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VOL. XLV. ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1896. NO. 242

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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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.

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

THIRD POPULAR DISTURBANCE

From South Carolina Will Be No More Fatal Than the First and Second.

PRESIDENT JAMES HILL TALKS

On Politics, Railroads and Steamships—Analyzes Importance of the New Japan Line—Wheat Advances Because of New Markets.

While in Seattle the other day President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, who was on an inspection trip over the line, with the members of his staff, in an interview with a reporter of the Post Intelligencer, made some very pertinent remarks on the traffic of the Pacific Coast and the political situation of the day. When the reporter called at his car Mr. Hill was busy, but sent word that he would be at liberty in a short time. The other members of the president's party, consisting of W. H. Newman, the second vice-president of the road, James N. Hill, vice president of the Eastern Minnesota railroad, J. M. Barr, general superintendent of the Great Northern, and V. A. Hilton, superintendent of the Cascade division, were at dinner, but soon came into the observation end of the private car, where they sat and discussed Seattle's growth since the great fire of 1889. In possibly fifteen minutes President Hill came from another car and said to the reporter: "Come with me; I am going to my dinner and I can do two things at once; eat and talk."

When he was seated and had been served the big railroad man said, in answer to a question: "No, my visit at this time has nothing of any particular significance in it. I am making one of my periodical trips over the road and chose this time on account of Mr. W. H. Newman, the new second vice president of the road, who desired to make the trip, and who is paying his first visit to the coast in his official capacity. We left St. Paul Thursday afternoon and came directly here without stopping.

"I haven't heard of any lawsuit against the Great Northern by the merchants of Spokane. I did know of one against the Northern Pacific, and we were fighting it together, as of course, we are jointly interested in the result. If a separate one has been filed against us it is news to me.

"I also hoped to see the Yamaguchi Maru, but unless she arrives before the time we had planned to leave we shall not wait for her. The steamer line means much to Seattle. It means the opening of a market for all the wheat products of Washington and Oregon, without any danger from competition of the Eastern wheat fields or those of Russia.

"Will the Russians look for a market in China and Japan?" repeated Mr. Hill. "No, they will not; they cannot compete with Western Washington and Oregon. If they tried it, it would mean from the wheat growing belt of Russia a haul over the Siberian railway of 5000 miles at a rate of 2.2 cents per ton per mile. That would mean $110 per ton delivered at the seaboard. This country gives the lowest railroad rates of any in the world, our rate being 87 cents per ton per 100 miles.

"The reason the Great Northern entered into an arrangement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, instead of putting our own steamers on, is that the Japanese company has practically a monopoly on the coastwise business of China and Japan and could create a very strong competition with us and practically dictate terms to us for the foreign delivery. Consequently we gather up the shipments and deliver them to the Japanese steamers at this point.

"Why has the price of wheat advanced?" asked Mr. Hill. "It is not a scarcity, but the opening of a new market. A year ago it was quoted at from 20 to 30 cents; now it is 45 cents. After election it will be more."

When asked for an opinion on politics Mr. Hill disclaimed a full knowledge of affair in the far West, but as to the East and the general result he was positive: "McKinley will be elected," said Mr. Hill, "and with a big majority. People are not going to go crazy either. The American balance wheel will adjust things as it has before. This is the third time that a disturbance has been sent across the country from South Carolina. Once when President Jackson had to send down word that he would hang Calhoun unless there were certain conditions complied with; once when they fired on Fort Sumter, and last when Tillman dictated the Chicago platform. The South Carolina disturbances swing around in cycles about thirty years apart, but people are not going to forget the blood and treasure wasted in the second. Everything is going to be all right."

BY 'PHONE TO NEW YORK.

New York, October 9.—Seated in Gen. Osborn's office at the Republican national headquarters today, Vice-Presidential Candidate Hobart listened to the shouts and uproar of enthusiasm of the great Republican parade at Chicago. He could hear the tumult coming from the parade as plainly as if it were only a block away. Hobart seemed delighted at hearing his name cheered a thousand miles away.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Is Solid on the Sound Money League Fight.

Chicago, October 9.—Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton spoke at the Auditorium tonight under the auspices of the sound money league.

Before beginning Secretary Morton stated that the invitation had been sent to President Cleveland requesting his presence at the meeting. Mr. Morton then read the president's letter regretting his inability to be present, which was as follows:

"I am so much interested in the work which the American Honest Money League has undertaken that I would be glad to do anything consistent I could to aid its efforts. I regret, therefore, that I must decline your invitation to address the league on some date previous to the approaching election. Even if the pressure of duty did not prevent, I should hardly deem it consistent with strict reciprocity to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

"While it is impossible that any of my fellow citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing financial ideas and the labor of enforcing lessons of public and private honesty and morality I feel must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest."

GUSTAV WILSON.

Out for McKinley—Does Not Like Repudiation.

Portland, October 9.—Gustav Wilson, the Russian vice-consul, who has been a resident of Oregon for forty years and who has always voted the Democratic ticket, announces in a letter to Martin Johnson, president of the McKinley and Hobart Club, of Astoria, that he intends to vote for McKinley. Mr. Wilson says:

"At the coming election, for good and sufficient reasons for myself, I am compelled to support McKinley and Hobart, principally upon the vital issue of the financial policy, that of the gold standard, and not to repudiate, but to sustain the national credit of the United States."

GOVERNOR McCONNELL.

Says Oregon Is Safe for McKinley by a Large Majority.

Portland, October 9.—Governor W. J. McConnell, of Idaho, arrived in Portland today from Gervais, Marion county, where he spoke last night. When seen today the governor said he was well satisfied with the outlook, and added: "Every twenty-four hours sees a large number of converts added to the sound money standard, and, judging from the feeling I found in every town and place I have visited, I think it safe to say that McKinley will carry Oregon by a good and safe majority."

Governor McConnell has issued a challenge to Senator Squire, of Washington, to meet him in joint debate at Spokane.

CHICAGO DAY.

Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Great Fire.

Special to the Astorian.

Chicago, October 9.—Chicago Day, the anniversary of the great fire twenty-five years ago, was celebrated today chiefly as a political holiday. The Republicans and Democrats celebrated separately, each party having its own big street parade, as well as monster gatherings indoors. Practically every factory and store in the city is closed; also the board of trade and banks. From early morning the streets were jammed with cheering thousands.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

San Francisco, October 9.—Wm. Linehan, thirty years old, was today sentenced by Judge Wallace to spend the remainder of his life in the state prison at San Quentin for robbery. He enticed John Wilcome into his rooms on Fourth street. While they were in the room together three masked men appeared and robbed Wilcome of his watch and chain and some money. The judge said:

"The evidence in this case, including your own account of yourself, characterizes you as a person not fit to be at large in a community claiming to be respectable. The considerations of safety as well as decency suggest that you be separated from good people, and permanently."

CIRCUIT COURT.

The time of the circuit court yesterday was almost entirely occupied with the case of the State vs. J. J. Kenney. The examination of witnesses lasted until 4:30 in the afternoon when court adjourned until 9:30 this morning, at which time the arguments of counsel will be heard.

James Henri, a native of Norway; Daniel Hannula, a native of Russia, and Owen J. Thomas, a native of Great Britain, were admitted to citizenship.

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

THE REBEL YELL HEARD IN CANTON

Blue and Gray March Arm in Arm to the McKinley Home at Canton.

MEN OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Pay the First Visit of ex-Confederate Soldiers to a Presidential Candidate and Sing "We're Coming Father McKinley, 200,000 Strong."

Canton, Ohio, October 9.—Of all the enthusiastic demonstrations since the St. Louis convention, Canton has never seen the like of today's doings. The "Rebel yell" was heard for the first time on her streets. The visit of old Confederate warriors from the Shenandoah Valley brought thousands of people to town. Eighteen hundred Virginians were met by the Union veterans of Canton, several hundred strong. They came with badges inscribed "No North, no South, no East, no West; union forever." Arm in arm with the old boys in blue the veterans in gray were escorted to the Tabernacle where the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps served the dinner.

They had a new version of the old song, and sang "We're Coming, Father McKinley, 200,000 Strong."

From the Tabernacle to the McKinley home the streets were lined with people. Three hundred Cleveland veterans joined in the escort. The bands played "Dixie," "America," and "Marching Thro' Georgia."

Throngs of people on the way joined in the yells of the marchers as best they could. When the great crowd lined up about the home it filled the door yard and streets around about. This compelled McKinley to speak from a small temporary stand covered with the national colors in order that he might be heard.

Editor F. H. Funkhouser, of the State Republican, spoke on behalf of the delegation in general. In conclusion of his felicitous address of greeting and assurance of support Mr. Funkhouser introduced the Confederate general, John E. Roller, who spoke on behalf of the soldiers.

After Major McKinley had responded to these addresses, ex-Mayor R. A. Cassidy, of Canton, presented the visitors with a magnificent banner by which to remember their visit here. On one side is represented clasped hands, indicating the union of all soldiers. Above these hands are the words "United we stand," and "McKinley Club" in large gold letters. On the reverse side is a large American eagle, in gold, resting upon a large shield. This side bears the inscription, "Presented to the ex-Confederate veterans of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by the ex-Union veterans of Canton, Ohio, October 9, 1896."

In reply to General Roller, Major McKinley said in part:

"I welcome to my home the representatives of the state of proud ancestral memories, the state of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

"Thrice welcome, men of Virginia, men of the Shenandoah Valley. Thrice welcome, descendants of such noble sires, to my heart and home. Patriotism is not bound by state, or class, or section lines. We are a re-united country (cries of "Yes, yes, that's what we are," and tremendous applause.)

"I think I may be pardoned if I say that I have great pride and gratification in this call of the ex-Confederate soldiers. It has touched my heart profoundly; it is probably the first call of its kind that was ever made upon a presidential candidate of the Republican party, or possibly of any party. I regard it as another and most significant assurance that a complete reconciliation has come and that the South and North, as in the early lifetime of the republic, are again together in hearts as well as in name. It will quicken every patriotic pulse from one end of the country to the other. I am honored to have witnessed this scene and day, and I bid you soldiers of Grant and soldiers of Lee 'at the shrine of this re-union, dedicate your lives anew.'

"Rejoice, all of you, and thank God that 'the cause of truth and human weal is transferred from the sword's appeal to peace and love.'" (Vociferous cheering.)

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Men Who Held Up the Bank of Joseph Brought to Justice.

La Grande, Or., October 9.—Two more arrests have been made of the parties engaged in the robbery of the bank of Joseph, Wallowa county, October 1.

Today John Martin and Ben Owenby were examined before the justice at Enterprise and held in $2000 bonds to appear before the next grand jury. Jas. Tucker, the robber who was wounded at the time of the robbery, has turned state's evidence and it was through him that the arrests were made. He says the plan to rob the bank was hatched in a saloon at Joseph, of which John Martin is proprietor, and that Martin was the prime mover in the robbery. It was planned to rob the bank during Cashier Miller's absence in La Grande. J. D. McCully, who acted as cashier in Miller's place, also worked in the store and only went to the bank at odd times. It was arranged for Martin to take McCully to the bank while Brown, Fitzhugh and Tucker would be watching, and at the proper time they would hold McCully up and rob the bank. Owenby was to give the signal by walking back and forth in front of the bank. Tucker's story was corroborated by the evidence of a number of witnesses and Martin and Owenby were accordingly held.

Officers have gone after Geo. Smith, the horse thief that was wounded in the battle with the officers on Corral Creek near Enterprise a few days since. As soon as possible he will be brought in and an examination will then be made. Henry Smith is now in jail at Enterprise, but refuses to make any statement. Both are strangers and it is not known where they are from.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Encouraging Features Noted in the Grain Market.

New York, October 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Distinctly better conditions of trade have appeared of late and are reflected in the somewhat larger employment of labor, in the larger transactions and in the continued buying of materials for manufacture. A great part of the change is due to those irresistible laws of supply and demand which take wheat where it is wanted and gold where it is wanted. India is waiting for cargoes of wheat on the way from the Pacific states, just as Australia and South America were not so long ago. The surplus usually available soon disappears and the surplus from Russia and European countries is reduced according to late estimates, 75,000,000 bushels. Happily, this country has a supply which official accounts have not correctly measured, if actual movements do not mislead. The Atlantic exports are not yet so large as to force prices upward, if European buying based on European needs did not control our markets. A feature of large importance, too, is the unusual demand for corn, which is rarely a failing sign of deficient crops abroad where other grains are used instead when wheat becomes scarce and dear.

The failures were 298 in the United States against 268 last year and 46 in Canada against 52 last year.

GREAT TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Special to the Astorian.

Canton, October 9.—Two unprecedented features of the presidential campaign distinguished this eventful day. One was the call of the Confederate veterans of the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia, on the Republican presidential nominee; another was the listening to the businessmen's and trades demonstrations in Chicago by Major McKinley at his home.

The Central Union telephone placed groups of half a dozen telephone ear trumpets in the major's library and Mrs. McKinley's sitting room. These were connected with the long distance telephone wire from Chicago, where receivers were located along the line of parade. Major McKinley showed great pleasure at the volume of enthusiastic sounds that reached him over 400 miles of wire. The music of bands and the cheers of the crowd were plainly heard.

THE GEORGIA VOTE.

Populists Completly Routed in All Congressional Districts.

Atlanta, Ga., October 9.—One of the features of the election is that every congressional district in Georgia is Democratic and will send Democratic representatives to the next congress. The Journal's estimate of the vote by counties, corrected up to date, places Atkinson's majority for governor at 35,405.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, October 9.—Wheat—Spot, firm; demand, moderate; No. 2 spring, 6s; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 2½d; No. 1 California, 6s 3d.

Hops—At London, Pacific Coast, £1.

Portland, October 9.—Wheat—Walla Walla, 59@60; Valley, 63@64.

LEXINGTON RACES.

Lexington, Ky., October 9.—Transylvania summary (unfinished yesterday):
Senator A.—1, 1, 1, 9, 1, 1, 1.
Governor Strong—1, 1, 10, 3, 3.
Alcidalia—3, 12, 2, 2, 2.
Fred B.—4, 2, 3, 14, 5.
Time, 2:12; 2:10¼; 2:10; 2:11½; 2:11; 2:09.

SETTLE NOMINATED.

Frankfort, Ky., October 9.—Evan Settle was nominated on the fourth ballot this evening for congress by the silver Democratic convention of the Seventh district. His opponent is W. C. P. Breckenridge, the fusion candidate.

THE REFUBLICANS AT CHADWELL

Enthusiastic Meeting and an Interesting Address by Hon. T. J. Cleeton.

GOLD MEASURED BY LABOR

The Day's Labor in 1873 Which Bought a Dollar in Gold, in 1892 Bought $1.47—Gold Has not Appreciated In Value.

The steamer Queen, which left the Fisher dock at 6:30 last evening, with fifty or seventy-five members of the McKinley clubs and drum corps of the city, was met at Chadwell by a large number of citizens of that precinct who escorted their Astoria visitors to the school house where was held one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign in Clatsop county. Mr. Cole acted as chairman of the meeting and about 150 people, men, women and children, were present. After the rendition of some music by the local quartet, the chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. T. J. Cleeton. At the outset of his speech, Mr. Cleeton said there were doubtless some in the room who had different opinions, and that he would be pleased to answer any questions which were propounded in good faith, and was more than willing to receive instruction himself. Mr. Cleeton's address was one of the best that brilliant speaker has yet delivered, and contained many new and pertinent points upon the live issues of the present contest. He said in part:

"With reference to the so-called crime of '73, that measure was one which, from the records of congress, was advocated more particularly by the silver men in the silver mining states than anyone else, and after months of careful deliberation, was voted for by all of the silver men in the house.

"If the commercial ratio of silver and gold is to be disregarded by the government, and only a coinage ratio considered, why not make that ratio 1 to 1 instead of 16 to 1? (In reply, a voice in the house stated that the bulk of silver was sixteen times the bulk of gold.) It may be true that there is sixteen times as much silver as gold in the country, but because the bulk of straw is 100 times as great as the bulk of wheat, does that have any bearing on the price of wheat? No; if you can legislate a dollar into 53 cents' worth of silver, why not legislate value into anything else? Would it not be better to legislate value into the farmers' wheat, which would certainly benefit a large class of people, rather than to legislate value inot something that only the silver miner produces, and which benefits only the few. Three quarters of the silver mines of the United States are owned by foreign syndicates, and the remaining one quarter is owend by men in this country whose wealth ranges from twenty-five million dollars to one dollar.

"History shows that every country which has had a coinage ratio different from the commercial ratio between silver and gold, is on a silver basis.

"Every nation without gold in circulation, is on a silver monometallic basis

"Every country that is on a gold standard basis has more silver money in circulation amongst the people than the countries having no gold.

"The laboring man in a gold standard country, everything being equal, receives more for his money than does the laboring man in the silver country.

The question is often asked if gold has not materially appreciated in the past few years. I would ask what is the true standard of measure? Is it not human labor? (Voice in the house replied that it was, together with the value of commodities.) In reply to the gentleman who admits that labor is partially the standard of measure, but believes that gold has appreciated, I will make this statement: If gold has appreciated in value, it will take more hours of labor now to get a dollar in gold than it formerly did. If it takes fewer hours of labor since 1873 to earn a dollar in gold, then gold has not appreciated. Since 1873 the same day's labor which would buy 100 cents in gold in 1892 would buy $1.47 in gold. The day's labor which in 1860 would buy 100 cents in gold, will now buy $1.60 in gold.

"What determines the value of products and commodities? Human labor. All commodities which have been cheapened since 1873, have been cheapened by the fact that it now takes less labor to produce them. The yard of calico which in 1873 cost 12½ cents, now requires but one-third of the labor to produce it as it did then, and the price

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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