

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

The Daily Astorian

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

NO. 95.

YOUR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS TURKEYS WOULD BE MUCH MORE PALATABLE IF COOKED IN ONE OF BRIDGE & BEACH MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

STEEL RANGES

TRY IT. FOR SALE BY J. N. LAWS AT E. R. HAWES' OLD STAND MANUFACTURER OF AIR-TIGHT STOVES OF ALL STYLES

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

Thanks-Giving

TURKEYS CRANBERRIES AND MINCEMEAT

And all other Good Things requisite for the Proper observance of the Day.

Foard & Stokes Company

"The Louvre"
ASTORIA'S GORGEOUS ENTERTAINMENT HALL
3 FLOORS
Fine Music, Games of All Kinds, Two Magnificent Bars.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS
Good Order and Everybody's Rights STRICTLY OBSERVED.

Ross, Higgins & Company
GROCERS and BUTCHERS
Bond Street
CHOICE FRESH AND SALT MEATS

W. F. SCHEIBE, Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE CIGARS!
A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.
474 Commercial St.

J. A. FASTABEND
General Contractor
HOUSE, BRIDGE AND WHARF BUILDER
HOUSE MOVING TOOLS RENTED

UNION MEAT COMPANY
Shield Brand Hams, Bacon, Strictly Pure Lard
ALL KINDS OF CANNED MEATS
Guaranteed the Best in the Market
CORNER FOURTH AND OLISAN STREETS - PORTLAND, OREGON

THE EXPEDITION IS FEASIBLE

Bear's Trip to Relieve Whalers in the Arctic Practicable.

Views of One Experienced

Lieutenant Sturdevant of the Ferry Disappointed in Not Being Able to Join the Expedition.

There has been much newspaper comment concerning the relief expedition to be undertaken by the U. S. S. Bear, under Captain Tuttle, starting from Seattle yesterday. Captain Tuttle himself has given out several interviews, and the Seattle papers have issued columns against the proposition, which they have characterized as foolhardy.

Lieutenant Sturdevant, of the U. S. S. Perry, now stationed in this harbor, in an interview with an Astorian reporter, said:

"I had hoped to take part in the expedition of the Bear, but much to my disappointment, received a telegram from Washington this afternoon, stating that my services could not be accepted, because the complement of men was filled. I consider that the scheme by the government is perfectly feasible and practicable. I have been in those Northern seas, and am somewhat familiar with the situation. The whalers who are ice-bound in the Arctic, can be rescued, I think, without much suffering on the part of the rescuers. It is of course, an arduous undertaking, but can be accomplished. Captain Tuttle will undoubtedly be successful in his expedition, and will not only have rendered great service in rescuing life, but the results of his expedition will be of great value to science."

WAITED NINE DAYS.

The British ship Province, from Newcastle, September 16, arrived in yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 300 tons of coal for Portland. Captain Jones says he lay 5 days off the mouth of the river, waiting for a tug to bring him in. He was out a short distance from shore during the recent heavy gale, but says that where he was it was nothing more than an ordinary gale. And that he expected no inconvenience whatever, showing that the force of the wind was much greater in shore than it was a hundred miles at sea. Saturday morning he was close in shore but could not find the lights, which had broken from her anchorage and been towed into port in the meantime and stood out again waiting for a tug.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

The British ship Wastale, Capt. W. W. Fisher, arrived yesterday from Los Angeles, with a part cargo of cement for Portland. The voyage to the Columbia river was made in thirteen days. A very serious accident occurred on board while the vessel was waiting outside for a tug. Captain Fisher, in recounting the circumstances to an Astorian reporter said:

"We left Los Angeles November 5, and arrived off the Columbia river on the 23d. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 23d, when about 15 miles off the mouth, one of the able seamen named A. Mundt, while in the act of setting the upper fore derrick, fell from the starboard side of the lower fore topmast yard to the deck, alighting on his right side, driving his right elbow two inches into the deck and badly smashing it. He also broke his right leg above the knee, and must have sustained a very severe shock. He has been insensible most of the time since and raving in his speech. We set his leg and put both the arm and leg in splints, and made him as comfortable as possible. We arrived in the harbor about 5 o'clock this afternoon and sent the man right away to the hospital."

INTERESTING MEETING.

The regular weekly meeting of the Astoria Progressive Commercial Association was held last night, instead of tonight, the regular meeting date. A large number was in attendance, and since the organization was formed there has been no meeting where so much earnestness was shown.

Letters from various parts of the country were read, from people anxious for information regarding this city and country. The letters were referred to the proper committees with instructions to dispose of them with all possible haste.

One very important matter was brought before the association, that will be made known to the public in due course of time. The committee having it in charge were able to report progress, and by the time the next meeting night rolls around

THE CHILKAT'S ROUTE.

Portland, Or., Nov. 24.—The North Pacific Steamship Company has decided to again place the steamer Chilkat on the route between Portland, Tillamook and Coos Bay, and will endeavor to maintain a weekly service. The Chilkat will leave San Francisco for Portland Friday and will call at Coos Bay on her north-bound trip, and will sail from Portland on her first regular trip on the route about December 1st.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

New York, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Pacific Cable Company was held here today. The following board of directors was elected: James A. Strymser, president; Edmund L. Baylie, vice-president; and acting treasurer: J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Kennedy Tod, and Rear-Admiral John Bruin. United States navy. The company announces its proposed cable will connect San Francisco with the Hawaiian Islands near Honolulu where extensions will be made to Japan and Australia.

BUD SMITH WINS.

Portland, Or., Nov. 24.—Bud Smith, of the Portland Athletic Club, tonight defeated Herbert Greenland, of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club in a wrestling match, winning two out of three falls.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Cuban Policy of the Administration Will Be Defined.

IS ULTIMATE INTERVENTION

By the United States Unless Spain's New Cabinet Soon Ends Matters Satisfactorily.

New York, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The Cuban and the currency questions will be the leading topics in the president's message. It is said that the discussion of the Cuban question will be comprehensive. It has already been explained what the state department has prepared in reply to the Spanish note regarding filibustering. Whether the president will incorporate the substance of this in his message or leave it to go in as part of the regular diplomatic correspondence may be determined later, but the message will define the Cuban policy of the administration. Members of congress with whom the president might freely question, have almost without exception said that this should be done, and Mr. McKinley apparently has agreed with them. The reason for this is apparent.

While a sincere hope is entertained that the Sagasta cabinet may end the war at an early date, the possibility of its failure cannot be overlooked. In that event it is desirable for the policy of this country to be known. A strong intimation is given that in the case of failure of an end to the present conditions in Cuba at an early date to be established will be had in the United States making known its position of ultimate intervention. Humanity and commerce may both be made the grounds for this action. The belief is that the Cuban problem will be solved through the good offices of this country, but the expectation is that these good offices will be executed within a reasonable time after congress meets, and after prospects of the insurgents adopting or rejecting are known beyond question. If Cuba is actually pacified and industry and trade are resumed that condition is expected to speak for itself. The refusal of a few insurgent leaders to lay down their arms and the continuance of a sort of bandit warfare would not be interpreted by the administration as the failure of autonomy. On the other hand, the continuance of the present conditions would hardly be accepted as evidence that the island is pacified.

Some misunderstanding is said to exist in Spanish official circles regarding the position of the administration if the degree of autonomy is granted. The administration would not under any circumstances undertake to guarantee autonomy. That would be making itself responsible for the colonial government of Cuba to the Spanish authorities. But the president's good offices are exerted toward giving the policy of autonomy a fair trial.

The measure is expected to make this point clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. It is the confident belief that the president's discussion of the Cuban situation will tend to strengthen the feeling that the administration will be able to meet every phase of it in a manner to satisfy the conservative business interests of the country and discourage radical or precipitate action.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

New York, Nov. 24.—According to the World the next chapter of the Competitor story will carry the case to Washington. Captain Laborde will make demands for damages from the Spanish government and the United States government will be asked to press the claim. Melton, who has suffered more than the others, is likely to make a similar claim. Leavitt, the other American in the party, will place his case before the state department.

Laborde said:

"I am an American citizen, having been born in the United States in 1853. The Competitor was an American schooner and was regularly cleared under American papers. She was flying the American flag. There is nothing to substantiate the Spanish claim that we were pirates, because there was no evidence of piracy on the high seas. The officers of the Spanish gunboats were the pirates. They stole my watch, \$50 in money, and my personal effects from the Competitor. Then I received the most inhuman and cruel treatment when the sailors bound my hands with cords and twisted iron into the flesh."

THE SAME OLD FIGHT AGAIN

DINGLEY SAYS NEXT CAMPAIGN WILL BE ON THE SAME LINES.

Bryan's Pet Assertion That Wheat and Silver are Linked Together Must Again Go Through the Mill.

Lowiston, Me., Nov. 24.—The Lewiston Evening Journal, the organ of Congressman Dingley, says editorially:

Much as every true friend of American interests may deplore it, it may now be regarded as settled that the congressional campaign of next year must be fought on the lines of 1896. When a state like Kentucky turns its back on Carlisle to follow Bryan, and a state like Nebraska, which saw before its eyes in every market a refutation of the Bryan theory that silver and wheat are linked together by the Almighty, and still persists in bowing down to the silver idol, it is useless for sound money men to lose sight of the certainty that the 15 to 1 silver fallacy is only scorched—not burned. Business men may as well prepare to make this the issue next year when we hope it will be settled for ever.

SPAIN'S FIRST DUTY.

New York, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Deplorable as the condition of the concentrados may be, Spain's first duty is clearly to relieve the sufferings of her troops. The loyal soldiers are in a serious plight, as bad as a majority of the reconcentrados. The latter have one advantage: they may be and receive charity. To begin with, the Spanish soldiers have drawn no pay for many months and consequently they are not able to buy anything on their own account in the small towns in which they are stationed. Then, too, the credit of the troops has been in most instances exhausted, the shopkeepers refusing to deliver more goods until they are paid what is due to them. All the soldiers have to rely upon in the way of food and clothing is what is supplied by the commissariat department, and that department is corrupt.

When General Blanco in an interview with me four days after his arrival stated that he would do his utmost to better the condition of the private soldier, he was sincere, but it was impossible for him to realize what a state the soldiers were in. To learn this he must personally inspect the country districts. The reports of officers are calculated to deceive the captain-general. All that General Blanco has to judge by are reports from his officers, and even these with attempts at concealment are appalling. In Havana the conditions are not so bad. But if the captain-general was to go to the country he would see soldiers dying by the wayside; he would find many facts that are in reality nothing but horrors, and in most of the

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Cuban Policy of the Administration Will Be Defined.

IS ULTIMATE INTERVENTION

By the United States Unless Spain's New Cabinet Soon Ends Matters Satisfactorily.

New York, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The Cuban and the currency questions will be the leading topics in the president's message. It is said that the discussion of the Cuban question will be comprehensive. It has already been explained what the state department has prepared in reply to the Spanish note regarding filibustering. Whether the president will incorporate the substance of this in his message or leave it to go in as part of the regular diplomatic correspondence may be determined later, but the message will define the Cuban policy of the administration. Members of congress with whom the president might freely question, have almost without exception said that this should be done, and Mr. McKinley apparently has agreed with them. The reason for this is apparent.

While a sincere hope is entertained that the Sagasta cabinet may end the war at an early date, the possibility of its failure cannot be overlooked. In that event it is desirable for the policy of this country to be known. A strong intimation is given that in the case of failure of an end to the present conditions in Cuba at an early date to be established will be had in the United States making known its position of ultimate intervention. Humanity and commerce may both be made the grounds for this action. The belief is that the Cuban problem will be solved through the good offices of this country, but the expectation is that these good offices will be executed within a reasonable time after congress meets, and after prospects of the insurgents adopting or rejecting are known beyond question. If Cuba is actually pacified and industry and trade are resumed that condition is expected to speak for itself. The refusal of a few insurgent leaders to lay down their arms and the continuance of a sort of bandit warfare would not be interpreted by the administration as the failure of autonomy. On the other hand, the continuance of the present conditions would hardly be accepted as evidence that the island is pacified.

Some misunderstanding is said to exist in Spanish official circles regarding the position of the administration if the degree of autonomy is granted. The administration would not under any circumstances undertake to guarantee autonomy. That would be making itself responsible for the colonial government of Cuba to the Spanish authorities. But the president's good offices are exerted toward giving the policy of autonomy a fair trial.

The measure is expected to make this point clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. It is the confident belief that the president's discussion of the Cuban situation will tend to strengthen the feeling that the administration will be able to meet every phase of it in a manner to satisfy the conservative business interests of the country and discourage radical or precipitate action.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

New York, Nov. 24.—According to the World the next chapter of the Competitor story will carry the case to Washington. Captain Laborde will make demands for damages from the Spanish government and the United States government will be asked to press the claim. Melton, who has suffered more than the others, is likely to make a similar claim. Leavitt, the other American in the party, will place his case before the state department.

Laborde said:

"I am an American citizen, having been born in the United States in 1853. The Competitor was an American schooner and was regularly cleared under American papers. She was flying the American flag. There is nothing to substantiate the Spanish claim that we were pirates, because there was no evidence of piracy on the high seas. The officers of the Spanish gunboats were the pirates. They stole my watch, \$50 in money, and my personal effects from the Competitor. Then I received the most inhuman and cruel treatment when the sailors bound my hands with cords and twisted iron into the flesh."

THE SAME OLD FIGHT AGAIN

DINGLEY SAYS NEXT CAMPAIGN WILL BE ON THE SAME LINES.

Bryan's Pet Assertion That Wheat and Silver are Linked Together Must Again Go Through the Mill.

Lowiston, Me., Nov. 24.—The Lewiston Evening Journal, the organ of Congressman Dingley, says editorially:

Much as every true friend of American interests may deplore it, it may now be regarded as settled that the congressional campaign of next year must be fought on the lines of 1896. When a state like Kentucky turns its back on Carlisle to follow Bryan, and a state like Nebraska, which saw before its eyes in every market a refutation of the Bryan theory that silver and wheat are linked together by the Almighty, and still persists in bowing down to the silver idol, it is useless for sound money men to lose sight of the certainty that the 15 to 1 silver fallacy is only scorched—not burned. Business men may as well prepare to make this the issue next year when we hope it will be settled for ever.

SPAIN'S FIRST DUTY.

New York, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Deplorable as the condition of the concentrados may be, Spain's first duty is clearly to relieve the sufferings of her troops. The loyal soldiers are in a serious plight, as bad as a majority of the reconcentrados. The latter have one advantage: they may be and receive charity. To begin with, the Spanish soldiers have drawn no pay for many months and consequently they are not able to buy anything on their own account in the small towns in which they are stationed. Then, too, the credit of the troops has been in most instances exhausted, the shopkeepers refusing to deliver more goods until they are paid what is due to them. All the soldiers have to rely upon in the way of food and clothing is what is supplied by the commissariat department, and that department is corrupt.

When General Blanco in an interview with me four days after his arrival stated that he would do his utmost to better the condition of the private soldier, he was sincere, but it was impossible for him to realize what a state the soldiers were in. To learn this he must personally inspect the country districts. The reports of officers are calculated to deceive the captain-general. All that General Blanco has to judge by are reports from his officers, and even these with attempts at concealment are appalling. In Havana the conditions are not so bad. But if the captain-general was to go to the country he would see soldiers dying by the wayside; he would find many facts that are in reality nothing but horrors, and in most of the

THE POPS ISSUE AN ADDRESS

Call For a Meeting in St. Louis January 12th Next.

FEW "RECOMMENDS" PASSED

Absolute Paper Money—Easy Way to Pay Off Our Debts—Government to Control Railroads.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—After an all-night session of the national organization representing the middle-of-the-road section of the populist party, they reconvened today behind closed doors.

This afternoon Abe Steinerberger of Kansas gave out an address adopted by the committee calling for a meeting of the national organization committee of the "peoples" party at the LaCade house, St. Louis, January 12th next, for the purpose of restoring harmony in the party and the discussion of plans for future work.

Feeling it due to the members of the "peoples" party to outline the objects of this call, we submit the following:

We recommend the holding of the national convention on the first Wednesday in April, 1898.

We recommend the holding of the conventions at which delegates to the national convention shall be chosen on the third Wednesday in March, 1898.

We recommend that the resolutions of congressmen be delayed until after the holding of the national convention.

We recommend that the platform on which the contest of 1898 and 1899 will be based should embody the following propositions:

First—Absolute paper money, based upon every commodity and resource of the nation as full legal tender and receivable for all debts to the United States.

Second—Free coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio—coin debts of the United States payable in either of the options of the government.

Third—All money to be issued by the government and paid out directly to the people for services rendered, or to be loaned to them at a lower rate of interest on safe security and without the intervention of private banks, provided that the volume of currency shall not exceed \$50 per capita.

Fourth—Government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines.

Fifth—Opposition to alien ownership and holding of land for speculative purposes.

Sixth—Opposition to court-made laws.

Seventh—Opposition to trusts.

Eighth—We specially recommend the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

New York, Nov. 24.—Thomas Estrada Palma, who represents the Cuban revolutionary government in this city, has had his attention called to Richard Croker's statement that the \$20,000 turned over to Palma by Tammany was expended in the confidence that it would be used for the best possible purposes. Mr. Palma confirmed this statement and added:

"We did not ask for money to buy munitions of war. We have all the guns and ammunition necessary. Tammany turned the \$20,000 over to me as the representative of the revolutionary government to help the hungry and sick and wounded among the Cuban patriots. It will be used for that purpose and no other."

CROWDS WILL GO IN THE SPRING

PEOPLE HAVE NO IDEA OF NUMBER WHO WILL FLOCK TO ALASKA.

The Rush to California in 1849 Nothing to What Will Occur in Alaska Very Soon.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24.—J. W. Wilson, general manager of the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, who is at the Galt house, has just returned from Alaska, having made many trips to that country in the last several years.

Wilson says that while the people in the middle west and east have a dim idea of the immense number of people that will be on their way to the Klondike region early next spring, yet they have really but a faint conception of the great number of persons who will join the rush.

He said that the rush to the gold fields of California was nothing to what the wild stampede to the Klondike will be the coming spring. Already thousands of people in every state are getting ready for the trip. His advice to these prospectors is that they go prepared to withstand the rigors of the following winter, especially as there will be scarce food. Both Wilson and Schloss, superintendent of the company, had with them specimens of the yellow metal in lumps large enough to influence almost anyone to visit the place where such treasures are to be picked up from the ground. The boats to be constructed for them in Jeffersonville, Ind., will be shipped to the mouth of the Yukon and there put together.

SKAGWAY POSTOFFICE.

Portland, Or., Nov. 24.—F. W. Vallis, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, has been notified that a postoffice has been established at Skagway, with William B. Sampson as postmaster. The spelling Skagway, as decided by the postoffice department, will probably be adopted generally, and the old style, Skagway, will be dropped. The office is not a money order office.

STEAMERS FOR ALASKA.

Jeffersonville, Ill., Nov. 24.—Capt. Nicholson, General Manager Wilson, and Superintendent Schloss, of Alaska Commercial Company, are here negotiating with Captain E. J. Hoard for the building of four steel steamers for the Yukon river.

THE POPS ISSUE AN ADDRESS

Call For a Meeting in St. Louis January 12th Next.

FEW "RECOMMENDS" PASSED

Absolute Paper Money—Easy Way to Pay Off Our Debts—Government to Control Railroads.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—After an all-night session of the national organization representing the middle-of-the-road section of the populist party, they reconvened today behind closed doors.

This afternoon Abe Steinerberger of Kansas gave out an address adopted by the committee calling for a meeting of the national organization committee of the "peoples" party at the LaCade house, St. Louis, January 12th next, for the purpose of restoring harmony in the party and the discussion of plans for future work.

Feeling it due to the members of the "peoples" party to outline the objects of this call, we submit the following:

We recommend the holding of the national convention on the first Wednesday in April, 1898.

We recommend the holding of the conventions at which delegates to the national convention shall be chosen on the third Wednesday in March, 1898.

We recommend that the resolutions of congressmen be delayed until after the holding of the national convention.

We recommend that the platform on which the contest of 1898 and 1899 will be based should embody the following propositions:

First—Absolute paper money, based upon every commodity and resource of the nation as full legal tender and receivable for all debts to the United States.

Second—Free coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio—coin debts of the United States payable in either of the options of the government.

Third—All money to be issued by the government and paid out directly to the people for services rendered, or to be loaned to them at a lower rate of interest on safe security and without the intervention of private banks, provided that the volume of currency shall not exceed \$50 per capita.

Fourth—Government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines.

Fifth—Opposition to alien ownership and holding of land for speculative purposes.

Sixth—Opposition to court-made laws.

Seventh—Opposition to trusts.

Eighth—We specially recommend the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate.

AIR SHIP TO KLONDIKE.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—"In about four months time we will start for the Klondike."

"You don't mean it. What, in your air ship?"

"Yes sir, in this air ship that I am building."

This conversation took place in a little office on the corner of Valencia and Fourteenth streets. About one-fourth of the block has been leased for a ship yard. A large wheel has been erected in which to form the cylinder of the air ship. Several tons of aluminum in sheets and other material are lying around.

"When everything necessary is on board," continued Hiram S. Maxim, superintendent of construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation company, "the ship will weigh 5000 pounds, and we shall take aboard about one ton of passengers and provisions. The propelling power will be 16-horse power naptha engines. We expect to attain a speed of 100 miles an hour."

THANKSGIVING IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Thanksgiving celebration in the American colony began this evening when the University Dinner Club gave its first banquet of the season at the Hotel Continental. The dinner was a great success and the college songs created much enthusiasm. Tomorrow the American students of architecture will give their annual Thanksgiving dinner in the Latin quarter.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.