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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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

GRIFFIN & REED

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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.

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That Is the Question.

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There is but one BEST, and that is
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
With Paint you will need Brushes and perhaps Varnishes. These and all Painters' Supplies are to be found at

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

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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.
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Catalogues cheerfully furnished on application.
Address P. L. CAMPBELL, Pres., or W. A. WANN, Sec. of Faculty.

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It will pay you to take advantage of this forced sale—you save 33 to 50 per cent at the

Dry Goods

Clothing
Fancy Goods
Notions
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Hats, Etc.

OREGON TRADING CO.

TIME CARD

OF THE

Astoria & Columbia River RAILROAD.

Beginning on Monday, Sept. 14th, trains on the A. and C. R. R. will run as follows:
Leave Seaside at 7:30 a. m. daily.
Leave Seaside at 3 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Leave Seaside at 4 p. m. Sunday.
Leave Astoria at 9 a. m. daily.
Leave Astoria at 4:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Leave Astoria at 5:30 p. m. Sunday. C. F. LESTER, Supt.

Oregon Industrial Exposition

PORTLAND, OREGON
SEPT. 10 TO OCT. 17

The great resources of the Pacific Northwest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Mines, Manufactures, Machinery, Transportation, Trade and Commerce will be represented more completely than ever before.

Grand Band Concert Every Afternoon and Evening

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS EVERY NIGHT

Lowest Rates Ever Made on All Transportation Lines
ADMISSION, 25c; CHILDREN, 10c

For Exhibit space, apply to Geo. L. Baker, Superintendent, at the building
E. C. MASTEN, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY AT SEASIDE

Two Hundred and Fifty Local Republicans Carry the Town by Storm.

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

Over 300 Were in the Line, Which Was Headed by Fifty Ladies—Hon. T. J. Cleiton's Flattering Speech at the Pavilion.

The Republicans of Astoria carried Seaside by storm last night. The occasion was a McKinley rally and a special train left the city at 6:30, carrying 250 persons. Stops were made at way points, and when Seaside was reached at least 400 people were on the train. At Warrenton Mayor O'Hara, of Skipanon, was seen and instantly a rush was made for him by Mayor Taylor and several others. He managed to escape, however.

Extensive preparations had been made at Seaside for the reception of the visiting hosts. A large delegation met the visitors at the train and all were supplied with torches. Then the procession was formed and took its line of march, headed by fifty of the ladies of Seaside, each carrying a torch. The Seaside and Skipanon Republicans were also in attendance. Marshall Wherity was in charge of the procession, and marched it to the Grimes Hotel, where a turn was made and all assembled at Alex Gilbert's pavilion. There were 200 torches in the line and as many persons marched without torches.

The pavilion was packed. Six hundred people listened to the speaker of the evening. Judge McGuire presided. The pavilion was provided with electric lights. Mr. Arthur Bartholomew having run wires to the hall.

The meeting opened with a selection by the Glee Club, which is composed of Messrs. Belcher, Burnett, H. G. Smith and Garner. The gentlemen responded to a hearty encore. Chairman McGuire then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. T. J. Cleiton.

The speaker began by expressing his delight at meeting so many of the people of Seaside. The magnificent demonstration, he said, indicated only too plainly, that patriotism reigned in the town. Mr. Cleiton made very slight mention of the tariff, but dealt almost entirely with the free silver proposition. It was no time for partisanship, he said, but a time for patriotism.

"Our political enemy this year is an organization which stole the name of Democracy and comes before the people asking support for the greatest fallacy of political history. I will not disgrace the proud name of Democracy by applying it to the Popocrats, because the Democratic party, which has made many errors, has always stood upon principle; and in the Indianapolis candidates we have the honor of the Democracy.

"The tariff is not the question. I am quite willing to let the tariff rest, because a vast majority of the voters are convinced of that leading Republican principle. The great silver question will receive my attention tonight."

Mr. Cleiton reviewed the history of rapacious silver and gold started out on equal ratios—1 to 1. But, as the centuries rolled on, and nations became civilized, it was found that the demand for gold was far greater than that for silver, and the consequence is that the ratio is now about 30 to 1. Yet the Popocrats would make the ratio 16 to 1, while in reality it was twice that. The fallacy of the proposition was clearly demonstrated.

"Early in the century Jefferson and Hamilton, two of the greatest statesmen who ever lived, consulted with the nations of the earth to discover if possible the true ratio of the metals. The result was that they concluded to make 15 ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold. But the ratio was not exact. There was a difference of 1 1/2 cents on the dollar in favor of gold and as a consequence no gold was coined, as it was worth more as bullion. It was better and more profitable for the owners of the yellow metal to ship it out of the country.

"Now, my friends, if a difference of 1 1/2 cents on the dollar stopped the coinage of gold, what would be the result if we went to the silver standard with the amount of silver contained in a dollar worth but 33 cents?"

The speaker explained that a dollar of silver is as good as gold for the reason that it is backed up by the gold dollar—a dollar that is worth 100 cents the world over.

"The Popocrats claim that the stamp of the government gives to money its value. When, after the civil war, paper was issued by the United States, did gold circulate in the country? No, it did not. Why? Because it was too valuable. The fact that an enormous amount of paper money had been issued made this condition. The paper was not backed up by gold; people knew it would be many years before the government could redeem it and, despite the government's stamp, it fell

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THE MEETING AT ALDERBROOK

Large Attendance of Property-Owners Yesterday Decide on Definite Measures.

STREET CAR PROPOSITION

Plans for Extensions—Parks and Boulevards—Cedar Street to be Improved—Organization to be Formed and Committees Appointed.

A representative body of business men and property holders met at the Alderbrook schoolhouse yesterday afternoon to further the plans for radical improvements in the matter of streets and public highways, the extension of the street car system to Tongue Point, and other matters for the material good of Alderbrook and Astoria in general.

Mr. F. W. McGregor was chosen chairman of the meeting, and a committee on procedure appointed, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Seelye, Van Dusen and Newell, after whose report the business was carried out in the order indicated by them.

Mr. F. W. Newell read the proposition of Mr. J. W. Conn for the extension of the street railway system, which is as follows:

First—A reasonable franchise must be granted by the municipal authorities.

Second, the alley running through Block 234 and 235, Adair's Astoria, shall be widened to 60 feet by donation to the public, making thereof a permanent 60 foot street.

Third, the construction of the railway to commence when the property owners deposit a subsidy of \$10,000 with the Astoria Savings Bank, to be held in trust upon the following terms: When the company has the line in operation and cars running to Forty-fifth street, fifty per cent of the amount shall be paid, and when the line is completed and in operation to Cedar and Second streets in Alderbrook, 25 per cent shall be paid to the company, and when the line is completed and in operation to Van Dusen's west line, the balance shall be paid over by the trustee to the railroad company.

Fourth, to every subscriber of \$5 to the subsidy, the railway company is to issue 100 tickets, to be delivered in proportion as the subsidy is paid.

Fifth, construction of the line is not to commence until the \$10,000 or its equivalent is in the hands of the trustee, and construction not to begin on Cedar street until said street is improved to the established grade.

Sixth, the railway company is to guarantee that cars will run at least every twenty minutes from the present western terminus of the line to any eastern terminus in Adair's or Alderbrook, and that all tickets issued will be accepted and rides granted thereon by the company as soon as the tickets are issued.

On motion of F. L. Parker amended by J. O. Hanthorn, the matter was referred to a committee of property holders along the proposed line of extension. The chairman appointed as such committee J. O. Hanthorn, E. A. Seelye and G. A. Nelson.

Mr. Hanthorn stated that his proposition and that of others interested with him to donate property along the present passage from 45th street to Alderbrook was still open, providing the city would grade and build a plank walk along the street.

Considerable discussion arose as to which route would be most practical for the car line to pursue through Alderbrook, and the willingness of the property owners to improve the street. As some of the property owners considered it too heavy a burden for those along the line to bear the entire expense a motion was made and carried to appoint a committee to wait on the property owners, with the idea of distributing the neighborhood so that adjacent lot holders would partially bear the expense and thus make the improvement plan feasible. On said committee were appointed J. O. Hanthorn, B. VanDusen and Enoch Peterson.

The subject of county roads next came before the meeting. Mr. B. VanDusen spoke of the advisability of building a suitable road to bring into closer touch the John Day's country with Astoria, and alluded to the present road, which did not meet the demands of the people. Mr. Titus, as a resident of the country, expressed a willingness on his part and on the part of his neighbors to aid all that was possible and was followed by Mr. Keefe who strongly emphasized the desirability and necessity for such a highway. Mr. F. P. Kendall gave some logical views on the situation, and Mr. E. A. Seelye made a motion—that a committee be appointed to look up the road matter and report at the next meeting. Messrs. Keefe and Titus were appointed on this committee.

Mr. Seelye thought that Astoria should be represented at the Manufacturers' Association annual meeting in the East next winter, in the interest of locating new industries here. A com-

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HISTORY OF THE SILVER DOLLAR

Graphic Account of the Origin and Passage of the Act of 1873.

ORIGINATED IN TREASURY

Drafted by Dr. Linderman and Revised by Controller Knox—No Concealment about the Matter, Which Was Above Board.

Astoria, September 25 (To the Editor)—The declaration that the act of 1873 was a crime against silver, and demonstrated it, has always seemed so absurd to me that I never thought of giving it serious consideration; but its "damnable lieutenancy," as Prince Hal says, moves me to give you some of my own personal recollections of the matter.

Occupying a position of considerable responsibility at the capital for a period of eighteen years, I was naturally thrown in contact with most of the principal officers of the government, and among them none more intimately than with the Hon. John J. Knox, when deputy, and subsequently as comptroller of the currency. We visited each other often socially and I saw him daily. He was a practical banker, a close student of political economy, and withal a pronounced advocate of bimetallicism. I was frequently at his bachelor rooms and at his residence when married, and in 1870 and succeeding years have heard him converse with Mr. Linderman, director of the mint, upon the subject of the coinage law, repeatedly. The reputation of both these officers for integrity, as well as for a profound knowledge of the laws of finance, coinage and circulation, was undisputed.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1873, which act, you will remember, was simply one providing for a general revision and codification of the laws relating to the mint, the silver dollar of the United States was practically out of circulation (save possibly on the Pacific coast, and not in favor there). The director of the mint, in his report of 1861, had recommended a reform in the coinage laws, among other matters proposing to drop from coinage the silver dollar, or make it a subsidiary coin, and again in 1866 the director of the mint repeated this recommendation. It was not, however, until 1870 that the bill was drafted. Comptroller Knox and Director Linderman were of one mind on the subject. The bill did not originate in congress, but in the treasury department. The draft was made by Dr. Linderman and revised by Comptroller Knox, and during its preparation and subsequently these gentlemen solicited opinions from many persons who understood coinage and money matters. Its passage was recommended by the secretary of the treasury in his annual report, and the widest possible notice was given and criticism invited. Mr. Knox, in his published report to congress, fully explained the fact, and the purpose of dropping the coinage of the silver dollar, and it was universally conceded to be a measure of wise public policy. No thought of concealment ever entered the minds of its authors or of any of the large number of persons who knew about it. It received universal commendation, and the reasons for it appeared to them ample and conclusive. It was conceded that since the foundation of the government there had always been difficulty in keeping silver dollars in circulation, and that up to 1870 but about 8,000,000 of them had been coined. That they were then out of circulation because of a premium, and therefore hoarded. That they were not adapted for currency in sums over five dollars on account of their size and weight, and there was no demand for them for circulation. That the country had not come to specie payment. In short, that they were utterly unprofitable and useless to the government or the citizen, and must be made a subsidiary coin like the half dollar if they were to be kept in circulation. It never occurred to either Comptroller Knox or Director Linderman that anyone would doubt the fact that gold was the standard of the United States at that time.

Knox admitted that we had been practically on a gold basis since 1834, and he was, as I have said, a bimetallicist of the most earnest type, as was his friend, General Francis A. Walker, then census commissioner. Silver at this time had not begun to fall in price, but discussions as to its demonetization in Europe were the subject of daily conversation, and Knox would have been utterly opposed to the adoption of a single standard, either of gold or silver. As to Ernest Seyd, the distinguished European bimetallicist, whom it is said a syndicate of English bankers sent here to bribe congressmen to pass the act of 1873, he was well acquainted with Comptroller Knox, and perfectly aware that they occupied common ground on the subject of bimetallicism, and Mr. Seyd was strongly opposed to the dropping of the silver dollar from coinage, as to which he disagreed with Knox.

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A NOTABLE DAY FOR M'KINLEY

Delegations of Workmen Visit Him to the Number of Thousands.

MANY NATURALIZED CITIZENS

The Governor Makes Eleven Different Speeches to as Many Delegations and Trains Running in Numerous Sections.

Canton, Sept. 26.—Today has been the most notable day of the campaign in Canton, except the formal opening of the county campaign on Friday of last week, the crowd exceeding that of any other demonstration yet made. Four or five states were represented in the day's doings, and delegations came from between twenty and thirty towns, extending as far west as Peoria, Ill., and as far east as Buffalo. The delegations were so massed that McKinley managed to address them in eleven speeches. The closing demonstration of the day was that of the People's Patriotic Club, of Cleveland, under the auspices of Mrs. J. W. Shepherd, a ladies' marching club and band, and other organizations from Cleveland. The delegations representing the western reserve of Ohio required six special trains for their transportation. It included general organized bodies of naturalized Americans who were former subjects of Bohemia, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Afro-Americans and first voters.

Canton, Sept. 26.—The fourth demonstration of the day was made by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad employees; the Lockhart Iron and Steel Works; Anderson, Dupuy & Co.'s workmen; the Schultze Bridge Company; the employees from Espenborough & McKee's, Rocks, Pa.; the Duquesne and Carnegie Steel Workers; the Baltimore and Ohio employees of Central Ohio, and of the Corapolis Consolidated Lamp and Glass Company. Major McKinley's next speech was to the John D. Zell Republican club of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., of Wilmerding, Pa., and next to the citizens of Piqua and Miami counties, Ohio.

A delegation of Buffalo real estate men, six hundred strong, arrived at 1:45 and held a reception on the McKinley lawn. To them McKinley said: "I am glad to know there are numbered among this assemblage men of all political parties, men who heretofore have not voted the Republican ticket and will this year believe that Republican more than any party stands for the national honor and credit of the country. I thank all such for their support of the party which this year represents national honor and prosperity. There is nothing more vital to a government like ours than the sanctity of law. An acquiescence in the public laws which the people themselves have made and ordained is the highest obligation of citizenship and the chief source of safety to the republic. The courts which interpret and execute the law must be preserved on the exalted plane of purity and incorruptibility which so signally characterizes the American judiciary."

WASHINGTON "DEMOCRATS."

Tacoma, Sept. 26.—The gold standard Democrats of Washington held a well attended state convention here today for the purpose of nominating presidential electors and choosing a state committee. They call themselves the Democratic party, leaving out the word "national." The following were nominated presidential electors: Judge Thomas Burke, King county; G. W. Stapleton, of Clarke; Y. C. Blalock, Walla Walla; and William S. Yearsey, Whitman.

Thomas B. Hardin, of Seattle, was chairman of the convention, and Judge T. N. Allen, of Olympia, was elected chairman of the state committee. The platform indorses the Indianapolis platform and ticket, and the Cleveland administration; declares that the Democratic party always has been and should continue to be the party of sound money.

ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER.

New York, Sept. 26.—Wofers, the short distance runner, broke the American record for 120 yards at the New York Athletic Club games, Traverser Island, today. He did the distance in 1 1/2 seconds, a fifth of a second below the record made by Myers in 1882. Wofers' record equals that of Bradley, Litchey, and Downer, the English athletes. In the 200-yard race Wofers lowered the amateur record, finishing in 30 3/4 seconds.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THEY SPLIT INTO FACTIONS

Massachusetts Democracy Boldly Demoralized by Free Silver.

COL. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS

Has the Distinguished Honor of Heading the Numerous Separate Tickets Eventually Nominated, Including the Populist.

Boston, Sept. 26.—As unique and picturesque as have been a score of notable political contests in this city, none approached that which today wrought up the entire community to its wildest pitch of excitement; and never has there been such an anomalous result as was shown at the close of the day when three conventions held in different sections of the city named the same man for the head of the ticket, and that man was George Frederick Williams for governor. The national fight in the ranks of the hitherto united Massachusetts Democracy can be traced back to the Chicago convention last July, when, in the struggle between gold and silver, Geo. Fred Williams and a few others boldly left the majority of the Massachusetts delegation and voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Since that time the rift in the lute has gradually become wider and bitterer, and the charges of "traitors" and "would-be dictators" have been used freely. The climax came last evening, when in the big Bryan rally at Music Hall, Mr. Williams assailed the leaders of wanting to control the state convention and requested all those who were in favor of his nomination to stay all night in their seats, so that no move might be made which would deprive them of the chance of fulfilling their program which had been marked out by the silver leaders. Thus 600 of his followers obeyed to the letter and throughout the night the vigil was kept.

Every kind of ingenuity was tried to make the men vacate the hall. The police were called upon to clear the hall, but the men in the silver movement were successful in preventing this and as a result the doors were kept locked until 3:40 this afternoon.

Last night and early today thousands of men, scores of whom were delegates from out of town, assembled around Music Hall expecting the doors to be opened any moment and that a compromise might ensue. Overtures were made by members of the state committee, but were rejected by the men in possession of the hall, who were fearful of treachery. The men outside then organized in Hamilton Place, in response to a suggestion of Hon. Timothy W. Coadley, the locked in leader of the silver men, and what ever business was transacted in the hall was indorsed by the outside meeting. The state committee then went to Faneuil Hall, where a convention was held and the national candidate Chicago platform were both indorsed and Hon. Geo. Fred Williams was nominated for gubernatorial honors. This action was protested by a number of the gold standard Democrats, who withdrew in a body and placed a ticket favorable to Palmer an Buckner in the field on nomination papers.

In Wesleyan Hall the state convention of the Populists party was held, and immediately they heard that Williams had been nominated as a free silver candidate for governor, they followed suit and placed him at the head of their ticket also.

After the adjournment of the main convention the gold standard wing of the party decided to place in the field, on nomination papers, a ticket favorable to the nominee and platform of the convention held in Indianapolis early this month. This ticket as fixed by the state committee of Massachusetts includes Democratic electors and state officers, the latter being governor, Geo. Frederick Williams, of Prince; Lieutenant Governor, James McConnell; secretary, Waldo, Linden; treasurer, Horace H. Toby; auditor, C. C. Spelman; attorney general, Harry F. Hurlburt.

HE AGREES WITH SHEEHAN.

Special to the Astorian.
Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26.—John Boyd Thatcher has declined the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. He states that he cannot make a canvass on the free silver platform.

KILLED IN THE RUINS.

New York, Sept. 26.—A flat house in course of erection on Madison avenue, between 81st and 82nd streets, fell today, killing three men outright, and a number of others are in the ruins.