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The Daily Morning Astorian.

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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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NO. 238



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

Our Handy Wagon...

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

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

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AT PRICES THAT DEFEAT COMPETITION

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SOL OPPENHEIMER Trustee for the late M. C. CROSBY

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A Training School for Teachers. Senior Year Wholly Professional.

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The Successor of the Oregon Trading Co. will inaugurate an AUCION: DRY GOODS CLOTHING SHOES, FINE FURS MACKINTOSHES!! and Thousands of other goods. SALE Sept. 30, at 2 p. m. and continue until \$6,500 is raised from the stock. Sale positively without reserve. 600 COMMERCIAL ST. S. FRIEDMAN, Auctioneer

TIME CARD OF THE Astoria & Columbia River RAILROAD.

Beginning on Monday, Sept. 14th, trains on the A. and C. R. 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. 19 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 EFFECT ON WAGE-EARNERS

A Mooted Question Is Fully Answered in the Railway Age.

WHERE MINE-OWNERS PROFIT

While Cost of Supplies Advances and Value of Money Decreases Under Free Silver Coinage, the Wages Remain Stationary.

Keokuk, Iowa.

To the Railway Age: I have read your circular, "The war on the wage-earner," and I must confess myself much puzzled over it, and am anxious to be informed by you. Please tell me: How can we benefit the mine owners by giving railway employees a 50-cent dollar? If the dollar is only worth half as much, how will the mine-owner gain? J. R. DIMOND.

A great many correspondents have asked us this same question, and from the tone of many letters it is evident that the writers really think that they have caught us in a bad corner, and that the difficulty which they present is unanswerable.

How can silver mine-owners derive any benefit by getting twice as many dollars for their silver if those dollars are only going to be worth half as much apiece? If they only get two 50-cent dollars where they now get one 100-cent dollar, how can they come out ahead? Of course they cannot. It looks that way, does it not? Let us see.

There is a silver mine, say, in Colorado, which employs 400 men. Wages average \$2.50 a day. The pay roll, therefore, amounts to \$1,000 a day. Let us call it \$350,000 a year.

The other expenses of the mine are \$100,000 a year.

The output of the mine is \$500,000. The profit, therefore, is \$50,000 a year. This is plain, is it not?

Now, suppose that free silver is adopted. The output of the mine, instead of being \$500,000 a year, is now taken to the mint and coined into \$1,000,000 a year.

The profits are \$450,000. Now, the profits at present, as we have seen, are only \$50,000. The net gain by the adoption of free silver to the mine owners is \$400,000 a year.

Now, we are beginning to get at the meat of the situation. The "free and unlimited" 16-to-10 dollars would be in fact and in purchasing power only a 50-cent dollar. It would immediately be necessary to pay twice as many of them to buy any article abroad, or any imported article in this country.

Every manufacturer who uses imported material in his goods would have to raise his prices, and so, by degrees, the prices of everything would go up. Everything would ultimately cost twice as much as it does now—just as it does in Mexico or just as it did in this country when we had a depreciated currency. But one thing would not go up in price—or at most it would go very slightly—and that is labor.

Wages would stay where they are. Fewer men would be employed, as a result of the general injury to business. Those who were employed would get the same wages, or very little more. The employees of railways would certainly not get any more. The employees in various lines of manufacturing would probably get more after a considerable time and after they had starved for awhile and then struck. The employees in silver mines would be in the same position.

The mine owners can well afford to let prices of most commodities go up. They can well afford to pay twice as much for most things that they have to buy; because they will pay the same for labor.

They can well afford to have each one of their million dollars a year worth only half as much when they get five times as many of them in net profit.

That is the terrible part of the free silver program. It is what we have always called it, a "War on the Wage-Earner." It singles out for punishment the man who works for a fixed salary or for wages. The prices of everything will go up. His wages will only be worth half as much—and there will be no way in which he can double them. Fortunately the wage-earners can protect themselves by voting for honest money; and they intend to do it. But the curious thing is, that the wage-earners in the silver mines do not seem

to understand all this. They do not appear to grasp the fact that while the mine-owners' profits will be multiplied some five-fold or at least two-and-a-half times, allowing for the decrease in purchasing power their incomes—the value of their wages—will be cut in two. The mine-owner will make his profit entirely out of his employees. He now pays them \$2.50 a day. Under free silver, he would take that \$2.50 to the mint and get 45. He would pay the employee \$2.50—and put \$2.50 in his pocket. But the \$2.50 which he paid to his employee would only be equal to \$1.25 today.

That is where the wage-earner "comes in" with the 50-cent dollar coinage.

There would, of course, be to the mine-owner this additional profit, viz., that while his silver would double in value immediately, the price of other things would go up only by degrees. And until everything was actually doubled in price the mine-owner would be so much ahead. This would be a very important item of profit, but it need not be considered in this argument, because the money which he would make out of his employees is money enough.

We think that now we can see whether the mine-owner would profit by 50-cent dollars.

REPORTS ARE DENIED.

New York, October 5.—As Chairman Hanna was leaving the Republican headquarters this afternoon, he was asked what there was in the report that he had written a friend in which he conceded the election of Bryan, believing the Republicans were unable to control the labor vote. Mr. Hanna replied:

"The report is absurd on the face of it. I have not written such a letter, nor have I at any time said anything capable of such construction. I have too much confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the American wage earner to believe that he will vote for a policy or support a candidate upon a platform which means repudiation and a 50-cent dollar."

"All our reports indicate that the majority of workmen are with us."

At the Republican headquarters tonight the report that Mr. Hobart, Republican candidate for vice-president, belonged to a hard-wood trust, which it is alleged had advanced the price of coal, was denied.

A VERY GOOD SIGN.

The American Manufacturer of recent date, says: "The more favorable conditions of the iron and steel trade noted last week still continue. The improved feeling is noticeable particularly in pig iron, although it is hardly sufficient to move prices. Our reports this week show that this approach to a revival of trade is apparent at nearly all points. In the Eastern market there is more pig iron being sold, and holders refuse to do anything in the present figures except for immediate delivery. In Chicago finished products show nothing new, but there is a great interest in pig iron. Southern markets in that product have advanced their prices. This action of Southern furnaces is noted at several points. Cleveland reports the past week as the brightest since the opening of March. At Cincinnati the pig iron market shows a much better tone."

CALIFORNIA'S GREETING.

Canton, Ohio, October 5.—Major McKinley had an unexpected delegation tonight. The First Voters' Club of Canton, headed by a band, marched to the lawn unannounced, and when Major McKinley appeared upon the porch, greeted him with three rousing cheers. Major McKinley addressed them briefly.

A large American eagle came by express today to Major McKinley. It was sent by State Senator Eli Dennison, of Oakland, Cal., accompanied by a letter of greeting from the Californians.

Major McKinley drove Mrs. McKinley to the depot this morning where she boarded the Cleveland train to spend the day. The major met her at the train tonight. During the afternoon he drove in the country.

VOTED FUNDS.

Wichita, Kan., October 5.—The Wichita division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, one of the largest divisions of the order in America, met tonight in special session and voted funds to aid the Canadian operators on strike.

CHOCTAW ROW.

Washington, October 5.—The Indian office has requested of the war department the use of troops to prevent bloodshed in the Indian Territory as the result of a row over the Choctaw presidential election.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Baker City Republican, Miss Mabel Carter, whom the High school has procured for the recital Friday evening, is one of Oregon's most cultured elocutionists. It will be a treat to hear her.—Astorian. It will be remembered that Miss Carter made quite an impression as an elocutionist at the institute held in this city last winter. Her many friends here will be pleased to hear of her continued success.

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

ENTHUSIASM IN MISSOURI

Rain Could Not Dampen the Ardor of the People Who Met in St. Joseph.

THE GENERALS MAKE A HIT

Two Opera Houses Could Not Hold the People Who Wanted to Hear Them Talk—Six Thousand in the Line of March.

St. Joseph, Mo., October 5.—General Alger and his party of sound money crusaders reached St. Joseph tonight in the midst of rain, and received a generous welcome. Special trains were run into St. Joseph from all directions to meet the party, which was made up of Generals Alger, Sikes, Howard, Stewart, Marsden, Corporal Tanner, Major J. W. Burst, Col. Hopkins and others.

The party was received by 5,000 people who formed a procession and escorted by the Veteran McKinley Club, made a parade of the principal streets. Over 6,000 men were in line. Two opera houses were totally inadequate to furnish room for the crowds and an overflow meeting was held.

At the Toole Opera House the Hon. C. B. Edgar, editor of the News, presided. General Sikes spoke first and was followed by General Howard, General Alger, General Marsden and Major Burst.

At the Crawford Opera House Hon. C. A. Morseman presided and introduced Corporal Tanner, who was followed by Generals Marsden and Stewart, and also by General Howard, who had been brought over from the other opera house.

The party left for Ottumwa, Iowa, tonight.

IN LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, October 5.—The Union generals arrived in Leavenworth between 4 and 5 o'clock and made a stop of twenty minutes. It rained all the afternoon but the rain did not prevent a crowd of 2500 people from gathering at the depot. There were about 1,000 veterans in from the National Soldiers' Home and they were wildly enthusiastic when the generals alighted. The veterans carried General Sikes to the platform, where he spoke ten minutes in the rain. Some of the veterans wept with joy on greeting their old commanders.

BALD THE CHAMPION.

Wins the Title of Champion Bicycle Rider for the Season.

Washington, October 5.—Washington entered the list of the national circuit bicycle races today, and upwards of 3,000 persons saw the pick of the season's cracks struggle for the title of champion of 1896. The result of today's races gave Eddie Bald the championship for the season of 1896, yet the laurel wreath grazed the head of Tom Cooper by just two points. During the season, including today's events, Bald has won races that give him 67 points, while Cooper, who started in about the same number of races, scored 65 points. Both men rode today in three races, and Bald won two of them and Cooper one.

One mile open, professional—Bald won; Gardiner second; Cooper third; time, 2:27.

Two-thirds mile, open, professional—Bald won; Cooper second; C. A. Church third; time, 1:34.

Two miles, handicap, professional—Tom Cooper (scratch) won; Gardiner (scratch) second; Bald (Scratch) third; time, 4:37.

FLORIDA'S ELECTION.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 5.—Not since 1876 has there been so much interest taken in state elections as is displayed in the contest that will be settled at the polls tomorrow. In addition to state issues, there are many county differences to be adjusted. As a rule only Democratic and Republican tickets are in the field, but in some cases there are Populist and Independent candidates. The fight, however, is between the Democrats and Republicans, and in the fights for important state offices the Democrats will win by large majorities. Fifty thousand votes will probably be cast, and of these it is estimated that Bloxham (Democrat) will receive between 30,000 and 35,000 for governor.

BRYAN IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., October 5.—W. J. Bryan arrived here tonight. The town was wild. Red fire and Roman candles filled the air and the streets were almost impassable. Carriages were in waiting for the party, and Bryan was driven to the Haymarket, where he delivered his first speech.

NEW JERSEY FOR MCKINLEY.

Trenton, N. J., October 5.—The Republican state committee held an important conference today with the chairmen of the different county committees. The reports received were most enthusiastic, except in one or two instances,

and Secretary Jno. H. Foster said that a calculation of the conservative reports showed that McKinley and Hobart will carry the state by over 46,000. The exceptions were in Salem and Cumberland counties, where the county chairmen report there is considerable silver sentiment among Republican farmers.

LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE.

Denver, October 5.—The largest locomotive ever seen in the West, and one of the largest in the United States, made a trial run from Denver to Pueblo today, hauling forty-five cars. It is calculated that this engine can run seventy-five miles an hour.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, October 5.—Wheat, spot; quiet; demand, poor; No. 2 red spring, 5s 4d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 4d; No. 1 California, 5s 2 1/2d.

London, October 5.—Hops, 11s.

New York, October 5.—Hops dull 29 1/2c.

THE MOST IGNORANT OF CANDIDATES.

Times-Herald.

When we look back over the past one hundred years of American history, and mark the contests for the presidency, it is impossible to discern in all the list of candidates, successful or unsuccessful, anyone as inexperienced, uninformed and shallow as William J. Bryan.

From the beginning parties have, as a rule, put forward their wisest and best statesmen, and the federalists who were defeated by the triumphant republican party founded by Jefferson were Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Rufus King and De Witt Clinton, men still renowned in our history for their services to the republic.

In later times the defeated whig candidates were Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Hugh L. White and General Scott, while the defeated democratic candidates were Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, General McClellan, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and General Hancock. These names are historic, and are now the pride of every patriot.

But it may be said that Bryan is as well known as Polk and Pierce and Hayes were when they ran.

Certainly he is not. All these candidates had already served with distinction in public life. Polk had been fourteen years a member of congress, twice speaker of the house and once governor of Tennessee. As early as 1840 he was spoken of as a vice-presidential candidate. Pierce had been senator from New Hampshire and was widely known among public men, while Hayes had served with distinction in the war, was twice elected to congress, and thrice governor of Ohio.

Even Mr. Cleveland had won national renown for courage and intellectual power while governor of New York before he became a presidential candidate.

But Bryan is not only inexperienced in public affairs. He is the shallowest of thinkers and the most inconsequent of reasoners. Since his nomination he has delivered something like two hundred speeches, and there is not in one of them a thought that rises above the capacity of a well-informed schoolboy. He seldom addresses the reason of his audiences, but always the emotions, and whenever he attempts the former, as in his Madison Square Garden speech of acceptance, it proves an utter failure.

He is an emotional declaimer, forever stirring the passions of men, rousing the feelings of hatred and revenge, of the poor against the rich. He makes bold and oracular assertions, but he never proves them, nor does he try to convince the mind.

Nothing better illustrates the utter recklessness of his methods than his mention of the name of Henry Ward Beecher in his Brooklyn speech. He knew nothing about Mr. Beecher's opinions or utterances, but he associated his name with Brooklyn and assumed that Mr. Beecher would talk as he did. Mr. Beecher was no such shallow person, and what he actually did say scattered to the winds every utterance on the money question that Bryan ever made. A more fatal witness was never called, as Mr. Depew so crushingly exposed.

With the same reckless ignorance he has cited Abraham Lincoln, twisting the quotation out of its context in order to suit his purpose. Everywhere we find, in whatever he has said, this same perversion and misapplication of what others have said or done, and no conclusion can be drawn other than he is willfully dishonest or impenetrably ignorant.

In either case he is no fit candidate for the presidency of the United States.

STRIKE ENDED.

Toronto, October 5.—Canadian Pacific officials believe the telegraphers' strike is nearly at an end, the chief difficulty in the way of filling vacant places being the hostility of outsiders toward the men replacing the strikers. Between Montreal and London seventy-five special constables are distributed to protect the company's new employees. Trains are moving on fairly good time today.

CLARIDGE DEFEATED.

Boston, October 5.—Bertram C. Claridge, holder of the Dupont trophy, and champion live bird shot of the United States, was defeated here today in a match race at fifty birds, by J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, by a score of 49 to 47.

DENVER'S CARNIVAL.

Denver, October 5.—The heavy arrivals today indicate that there will be nearly 100,000 visitors in the city during the annual carnival, the festival of Mountain and Plain, which opens tomorrow with a great pageant of Progress.

SHORTHAND CLASS.

Beginners' class meets on Tuesdays and Fridays. Advanced class meet on Mondays and Thursdays. MRS. F. F. WOODFORD.

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