKA.

Miners Quit in Large Bodies Because Unsuccessful.

Seattle, Sept. 14.—Seventy-six Cook Inlet prospectors were brought down by the schooner Sophie Sutherland, which arrived this afternoon. Those of the prospectors who were seen stated that the rapidly with which miners were leaving the Inlet had reduced the number there to about 500 exclusive of the number at Coal Bay. They calculated that \$30,000 had been expended in taking men in and out of the country, while the amount from the mines would not be more than \$100,000 at the highest.

Starvation was a remote possibility, as departing prospectors have disposed of their provisions at a sacrifice. The majority are able to leave the country, and not more than 100 will be destitute.

A prominent Oregon hop buyer says that if all the hops are picked in this state the crop will not reach over 52,000 bales, and should prices be low many yards will be unpecked.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DYNAMITE PLOT NIPPED IN THE BUD

Number of Men Arrested in Glasgow, Rotterdam and Bologna.

GANG OF AMERICAN TOUGHS

Scotland Yard Detectives Gradually Drew the Lines About the Plotters and Bagged Their Game—Other Arrests.

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London, Sept. 14.—It is generally believed here that the police, by the arrest of Edward Bell at Glasgow on Saturday, J. Wallace and John E. Kearney, at Rotterdam, and P. J. Tynan (No. 1), at Boulogne—Sur-Mer-France, have nipped a widespread dynamite plot in the bud. At Rotterdam the police captured a number of infernal machines and some correspondence which may result in further arrests. A semi-official communication on the subject of the arrest of these alleged dynamite conspirators was issued this afternoon. It says:

"There has been within full knowledge of the Scotland Yard officials for some time past a gang of desperadoes busily engaged in America preparing ramifications for an extensive and diabolical plot to perpetrate a dynamite outrage in this country and establish a reign of terror. Gradually, and quietly, a complete network was drawn around the plotters and the fact being known that they were in intimate communication with Russian Nihilists in the United States enabled the police to pursue an investigation of the discovery which led to obtaining the absolute evidence that one of the most recent developments in the scheme was a plot to assassinate the Czar on the occasion of his visit to England. The prime movers were Fenians in America, and when the plot had been carried as far as possible there, its chief agents were sent to Europe to coordinate the designs adopted. Every precaution was taken in shipping them separately and by different routes. The emissaries of Scotland Yard, however, dogged their every movement, with the result of the captures above mentioned.

WOOL GROWERS.
Congratulate McKinley Over an Assured Victory in November.
Canton, Ohio, Sept. 14.—In introducing the delegation of wool-growers who called on Governor McKinley today, Attorney-General Hollingsworth spoke at some length on protection and the importance of Harrison county as a wool-growing center. In conclusion he said:

"In this dilemma, Governor McKinley, the wool-growers of Harrison, irrespective of party, are turning to you. They hail you as their leader and having faith in the intelligence and common honesty of the American voter, they venture here and now to congratulate you on an assured victory in November over the allied hosts of free trade, anarchy, repudiation and national dishonor."

SILVER DOWN.
New York, Sept. 14.—The steamer Orizaba, from Havana, brought \$300,000 in gold. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have an additional \$250,000 in gold on the Campana. The total engagements, including arrivals, aggregates \$2,585,000.

A further decline is noted in the price of bar silver, sales of 60,000 ounces taking place at 63@64, as against 63 a short time ago. The closing was at 62@63. The weakness is attributed to depression in eastern markets, entailing a lighter demand for bullion.

THE MARKETS.
Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Wheat, spot, firm; demand, poor; No. 2 red spring, 5s 23; No. 1 California, 5s 6d.
Portland, Sept. 14.—Wheat—Valley, 52@53; Walla Walla, 50@51.

KILRAIN KNOCKED OUT.
Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14.—Kilrain was knocked out in the first round in two and one-quarter minutes by Slavin.

McKINLEY CLUB NOTICE.
Regular meeting of McKinley Club tonight, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the Club house, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. All members of the club are requested to attend as business of importance will come before the meeting.

J. S. DELINGER,
H. J. Wherry, Sec. President.