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The Daily Morning Astorian.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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

VOL. XLVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1897.

NO. 113.

... IMPROVED ...

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.... Hard Even Grain

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Also for Medicinal and Cooking Purposes

- "Private Stock"
- "Cream Rye"
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- "Pride of... ..Kentucky"
- ...and...
- "Hermitage"
- Resold California Brandy

CARLSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR STORE, 103 Twelfth Street

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.

"KLONDYKE OR WE WILL BUST"

The Watchword of Astoria's Pioneers to the Far North.

THE ELDERHAND PASSENGERS

Ship Loaded to the Gunns with All Kinds of Freight and Hundreds of Prospectors—Mining Laws of the Klondyke—The Rush Still Continues.

It was a red letter day. All was excitement and hurry yesterday with everyone except the gold seekers, who were as cool as if they were only going for a day's fishing. It was a gala day for the merchants, however, who were all busy packing goods for Alaska. At Fisher Brothers everybody was on the jump, even the bookkeeper resigning his position to help the boys pack goods for Klondyke. Foard & Stokes, and Ross Higgins & Co., and the other stores were all as busy as bees all day long. Never have men left a town on an expedition better supplied than the Astoria gold seekers. They have provisions for eighteen months and their outfits were packed in splendid shape for transportation. Twenty-two are booked for the Elder which will arrive down from Portland about 1 o'clock this morning. Among these fortunate seekers are the following:

- Joseph Supercant.
- Duncan McTavish.
- Andrew Brindale.
- M. S. Bouds.
- John McGuire.
- George McNully.
- William Frederickson.
- Thomas Laville.
- Charles Wise.
- Rudolph Barth.
- Al Hyde.
- Harry Cribb.
- Cecil Sover.
- Richard Humphrey.
- L. L. Osgood.
- F. M. Green.
- W. Thompson.
- Edw. Sandberg.
- J. Wamp.

Two names could not be learned, and the first eight gentlemen compose the cooperative company which will work on a large scale in the land of gold. The Astoria men are business men of repute and experience and are probably the finest lot of pioneers to leave any community. They have brains and ability and will not need help in their venture from any source.

During the afternoon every truck and river boat was engaged in hauling supplies to the steamer dock for the Klondykers. Crowds stood about and watched the proceedings with envious eyes, each one wishing that his supplies were going down to be shipped to the far north where the goddess of fortune is beckoning the daring ones to try their fate. Congratulations, handshakes and "God bless you's" were in evidence on every corner, and if the adventurers do not meet with success it will not be because their friends did not give them their best wishes.

Think Laville, who goes with the Supercant party, is only going as far as Lake Lintnerman, in order to help them over the Chilcot pass, and give them an opportunity to build a boat or boats while he looks after the transportation of the goods from Dyea across the mountains. When all is ready for the start up the lakes and river to Dawson City, Mr. Laville will return to Juneau, and sail for home.

Last night satiny, mirth and good fellowship held the boards at the Elks hall. The occasion was a social given in a farewell to the three members of the order who are going away to the new Eldorado. Duncan McTavish was the lion of the evening. His kindly nature and straightforward business career have endeared him to all, and each and every one of the large crowd present vied with each other in the expression of good wishes. Grubbs' orchestra furnished delightful music during the evening. Messrs. C. W. Fulton and C. J. Curtis made appropriate addresses which were heartily applauded. Captain Gregory sang the "Pine Old Irish Gentleman," and recited the "Wreck of the Julie Plante," to the great enjoyment of every one in the hall. Mr. John Fox sang a dialect song that brought rounds of applause, and the dancing of the Virginia reel initiated many greenhorns, and gave all an opportunity to laugh out loud. The dining room was a scene of beauty. Fruits, flowers, salads, and all things good to eat and drink were in abundance, while on the walls were pictures, painted specially for the occasion by Artist Swops. One, representing the land of the mid-night sun, is worthy of special mention. When the Elks do anything it is done right—done brown and to the queen's taste. Last night's entertainment was no exception to the rule.

Success and prosperity to Astoria's representatives for the Klondyke.

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British Columbia, but to the general laws of the Dominion.

On the American side, in Alaska, mining operations are subject to United States mining laws and the general laws of the state of Oregon as they existed in 1861 when the law providing for a civil government for Alaska was passed. This law provided "that the general laws of the state of Oregon now in force are hereby declared to be the law in said district, so far as the same be applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of this act or the laws of the United States;" hence the laws of Oregon in force May 11, 1861, are the laws of Alaska.

On the wild frontiers of Alaska, however, little attention has been paid to the literal provisions of laws of any kind, and mining has been carried on in a primitive and independent manner.

PLACER MINING.

Nature and Size of Claims.

For "Bar Diggings"—A strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark and thence extending into the river at its lowest water level.

For "Dry Diggings"—One hundred feet square.

For "Creek and River Claims"—Five hundred feet along the direction of the stream, extending in width from base to top of the hill on either side. The width of such claims, however, is limited to 100 feet when the benches are a greater distance apart than that. In such case claims are laid out in areas of ten acres with boundaries running north and south, east and west.

For "Bench Claims"—One hundred feet square.

Size of claims to discoverers or parties of discoverers: To one discoverer, 80 feet in length; to a party of two, 500 feet in length; to a party of three, 800 feet in length; to a party of four, 1000 feet in length; to a party of more than four, ordinary sized claim only.

New strata of auriferous gravel in a locality where claims are abandoned, or dry diggings discovered in the vicinity of bar diggings, or vice versa, shall be deemed new mines.

Rights and Duties of Miners:

Entries of grants for placer mining must be renewed and entry fee paid every year. No miner shall receive more than one claim in the same locality, but may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common, provided an agreement be duly registered and a registration fee of \$3 be duly paid therefor.

Claims may be mortgaged or disposed of, or provided such disposal be registered and a registration fee of \$2.00 be paid therefor.

Although miners shall have exclusive right of entry upon their claims for the "placer-like" working of them, holders of adjacent claims shall be granted such right of entry thereon as may seem reasonable to the superintendent of the mines.

Each miner shall be entitled to so much of the water not previously appropriated flowing through or past his claim as the superintendent of mines shall deem necessary to work it, and shall be entitled to drain his claim free of charge.

Claims remaining unworked on working days for seventy-two hours are deemed abandoned, unless sickness or other reasonable cause is shown or unless the grantee is absent on leave.

For the convenience of miners on back claims, on benches or slopes, permission may be granted by the superintendent of mines to tunnel through claims fronting on water courses.

In case of the death of a miner the provisions of abandonment do not apply during his last illness or after his death.

Acquisition of Mining Locations.

Mark of Locations—Wooden posts, four inches square, driven eighteen inches into the ground and projecting eighteen inches above it, must mark the four corners of a location. In rocky ground, stone mounds three feet in diameter may be piled about the post. In timbered land, well-blazed lines must join the posts. In rolling or uneven localities, flattened posts must be placed at intervals along the lines to mark them, so that subsequent explorers shall have no trouble in tracing such lines.

When locations are bounded by lines running north and south, east and west, the stake at the northeast corner shall be marked by a cutting instrument or by colored chalk. "M. L. No. 1" (mining location, stake number 1). Likewise the southeastern stake shall be marked "M. L. No. 2," the southwestern "M. L. No. 3," and the northwestern "M. L. No. 4."

Where the boundary lines do not run north and south, east and west, the nor-

therly stake shall be marked 1, the easterly 2, the southerly 3 and the westerly 4. On each post shall be marked also the claimant's initials and the distance to the next post.

Application and Affidavit of Discoverer—Within sixty days after marking his location, the claimant shall file in the office of the Dominion Land Office for the district a formal declaration, sworn to before the land agent, describing as nearly as may be the locality and dimensions of the location. With such declaration he must pay the agent an entry fee of \$5.

Receipt Issued to Discoverer—Upon such payment the agent shall grant a receipt authorizing the claimant, or his legal representative, to enter into possession, subject to renewal every year, for five years, provided that in these five years \$500 shall be expended on the claim in actual mining operations. A detailed statement of such expenditure must also be filed with the agent of Dominion lands, in the form of an affidavit corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses.

Annual Renewal of Location Certificate—Upon payment of the \$5 fee therefor, a receipt shall be issued entitling the claimant to hold the location for another year.

Working in Partnership—Any party of four or less neighboring miners, within three months after entering, may, upon being authorized by the agent, make upon any one of such locations during the first and second years but not subsequently, the expenditure otherwise required on each of the locations. An agreement, however, accompanied by a fee of \$5, must be filed with the agent. Provided, however, that the expenditure made upon any one location shall not be applicable in any manner or for any purpose to any other location.

Purchase of Location—At any time before the expiration of five years from date of entry a claimant may purchase a location upon filing with the agent proof that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim and complied with all other prescribed regulations. The price of a mining location shall be \$5 per acre, cash.

On making an application to purchase the claimant must deposit with the agent \$50, to be deemed as payment to the government for the survey of his location. On receipt of plans and field notes and approval by the surveyor-general a patent shall issue to the claimant.

Reversion of Title—Failure of a claimant to prove within each year the expenditure prescribed, or failure to pay the agent the full cash price, shall cause the claimant's right to lapse and the location to revert to the crown, along with the improvements upon it.

Rival Claimants—When two or more persons claim the same location the right to acquire it shall be in him who can prove he was the first to discover the mineral deposit involved, and to take possession in the prescribed manner. Priority of discovery alone, however, shall not give the right to acquire. A subsequent discoverer, who has complied with other prescribed conditions, shall take precedence over a discoverer who has failed to do so.

When a claimant has, in bad faith, used the prior discovery of another and has fraudulently affirmed that he made independent discovery and demarcation, he shall, apart from other legal consequences, have no claim, forfeit his deposit and be absolutely debarred from obtaining another location.

Rival Applicants—Where there are two or more applicants for a mining location, neither of whom is the original discoverer, the minister of the interior may invite competitive tenders or put it up for public auction as he sees fit.

Transfer of Mining Rights: Assignment of Rights to Purchase—An assignment of the right to purchase a location shall be endorsed on the back of the receipt or certificate of assignment and execution thereof witnessed by two disinterested witnesses. Upon the deposit of such receipt in the office of the land agent, accompanied by a registration fee of \$2, the agent shall give the assignee a certificate entitling him to all the rights of the original discoverer. By complying with the prescribed regulations such assignee becomes entitled to purchase the location.

QUARTZ MINING. Regulations in respect to placer mining, as far as they relate to entries, entry fee assignments, marking of locations, agents' receipts, etc., except where otherwise provided, apply also to quartz mining.

Nature and Size of Claims. A location shall not exceed the following dimensions: Length 1500 feet, breadth 600 feet. The surface boundaries shall be from straight parallel lines and its boundaries beneath the surface the planes of those lines.

Limit and Number of Locations. Not more than one mining location shall be granted to any one individual claimant upon the same lode or vein.

Mill Sites. Land used for milling purposes may be applied for and patented, either in connection with or separate from a mining location and such additional land shall in no case exceed five acres.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. Decision of Disputes. The superintendent of mines shall have power to hear and determine all disputes in regard to mining property arising within his district, subject to appeal by either of the parties to the Commissioner of Dominion lands.

Leave of Absence. Each holder of a mining location shall be entitled to be absent and suspend work on his diggings during the "close"

season, which "close" season shall be declared by the agent in each district under instructions from the minister.

The time occupied by a locator in going to and returning from the office of the agent or superintendent of mines shall not count against him.

Additional Locations. The Minister of the Interior may grant to a person actually developing a location an adjoining location equal in size, provided it be shown to the minister's satisfaction that the vein being worked will probably extend beyond the boundaries of the original location.

Forfeiture. In event of the breach of the regulation a right or grant shall be absolutely forfeited, and the offending party shall be incapable of subsequently acquiring similar rights, except by special permission by the Minister of the Interior.

THE CROWDS FROM PORTLAND. Portland, July 30.—The O. R. & N. steamship George W. Elder sailed for Dyea, Alaska at 11 o'clock tonight with 33 passengers, nearly all of whom are bound for Klondyke by way of the Chilcot pass.

She carried 1300 tons of freight, her full capacity, 120 horses and burros and 75 dogs. The steamer was scheduled to sail at 7 p. m., but when that hour arrived all the freight had not been put aboard and the dock was a scene of haste, hurry and confusion. Ten thousand people were on the dock, the river bank and the steel bridge to bid God-speed to the gold-seekers. A brass band discoursed familiar airs such as "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again," "Good-bye My Love, Good-bye" etc.

Hundred of applicants for passage were refused and the company also declined to take several tons of freight. Among the passengers were five women. Nearly every man on the steamer has supplies to last him at least one year. There were a few, however, who had scarcely any, and no money, after paying for their tickets. These expect to make enough to get an outfit after they get to the diggings by assisting their more fortunate brethren.

ANOTHER KLONDYKE SCHEME. New York, July 30.—The Herald today says:

One of the most novel of the many schemes to obtain a share of the wealth of the Klondyke region has been developed by a syndicate of four wealthy New Yorkers who are planning to establish trading posts and stores in the mining camps and also to purchase all promising claims on the market. They will transport their men and supplies to the gold fields for this purpose. The members of the syndicate prefer that their names shall not be mentioned at present. They have no stock to sell and will furnish all the money required themselves. Their attorney is Henry F. Granger of 51 Broadway. As Mr. Granger outlined the plan the enterprise would be under an extensive plan. He will meet a mining expert in Seattle and will dispatch him at once to the gold fields to buy all promising claims in the market. The attorney will also talk with the returning miners and gather all the information possible. If it is possible to buy or charter freight steamers on the Pacific coast at anything like their true value he will invest in two or three. If the transportation companies have not control of all available vessels, however, they will be bought here on his return, and dispatched around the Horn.

MEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, July 30.—The steamer City of Pueblo sailed for Puget Sound ports this morning and will connect with the Al-ki for Juneau and Dyea. She carried nearly three hundred passengers among whom were a dozen miners for the Klondyke gold fields and her departure was witnessed by an immense crowd of people.

TROOPS BANQUETED. London, July 30.—A banquet was given last night at the Hotel Cecil to the representatives of the New South Wales troops. Gen. William Broderick, parliamentary secretary to the war office, announced that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had written a letter to the colonial premiers suggesting an interchange of forces in the empire. According to the plan the colonial regiments would come to England, English troops replacing them in the colonies. The troops should be similarly armed and should learn to act together. The war office had already examined the scheme and it is believed everybody approved it.

THE FIGHT IN BRAZIL. New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro gives further details of the fight at Canudos. From these advices it is evident that the first report was not exaggerated, and in fact report was the full extent of the fanatic victory. These later reports state that the government troops lost a large part of their artillery in the battle and that the guns, in good order, are now in possession of the fanatics. Those of the artillerymen who were not killed beside their guns were forced to retreat before the onslaught of the fanatics, leaving their guns behind them.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

H. L. Pittock, of the Mazamas, Struck by Mass of Rock on Rainier.

MISS FULLER MEETS DISASTER

Mountain Climbing a Dangerous Pastime—Rainier More Difficult to Ascend Than Ever—Other Casualties.

Tacoma, July 30.—The first party to return from the Mazama expedition to the summit of Mount Rainier arrived here this afternoon. The party experienced many dangers and report the ascent and return more difficult this year than ever before. At times the steel point of the Alpinist could not be made to hold, so hard was the ice, and the climbers were forced to leap from point to point, taking chances on securing safe footholds.

H. C. Almale and Walter Rogers of Camp Muir and were precipitated into an icy ravine. Rogers with a heavy pocket knife cut his way out. He crawled and dragged his way to camp and then sent a runner out to find Almale. The latter had fallen a distance of forty feet and was nearly unconscious with fatigue and cold when found and carried into camp.

H. I. Pittock, of Portland, president of the Mazamas, had a narrow escape from an awful death at Gibraltar Rock. In the descent, while he and Dr. W. B. Knapp were crawling along the side of a big rock, a moving mass of ice and snow struck Mr. Pittock, partially pinning him to the rock and rendering it impossible for him to move without the utmost danger of losing his hold and being dashed hundreds of feet below. Dr. Knapp succeeded in releasing Mr. Pittock with great difficulty and danger to both.

Miss May Fuller, the Ledger's special correspondent, was struck by falling rock and was rendered unconscious for some time, but has since recovered.

NEW JEWISH STATE. To be Established in Palestine by the Hirsch Fund.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

The representatives of the Baron Hirsch charities has seemed to take very seriously the scheme of Dr. Theodore Herzl of Vienna for the formation of an independent Jewish state in Palestine. It is stated that the Hebrews are organizing in all parts of the world. The doctor intends to send an exploring expedition to thoroughly overtake the land from end to end, and to establish telephonic, telegraphic and other modern scientific conveniences before opening up the territory to general settlement.

To obtain sovereignty over Palestine he says will be easy as the Turks will be glad to let it go. He points to his declaration by the Turkish government as evidence that it thinks favorable of his scheme. If Turkey should refuse to give Palestine up, he says the Ottoman empire will surely disintegrate and the Jewish powers can obtain Palestine when the powers divide up Turkish empire territory.

If it proves impossible to get Palestine he will turn to Argentina to confer on this point. A congress will be held at Basle August 2nd. The doctor says there is no doubt that this congress will be the redeemer of the Hebrews.

There is no intention to follow socialist-like line that of Great Britain. The capitol of the Jewish colony is to be \$5,000,000.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECK. Indianapolis, July 30.—Word has been received of the wreck of the passenger train No. 345 on the Chicago division of the Big Four near Thornton about 2 miles north of here. It is reported that the engine left the track, plowing into an adjoining field, the two baggage cars and a coach being thrown on their sides into the ditch at the side of the track. The train dispatcher here is unable to get a report of the accident and it is not known whether there are any fatalities.

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