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VOL. XLVI.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1897.

NO. 7

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HAMS, BACON, LARD
CONDENSED MEATSGUARANTEED THE BEST
...IN THE MARKET...Cor. 4th and Gilsan Sts
PORTLAND OREGON

The Palace Cafe

Is the Place for a
Good Meal...

Eastern Oysters

in the shell or can
Served to Order or Sold at Retail

W. W. WHIPPLE

THE PALACE

ANOTHER PLAN IS SUGGESTED

For the Building of a New Court
House in Clatsop County.

ITS FALLACY IS FULLY SHOWN

Business Men Do Not Believe That Too
Much Leniency Has Been Shown
in Back Taxes.

During the past week or ten days considerable discussion has taken place in the city amongst the business men and others concerning the proposition to erect a new county courthouse. A new plan has been proposed in the following letter sent to the Astorian:

January 5.—(Editor Astorian)—I see there is much controversy both in and out of the papers on the question of building a new courthouse for Clatsop county, and the manner of raising means to do it; and supposing the question open to all, I will put my say in your paper if it meets your approval. I find there is a strong feeling in favor of building now, especially as Mr. C. W. Fulton has advanced a plan that seems feasible and by many deemed advisable; that is, to collect the delinquent taxes and build with those reasons. In the first place not more than thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars could be realized, and that would be insufficient to build such a building as we should have. Then again, this money, or a large proportion of it is due from small farmers, who are really unable to pay at this time, owing to the extraordinary times that now prevail. And to enforce collections now would be a hardship almost amounting to confiscation of their homes and small holdings which they have labored long to accumulate; and I don't believe the majority of the citizens of the county would sanction or be a party to such a proceeding, for we should certainly lose some of our good citizens and their places be filled by renters. Now as to our "style." As may be judged by our present courthouse, by strangers, let me say when we lose one party who may wish to stay with us, on account of style, we will gain several from the class that first ask us to our rate of taxation and our ability to pay, etc. Now I say keep the small farms and holdings in the hands of actual owners and fillers of the soil, and aid them in every way we can, for on this depends the prosperity of the county. As to the need of a new court house I will say I have just visited the offices and find the officers in good physical and mental condition, no signs of suffering, no work undone on account of lack of room, everything right up to date; and if our very efficient corps of officers had even less room the work would be well done all the same. And I doubt today if they were given the chance, that they would vote to build a new courthouse just now. But if we must have a new courthouse, let us find means to build it without working a hardship on a considerable proportion of our citizens. This, too, as cheaply and as surely as Mr. Fulton's plan, that is, issue twenty-year bonds and sell them for cash, and use this in building. We all know the delinquent taxes due the county is a safe investment for the county, and is drawing interest more than enough to pay on the bonds. So it would cost no more and should do the debtor class a favor that would redound to our credit, and the delinquent taxes could be collected as times grow better, and all be happy.

Without having seen this letter a number of business men have anticipated this argument and make the point that the property upon which most of the taxes now delinquent were levied has already been sold by the sheriff, and that the farmers and original owners have virtually lost their rights except the right to redeem. In most cases deeds have not been passed conveying title, but in the eyes of the law purchasers are entitled to the same. In the state of Washington, particularly in Pierce county, there is much the same difficulty over delinquent taxes. The Post-Intelligencer says that "the newspapers of the state are coming to the conclusion that it is bad judgment to allow too long a time for delinquency in the payment of taxes. Every county is suffering from mistaken leniency in this respect."

The majority of business men are of the opinion that Clatsop's delinquent taxes as they now stand are a dead loss to the county; that leniency enough has been shown, and if the county can procure a courthouse in exchange for these delinquent taxes it will be just that much ahead of the game. No undue hardship will be made and from every standpoint the county needs a new courthouse, but at the present can not very well afford to impose additional taxes for it. Thirty thousand dollars will build a very respectable courthouse at present prices, and a fairly good beginning can be had on that amount of money. When we have 500,000 people an additional wing can easily be constructed.

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

THE POTRIMPOS

Still Lies High and Dry on the Sands of North Beach.

Captain Hirsch, of the German bark Potrimpos, who succeeded Captain Hellwege, now in St. Mary's hospital, reports that he has not yet succeeded in securing a new crew for his ship. In fact, he does not need a crew just now, as there is little prospect of immediately floating the vessel, and so long as there is a good cook aboard and plenty to eat and drink, there is little else to be desired.

Should the weather settle down in a few days, Captain Hirsch will secure a new crew in order to take advantage of tide and weather, providing he secures such orders from his owners. One large anchor and twenty-five fathoms of chain are out, and with little additional work other lines could be put out and the ship brought off with a good high tide.

In speaking of his vessel Captain Hirsch says that she is owned with fifteen other ships by E. Laeiz, of Hamburg, Germany. In the fleet is the celebrated five-master Potol, Captain Hilgendorf, which made the celebrated voyage from Bremen to Iquique and return to Hamburg in five months and twenty-one days. The Potrimpos made the same voyage in five months and twenty-six days, and on one occasion sailed from 50 south in the Atlantic to 50 south in the Pacific, in fourteen days. Getting around the Horn is only a matter of knowledge and experience. The rules of the house are strictly in line with those in vogue in the United States government departments under the civil service act. A master of a vessel is never appointed from the outside but the first mates in line are always chosen. A mate must serve his apprenticeship throughout all of the departments. The house flag bears the initials "F. L." and the ships are noted for their fast sailing qualities.

Captain Hirsch tells a very interesting story of their approach to the Columbia river, and how the vessel was driven to the north and on to the beach during a southwest gale by a strong current which was not noted on the chart. "It was on watch when we sighted the lightship, but seeing no pilot or tugboat we did not dare to sail in, but stood off at what we thought to be a safe distance. When I went below and Captain Hellwege took the deck, everything seemed to be in good order, but we got into the strong current and while our lead and chronometer calculations showed that we were a safe distance off shore, before we could realize our situation the breakers loomed up in the fog. It was then impossible to wear ship and get out of danger. The next big swell carried us on the sands. The rest of the story you know. By careful management I succeeded in lowering a boat and putting off before it was smashed against the sides of the ship. I carried with me a line and thus established connections between the ship and the shore. All hands were safely landed. I went to the life-saving station and procured their aid, but there was nothing that could be done. After the crew struck on us we decided to pay them off and let them go. I attribute the whole of our trouble to the fact that no sailing directions appear on the chart concerning the strong current which prevails under certain conditions off the Washington coast. The German ship Carl very narrowly escaped the same trouble we had."

RYAN WINS TWO FIGHTS

The Australian Wins Easily From Two Good Men.

Australian Jim Ryan, in whom nearly every Astorian sports fan is interested, is once again himself and is demonstrating that he can still uphold his title of champion of Australia. In a letter to Mr. James Keating, Ryan describes modestly his victories. His first battle was with Thomas Reagan, a well known heavy-weight, at Pine Bluffs. Ryan won in the fifth round. His winnings amounted that night to \$500.

On Christmas day, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Ryan again met George Pierce, of New Orleans. The crowd which assembled was the biggest ever seen in the state. In the second round Ryan started in to put Pierce out and rushed, but the latter's elbow struck Ryan on the shoulder, severely fracturing the collar bone. After that the Australian fought with one hand, the other being practically useless. In the tenth round Ryan swung on Pierce's nose and ended the contest. A great amount of money changed hands on the result.

Ryan is pretty badly hurt, but cannot yet tell the extent of his injury. Otherwise he is in the very best of condition. He said nothing of his scheduled fight with Mysterious Billy Smith in New York. The event has probably been postponed.

ALDRICH FOR TREASURER.

Washington, January 8.—Senator Aldrich refused to discuss the report in circulation today to the effect that he had been tendered the office of secretary of the treasury. When seen by an Associated Press reporter he said: "Anything I would say would be misconstrued, and I think my best plan is to say nothing."

SCATHING REBUKE AGAINST HEARST

Delivered in Congress by Johnson in
the Pending Bill Debate.

MAYOR SUTRO IS DENOUNCED

What They Would Have Done Had
They Built the Pacific Road—Dem-
agogism Must Go.

Washington, January 8.—The second day's debate on the Pacific railroad refunding bill, in the course of which a remarkable vituperative personal attack on Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner, was delivered.

Johnson, of California, the only member of the California delegation who favors the funding bill, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to make a remarkable vituperative personal attack on Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner. He denounced Hearst and Mayor Sutro as men who were terrorizing the Pacific coast members, and made statements concerning the former which led Cooper to characterize it later as the "most disgraceful attack in the legislative annals of the United States." The members, who had been listening attentively to Johnson's remarks, as he is always one of the most entertaining speakers in the house, were thunderstruck at the lengths to which he went. Only at the last session Johnson denounced Hearst, but on that occasion he was called to order by MacQuire, of California, but today he completed his philippic without interruption. The speech created a profound sensation, which was increased by Cooper's denunciation of it as a cowardly attempt to blacken the reputation of a man of "positive genius." Cooper also took occasion to scold the gentleman from California roundly for his attitude toward the bill. This incident completely overshadowed the interest in the debate on the funding bill, and thereafter it proceeded quietly to the hour when recess was taken. The general debate closed today. Tomorrow the bill will be taken up for argument under the five-minute rule.

Johnson ridiculed the scarecrow which was always pushed into the horizon, whenever a scheme for the adjustment of the Pacific railroad debts was proposed. The fact that the projectors of the roads made money was something some members could not forget. Everybody wanted to make money. What would those who denounced Huntington have done, if they had built the roads? If Mayor Sutro and that "Hearst," to whom he applied an opprobrious adjective, had built those roads they would not only have bankrupted the government itself, he declared with much feeling that there was no member from California, except possibly Bowers, who, if he would express his honest sentiments, would not support this measure, "and that is the man," said Johnson, "that has created all this furor in California." He said that Hearst intimidated the people and created terrorism among them with his paper. The paper had made caricatures of the chairman of the committee. Mr. Powers, and the honorable speaker, "I will not speak for myself," he said, "because I can get reasonably even with this man before I get through." He said that Hearst had caused his edict to be issued that any man who dared favor the funding bill, "shall be driven from public life and ruined in private life, and shall be disgraced before the people and the gods."

When Johnson concluded his speech, there was an ominous silence on the floor. Cooper, of Wisconsin, one of the strongest foes of the Pacific railroad funding bill, took the floor. About the first word spoken from his lips intensified the situation. Cooper turned to Johnson and said: "Let the galled jade wince. The gentleman was in a Republican district, he boldly championed the funding bill, and he is buried under a majority of 5,000."

"The gentleman from New York, whom he so infamously and wilfully maligned, is not the one responsible for his defeat. It is acknowledged that the people of the state of California believe that the power of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, whom the gentleman from California presumes to be championing here on the floor, in the face of the people, has been used to their detriment. They know of the manner in which the corporation has for years past treated the people of that state."

The evening session of the house was spent in a vain effort to procure a quorum, which was undertaken at the instance of Erdman, Democrat, of Pennsylvania. A call of the house was made and afterwards the sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest and bring in the absentees. Pending this proceeding there were repeated motions to adjourn, to suspend further proceedings under call, etc.

At 10 o'clock the sergeant-at-arms reported the presence of three additional members, who were brought before the bar of the house and after making their explanations were in turn excused. On motion of Thomas, warrants issued for the arrest of absent members were made returnable Tuesday next. Blue, of Kansas, asked that Speaker

Heed, who was absent, be excused, which was done without objection. The house then adjourned.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Bank Failures Caused by Lack of Com-
mon Sense.

New York, January 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say: The year 1897 begins with one advantage—the past year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,282 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years or the violence of speculative storms in 1895, or the first part of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado of last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$56,718,915 during the year averaged \$154,156 each and were 145 per cent larger than in 1895. Commercial failures amounted to \$225,096,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added the last day of the year, but the average liabilities of \$14,992 was smaller than in some years of great prosperity.

While banking failures have not ceased in the West, apprehension about them has almost subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to a disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant.

It is felt in the West more, but all business will be sounder after its purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded the shipments to the interior by \$2,000,000 for the week.

TRUE JACKSON DAY.

Celebrated at the Chicago Auditorium
Yesterday.

Chicago, January 8.—Representatives of the Gold Democracy of Illinois and other states of the middle West, north-west and south, met at the Auditorium tonight for the purpose of celebrating Jackson Day. Fully 500 men were present and the banquet was in many respects a notable affair of its kind. Letters were received from President Cleveland, Secretary Morton, and Senator Palmer, and a large number of Democrats throughout the country, expressing regret over the inability of the senders to be present in person, and all sent words indicative of the utmost confidence in the future of that branch of the Democratic party which had declared itself against free silver.

A general reception was held by the gentlemen who were the honored guests of the evening. Francis B. Peabody, of Chicago, was at the head of the reception committee, and for over an hour he was busily engaged in presenting to Henry Watterson, C. H. Hamlin, Gen. Buckner and John P. Irish, the great number of men who pressed forward to greet them.

THE "RUMP" HOUSE.

Dover, Del., January 8.—The "rump" house of Republican representatives held a short session in the Hotel Richardson this afternoon. Arrangements were made providing for the daily pay of members, selecting the hotel as the permanent meeting place, and agreeing to meet every third day until after January 19. The session was held behind closed doors.

NEEDED VARIETY.

Omaha, January 8.—The annual banquet of the Jacksonian Club of this city was held at the Paxton Hotel this evening. The banquet was really an ovation to Wm. J. Bryan, with a few speeches by other Democrats to add variety to the occasion.

BRITISH SHIP IN THE BREAKERS

Andrina Narrowly Escapes Wrecking
on the Vancouver Coast.

ALL HANDS REACH THE SHORE

In the Life Boats, But Return to the
Vessel in the Morning, the Anchor
Having Held.

Seattle, January 8.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Port Angeles says:

The four-masted British bark Andrina, Captain B. V. Smith, arrived here today in tow of the tug Tyte, and captain and crew are thankful that they are in port again, having escaped going ashore on the Vancouver coast near Cape Beale, January 6. The ship was deserted by the crew and it was only by good fortune that she was saved. Captain Smith says that for four days he had seen neither sun or stars, as during the entire time they were surrounded by a dense fog. At noon, on Wednesday, the shout of "breakers ahead" was the first warning he had of his dangerous position. A heavy sea was running at the time. Two anchors were then let go, and as the big ship rounded one of the cables parted, leaving her within 100 feet of shore and in immediate danger of parting the other cable. The breakers were running forty feet high and as there was no possibility, apparently, of saving the vessel, it was finally decided to launch the boats and attempt to reach shore. Several boats were capsized as soon as launched, but eventually the crew of thirty-three men succeeded in getting in two of the lifeboats, but the boats filled before they could get safely through the surf, and two of the men were washed overboard, but were rescued by their comrades. A landing was at last effected and that night the sailors took up their quarters under the lifeboat.

In the morning the weather had moderated, and as the ship still held to her anchor, the captain and crew again succeeded in getting aboard. They managed to get under way before they could be caught in the under-tow. The tug Tyte shortly afterward took the Andrina in tow, bringing her safely to port.

The Andrina registers 2542 tons and is among the largest British ships that visit the Sound. She came from Australia in ballast.

CONSPIRACY PLOTTED.

Against General Weyler by Those Who
Overthrew Campos.

New York, January 8.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World from Havana via Tampa, dated January 8, says:

An intrigue is on foot here against General Weyler, as a year ago there was an intrigue against General Campos and that fine old gentleman was compelled to retire from Cuba. The leader of the Union Constitutional party (Spanish Conservatives), whose policy has always been that of rule or ruin, at that time found that General Campos was disposed to recognize others than themselves plotted against him in Spain as well as in Cuba, and he was forced to retire. Already some of the men who led the movement against Campos are engaged in the same kind of plotting against Weyler. There are unmistakable indications that Weyler's official term will soon end. Private intelligence shows that a crisis may be precipitated any day.

Weyler seems to have as much trouble in getting an engagement as an actor out of a job.—Cincinnati Tribune.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.