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VOL. XLV. ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1896. NO. 225

Children's Wagons, Baby Carriages, Base Ball Goods, Fishing Tackle, Croquet Sets 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 satisfacory 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.

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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!
They also carry a complete stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

HARDWARE, GRANITE WARE, ROPE, STOVES, IRON PIPE, TERRA COTTA PIPES, BAR IRON, STEEL, CANNERY SUPPLIES, LOGGERS' TOOLS
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AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION
Call and Be Convinced
SOL OPPENHEIMER
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MONMOUTH, OREGON.
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 $3.50 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.

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MOUNT ANGEL, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
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 cabinets, 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 6th.

..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 14, 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.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Dry Goods 600 Commercial St.
It will pay you to take advantage of this forced sale—you save 33 to 50 per cent at the OREGON TRADING CO.
Clothing Fancy Goods Notions Shoes Hats, Etc.

Clarkson & McIrvin Boom Company
LONG FIR PILING Promptly Furnished
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Astoria Asphalt and Roofing Co.
LEAVE ORDERS AT ROOM 1, FLAVEL BUILD'G
All Work Guaranteed
Roof Painting and Repairing Leaky Roofs.
N. JENSEN and R. O. HANSEN

THE PROSPERITY IN MEXICO

How That Government, With Free Silver, Raises Revenue for Its Expenses.

FREE SILVER AND HIGH TAXES

Low Wages and High Prices on All Articles of Necessity—Says Without High Taxes the Country Would Become Bankrupt.

The following interview with Col. C. E. Mordaunt, which first appeared in the San Jose Daily Mercury, was handed to the Astorian for publication by his brother, who lives in this city:

Charles E. Mordaunt, who has for the past thirty-one years been a resident of Mexico, Central and South America, and who at present owns 2500 acres of land in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, a large portion of which is planted to coffee, is now in this city with his family, at 354 North Fifth street.

Mr. Mordaunt went to Central America in 1865, and in 1871 was chief of staff of General Garcia Grenada, in the successful revolution to overthrow the Clerical party in Gautemala.

He is a native of Maryland, but has been so long associated with the natives of the southern countries that he is as thoroughly conversant with their language, customs, politics and commercial interests as any native. His large property interests in Mexico, valued at $750,000, have placed him in close touch with the government and the commerce of the country in which he resides, and makes his opinions on Mexican affairs of indisputable value. In conversation with a Mercury reporter yesterday, Mr. Mordaunt said:

"All of the Mexican, Central and South American Republics, with the exception of Costa Rica, have a metallic money standard. They might as well call it a silver monometallic standard, for gold is never seen in the ordinary affairs of commerce and cannot be secured unless a large premium is paid to the dealers in exchange.

"Until about fifteen years ago there was considerable gold in these countries. About that time, or say about 1850, silver began to decrease in value and as a consequence gold disappeared. The established ratio was 16 to 1, as is proposed by the Democrats for this country.

"The value of silver money in Mexico is estimated by the value of the silver bullion in London. The value of the metal fluctuates so rapidly and is so unstable that our coffee is recognized as a more stable product and it is often the case that persons desiring exchange on London or San Francisco will pay me an extra large price for my coffee in order to ship it as exchange.

"All of the labor employed in Mexico is paid in silver. Labor can be secured for 37 cents a day in silver money. Of course we sell our products for gold and pay labor in silver.

"Mexico is rated as a wonderfully prosperous country, and is I see cited by advocates of free silver as an example of the progress to be secured by the adoption of the silver standard. Mexico is a country of vast natural resources. Its growth has been retarded during the past fifty years by almost continuous internal conflicts. Since the election of Diaz as president and peace has been restored by the election of a man who could hold the Royalists down by a grip of iron the development of the country has commenced.

"This is being done by foreign capitalists, who are attracted by the enormous profits to be made upon some of the products. As an example of this I will say that from about three acres of land I reaped five and a half tons of coffee, which I sold at 22 cents a pound. This coffee cost me 4 cents a pound to land in San Francisco, and better coffee was never raised. Enormous tracts of land are being planted to coffee by foreigners. I do not think there are ten natives who own coffee plantations.

"Foreign capital is, however, kept from investment in Mexico by the outrageous taxation imposed by the government to raise revenues. It may literally be said that everything is taxed in every conceivable manner in Mexico. It is one of the highest protective countries in the world, and this prevents the country from becoming bankrupt. With only silver and a moderate tariff the government could not pay its debts. As an example of the tariff I will cite you a few articles which I have had occasion to send from San Francisco to my place and paid the customs duties myself: On flour, 4 cents a pound; kerosene, 50 cents a gallon; window glass, 7x10 inches, 7 cents; cut nails, 10 cents per pound; iron work of any description, 8 cents per pound; $22 saddle, $25 duty; ham, 16 cents per pound; common shoes, $1.50 per pair; maccaroni, 6 cents a pound; $20 cooking stove, $60 duty, and other things in proportion.

"On six pairs of blankets which I purchased from O. A. Hale & Co., in this city, and sent to my ranch the duty was $102. How is that for protective tariff? The tariff, however, is only one of the many ways of raising revenue. We have to pay a heavy duty on everything we send from Mexico, as well as on everything we import. On the coffee I export I am forced to pay 1½ cents per pound. All gold or silver exported is taxed 2 per cent of its intrinsic value.

Mr. Mordaunt showed the government report for the past year, in which the export duties received on the products were enumerated. Among the list were deer and goat skins, $41,625; hides, $22,500; grass, $19,200; flax, $21,500; chewing gum, $15,000; dye, weed, $2000.

"I show you this list," said Mr. Mordaunt, "to show you that the government of Mexico taxes everything raised within its borders for export or imported from any other country. In addition to the regular export and import duties innumerable special taxes are levied. For instance, 2 per cent of regular duty for maintenance of port; another for support of light houses and warehouses; for ship papers; pilotage and for port captains; sanitation; bundles, etc.

"After the goods are landed, before they are transferred from the cities to the plantation, a municipal tax has to be paid and 25 per cent of the municipal tax has to be paid extra to the government. The coinage duties for silver and gold are 2 per cent of their intrinsic value. This is levied upon all gold and silver, whether in bars or in rough sulphates, which is produced. If it is exported the additional duties are charged.

"Another big source of revenue is the stamp tax. Every bill of any nature has to be stamped with a 1 cent stamp for every $10. Upon receipts a like stamp has to be placed. The government also derives a large sum annually for guaranteeing the title to property which formerly belonged to the church, but which was afterwards transferred to the people. It also received over $1,000,000 last year from assessments upon salaries.

"Mexico's policy has been to tax everything possible in order to raise funds, and this has discouraged the development of the country very materially.

"The government's debts are all payable in gold, and she only receives silver in payment of revenues. This forces her to sell her silver at the current price in London for gold.

"Notwithstanding the heavy taxation which a resident in Mexico is forced to pay, the profits from the crops which foreign capitalists are raising enable them to make money in the country. To a man with less than $2,000 or $3,000 to invest, however, has any show there for more than wages at from 30 cents to 60 cents a day.

"The opportunities are purely for capital and in some instances these have been thwarted by the duties imposed by the government in order to enable it to meet its gold obligations and expenses for running the government.

"Money can only be borrowed on gilt-edged security for 18 per cent per annum. While I can secure $10,000 or $15,000 from some of the merchants for several days without any security except my word, I cannot borrow it for less interest than 18 per cent no matter what security I offer.

"It angers me to hear people cite Mexico as an example of the advantage of free silver coinage, for it only lives under such a system by taxing every resident within the republic in every conceivable manner and for all the people will stand. It has a prohibitory protective policy, which is the only thing which saves it."

THE BUCKET SHOPS.

United States Mails Closed to the Chicago Operators.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The postoffice department today issued an order prohibiting the use of the mails to bucket-shop operators of Chicago. The order was issued on the report of an inspector who stated that nearly all the persons named have been indicted by the grand jury in Chicago. There are about sixty persons and firms against whom the order has been issued. The postoffice inspector has reported on several cases where persons have been swindled and cites one instance of an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, who sent $200 and lost it all. The operators claim it was invested and lost in sugar.

THE MARKETS.

Portland, Sept. 19.—Wheat—Valley, 54@55; Walla Walla, 52@53.

New York, Sept. 19.—Hops—dull; Pacific coast, old crop, 2½@4c; 1895 crop, 3@6½.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.—Wheat—Spot, firm; demand, poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 3½d.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Portland, Or., Sept. 19.—For Western Oregon, Sunday, rain; cooler. Western Washington, rain Sunday night; cooler. Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, fair weather.

FIRE IN EUGENE.

Eugene, Sept. 19.—The large grain elevator at Springfield, belonging to Avery & Olds, burned to the ground this morning. Loss, about $4,000.

Bar Harbor is the favored resort of Philadelphia's best society.

CONTRACTORS HAVE THEIR SAY

One of the Pay Rolls to Be Reduced Until After the Coming Election.

MONTHLY ROLLS STILL $40,000

Other Construction Departments Will Continue at the Present Figures, Which Are Large for Times Like the Present.

An Astorian representative was sent to Portland to learn something of the plans of the railroad contractors, Honeyman, DeHart & Glenn. Varying accounts have been published in the Portland papers and various dispatches sent to Astoria concerning the railroad work. Honeyman, DeHart & Glenn stated that as telegraphed from here Friday night a number of men had been laid off, and the amount of work reduced, and that the interview as given by them to the Associated Press was substantially correct. The reduction in force is a temporary one, and will give them an opportunity to bring up certain other parts of the work so that the whole can be completed at about the same time with the least possible loss during the winter months. On the part of the line where the forces have been reduced the pay rolls will still remain at about $15,000 per month, while on the other sections where no reductions have been made the rolls amount to about the same figure, making the total monthly expenditures now in the neighborhood of $35,000 per month.

The reductions made have been ordered for two months only, and are presumably due to the present stringency in financial circles which makes it impossible to realize ready money for carrying on any kind of new enterprises.

In addition to this it is learned that the monthly expenditures of the railroad company on the west side of the bay are now about $5000, while Corey Brothers are now monthly disbursing in the neighborhood of $6,000. Considering the extreme hard times this is certainly a good showing and the work is going forward fast enough to guarantee the completion of the line within the contract time. As compared with other sections of the country and other cities and localities in Oregon, Astoria certainly has every reason to congratulate itself upon its peculiarly fortunate condition. A gentleman down from Portland yesterday, and who is in touch with Eastern business men and bankers, stated that the foregoing facts are absolutely correct, and that he did not know of a place, under the present stringency of the times, so well fixed as Astoria.

THE CROWDS AT CANTON.

Biggest Day Since the Nomination—Ten Delegations Gain Audience.

Special to the Astorian.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Scarcely had the echoes of yesterday's big demonstration at the home of Major McKinley died away ere the distant rumblings of today's doings were heard. Barring the local campaign which opened yesterday, this has been the biggest demonstration since nomination day. There were ten visiting delegations utilizing twenty-six special trains and estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people.

No hall could be found sufficiently large for the crowd of railroad men and they braved the rain to hold their reception on the lawn. It began to rain just as Major McKinley began to speak, but he declined to have an umbrella held over him and stood in the shower as did his audience. He spoke at some length on the importance of the railroad interest and how it is influenced by the questions of the present campaign. When this reception was finished, about 3 o'clock, the representatives of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, were awaiting an audience and behind them was a large delegation from Butler county, Pennsylvania.

BAR AMENITIES IN 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—In Judge Campbell's police court today Attorney J. J. Coffey was arguing an embezzlement case as special counsel for the prosecution, when Attorney Noah Flood interrupted him with the words, "If the court please, I am about to score a knockout."

Thereupon, he suddenly struck Coffey in the eye, blackening that organ and knocking Coffey down. Flood was promptly fined $100 and sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment. He was connected in no way with the case, but has an antipathy to Coffey which develops under intoxication.

SENATOR MITCHELL SPEAKS.

Newport, Or., Sept. 19.—Senator J. H. Mitchell addressed over 500 people at the opera house in this place today. The senator made a powerful plea for sound money and protection. He sounded the note of warning to those who followed Bryan and the Chicago platform not to re-open the great questions that had once been settled and forever settled, and not to support their pleas of law and order for the sake of experimenting with silver singly and alone. His speech was listened to with marked attention and interest. He was followed by the Hon. Til. Ford, of Salem.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS.

Speaks to a Large Audience in Helena, Montana.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 19.—United States Senator Jno. Sherman, of Ohio, who is out west for an outing with Gen. Miles, and has been visiting in Helena while Gen. Miles went north on a hunting trip, talked about sound money to a large audience in the Auditorium here tonight. The speech was under the direction of the officers of the state central committee of the Republican party. On the platform were Senator Thos. H. Carter and ex-Senators Power and Sanders, besides a number of members of the McKinley and Hobart Club of Helena. Governor Rickards' private secretary, A. B. Keith, of this city, asked permission at the opening of the meeting to submit a list of questions prepared by the silver Republicans to the senator for answers, and sent them to the platform, but Senator Sherman said that he had given it out beforehand that those who wished to have questions answered should send them to him during the afternoon and he would pay no attention to those that had not been sent in that way.

The main part of Senator Sherman's address was on the financial question. He went over the history of the coinage acts of the government ever since the beginning, and declared that the silver dollar had been left out of consideration in 1853 and that the act of '73 known as the "crime of '73," did not demonetize silver at all.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Financier says this week:

The reserves of the New York banks now stand at the highest figures reported since August 8 last. The interior movement has been very strong during this period, and even if the banks do not hold the cash that has come from abroad in their vaults, it has gone to other sections and is there doing an important work. The movement of crops has been so much earlier that it has created a legitimate demand for money, and as the future holds out the certainty of gold imports, the banks can use portions of the present surplus satisfactorily and in a local way. The imports have opened a new source of supply, permanent for this season at least, and there is no reason to anticipate a prolonged stringency. The banks are still taking out new circulation for temporary use and the total now is $19,221,100.

MAN FOUND DEAD.

Workmen at Trullinger's Mill Discover the Body Yesterday.

When the workmen at Trullinger's Mill yesterday morning made their first rounds they discovered in the boiler house of the old mill the body of a man who was first thought to have been murdered, as there were bruises upon his person and his clothing cut while a knife lay near by. Further examination disclosed a package of Paris green in his pocket, and the theory of suicide was advanced. But neither of the thories proved correct.

Coroner Pohl was notified, who at once took charge of the body and summoned a jury. Dr. J. A. Fulton made a post mortem examination, and announced that none of the bruises upon the body could have caused death, nor were there any traces of poison found in the stomach. A clot of blood was found upon the brain, which gave evidence that death resulted from a hemorrhage, probably caused by apoplexy occasioned by the excessive use of liquor. It was learned that the man's name was Olof Anderson; that he came here from Seal River about a week ago, bought some goods which he shipped to his ranch, and that he had about a hundred dollars with him. When found yesterday morning, a jug of pure alcohol was standing near the body. There can be no doubt but what death ensued from a fit of apoplexy. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Yesterday afternoon the wife of the deceased came over from the Washington shore in search of her husband, who had not been home for more that a week. An affecting scene took place when she discovered his dead body in the morgue. Arrangements have been made to ship the remains today to Seal River for burial. It is understood that the deceased has a brother in this city who is a fisherman.

U. S. CONSUL AT HAVANA

In Possession of All the Rights Accorded Consuls of Other Countries.

HAVANA NEWSPAPER FINED

By General Weyler for Using Offensive Language About the American Consul General—Explanation of the Prison Episode.

(Copyrighted, '96, by Associated Press.)

Havana, Sept. 19.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul-general here, was asked today by a representative of La Lucha about the widely circulated report in some of the American newspapers charging General Weyler with having had a notice posted at Las Cabanas directing that General Lee should be arrested and detained there if he visited the fortress. Gen. Lee was also questioned about the statements frequently made in the newspapers of the United States that he was not permitted to visit American prisoners incarcerated in the forts near Havana, and therefore he could not keep informed as to the health and conditions of these prisoners. Consul-General Lee said:

"A few days after my arrival in Havana, at the invitation of my predecessor, Mr. Williams, I accompanied him on a visit to the Competitor prisoners confined at Las Cabanas. Some days later I heard that it was against the regulations to allow foreigners to visit the military forts at this time, even on visitors' day, as it is called, and that the official commanding at Las Cabanas had been reprimanded by Gen. Weyler for allowing me to make said visit. The officer in question offered as an excuse that his subordinate officers on duty at the gates did not know me but supposed I was one of the visitors entitled to enter the forts on visitors' day. From abundant caution, and in order to prevent any occurrence of that sort in the future, the commanding officer at Las Cabanas I heard, had a notice posted in one of the guard rooms directing his officers to arrest and detain me if I should again attempt to enter the fort. When I heard of this notice I at once called General Weyler's attention to it, and he very promptly had it removed. I am informed that he reprimanded the officer who had posted it.

"As to the statements that I am not allowed to see American prisoners and that the prohibition does not apply to the consuls of other countries, I desire to say that all such statements are incorrect. I, or my representative, can see any or all American prisoners at any time that it is desirable to do so by simply sending a notice to the commanding officer of the fort on the evening before. This being done, the officer is required by Gen. Weyler to have the prisoners named at a certain point where they can be seen and talked with alone if necessary. I think it but justice to General Weyler to state these facts and to add further that I know of no instance in which he has made any discrimination against the consul general of the United States, who is now and has been in the exercise of all the rights of the consuls of other countries. Why, Gen. Weyler has fined a Havana newspaper for using offensive language about the American consul-general."

EXPOSITION OPENED.

Portland, Or., Sept. 19.—The Portland Exposition opened tonight, and immense crowd being present. Mayor Pennoyer pressed the button which opened the exposition.

RESIGNATION DECLINED.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Democratic state committee today refused to accept the resignation of United States Senator J. B. Smith as chairman.

SULTAN ASSASSINATED.

London, Sept. 1.—The Weekly Dispatch prints an alarming rumor from Constantinople to the effect that the Sultan has been assassinated.

RECORD BREAKER.

New York, Sept. 19.—Eddie C. Bald today broke the world's record for a half mile unpaced. Time, 1.09⅘.

The husband who has to be watched isn't worth watching.

Meany is the leading tailor, and pays the highest cash price for fur skins.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE