

# The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

The Daily Astorian  
HAS A REGULAR AND PERMANENT  
Family Circulation...  
MUCH MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS  
LARGE AS THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER  
IN ASTORIA.

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NO. 33

NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THE BEST

## BOYS' SHOES

That Is What We Have

A Cheap Shoe cannot be a good shoe. If you want a good article, come here; if not, anywhere else will do.

A Good Serviceable Shoe for \$1.50  
A better grade for 2.00  
The very best \$2.25 to 2.80

COLUMBIA SHOE CO.

## VALENTINES

COMIC and SENTIMENTAL

All Kinds and Sizes

GRIFFIN & REED

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## WHY Do We Have The LARGEST BUSINESS?

Because our Goods are Properly Represented.

We Deal Courteously with Our Customers.

We Consider Their Wants,

And Give the Most Value for the Lowest Price.

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Astoria Roofing and Cornice Co.

34 NINTH STREET 34  
Gravel, Tin and Slate Roofing  
Asphalt Paving for Basements, Sidewalks and Streets  
Asphalt Coating on Tin and Shingle Roofs  
Repairing of all kinds of Roofs

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LONG FIR PILING Promptly Furnished  
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Astoria Asphalt & Roofing Co.

Roof Painting and Repairing Leaky Roofs.  
All Work Guaranteed  
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Real Estate

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

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UNION MEAT CO.

SHIELD BRAND HAMS, BACON, LARD  
CONDENSED MEATS  
GUARANTEED THE BEST  
...IN THE MARKET...

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PORTLAND OREGON

J. A. FASTABEND,  
GENERAL CONTRACTOR,  
HOUSE, BRIDGE AND WHARF BUILDER  
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House Moving Tools for Rent.  
ASTORIA OREGON

SEASIDE SAWMILL.

A complete stock of lumber on hand in the rough or dressed. Flooring, rustic, ceiling and all kinds of finish; moldings and shingles. Terms reasonable and prices at bedrock. All orders promptly attended to. Office and yard at mill. H. F. L. LOGAN, Proprietor. Seaside, 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

COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

FOUNDRYMEN

Blacksmiths, Machinists and Boiler Makers  
Manufacturing and Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery  
Iron and Brass Castings  
General Blacksmith Work

SPECIALTIES - Welch Patent Wheel, Ship Scriming and Steamboat Work, Cannery and Mill Machinery, Marine and Stationary Boilers Built to Order.  
Specially equipped for loggers' work  
Correspondence solicited  
18th and Franklin. Phone 78

## OUR FISH AND GAME WARDENS

Last Report of Protector H. D. McGuire Gives Some Pointed Facts.

### APPROPRIATION TOO SMALL

Work of the Department Hampered—Clatsop's Sheriff the Only One Who Rendered Assistance.

The report of the fish and game protector which has been prepared for the present legislature contains many interesting facts and comments, among which is a short chapter devoted to the matter of the enforcement of the game and fish laws. Hon. H. D. McGuire, the present incumbent, writes as follows on that subject:

"The act creating the office of fish and game protector, passed in 1893 and re-enacted in 1895, makes it the duty of said officer to enforce the fish and game laws under the direction of the governor. This act provides only the small sum of \$500 per year for traveling and other expenses of the office, including the rent of patrol boats, which it is necessary to employ during the close season for salmon; the entire fund is not sufficient to carry on this branch of the work alone. The old fish commissioner had an appropriation of \$1200 per year for the work connected with the enforcement of the fish laws, while the fish and game protector has had only one third of this amount with which to perform the work of the old commission, and the additional expense connected with the enforcement of the game laws, which duty was added to that of the work of the old commission when the office of fish and game protector was created, and the fish commissioner act repealed.

"I have made every effort possible, with this small sum, to protect the fish and game of the state. Because of the insufficient means at my command, to cover the entire field, I have deemed it wise to devote my main effort to that part of the work of the most value to the state, viz., the food fish industry. For this I have been criticized by some of the enthusiastic sportsmen; and my only reply is that I have conscientiously done the very best I could with the means at my command.

"Another provision of the act creating the office of fish and game protector makes it the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff and constable in the state to enforce all laws for the protection of fish and game in their respective counties, under the direction of the fish and game protector; the object of this provision, no doubt, was to make deputy fish and game protectors of sheriffs and constables, in the expectation that they would co-operate with the protector in the enforcement of the fish and game laws. This they have not done, for with the exception of Sheriff Hare, of Clatsop county, I have received no assistance from this source. From the experience of the past four years, I have become convinced that no practical and effective enforcement of our game laws can be had without adopting some such method as is now in force in California. That state, after experimenting for years (such as we have been doing in our efforts to make sheriffs and constables fish and game protectors), passed an act in 1885 known as the 'Fish and game warden law.' This law makes provision for the appointment of a fish and game warden by the county commissioners of each county in the state, and fixes the salary to be paid, leaving it optional, however, with the various county commissioners to make or not make such appointments; it is also provided that said wardens shall make reports quarterly to the county court of all arrests made, convictions had, and fines paid, all fines collected going to the county treasurer. Wardens are subject to removal at any time for neglect of duty or other good cause. This law in California has proved very effective for the protection of game and fish. Those counties having large fish and game interests to protect, appoint wardens and pay them for their services, the fines collected being applied to reimburse the county for the expense of the officers' salary, and those counties which have small fish and game interests to protect, make no appointments.

"Such a law, it seems to me, would provide the best possible means of securing a strict enforcement of the law, and afford effective protection to our fish and game interests. Such a law has the further merit of being equitable in that the expense would fall upon those counties in the state most directly benefited.

"In our state it could and should be made a part of the duty of the county wardens to enforce the law for the protection of our forests by arresting and prosecuting all persons setting out forest fires in violation of said statute; this important law for the protection of one of our greatest sources of wealth is at the present time a dead letter, because of the lack of proper provision for its enforcement. If such a law should be enacted by our legislature, it would also enable the official upon whom the responsibility devolves of fostering and promoting our great food

(Continued on Third Page.)

## ASTORIA ROAD ALSO INVOLVED

German Bondholders Who Amalgamated All-Pacific Northwestern Lines.

### AN INDEPENDENT TERMINAL

To Be Used, Like the O. R. and N., by the Union, Northern, and Great Northern Railways.

The latest information from Germany corroborates the statement that the German bondholders interested in the O. R. and N. Company, have effected a combination which will insure the independent operation of that company in harmonious relation with the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Union Pacific systems. The syndicate managing this gigantic proposition is composed of bondholders in all of these properties. It would appear that from henceforth the ruinous competition in rates to the Pacific Northwest will be stopped. The O. R. and N. will be used as a joint terminal line, or part of such a line, to Portland and the Pacific ocean.

Those who have closely examined the situation do not hesitate to declare that the Astoria and Columbia River Railroad will be, or already has been, included as a part of this great scheme. It is well understood by all those who are conversant with the situation, that the A. and C. operated independently and on equally favorable terms to all of the transcontinental lines, will not only maintain its own independence, but the independence and supremacy of Astoria as a port and rapidly further its growth into a great commercial center. Should the A. and C. be tied up to and operated by any single one of the big roads, all the others would naturally at once not only become enemies of that particular line, but sharp competitors and enemies of the A. and C. as well and could not help but work against Astoria and in favor of competing ports.

When Mr. W. H. Hill, the general freight agent of the Great Northern Railway, from St. Paul, was in Astoria on the 26th of January last, he said to an Astorian representative that from careful study of the situation and information just given him by those most interested in the construction of the A. and C., he was confident that the line of road between Astoria and Goble would always be maintained as an independent one, open alike to all transcontinental roads. "In this way," he said, "and in no other, can the Astoria road be made to fulfill to the largest extent its mission and secure for Astoria the greatest measure of good. Your harbor is unexcelled, but if your railroad should be tied up to any one big road, your growth will be retarded and half the benefits from your new enterprise will be lost."

Putting two and two together, there is but one conclusion to draw, and that is that Astoria and its new railroad is part and parcel of a far-sighted and tremendously large transportation project.

### TO MATCH MAHER AND SHARKEY

Parson Davies Says He Can Secure a Big Purse for the Bout.

Pittsburg, February 10.—Parson Davies arrived here this evening to consult with John Quinn, Peter Maher's manager, in relation to a match between Maher and Sharkey to be pulled off during the carnival which Davies has about completed arrangements for. The "parson" announced that his proposed carnival will be held at Reno, Nevada, on March 15 and 16, two days previous to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Davies says he can secure a purse of \$10,000 for a go between Maher and Sharkey.

[From the tenor of the above dispatch it would appear that Reno has been selected as the Corbett-Fitzsimmons battleground.]

### ANOTHER RUSH TO ALASKA.

Reports of Fabulous Finds Cause Considerable Excitement.

Seattle, February 10.—Again miners and seekers of fortune are getting ready to enter the gold regions of Alaska. The news brought out yesterday on the Topleka by a party of men, who made a dangerous journey out from the Upper Yukon, of a new discovery and a marvelous one, on Klondike Creek, has triggered the match to the excitement.

### NO FRAUD THERE.

Ellensburg, Washington, February 10.—The comptroller of the currency has levied an assessment of \$100 a share on stockholders of the Kittitas Valley National Bank, which failed last July. This aggregates \$50,000. Most of the stock is held in the East.

## "WHO'S THE LIAR?" SAID MR. CARTER

Sensation Exploded at the Joint Convention at Salem Yesterday.

### MR. MITCHELL'S PROMISE

Assured Carter that Forty-six Would Be Present, and Such Not Being the Case He Is Angry.

Special to the Astorian.  
Salem, February 10.—The hope of Senator Mitchell's friends that forty-six members would enter today's joint convention was not realized. Roll call showed only thirty-eight present. Bilyeu and Lee were among the absent.

Senator Carter, who did not answer to roll call, came in and exploded a bomb. Carter sat in the lobby until after roll was called and the result was announced. Carter then walked down the aisle and addressed the convention. He said:

"I came to this session unpledged to any man. When I arrived here I was met by a buggy and taken to Senator Mitchell's headquarters, where I met Senator Mitchell. He asked me to sign a paper which, he said, was signed by forty-seven members. I told him that I never signed a political paper. Mitchell said he especially wanted my name. I did not sign the paper.

"When I came here I found a muddle; I found there was no other nominee than Mitchell. I told him that I would support him, but I further said to him that I would not stand by any man as long as I had stood by Dolph two years ago. If the time came when I saw that he could not be elected, I would not support him any longer.

"Last night Senator Mitchell came to my room and told me that today there would be forty-five in the joint convention and that I would make the 46th. He told me if I did not come and make the 46th man the whole responsibility for the situation would rest on my shoulders."

Mr. Carter had come here to make the forty-sixth man today, but said he: "I find that there is a lie out some where. Either Senator Mitchell misrepresented things to me, or those senators whom Senator Mitchell said would come in have lied to him. They have told me they did not tell Senator Mitchell they would come in today. There is a lie out some where."

Carter concluded by saying that he felt he had done his duty in coming in today.

### MITCHELL SURELY DEFEATED.

Portland, February 10.—Conference of the two opposing forces were held tonight and, as a result, the senatorial situation presents itself in a clearer perspective than at any time since the opening of the session. The reorganization problem appears just as far from solution as ever, but Mitchell's defeat seems to be inevitable, whether the session ends in a deadlock or not. If there is a reorganization, Mitchell's defeat will be a permanent deadlock; if there is a permanent deadlock, there will simply be no senator at all.

Broadly speaking, the conference were of the Republican Mitchell and anti-Mitchell followings respectively, but each disclaimed that it is a representative of either faction. The first consisted of the Republican senators who have for the most part been friendly to Mitchell, and who have refused, on the ground of its illegality, to enter his joint convention. All were present, or were represented, except Reed and Calbreath, the latter of whom may be considered neutral. The situation was fully discussed and it was unanimously decided to follow the same course pursued heretofore, and that is to refuse to participate in the joint assembly as at present constituted. The second was of the Republican members of the joint convention. There was a full discussion and nearly every one present made a speech. It was decided by resolution that the convention is the proper and lawful method to elect a senator, and to continue its daily sessions to the end. The members of the conference expressly declared that the support of any candidate was not considered and the name of Senator Mitchell was scarcely mentioned.

### BANK IN TROUBLE.

Minneapolis, February 10.—Or petition of A. M. Hove, Otto Rood was this morning appointed receiver of the Bankers' Exchange Bank. The petition stated that Hove had drawn a check on the bank yesterday for \$100, and payment had been refused, although there was plenty of money on deposit in his name to cover the check.

### PHILADELPHIA'S LATEST DESIRE

Harrisburg, Pa., February 10.—Senator Thomas, of Philadelphia, today introduced a bill to move the capitol to Philadelphia, on and after January 1, 1899, provided that Philadelphia shall file a legal and binding agreement on the part of the city to furnish the state the necessary site for the capitol and other public buildings.

## THE CANAL BILL WILL GO OVER

But the Fight Will Be Renewed Early in the Extra Session.

### MR. MORGAN'S BITTER SPEECH

Threw Some Hot Shot at Sherman for His Opposition—The Tariff Bill Considered.

Washington, February 10.—Senator Morgan, champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of that measure for the present session of congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. The senator made this move after a protracted contest, covering several weeks, which had disclosed the fact that the obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He gave notice that he would renew his advocacy of the bill at an early date of the coming extra session.

Morgan bitterly criticized the British opposition to the canal, and, addressing himself directly to Sherman, declared that if the next secretary of state permitted himself to be fed on abstractions of flattery of Great Britain, the people would not support him. Morgan asserted also that Sherman would not succeed in negotiating the treaty relating to the canal, as the genius of Tallyrand or Metternich could not stand against the "thimbleberrings" of these republicans.

### THE TARIFF BILL

Washington, February 10.—The Republican tariff-makers spent another day considering the schedule of manufactures of iron and steel. The committee decided tentatively to put a rate on nails at about one-fourth the McKinley rates and to make it specific. Even the Wilson rates on nails are, in the minds of the committee, practically prohibitive, and a majority of the Republicans expressed the opinion that nails can be made so cheaply in the Eastern states that no duty is necessary. The Pacific coast, however, on account of foreign competition, seemed to need protection and the duty agreed upon will be for the benefit of the coast.

### WASTED SARCASM

Washington, February 10.—The agricultural appropriation bill, which was passed by the senate today carries about \$3,250,000. Cullom, who is in charge of the bill, urged that the peculiarities of the present secretary of agriculture would not be visited upon the next secretary. If the next secretary pursued the policy of the present secretary, Cullom said, he would not favor any appropriation, but the man understood to be the choice of McKinley for the agricultural office, was an actual farmer, who would not indulge in agricultural bulletins in finance.

### GOVERNING EXPRESS MATTER.

Washington, February 10.—The house has passed the senate bill relating to the carrying of obscene matter by express companies, and it has gone to the president for his signature.

### POOL COLLAPSES.

Great Cut in Prices—Conditions of the Illinois Steel Company.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 10.—The collapse of the rail pool has produced the heaviest buying on record. All of today the Carnegie Steel Company was kept busy answering telegrams, quoting prices and booking orders, until tonight the largest number of orders ever booked in one day have been noted. The orders received by this firm today are alone sufficient to operate the Edgar Thompson plant for twelve months. The Carnegie Company quoted rails at \$19.50 early in the day and later cut this to \$17. This is a clean shave of \$3 from last week's prices.

### POOR BUSINESS YEAR.

Chicago, February 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Illinois Steel Company was held today. President Gates, in his annual report, said:

"The year has been a very unsatisfactory one. In April last there were orders on the books for over 5,000,000 tons of product, and two-thirds of the orders were required for a year's business. But the action of the July Chicago convention, following on the Venezuelan message, resulted in almost a complete paralysis of business and four of the five plants of the company were shut down during August and September. Three hundred thousand tons had been sold for prompt delivery during that time, but customers found it impossible to accept, thus locking up a large amount of capital."

The annual statement shows a deficit for the year of \$249,999. Notwithstanding the alleged dissolution of the steel combination, President Gates claims to have just closed contracts for about \$4,000,000 worth of rails at about \$24.50. All the Illinois Steel Company's mills will resume in full force next week.

The Thames of England is 230 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 180 miles long.

## ELECTORAL VOTE WAS COUNTED

Vice-President Stevenson Proclaims Election of McKinley and Hobart.

### DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDING

Returns Were Guarded by Policemen, Following the Precedent of the Tilden-Hayes Contest.

Special to the Astorian.  
Washington, February 10.—The electoral votes of the forty-five states of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the house and senate held today for that purpose, and Vice-President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as president and vice-president of the United States respectively.

The vote was as follows: McKinley, 271; Bryan, 176; Hobart, 271; Sewall, 16; Watson, 27.

A cordon of blue-coated, brass-buttoned police hedged about the senators as they marched into the house, preceded by Vice-President Stevenson and Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate, with the returns locked in a cherry-colored box. This guarding of the returns was a precaution first taken by Acting Vice-President Ferry, of Michigan, twenty years ago, during the wild excitement attending the Tilden-Hayes contest, in anticipation of a possible raid. As the house and senate sat in joint session today and listened quietly to the count, those stirring days were recalled. Of the fifteen men who sat on the famous electoral commission which decided that contest by peaceful means, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was the only one present today. The others, except Justice Field, have all retired from public life, or have passed away. The vicissitudes of political fortune in two short decades have removed all but seventeen of those who then sat in the seven-story survivors were conspicuous yesterday in the joint session. Two of them, Sherman and Morrill, entered public life together, forty years ago. The others were Senators Teller, of Colorado; Gordon, of Georgia; Allison, of Iowa; Cockrell, of Missouri; Mitchell, of Oregon (who, by the way, is in Salem); and Senators Hale and Frye, of Maine; Burrows, of Michigan; Mills, of Texas; Blackburn, of Kentucky; and Ekin, of West Virginia, who were then in the house.

Vice-President Stevenson was also a member of the house at that time. Cannon, of Illinois (who lost one term) and Culberson, of Texas, alone survived in the house mutations of twenty years, although Danford, of Ohio, who was a member of that congress, is also a member of the present body.

### THE BIG BATTLE.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight to Take Place in Reno or Carson.

San Francisco, February 10.—W. H. Wheelock, who, with Dan Stuart, is arranging the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight, arrived today from Reno. He came to meet Stuart. Wheelock professed ignorance of where the fight would take place. He said only Stuart could settle that. However, said he, it has been determined that either Reno or Carson will get the contest. Wheelock says that the fight will take place about noon March 17, so people from this city and the Pacific coast generally would be compelled to stay over one day in Nevada. They could leave this city on the 16th, arrive in Nevada on the morning of the 17th, see the fight in the afternoon, leave for San Francisco in the evening and arrive on the morning of the 18th.

### LADIES CANNOT VOTE.

Salt Lake, February 10.—A special to the Tribune from Helena says:

The Montana legislature this afternoon placed itself on record as being opposed to woman suffrage by a vote of 41 to 27.

### An electric omnibus, which goes four miles in half an hour, is now running in the London streets.