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The Daily Morning Astorian

THE DAILY ASTORIAN is the biggest and best paper on the Columbia River

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1897.

NO. 3.

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FINE CIGARS!

A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

474 Commercial St.

Great Excitement AT ASTORIA

CROWDS OF PEOPLE FLOCKING TO

Friedman's Store, 600 Commercial Street

The fishermen and miners starting for the gold fields are getting their supplies at Friedman's. Because they can save from 25 to 50 per cent on their purchases of Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Notions.

THIS IS WHERE YOU CAN GET

A Good Suit of Clothes for \$3.50 up to \$10.00
THAT WOULD COST ELSEWHERE FROM \$7.00 TO \$20.00

It is no wonder that they all rush to Friedman's. It pays to patronize them at 600 Commercial street.

THE LAND OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Still the Absorbing Topic All Over the Country.

NO FAULT WITH DYEA ROUTE

Fleets of Pack Animals Over the Divide and Not a Cross There Yet—Astoria Colony Increases—First Mail Route.

The Astoria colony for the Yukon continues to grow. The topic is an all-absorbing one in the city, and every movement of the gold-hunters is watched with much interest. The party now numbers the following gentlemen:

J. W. Broun, T. S. Bonds, A. Brindley, Wm. Frederickson, D. McTavish, George McNally.

The most of their supplies have been purchased and Messrs. McTavish and Bonds left for Portland last night to secure their mining tools. Hundreds of others throughout the city would go if they could raise the grub, and a large number have arranged to start in the spring. Every business man who has considered the matter says that the Klondike gold boom will be of greater benefit to Oregon and Washington than was the great gold strike in California in 1849 to Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

A letter was received yesterday, dated at Seattle, July 24, Mr. Al. Thorsen, recently in the shoe business here with his brother, in which he says: "You have, no doubt, heard of the excitement over the gold fields of Alaska. Of late I have been very busy studying the situation, as brother Tom and a Mr. Morton, of Seattle, have arranged for me to go there. I will leave on the steamer Mexico Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock. My sudden departure will no doubt be a surprise to you."

Interesting Details About the Routes to the Yukon Country.

Seattle, July 25.—The report sent out from Port Townsend that there was a blockade of freight at Dyea is not believed here, nor can it be confirmed. Only one steamer, the Al-Ki, had landed freight and passengers at Dyea at the time the Topoka, which arrived there this morning, left Juneau. Therefore it is not possible that there can be a very great crush at Dyea. Reports received here indicate that prospectors are having no trouble. However, when the loads of the Queen and Mexico, which have already sailed, and of the Islander and the Rosalie, which sail on the 28th and 31st respectively, arrive at Sheep camp there will undoubtedly be some delay, but horses are now being shipped to Dyea from Seattle by hundreds. They will be used for packing over the divide and will much expedite the carrying of the outfits. A large pack train is already operating. The new trail over the mountains, which is 100 feet lower than the old pass, has been finished and will be used in taking the cattle over the summit, destined for Dawson City. The impression prevails that there is to be a scarcity of provisions in the new camp, and the advice, so frequently made in the papers, the last few days, for every gold hunter to take all the provisions he will require while in the mines, is given over again.

The first mail for the Yukon valley under the new contract left Juneau July 25th in charge of F. W. Hort, carrier. It consisted of 183 letters, being an accumulation from last April. The report up to last week of the tonnage of provisions which has gone into the Yukon country by the overland route was five thousand, and in addition to this there are about five thousand tons of live stock. Archie Burns induces the Chalkoot pass above all others as a cattle route. His own stock, nine cattle and two horses, were taken from Salt Water to Lake Linderman in less than 20 hours. The route is, however, unsuitable for sheep, as there is too much deep, swift water. The following steamer will leave Seattle for Dyea and Skagway bay within the next few days: City of Topoka, July 28; Islander (from Victoria), July 28; Rosalie, July 31; Al-Ki, August 1; Williamette, August 3; Queen, August 7; Mexico, August 9; Topoka, August 12; Rosalie, August 12.

They Want Roads. Yukon Pioneers Trying to Induce Railroad Building. San Francisco July 25.—N. E. Picotts of the Yukon country, who has been in this city several days, gives an interesting account of the efforts of the pioneers of that locality to secure more modern means of conveyance into the land of the Golden Fleece. "While at Circle City and Forty-mile last year," says Picotts, "we seriously considered the possibility of securing aid from the Canadian government to build a road into this district. We secured as reliable data as we could get for

wanted it to Ottawa. Finally an appropriation of \$500 was passed by the parliament and the surveyors were ordered to take the field this year. There are two practicable routes by which this country might be reached by a railroad. One of these is from a point on the Canadian Pacific; the other is from Dyea. As far as we were able to ascertain, neither presents many difficult engineering feats. That from Dyea would be the shorter, for the reason that only some eighty miles of road would have to be built, the rest of the route to the mines being by means of the river. Of course, during the winter season this route would be closed as far as the river is concerned. This route would do away with the difficulties of the Chilkoot pass in the early days. It would naturally be a closer means of communication with San Francisco, and for that reason is not likely to be favored by the Canadian government. The other route is about 50 miles longer, but being entirely within the Dominion of Canada, is likely to receive earnest consideration at the hands of the government.

The minded men of that section are willing to assist any enterprise of this character which will tend to develop the country. The attention of the world has been called to our country and the idea that naught but fairy tales have been written about its wealth is being quickly dissipated.

RAILROAD TO YUKON.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald says that Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty. This is conclusively shown by the latest Japanese government advice under date of July 25, which is now made public for the first time. While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy. Japan's reply in part is as follows:

SOLDIERS FOR ALASKA.

Washington July 25.—The president and Secretary Alger have decided to detail an army officer and a company of soldiers from the regular army for service in Alaska. They probably will be stationed at Circle City.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

Will Revolutionize the Handling of War Ships at Sea.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

Anderson, Ind., July 25.—Judge W. A. Chipman has gone to Washington to file patents applications and interest the proper government officials in inventions by Frank M. Reed, of this city, which have been completed, tested practically and found to be capable of revolutionizing the handling of war vessels at sea. The inventions carry out to perfection the idea originated by Russia in using oil instead of coal as a fuel for war vessels. Reed's invention covers a system of oil burning which would make it possible for a vessel like the Indiana to carry enough fuel to last a trip around the world. The system is gas generation from oil. The gas is generated by an atomizing plant, is smokeless and is capable of a tenth more heat than the Russian gas, or 21 per cent more heat than the government is now getting from coal, making it possible to work up to greater speed.

Where 30 stokers are now necessary on a great war vessel, one man could handle all the valves. Another of the inventions covers a storage tank that is absolutely bullet and shell proof. The cost of the equipment is very small and would be paid for in a month or so in the saving of fuel.

WILL START NON-UNION MEN.

Pittsburg, July 25.—This afternoon Rufus C. Crawford, owner of the Bunol mines, went into court and secured a preliminary injunction restraining the miners at Dillon from interfering with the work or congregating about the mines. The hearing was set for Saturday. President Dolan says the miners' officials would not attempt to fight the injunction. They are not hunting trouble, he said, and would not deliberately violate the law.

The sheriff of Westmoreland county has been called on for deputies to protect the miners at the Rostraw mine at Wabash. The Webster company proposes to start with non-union miners tomorrow, Wednesday.

THE EFFECT IN LONDON.

London, July 25.—The Times in its financial article says: "There has been heavy selling in the American market on account of the failure of the United States senate to act on the house resolution to appoint a currency commission, but in the best informed quarters the failure of the senate is interpreted favorably, because it is said that McKinley might have been induced to appoint a commission disposed to compromise with the silver interest."

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Biddford, Me., July 25.—The New York cotton mills, in Sacon, will be shut down Saturday for five weeks, the reason assigned being the necessity of reducing the output. The mills employ 1500 operatives.

SENTENCED TO THE ROCK PILE.

Danville, Ill., July 25.—Police Magistrate Thompson today sentenced Agathe Colver, a disorderly woman, to the rock pile for thirty days.

JAPAN'S REPLY MADE PUBLIC

Will Continue to Wage Diplomatic War and May Go Further.

SHE OPPOSES ANNEXATION

In so Uncertain Tones Sets Forth Her Reasons why Hawaii Should Remain Independent.

New York, July 25.—A special to the Herald says that Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty. This is conclusively shown by the latest Japanese government advice under date of July 25, which is now made public for the first time. While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy. Japan's reply in part is as follows:

"Legation of Japan, Washington, July 25. Sir: Replying to your note of the 25th ult., in answer to mine of the 21st ult., regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that I communicated in substance to Count Okuma, from whom I am in receipt of telegraphic instructions embodying the views of the imperial government in relation thereto.

"Taking note of what you say in reply to the representation I had the honor to make in behalf of my government with reference to the necessity of maintaining the status quo of Hawaii, the imperial government has no hesitancy in admitting the predominant influence of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands.

"In their opinion, however, the very fact that predominance has existed so long unquestioned might be urged as a reason against the disturbance of the status quo, more especially as practically the whole population acknowledges the paramount importance of the relations of their country with the United States while it is understood that only a small fraction of that number favor annexation.

"From this it may be reasonably inferred that the predominant and paramount influence of the United States, which, as you remark, has been the one essential feature of the status quo through three-quarters of a century, in which the constitution and government of Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone notable changes," furnishes on the one hand the amplest guarantee against anything inimical to either the United States or Hawaii, while on the other hand it obviates the necessity of a change in existing conditions which will injuriously affect the interests of others.

"The policy of colonial expansion among European countries was especially active on the Pacific during the decade ending 1882, and as a result, nearly all of the island groups then autonomous passed under the sway of various Western powers. By common accord the powers have recently appeared willing to stay their hands and international rivalry and conflicting interests are now the best guarantee for the continued sovereign existence of the few remaining island groups. Yet the absorption by the United States of such an important part of the remaining unappropriated portion as Hawaii would doubtless be the signal for the removal of dormant territorial ambition in the Pacific and the last vestige of native autonomy would disappear.

"It can easily be seen how this would affect the interests of Japanese subjects who are now engaging in increasing numbers in various undertakings and enterprises in the Pacific with profit to themselves and advantage to Japan. It was precisely on account of the prevalence of this spirit of colonial absorption that one of your honorable predecessors was led to declare to the German government that your government attached great importance to the maintenance of rights to which the United States becomes entitled in the few remaining regions now under independent and autonomous native governments in the Pacific ocean."

"The justice of that declaration cannot be questioned, and the imperial government, understanding similar views, could not hold with indifference changes in the status of those governments that would extinguish Japanese rights. They have no intention of questioning the actual situation in the Pacific and certainly no desire to in anywise disturb it, but their position in that part of the world renders it impossible for them to view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would probably follow the extinction of the Hawaiian sovereignty. The imperial government recognizes it as a well established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and conventions at present existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable, either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate without apprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the immediate

termination of those treaties and conventions and the consequent cessation for the future of the privileges granted thereunder.

"Under the circumstances, only the most cursory view of the actual situation is required to show the disadvantageous position in which Japan would be placed by the abrupt termination of her treaties and by the consequent absence of satisfactory conventional stipulations for the protection of her rights and the interests of her people.

"The sphere of Japan's activities in the Pacific, her trade with Hawaii is important and nearly 25,000 Japanese subjects are now residing there. Her commerce with the United States and Canada is constantly increasing. In Mexico and Central America, Japanese immigrants are welcomed and trade is springing into existence. The importance to Japan of the stable and well-recognized commercial, residential and industrial status which her subjects have gained in Hawaii is consequently evident. The growth and prosperity of the interests I have enumerated depend in no small measure upon it, and hence it must be acknowledged that the concern which the Japanese government feels in the maintenance of the rights that underlie the welfare of Japanese subjects in Hawaii and the prosperity of Japanese commerce in the Pacific is both legitimate and commendable.

"In the note under reply you intimate 'that vested rights, if any, be abolished.' Japan or Japanese subjects in Hawaii will be respected." As germane to this branch of the subject, I have the honor to call your attention to a note addressed on March 4, 1886, by your honorable predecessor, Mr. Bayard, to Mr. Von Alvensleben, the German minister to the United States, in reply to the official announcement of the protectorate established by Germany over certain island groups in the Pacific. Referring to the declaration made on behalf of the German government, the established rights of third parties were to be respected. Mr. Bayard replied that in the absence of precise knowledge as to the meaning intended to be given to the term 'well-established rights,' he believed that he interpreted it rightly as a declaration that American citizens who already had established or might establish themselves on the island in question, in peaceful accord with the natives and on a footing of perfect equality with settlers of German and other nationality, would not be disturbed in their rights of residence or otherwise discriminated against as compared with German subjects by reason of the establishment of a German protectorate.

"Without pausing to consider the analogy in many essential places between the principle thus announced by the United States in 1886 and that now maintained by Japan, I have the honor to state that if the United States government attach to the expression 'vested rights' the same significance given in Mr. Bayard's note to the term 'well-established rights,' the imperial government would have little to complain of under this head.

"But the absolute extinction of Japan's treaties and conventions without even the formality of previous notice creates a very different situation, not alone by removing conventional privileges and exemptions, but also by substituting therefor new and burdensome changes. In that case the application of the United States customs laws to Hawaii would check the further development of the Japanese trade, the extension of the United States naturalization and immigration laws would be detrimental to the future residential and industrial rights of Japanese subjects, and enforcement of United States navigation laws, making the carrying trade between this country and Hawaii a part of the coasting trade, would probably prove fatal to the interests of Japanese steamship lines crossing the Pacific.

"I would specially fall in the duty which has been entrusted to me if I did not add that this full and frank explanation of the views of the imperial government is due, not alone to their wish to protect the interests confined to their care, but also to their desire to remove all possible cause for misunderstanding between the government of the United States and themselves.

"I should also add that I have received with great pleasure your courteous acknowledgment of the disclaimer I had the honor to make on behalf of my government in regard to the false report that Japan has designs against Hawaii.

"I regret to say, however, that similar reports are constantly appearing even in the reputable section of the American press, and coupled with baseless or distorted accounts of occurrences in Japan and Hawaii are now, I am credibly informed, being used in responsible quarters as a pretext for immediate action upon the treaty of annexation. Therefore, I have the honor to repeat that Japan has no designs of any kind whatever inimical to Hawaii, and no motive in her dealings with that country except to secure by legitimate means the due observance of just obligations.

"TORRU HOSHU."

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

Duties on Foreign Vessels May Now Be Suspended.

ALASKA MILITARY STATION

Will Be Christened Post Alger—Many Visitors at the White House. Among Them Lillooekani and Julius Palmer.

Washington, July 25.—The president has signed these acts:

Authorizing the president to suspend the discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commercial navigation into the Beale contract system, by which certain European governments have created a state tobacco monopoly; to create the office of surveyor general of Alaska; and for other purposes; to give consent to congress to a compact between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary.

ALASKA MILITARY STATION.

Washington, July 25.—The secretary of war is considering a proposition that has been made to him to establish a military post in Alaska. The government has no troops in the territory, and in view of the heavy immigration now going on and possible danger to life and property from lawless characters, he has been urged to create an Alaskan military post. The commercial interests of the territory have requested that a company of infantry and a galling gun brigade be located at some post to be christened Fort Alger, near the boundary 250 miles from Klondike and 2,000 miles above the mouth of the Yukon river.

Meanwhile volunteers for service in Alaska are coming forward. This morning Secretary Alger received a telegram from Captain Abercrombie, of the Second Infantry. Fort Harrison, Mont., tendering his services with 60 picked men of his regiment for duty in Alaska.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 25.—A large number of people called at the White House today to pay their respects to the president. Among them was Julius Palmer, of ex-Queen Lillooekani's suite, and Jerry Bell, the latter having some papers to be delivered to the president. The papers were memorials from the three great patriotic societies of Hawaii. It is understood that in these memorials they represented themselves as being opposed to any policy that touched the queen's sovereignty. Later in the day Lillooekani herself had a short interview with the president.

IN WORDEN'S BEHALF.

"Mother" of the Labor Union to Visit President.

Chicago, July 25.—Mrs. Mary G. Jones, a Californian, who is known in labor circles as the "Mother" of the American Railway Union, is in the city on her way to Washington. She is going there for the purpose of interceding with President McKinley in behalf of S. D. Worden, who is sentenced to receive the death penalty for certain acts performed during the labor riots in California in 1894. President Cleveland recommended Worden's pardon, Governor Budd having granted a stay of execution on President Debe's appeal until a decision be rendered by the supreme court of the United States. Mrs. Jones is strongly fortified with letters from all the labor organizations of the country, and President Debe of the social democracy.

STRIKERS ARE POLITIC.

Pittsburg, July 25.—The miners' officials, Warner and Dully, have assured the sheriff that the miners have no intention of marching on the mines. President Dolan said it was not proposed to meet the sympathy of the public by an ill-adviced display of force.

GARMENT MAKERS STRIKE.

New York, July 25.—Twenty three hundred garment workers went on strike today. One hundred and twenty-five shops in this city and Brooklyn are affected.

ROYAL MAKES THE FOOD PURE, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK