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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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TO PROSPECT ON GIGANTIC SCALE

Colorado Miners With Unlimited Capital Fitting Out an Expedition.

WILL TAKE THEIR OWN TOWN

All of Alaska to Be Covered—Depend on Country for Nothing But Timber, Water and Gold—New Channel Discovered at Mouth of Yukon.

Denver, Col., Oct. 14.—James H. Mackenzie and James Casey of Cripple Creek, left late last night for Seattle. They will be the advance guard of an expedition that intends to thoroughly explore Alaska on a systematic scale. They are backed by W. S. Stratton, the millionaire mining king of Cripple Creek, D. R. C. Brown, of Aspen, and other men who have made millions in mining. Their intention is to prospect Alaska on a gigantic scale and for the purpose the company will provide supplies and machinery of the most approved pattern. Casey and Mackenzie are not only men of wealth, but have a practical experience in Leadville, Cripple Creek and Aspen. The latter goes at a big salary having resigned the superintendency of the Portland mine where he drew \$10,000 a year. At Seattle contracts will be awarded for building a river steamer, or probably two, to be so arranged in sections that it can be shipped to St. Michaels. Three steam launches will also be built for tenders and the boat when ready will be loaded with 500 tons of provisions, calculated to last for two years. Twenty-five of the best prospectors of the West have been engaged to make locations and three more will be hired on the coast with a special view to knowledge of placers. The river steamer will be equipped with powerful steam pumps placed on the boat so the captain can prospect along the banks wherever this is deemed necessary to sample the dirt along the banks. No time will be lost and the result are good the men will file locations.

"We are going up to that country to get our share of the good things if they are there, and we hardly see how we can miss it," said Mr. Mackenzie. "We will take with us a sawmill complete, a hydraulic mining plant to be operated by means of a hose from the deck of the steamer with pumps, and everything else we can need. About the middle of February Mr. Casey and half of our force will be started over Chilkoot pass and the rest of the expedition will go around by St. Michaels and up the Yukon river. We will charter a steamer at Seattle, load everything on it, the charter bringing us to St. Michaels. There we will put our river steamer together, load our supplies, the steam launches taking their share, and when we are ready we will steam up the river and will join the first part of our expedition at some point agreed upon. According to our plans at present when we reach the country our prospectors will divide into pairs and will work out over the country. They will keep in touch with the main party and will be supplied with provisions. Should any prospecting party make a discovery that proves good, the whole party will be concentrated at that point and we will thus be able to take up all the best part of the country. Having our sawmill we can quickly build our own town and make all our preparations to mine in the proper way. We are not going for placer mining alone, but will look for quartz leads as well. We will depend upon the country for nothing but timber, water and gold. We will furnish the rest. Mr. Casey is one of the best known mining men in the West. He was one of the earliest prospectors in Cripple Creek and discovered the American Eagle and John A. Logan mines on Bull hill out of which he made himself independent. Mr. Mackenzie is a native of Canada and has many friends in Ottawa and plans have already been made if anything worth while is discovered to secure concessions from the Dominion government for timber and other claims."

"Our orders," continued Mackenzie, "are to spare no expense to make the expedition a complete success. We will take with us everything we can possibly need. We expect simply to prospect. It will cost us about \$10,000 for a ship to transport us to St. Michaels and from there we will depend upon our own exertions. You know that it has been impossible to get a sawmill through to the mines because the transportation companies have a monopoly on the lumber. We will not be bothered with any such monopoly. We will carry everything necessary to build a city with and we will have the men along who can do the work. We are feeling very enthusiastic over the scheme and our plans are so well made that failure is almost impossible. If the gold is there we are sure to get more than our share of it."

A NEW CHANNEL.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14.—The Corwin brought the news from St. Michaels that Father Barnum, who has conducted a mission for many years, is authority for the statement that a channel not yet known to navigation exists at the mouth of the Yukon river. He states that it is close to the south side and will permit ocean steamers to avoid the shallow bars and proceed up the river for a distance of 500 miles. Collector of Customs Anderson will explore and endeavor to locate the new channel.

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THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES.

A Railroad Engineer Joins the Long List of Patients Cured by Dr. Darrin.

Portland, Oregon.—Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: I hold it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to make known through the press that which of all other things is most essential, viz. The way to cure pain and sickness. I was confined to my home with sciatic rheumatism, kidney trouble, inflammation of neck of the bladder and general indisposition. Could not sleep more than an hour at a time. All means I tried proved unavailing. I was prompted to visit Dr. Darrin through the advice of my friends who had been cured by him, though, I must say, I had little faith that electricity would cure me. I came to the doctor on crutches. Two weeks' treatment has cured me, so I have thrown away my crutches, and my other complaints have all disappeared, so I can take command of my engine.

W. HAYS.

Judging from the testimonials that are published daily it seems there are but few ills to which the human flesh is heir, which cannot be relieved and generally permanently cured by Dr. Darrin's electric treatment, and cases that have resisted other efforts have yielded to his power. These cases embrace almost every kind of curable disease, and, as said before, no man, woman, or child need despair of relief and cure while Dr. Darrin offers invaluable services. The doctor will remain in Astoria until November 1, at the Occidental hotel, and will during the remainder of his stay, treat all cases at the rate of \$5 a 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 evenings. He treats all chronic diseases, blood taints, loss of vital power and early indiscretions, though no references are ever made in the press concerning such cases, owing to the delicacy of the patients. Examinations 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.

INDIA'S REFUSAL TO AID SILVER

Likely to Lead to the Rejection of Wolcott's Proposals.

The English Cabinet Disinclined to Override the Opinion of Its Indian Advisers Against Keeping the Mints.

New York, October 14.—A dispatch from Paris to the Herald says: The Herald is informed from a trustworthy source that the answer which the Indian government has forwarded to the British cabinet, declining to reopen its mints under an agreement with France and the United States, is causing considerable difficulty in English governmental circles. A majority of the cabinet is disinclined to override the opinion of its Indian advisers on a question which principally affects India, but several members of the cabinet feel that the government is too far committed to withdraw. At the present moment it is impossible to foretell the outcome of the differences of opinion, but the resignation of all the influential members of the cabinet is not improbable. Meanwhile it is interesting to know that the refusal of India is based on her obligation to the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. Indian statesmen foresee the greatest difficulties arising out of a sudden drop in the price of silver to 60, which it is feared would revolutionize the commercial relations and lead to the ruin of many merchants engaged in trade with Asia. On a basis more nearly corresponding with the price of silver, for instance, on the basis of 15 1/2 per rupee, that is to say, 2 1/2 per ounce for silver as the standard, India would immediately open her mints. Perhaps the English cabinet will try to negotiate on such lines before finally rejecting Senator Wolcott's proposals.

WEYLER'S RULE TO END THIS WEEK

His Preparations Made to Sail for Spain October 20.

The Rebels Still Blowing Up Forts and Soldiers Regardless of the Pacific Policy of the New Ministry.

New York, October 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Captain-General Weyler's rule in Cuba will end with the present week. General Castellanos will act as captain-general until General Blanco's arrival in Havana from Spain on Saturday next, when he will immediately take the oath of office.

General Weyler, although expressing regret that he has been recalled before he had succeeded in crushing the rebellion, takes the matter philosophically and is making preparations to sail October 20. He persists in maintaining that his methods are the only ones that will eventually force the insurgents to surrender.

In the meantime the rebels show no signs of willingness to negotiate for peace on the basis of autonomy. On the contrary they are preparing to take the offensive. The large force that started westward last week, it is reported, includes an effective company of artillery. The intention is evidently to join Generals Castellanos and make a big demonstration in Havana province.

In Pinar del Rio the rebels have been active during the past few days. They again attacked and raided the town of Calgre, killing several of the Spanish soldiers. They ambushed a column of Spanish guerrillas near Mandas, killing more than 20. The rebel brigade under Lorenzo attacked the troops of San Antonio and blew up one of the forts badly wounding 25 soldiers. The rebels then passed through the trocha, driving a herd of cattle.

CUTTER PERRY HAS ARRIVED

Dropped Anchor in Astoria Harbor Yesterday Afternoon.

Quick Trip From Seattle, But Would Have Done Better With Good Coal—Captain Phillips Tells of Wage Question.

At sunset last evening the United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry, Captain M. L. Phillips in command, dropped anchor in Astoria harbor, having left Seattle at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Perry is under orders to report to the collector of customs at Astoria and will cruise in those waters for the winter. Captain Phillips assumed command of the Perry last January, formerly having been in command of the Corwin in service in Alaska waters and Prince William sound, enforcing United States fish laws. In the Aleutian peninsula the laws were being violated regularly. The Corwin found that large seines were being used and caught men in the very act. In an interview with an Astorian reporter last night, Captain Phillips stated that he would have made a much quicker trip from Seattle if the Gilman coal which he was obliged to use had been a better quality. Concerning the difficulty over the new wage scale, the captain said: "When the reduction in wages was announced all of my crew with the exception of eleven left the ship. They went into different occupations, four of them bought a sloop for Klondike. After the order came placing the wages back at the old rate of twenty-eight dollars I shipped a crew and all of them are drawing the old rate of wages. It was hard work to secure a crew of good men in Seattle, although hundreds applied for positions. There are probably two thousand men in Seattle out of work, having come there with the expectation of going to Klondike, and who have not yet been able to get away. Lawyers, merchants, doctors, clerks and mechanics are anxious to get anything they can in the shape of work in order to sustain themselves. I finally succeeded in securing a good crew. We now have sixty-three men all told. We will clean ship at once and be ready for visitors. The trip down

(Continued on third page.)

THE EUROPEAN CROP CONDITION

Government Reports Do Not Change Estimated Wheat Deficit.

There Will Be a Good Market Abroad for American Fruits if Growers are Careful to Pack Them Properly.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The monthly report of the agricultural department on the European crop condition, summarizing the crops of European correspondents to Statistician Hyde, has been made public. The following is an abstract:

Recent information, while it may in some cases modify the crop estimates for particular countries, does not essentially change the situation as regards the deficiency in the principal crops of Europe. The outlook for wheat in the Australasian countries continues good, but the prospects in Argentina are somewhat less bright, owing to the drought and frosts. Accounts from India are quite favorable both as to Kharif crops harvested or to be harvested this fall, and as to the seeding of the Rabi crop to be harvested next spring, which latter includes the wheat crop.

The annual estimate of the world's wheat crop issued by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture gives the following revised results for 1897, compared with 1896:

Wheat production, importing countries, 800,771,000 for 1897; 885,020,000 for 1896. Exporting countries, 1897, 1,341,800,000; 1896, 1,432,962,000.

Total wheat production of both importing and exporting countries in 1897, 2,142,571,000; in 1896, 2,317,982,000 bushels. Net deficit 1897, 202,985,000 bushels; 1896, 170,341,000.

Extremely pessimistic reports as to the extent of the crop failure in Russia have been circulated, but the liberal quantities coming forward for shipment have led dealers to receive such reports with incredulity. It is probable, however, that much of the Russian grain going to Western European markets is out of the more liberal harvests of former years and there is evidence there going to show that the crop of 1897 is at any rate considerably below the average.

Consul Eugene Germain, of Zurich, Switzerland, after an investigation of the European fruit prospects expressed the opinion that there will be a good market for American apples and dried fruits this season if growers would be careful to put up choice stock only. He says: "Nothing smaller than eight cases in French prunes will pay to ship to Europe and all other dried fruits must be uniform in size and attractively packed."

EVANGELINA'S HOME.

Chicago, October 14.—Evangeline Cisneros, who has just escaped from the narrow walls of a Cuban prison, has been offered a home on the wide prairies of Kansas, where the barbed wire fences are the only suggestions of a trocha. The woman's auxiliary of the Cuban committee met at the home of Mrs. Martha M. Purdy and discussed Cuban affairs, congratulating each other on the escape of Miss Cisneros, in whose interest the society had petitioned the pope and the queen of Spain for clemency. In the midst of the rejoicings, Mrs. Purdy announced that Tuesday she wired to Miss Cisneros in New York offering the young refugee a permanent home with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Munger, in Greenwood county, Kansas. Mr. Munger now lives near Eureka, where he has a large fruit ranch. He lived for a time in Cuba where he has many friends and acquaintances, and he speaks Spanish fluently. Both he and his wife are much interested in the Cuban cause.

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