

NOTICE: Books, Periodicals, Maps, etc. Are Not to be Taken from the Library without payment of one cent and a fine of five cents will be liable to pay.

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

The Daily Astorian

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

THE ASTORIAN has the largest circulation of any paper on the Columbia River

VOL. XLVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1897.

NO. 54.

CREDITORS' SALE OSGOOD STOCK

Until Saturday night, October 9th, your choice of any Frock Suit in the house for \$5.75. Some of them worth \$16, but you can take your pick for \$5.75.

Stiff Hats worth \$2.00.....25c
Stiff Hats worth \$2.50.....50c
Stiff Hats worth \$3.00.....\$1.00

Prices of other goods in proportion. One Diebold Safe worth \$100, now \$40. Showcase, counters, shelving, etc., at one-quarter value. Remember, we close for good, Saturday night, Oct. 9th.

J. D. KENNEDY
TRUSTEE

School Books

Tablets
Slates
Pencils
Sponges
Composition Books
Pens
Blotters
Inks

School Supplies

We have the best and cheapest line of Pen and Pencil Tablets in the city.

GRIFFIN & REED

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Air-Tight Heaters...

IN ASTORIA..... MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE AT
E. R. Hawes' Store

Sole Agents for Knox and Wapburton Hats

BUFFUM & PENDLETON

Hatters and Furnishers

94 Third Street, PORTLAND, OR.

...The Only Exclusive Men's Furnishers...

Our Royal Cream Flour

NONE BETTER

FOARD & STOKES CO.

Sole Agents

ASTORIA OREGON

W. F. SCHEIBE, Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE CIGARS!

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

474 Commercial St.

UNION MEAT COMPANY

Shield Brand Hams, Bacon, Strictly Pure Lard

ALL KINDS OF CANNED MEATS

Guaranteed the Best in the Market

CORNER FOURTH AND GLISAN STREETS - PORTLAND, OREGON

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND CROPS

Drought, Forest and Prairie Fires Devastate the East.

SEASON WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Manitoba, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana Suffer Intensely—No Rain. No War, Not Weather.

Winning, October 1.—The forest fires that have been raging in Manitoba close to the boundary line for the past ten days have broken out more furiously than ever. Ten or twelve persons are reported to have been burned to death and the fire is rapidly spreading and crossing the boundary line into North Dakota. Settlers have been fighting the flames for over a week trying to keep them from getting into the more thickly populated districts. The flames are driving hundreds of wolves and coyotes into the open and flocks of geese and ducks have been seen flying over the burning forests. Near Whittemouth, H. L. Laundry, a trapper, was burned to death. A German woman living in a small house near where the fire was the most furious yesterday is reported to have burned to death and her children are missing.

A dispatch from Whitehouse states the fire is spreading rapidly. Several settlers had close calls for their lives. A heavy wind drove a mass of smoke which blinded, and a long line of flame which consumed everything in its path.

East of Whittemouth the situation is very critical. The section foreman of Darwin and his wife and men were picked up by a freight train and brought to Whitehouse. Roadmaster Horner on a handcar attempted to run from Darwin with his men, but nearly succumbed through suffocation and was compelled to take refuge in a passing freight train.

All the telegraph poles for several miles east of the town are down and lines are tied up.

A fire in the Manitowish, Wis., section of the country is on fire here. On both sides of Broken Head river much damage is being done. The smoke is so thick that it is impossible to see twenty yards, though there is no fire nearer than a mile. Mr. and Mrs. Young, who live eight miles away, lost everything and only saved their lives by standing in the river for twelve hours, when they were able to come out upon the burned ground after the fire had passed. Nearly everyone in the path of the flames lost everything.

At Beaujour, Manitoba, seven persons have been burned to death. Mrs. O. W. Williams, her young son and a daughter had a race with the flames for several miles. They had a team of horses, which they kept on the run. Sparks from the burning timber were blown into the dry ground of a prairie where they were surrounded by flames. The frantic horses started to run straight ahead into the burning timber. Before they had gone far the carriage was overturned and they were thrown down an embankment into a small creek. This probably saved their lives. They were badly burned.

A report from Morris, Manitoba, says a fire has been raging there and that one family of five persons is known to have perished.

IN ILLINOIS

Mascouah, Ill., October 1.—In the experience of the oldest settlers in St. Clair and adjoining counties the present drought is without parallel. For two months there has been practically no rainfall in this section and the temperature has ranged above 90 degrees almost daily during all that time. The damage done by the drought in southern Illinois cannot be estimated, but it has been great. The heaviest loss to the farmers is on the corn crop, which has been cut down 50 to 65 per cent. It has also done great damage to all late vegetation and to the fruit crop generally. Hundreds of wells, cisterns and creeks have entirely failed and a water famine is threatened over a

large area of country. Many farmers residing east of Mascouah are hauling water a distance of six miles. The water in the Kaskaskia river has reached the lowest stage in years. In addition to the severe loss on crops of various kinds, the farmers will have to provide an unusually large quantity of feed for their stock, owing to the parched condition of all the pastures. The stock feeding season begins fully two months earlier than usual, as a result of the drought.

IN INDIANA

Valparaiso, Ind., October 1.—The Kanawakee marsh fires are spreading in this county, although the farmers have given up all other work and are fighting it as all hours of the day. Several houses were destroyed last night. The big marsh near Ashtaburg caught fire last night and the flames swept over acres of land, destroying everything in their path. Residents of Hebron, Koscius and Kinman are badly frightened, as it is feared the fire may sweep across the heavy ditches which have been dug.

Decatur, Ind., October 1.—Forest fires are raging over the entire northwestern part of this county. Fields of shocked corn have been swept away by the flames.

La Grange, Ind., October 1.—The drought which is without precedent in northern Indiana has been partially broken by a light rain. The fire in the tamarack swamp has increased, but the farmers are so organized that they anticipate no great damage unless the wind suddenly changes.

Great fires are burning in the marshes near Rochester, Ind.

IN MICHIGAN

Niles, Mich., October 1.—East and north of this city the marsh fires continue. Farmers have fought the flames night and day for a week and are utterly exhausted. They have moved their household goods to places of safety and have sacrificed their homes. Game which inhabited the marshes has been driven to the city. Near Berrien Springs on what is known as the Big Meadows, the fire has swept over like a prairie fire and hundreds of acres of potatoes have been roasted in the hills.

The fire is the worst that has occurred in this vicinity since 1871.

ENGLISH FEAR OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN

REASONS FOR SALISBURY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

Sherman Will Probably Agree to a Separate Meeting With the English Representatives.

New York, October 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

The administration proposes to make clear to Great Britain the embarrassment caused this government by her refusal to participate with Russia and Japan in the proposed conference on the sealing question. A note is now in course of preparation at the state department which will deplore the withdrawal of the British government at such a late hour, and call attention to the fact that the communication of May 26, which Secretary Sherman addressed to Lord Salisbury, stated that Russia and Japan would be invited to take part in the conference. The British government has no reasonable ground at this time for refusing to participate, when she had already accepted an invitation to take part knowing that Japan and Russia would be represented in the conference. It is also understood that the administration will yield to the inevitable and ask Great Britain to send representatives to meet those of the United States.

There is no intention, however, to abandon the proposed conference with the representatives of Russia and Japan. These gentlemen will reach the United States in a few days. The latter conference will be held, it is thought, after representatives of the United States and Great Britain have had a meeting and reached a conclusion, and the delegates of Russia and Japan will then be asked to ratify the action of the Anglo-American conference. The determination to send the above referred delegates followed the issue of an official announcement from Ambassador Hay that Great Britain had refused to take part in these conferences. In view of the representation therein which Russia and Japan would have.

The real reason behind Great Britain's withdrawal is traced by the officials to Canadian interests in the sealing industry and the fear of the British and Canadian authorities that the United States, Russia and Japan being in the majority, will outvote her representatives on all important matters which may be considered.

GEORGE IS THE TRUE CANDIDATE

According to Members of the National Democratic Committee.

CHICAGO PLATFORM THE TEST

Van Wyck Denounced as the Leader of a Corrupt Fight for Leaves and Fishes.

New York, October 1.—Henry George's claim that he is the regular democratic candidate for mayor of New York has called forth expressions from members of the democratic national committee.

W. H. White, member for Washington, telegraphed to Henry George: "The democratic party of the state of Washington sends you greeting. In the movement you are the representative of Jeffersonian democracy. Your selection as mayor will bring assurance to the democracy of the West and South. Mammoth workshops have not thronged their love for free government in the East, and in 1890, as a reunited, purified party, we will move forward in glorious national victory."

The Herald prints dispatches from democratic national committeemen as follows:

W. S. Holiday, Indiana: As a democrat I recognize but one authority in determining democratic policies on questions that are national in scope—the democratic national convention. If the democratic party is to continue national in its policies, and therefore national in its character, all true democrats must accept the platform adopted by the last national convention—the Chicago platform—until the principles and policies set forth in said platform are settled. Democrats throughout the country, I believe regard the result of the pending campaign in Greater New York as being of such national significance that it will affect the democratic party for good or ill in the campaign of 1900. I am persuaded the opinion no democratic faction in any state in the United States will change the purpose of the democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform. That party in New York which accepts the Chicago platform ought to have the support of all democrats.

Thomas McKee, Arkansas: The Chicago platform is the latest authentic declaration of democratic faith, and I believe it the duty of all democrats to support candidates who stand upon it in preference to those who ignore it.

J. M. Head, Tennessee: I certainly believe that the compliance with the Chicago platform should be insisted upon. Any organization claiming to be democratic which refuses to endorse the national platform, has no claim upon the support of the democratic voters. I am not sufficiently advised as to the rules of party organization in your state to venture an opinion as to who is the regular nominee, but Mr. Van Wyck certainly cannot lay claim to it.

John Gilbert, Shantkin, Indiana: Were I in New York I should support Henry George, because he is the only exponent among the candidates for mayor of the principles decided on at the Chicago convention, absolute loyalty to which is the test of true democracy.

J. G. Dudley, Texas: The democrats who fought the battle of 1896 should insist that the support of the Chicago platform and its nominees should be the test. I cannot see how democrats who supported the Chicago platform and its nominees can vote a ticket nominated on a platform which ignores the Chicago platform and especially when there is a ticket in the field reaffirming the Chicago platform. They cannot afford to compromise principle.

George A. Inslee, Idaho: Every democrat in New York should support Henry George. A candidate who does not stand up for or endorse the Chicago platform has no claim to democratic support. Such men elected McKinley, and to be consistent they should support Tracy. Their pretense of being democrats is but a repetition of the masquerading in the lion's skin.

J. H. Townsend, Oregon: I believe the Chicago platform represents the principles of the democratic party and know of no reason why any organization other than a national convention should presume to chafe the principles of the party.

Benjamin R. Tillman, South Carolina: The present situation in New York city is most interesting and of national importance. The result will show whether there is patriotism and manhood enough in its people to give themselves honest government and save themselves from slavery to money. Van Wyck does not represent democracy, but was nominated

by a corrupt organization, hungry for the leaves and fishes, but too cowardly to fight for principle. Henry George is the only democrat running for mayor in New York, and all true democrats will support him, whether he is a victor or not. As a national committeeman, I will vote for the recognition of him and his followers as the only representatives of democracy in New York city. True L. Norris, New Hampshire; Frank Campbell, New York; John M. J. Mchattson, Montana; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont, and J. J. Dwyer, California, hold that the Tammany ticket is regular.

AFFLICTED 27 YEARS

Mr. William A. Hall of Astoria Tells How He Was Cured by Dr. Darrin.

To whom it may concern: Twenty-seven years ago I had the misfortune to have scarlet fever and from the effects had discharging ears, and from that time to 1889, I was troubled with a loathsome discharge from both ears. In the year 1889 I consulted Dr. Darrin and was perfectly and permanently cured, so I have never had a return of the affliction. Seeing Dr. Darrin in Astoria, I think it justice to the afflicted as well as to the doctor to write this card—can be referred to at 422 Duane street, Astoria. WM. A. HALL.

Mr. Hall is well known in this city and his word can be relied upon and the lasting cure he received should give courage to others to try Dr. Darrin's new treatment by electricity. The doctor will remain in Astoria until November 1, at the Occident hotel, and will during the remainder of his stay, treat all cases at the rate of \$5 per week or in that proportion of time as cases may require. The poor treated free from 9 to 10 a. m. daily except medicines. Regular office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 in the evening. He treats all chronic diseases, blood taints, loss of vital power and early indications, permanently cured, though no references are ever made in the press concerning such cases, owing to the delicacy of the patients. Examination free to all and circulars will be sent free to any address. All private diseases confidentially treated and cures guaranteed. Patients at a distance can be cured by home treatment. Medicines and letters sent without the doctor's name appearing.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING REPORT

LARGEST DOCUMENTED ANNUAL TONNAGE IN 21 YEARS.

In 1861 was the Largest Tonnage in Our History—Merchant Marine Never So Efficient as Now.

Washington, October 1.—The annual report of Mr. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation, which has just been submitted to the secretary of the treasury, shows that the total documented tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1897, was 4,790,229 tons, and is the largest for 21 years, except in 1881, when it was 4,802,911 tons. Our largest documented tonnage was 5,328,312 tons on July 30, 1861. Considering the speed and number of trips of steam vessels compared with sailing vessels, our merchant fleet has never been so efficient as it is this year. The total construction of the year—221 vessels of 222,333 gross tons—is the largest annual output since 1881.

HOPE FOR REFORMS.

Havana, October 1.—El Diario Marina, organ of the reform party, commenting on the new Spanish cabinet in its leading editorial, says:

"The fall of the headless and discredited conservative party means a transition from a dark night to a sunny day; it means a radical transformation of methods. The list of ministers is a clear indication that the platform of the new cabinet is pure and logical autonomy for Cuba. We have absolute confidence in a prompt re-establishment of peace. The rise in Spanish securities in Europe shows that the public in Spain and abroad has great confidence in Senor Sagasta's cabinet."

The Union Constitutional, organ of the conservative party, says:

"The change in the Spanish cabinet is of minor importance, as all true Spaniards must have the same patriotism in defending the high ideas of the nation."

JOURNAL'S AND WORLD'S POLLS.

New York, October 1.—The Journal's poll of Greater New York votes now includes 87,469 names. Of these Henry George, Jeffersonian democrat, has 27,127; Van Wyck, Tammany, 26,431; Seth Low, citizens' union, 20,002. Tracy, republican, 13,900. The World's poll of 75,596 voters is as follows:

Van Wyck, 25,156.
Low, 19,256.
George, 13,873.
Tracy, 12,903.
Gleason, independent, 4,229.

A sweetheart will write two notes a day to the object of his admiration, even though he sees her every evening, but when he becomes her husband and is separated from her for weeks at a time he hastily scribbles one once a month, is about all he feels able to write.

ANOTHER BIG CUBAN BATTLE

Conflicting Accounts as to Which Side Was Victorious.

CUBANS LAUGH AT AUTONOMY

They Claim Now to Be Better Prepared for an Active Campaign Than Ever Before.

New York, October 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A big battle occurred October 2 in Camarones hills, not far from Matanzas, between the Spanish under General Molina and the rebels under command of Betancourt, Sangulilly and Raoul Arango. The fight began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued all day. The official report published here states that Molina attacked the rebel position and drove the rebels out with great loss. The report says that General Molina had his horse shot under him.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas has obtained an account of the fight from a Spanish officer who was present. From this it appears that the rebel infantry were strongly entrenched in an almost inaccessible position in the hills, and all efforts to dislodge them were futile, resulting only in heavy losses for the attacking force. The insurgents had only a few men killed, and jeered and taunted the Spanish during the whole engagement. General Molina narrowly escaped death. Enraged at his failure, he returned to the attack the next day, but with no better success. A large number of wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into Matanzas. General Castillo left Puerto Principe September 2 with heavy reinforcements, for the purpose of attacking the Cuban government headquarters in Guayamarillo, but heavy rains and bad roads prevented him from carrying out his plans, and after long marches he returned to Puerto Principe with 108 of his men ill.

General Ruiz, while escorting a convoy from Puerto Principe to San Nicholas, was attacked by rebels September 30. The rebel leader, Juan Duasas, has crossed the Mariel-Matana trocha with a large force and is now operating with General Castillo.

El Pais publishes a statement to the effect that up to date 2,000 of the 6,000 reconcentrados in the town of Jaguay Grande have died of hunger.

LAUGH AT AUTONOMY.

New York, October 1.—General Carlos Roloff, secretary of war of the republic of Cuba, has sent the following letter to Gonzales de Quesada, Cuban charge d'affaires at Washington: "We are now better prepared for an active campaign than at any time during either the present or the late war. We are informed here that Spain will probably try to please the American government by offering us autonomy more or less ample. I need not tell you, my friend, that we laugh at such offers, for already we are at the hour of our liberation."

"Should Spain seriously offer us autonomy, it would prove the full extent of her weakness, and we will fight with renewed ardor until she shall recognize our independence. Imagine our delight should Spain thus confirm us in our belief that the end is fast approaching."

"Tell the American government that to enter into diplomatic discussions with Spain in the hope that we will accept autonomy is useless. We should simply thank it for its trouble, but manfully decline to end the war on such terms. We know that both Palma and you have often made this plain to the American government and public, but we wish you to reaffirm it."

NO REPLY YET.

Madrid, October 1.—A cabinet council at which the queen regent presided was held today. When the ministers separated the premier, Senor Sagasta, announced to the newspaper men that no final decision had been taken in regard to the reply which Spain will make to the note of the United States, handed to the Duke of Tetuan when he was minister for foreign affairs by the United States minister.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



COW BOY HATS

Are all the rage. We have them in the following colors: Red, green, blue, gray, brown, and French blue; \$1 each.



ROMAN STRIPE BELT

This is the very latest Paris style made of the best quality of leather and comes in a pretty combination of colors; from 10c up.

Shanahan Bros.

THE ONLY STORE THAT SELLS CHEAP.