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GOLD DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp
Far Outshone.

MONTE CRISTO IS SURPASSED

Wonderful Placer Mines in Alaska Panning Out According to Frederick U. Adam's Prophecy—
Millions Now in Sight.

San Francisco, July 15.—The Associated Press has received a letter from H. M. Stanley, president of the Birmingham (N. Y.) Evening Herald Company, telling of the wonderful gold discoveries of Alaska. Mr. Stanley wrote from St. Michael's Island, where he stopped on his way to the Yukon mining region. Writing under date of June 30, he says: "The steamer Excelsior, of San Francisco, was the first vessel to push her way through to this station. The Portland, from Seattle, arrived four hours later. From these vessels we learned for the first time of McKinley's election and the result of the Corbett-Flinn fight."

"The Weare has brought authentic news of some of the most wonderful gold strikes in all the world's history and brought also some 45 miners, every man bringing in from \$5,000 to \$10,000 of dust and nuggets, and aggregate of more than \$1,000,000. Just how much the Weare brought in on its own account as exchange for provisions and supplies furnished the miners by the North American Trading & Transportation Co. could not be ascertained, but it was very large. The steamer Alice arrived at St. Michael's the 26th, bringing 25 miners and half a million in gold for them, and much on its own account. Passengers on the Alice confirmed the news reported by the Weare that one of the richest gold strikes the world has ever known was made in the Clondyke last August and September, but the news did not get even to Circle City until December 15, when there was a great stampede over the 300 miles intervening between there and the new fields. Those who made the 300 miles first struck it richest. Of all the 20 claims staked out on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, not one has proved a blank. Equally rich finds were made June 6th to 10th on Dominion creek. Not less than 20 claims have been staked out on Indian creek and the surface indications are that these are as rich as any of the others."

"In all about 75 lucky miners have reached St. Michael's. Some brought but a portion of their clean-up, preferring to invest the other portions in mines they knew to be rich. Among the most lucky are J. J. Clements, of Los Angeles, who cleaned up about \$175,000. He brought out \$50,000 and invested the rest. Prof. T. C. Lipsey, of Seattle, brought out about \$50,000 and has \$175,000 in sight, and claims his mine is worth \$500,000 or more; William Stanley, of Seattle, cleaned up \$112,000; Clarence Berry, \$119,000; Henry Anderson \$55,000; Frank Keller, \$50,000; T. J. Kelley, \$42,000; William Sloan of Nanaimo, \$48,000 and there are at least 30 more who will not talk, but stand guard over treasure in their state-rooms. There are at least twenty more men who will bring from \$50,000 to \$200,000. All this gold, and more to come, is the clean-up of last winter's work."

ANOTHER STORY.

San Francisco, July 15.—A story rivaling in intensity of interest that told of the fabulous wealth of Monte Cristo was related by passengers on the little steamer Excelsior, which has just arrived from St. Michael's, Alaska. Millions upon millions of virgin gold, according to the story, await the fortunate miner who has the hardihood and courage to penetrate into the unknown depths of the Yukon district. There was tangible evidence on the little steamer of the truth of the story told by the travelers, for in the cabin were scores of sacks filled to the very mouth with "dust" taken from the placers of the far frozen north. The amount brought in is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$750,000.

There came in on the Excelsior some forty people—among them some women—from what is now known as the Clondyke district, though only fifteen of these had been actually engaged in mining. There were among them men who had been for more than ten years facing the dangers and hardships of the frozen north in the hope of making a rich find, but who signally failed. But now they come back with fortunes stowed away in their grip-sacks, and untold millions to be picked up in the country of which so little is known.

The new Eldorado lies just across the Alaskan boundary in British territory. It is of a recent discovery, but already there are at least 3,000 people on the ground, and more are flocking in that direction as fast as transportation can be secured. The discovery of the Clondyke regions presents a story that is uniquely interesting. Around Forty-mile on the Yukon is a tribe of Indians known as the Stickers, and with them is a man who years ago was known as George Cornack, but who is now called

"Rick George." In September last, at the head of a party of Indians, he left his hut near Forty-mile camp and started in a southerly direction, saying that he intended to find a new gold field before he returned. He came back two weeks later and startled the miners with the announcement that forty miles away there was gold to be found in plenty. The streams abounded with the yellow metal, and all that was needed was for somebody to pick it up. Many persons flocked to the place, and in time the word reached Forty-mile camp that untold riches could be found along the bottom of Bonanza creek and its tributaries. Men who had failed at the former camp immediately packed their belongings and set out for the new fields. It was a hard and trying journey, but that was nothing with the promise of millions at the end of the route.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Excelsior and sent from the Clondyke region by a prominent and wealthy young business man of San Francisco to his brother in this city: "The excitement on the river is indescribable and the output of the new Clondyke district almost beyond belief. Men who had nothing last fall are now worth a fortune. One man has worked forty square feet of his claim and is going out with \$40,000 in dust. One-quarter of the claims are now selling at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The estimate of the district given is thirteen miles, with an average value of \$300,000 to the claim, in which some are valued as high as \$1,000,000 each. At Dawson, sacks of dust are thrown under the counters in the stores for safe keeping."

"Some of the stories are so fabulous that I am afraid to repeat them, for fear of being suspected of the infection. "Labor is \$15 per day and board, with 10 days guaranteed, so you can imagine how difficult it is to hold employees. If reports are true it is the biggest placer discovery ever made in the world, far though other diggings have been found quite as rich in spots, no such extent of discovery has been known which prospectors and workers so high right through."

J. Lipsey, who, up to a year ago, was secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Seattle, brought back \$50,000 in gold dust. He had most of his pile in a large grip sack, and it was about all he could carry down the plank. Mr. Lipsey was accompanied by his wife, who went with him to Forty-mile camp and endured the hardships of life in that region of the world. When seen at the Palace hotel, Mr. Lipsey said: "The place is rich—wonderfully so, I might say. It would be impossible for me to even calculate its riches. I am loath, however, to talk of all this wealth, for the reason that it might induce people who are not fitted financially or otherwise to go to that district. It is not by any means an easy undertaking. It is filled with difficulties and trials, such as one can hardly dream of, but if a person is inclined to take the risk I do not believe that he can lose by it."

"The new mining camp was discovered in September last and there are now about 2,000 people on the ground. The place is about forty miles from Forty-mile camp and has been called Dawson City. I was among the first to arrive, and to that fact I attribute in a measure the success I had, for I do not by any means say that there are not other claims just as good as mine and still others which have not been located. How much did I take out? Oh, that is something which I do not care to say. People have told all kinds of stories about my wealth, putting it from \$50,000 to \$300,000, but that is a mistake. I brought down with me—well, say \$5,000, though as I have not had the dust weighed yet, I cannot be certain as to that."

WONDERFUL FIND.

Richest Oil Fields in the World in Alaska at Tidewater.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—The Alaska Development Company was organized here today to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in southeastern Alaska by R. C. Johnston, of Los Gatos, Cal. The reports made to the company by Mr. Johnston and T. J. Hamilton, of this city, experts who made a thorough examination of the property, show that the discovery is really the most wonderful find the world has ever known. The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of tidewater, 300 miles west of Juneau. The statement is

made in good faith that the oil is dripping directly from the oil rock, and its places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding coal beds are inexhaustible.

OFF TO YUKON.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15.—A party of Vancouverites have chartered the steamer Capilano and intend to ship 75 to 100 oxen to the Clondyke in the Yukon country, where beef fetches fabulous prices.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Spokane, Wash., July 15.—Andrew Mack, aged 55, an inmate of the poor farm at Spokane, cut his throat with a razor this morning. The coroner's jury verdict was temporary insanity.

THE HENLEY RACES.

Two Americans Are Likely to Row the Final Sculls.

New York, July 15.—A Special to the World from London says: "It is quite possible, as a result of the first heats for the diamond sculls at Henley-on-Thames, that the final struggle for the amateur championship sculling prize of the world will be between the two Americans, Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, and young Teneyck, McDowell beat Guinness more easily than last year and Guinness is held by experts to be as good as, if not better than, his brother Robert, who won the diamond last year. The World correspondent saw Dr. McDowell immediately after he landed from his boat, and he showed no exhaustion whatever. Guinness, on the other hand, was dead beat, having rowed a very same race."

Teneyck was also seen by a World correspondent, and he looks in fine condition. He said:

"I am perfectly satisfied with my treatment here."

Teneyck senior, who is coaching his son, said:

"I think the boy has a good chance of being in the finals, and my belief is that he will meet Dr. McDowell in it. The fight will be a hard one if it does meet."

It is a remarkable fact that all the strangers racing at Henley won their first heats in hollow fashion. The only London paper which says anything unfriendly to the American scummers is the Pall Mall Gazette, which, summing up the chances of the competitors in the diamond sculls, says:

"Some think Beaumont will win; others believe Phillips will carry off the prize, but nobody thinks McDowell, the American, has a chance, and there are few who would care to see Teneyck a victor. He killed any chance of popularity he had by sculling a trial at 5 o'clock in the morning."

THREE MEN DROWNED.

Foolishly Ventured Out in a Swollen Stream.

Manchester, N. H., July 15.—Five young men, employed in Baldwin's bobbin shop, ventured out on the swollen Miquiquet river in an old scow without care, depending for the guidance of the boat upon a man with a board. The rains of the last two days had caused a flood and the river was a raging torrent. The men were unable to control the old hulk, and in a short time it was swept over the dam, the occupants in their efforts to prevent this losing the board they used for paddling. When the boat went over the dam it fell bottom upward with the men beneath. Three got clear, but only two were able to reach the shore, and although the other man was an expert swimmer, he was drawn under by the strong current. These drowned were:

Frank Simard,
Joseph Lavole,
George Tirrion.

They were all single. Thomas Tirrion and William Lavole were sweep close inshore and by hard swimming got within reach of those who had alighted along the bank and were dragged out.

LARGEST SUIT ON RECORD.

Denver, Col., July 15.—A suit involving \$200,000 is in progress in the United States court today, and arguments were heard on the demurrer to the altered bill. The plaintiffs are Leonard S. Ballou and Alexander McElroy, of New York. The defendants are Clinton B. Reed, John F. Champion and others, interested in the Ibox Mining Company, of Leadville. The plaintiffs ask that an accounting be ordered and name the fabulous sum of \$200,000 as the amount due them. This makes the largest law suit on record.

CROCKER DYING.

San Mateo, Cal., July 15.—Physicians have given up all hope of Col. Crocker's recovery, a sudden change for the worse having set in. At 11 o'clock the doctors said it was barely possible he might survive the night. Should he live until morning his vitality may last another day, but the attendants have not the slightest hope beyond tomorrow night.

FISTIC CONTESTS.

Carson City, Nev., July 15.—Dan Stuart writes to the Carson agent from Chicago that he has signed Sharkey and Maher and McCoy and Creedon for the fistic carnival in Carson this fall, and has four other fights in view, which he says will be "cookers," but mentions no names.

SPAIN AND JAPAN JOIN HANDS

Form an Offensive Alliance Against
the United States.

THEY WILL STRIKE TOGETHER

And Make Simultaneous Attacks on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast Lines, if We Interfere with Cuba or Hawaii.

London, July 15.—A Paris dispatch to a newspaper here says that inquiry at the American embassy there has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The terms of the undertaking, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provide that in the event of an aggressive action on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs, or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of that country.

SPANISH LOSSES.

Insurgents Active in Havana Province Itself.

New York, July 15.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says:

The invasion of Havana province by insurgent forces on their march westward is now an accomplished fact. "The local papers are prohibited from publishing any accounts of 'official' victories in that province, the object being to discredit the news of unusual activity. General Weyler may suppress news, but he cannot conveniently hide wounded soldiers, and these keep coming in. The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas City writes that Col. Alvarez Armas, with 70 men, was completely routed July 11, near Jaguay Grande, by insurgent General Carrillo. The Spanish lost 30 killed and about the same number wounded. During the fight 25 of the Spaniards deserted and went over to the insurgents."

A report is current and generally believed in Matanzas that the insurgents have attacked and partially burned Cardenas. There are fully 5,000 rebels in the vicinity of Matanzas City and Cardenas.

A HUNTED MAN.

Prince Eulwaha, of Corea, Followed to This Country by Hired Assassins.

New York, July 15.—The Journal and Advertiser says:

Prince Eulwaha, heir apparent to the crown of Corea, is said to be in danger of losing his life. This young king arrived in America several months ago, ostensibly to complete his education in an American college; in reality he came to avoid hired assassins who have followed him. Despite the fact that the United States offers to the prince a refuge far more secure than his native country, he is constantly dodging men who are hired by the Korean progressive party, which is against the present dynasty, to kill him. The prince is believed to be in Washington. The members of his suite go armed to the teeth. The secret service officers and the police of New York and Washington, and possibly New York, although denied at headquarters, have been instructed to look out for his safety. The prince is a son of the king by a former union. The queen was assassinated, the brother of the young man has been killed, and others interested in the royal family of Corea have gone to their last home on account of this youth. A Japanese secret service officer, at present in New York, who is perfectly familiar with the affairs of Eulwaha, tells the following story of the troubles of the young prince: "The young prince," said this officer, "is a general favorite wherever he goes, and while in this city at the Waldorf he made many friends. But he has a marked peculiarity: he wears the look of a haunted man. Since his birth in 1888 assassins have tried to take his life. The king, believing he would be safer in the United States than in Corea, sent him here, but he has been followed by two men who have sworn to take his life, and if he gets back to Corea alive it will be because Korean assassins have lost their cunning."

"These would-be assassins are believed to be in San Francisco at present. Both are Koreans, although they pass themselves as Japanese. One of them is a round-faced and heavily built man, with a kindly expression of countenance. He is such a fluent Japanese scholar as to deceive even the native Japanese, and his mission here is not suspected, save by the detectives who have been informed of it. He was a fellow-conspirator of the unfortunate Jim OKayama, who was lured to Shanghai shortly before the outbreak of the war between China and Japan and there murdered by an emissary of the Korean court named Hon-ga, who is now colonel in the imperial

bodyguard and vice-minister of home affairs. He has a double object—to revenge the death of his friend, as well as to put the prince out of the way. The other would-be assassin was at one time a cabinet minister of the Korean court. The prince is in mortal dread of the minister. He knows he is followed, but he does not know who is following him. He never leaves out of his coat of mail, which is made of the very finest steel, except when bathing. It will not withstand the force of a bullet, but there is no knife that can pierce it, and it is a knife that the prince is afraid of. The cause of this desire to end the career of the prince lies in the idea of the progressive party in Corea that the king and his son are too far behind the times. Undoubtedly the king will be assassinated before long, and the design is to have the young man out of the way when this comes to pass."

TOOK POISON.

Prominent Society Man Got Tired of Life.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Gay S. Hetherington, a well-known society man, drank an ounce of laudanum in the Lafayette hotel and died an hour afterward at the Hetherington hospital. He left a note addressed to his brother, A. G. Hetherington, a well-known member of the Clover Club, in which he said he could no longer withstand the anguish of soul and the torture of mind that had maddened his spirit for the last eight weeks. The deed was carefully planned and premeditated. He had a bottle containing two ounces of laudanum, half of which he drank. He then threw himself on a couch and lay for more than an hour in heavy slumber, when an elevator boy notified the hotel clerk. An attempt was made to revive him, and the discovery was made that he had taken poison. Every effort was made to revive him, but without success. In the table in the smoking room were found packages of clippings from sentimental poems, all turning upon the tender passion. One of these poems from "Congreve's Mourning Bride," had this passage underlined: "Heaven hath no rage like love to hatred turned, Nor hell no fury like a woman scorned." In the pockets of the unfortunate man's coat was a flask containing two ounces of laudanum, half of which he drank. Mr. Hetherington was single and a member of the Union League, the Clover Club and several other notable organizations.

DEATH FROM COLLISION.

A Scorch in Chicago Causes a Lady's Death.

Chicago, July 15.—A scorch is responsible for the death of Mrs. M. A. Morton, who was yesterday killed in a runaway accident. The scorch, with elevated back and lowered head, while howling along at a rapid rate, collided with the horse driven by Mrs. Morton. The frightened animal became uncontrollable and dashed down the street, colliding with a lamp post and throwing the unfortunate woman from the vehicle. She was instantly killed. Mrs. Morton was an invalid for years. The scorch was thrown from his wheel, but remained and rode away before he could be apprehended. The horse was badly injured and died in a few minutes.

WOMEN ON ROCK PILE.

Kansas City, July 15.—The order of the police commissioners of Kansas City, Kansas, that women prisoners must work on the stone pile along with the men has caused a great commotion and it has not yet been put into effect. Perhaps it may never be. The Current Event Club, an organization of women, has expressed itself as immeasurably shocked and has called an indignation meeting to protest against the "threatened disgrace and degradation of womanhood." The members threaten that the enforcement of the order means the retirement of the police commissioners from office at the first opportunity, and as women vote in Kansas municipal elections, the threat is not regarded as altogether an idle one any may have its desired effect. Their principal objection to the rock pile is that part of the order compels the women to work without skirts and to wear overalls instead. The police of this city stand by their order and say the first women prisoners whose fines are not paid will go on the rock pile.

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