

The Daily Astorian

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

NO. 107.

SOMETHING NEW
Air-Tight Coal Burners
Hawes' Old Store
C. J. TRENCHARD, Assnace. J. N. LAWB, Manager.

Calendars and Christmas Cards
GRIFFIN & REED
Our Stock is Now Ready

Christmas Next

OUR STORE IS FULL OF THE MOST
SERVICABLE AND ORNAMENTAL
CROCKERY, LAMPS AND GLASS-
WARE, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Foard & Stokes Company

Ross, Higgins & Co. Grocers and Butchers...
BOND STREET

SHIELD BRAND
Hams, Bacon and Strictly Pure Lard
Cor. Fourth and Glisan Streets
Portland, Oregon.

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

Astoria's Gorgeous Entertainment Hall
The Louvre..
Three Floors—Five Mugs; Games of All Kinds; Two Magnificent Bars; Everything First-Class; Good Order and Everybody's Rights Strictly Observed.

Kopp's "Best"
A DELICIOUS DRINK... AND ABSOLUTELY PURE
The North Pacific Brewery, of which Mr. John Kopp is proprietor, makes beer for domestic and export trade.
Bottled beer for family use, or keg beer supplied at any time, delivery in the city free.
NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY

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

ISAAC BERGMAN ELECTED MAYOR
Republicans Elect Five Candidates on Their Ticket.
ALLEN IS CITY ATTORNEY
Welch Saved Under in Second Ward and Hansen Wins in the First—Carney Is Treasurer.

Mayor—I. Bergman
Treasurer—F. J. Carney
Auditor—H. E. Nelson
City Attorney—Harrison Allen
Street Superintendent—Charles Holt
Harbor Master—Jack Reed
City Surveyor—P. C. Heckman
Police Commissioner—W. F. Scheibe

There was a hot time in the old town last night. The excitement incident to a city election, which up to yesterday was conspicuous by its absence, was a little warm last night, as returns came in from the various voting precincts. One of the interested citizens remarked as he received the results of the campaign, "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time. I have been watching this campaign with some interest and the election has proven some statements I made in regard to it."
There was not any great amount of justification by the victors last night, the candidates on both sides taking the matter very coolly. Considerable good fellowship was exhibited and congratulations extended by the defeated candidates to their more successful rivals. The vote approximately stands as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Position, Vote. Includes Mayor (Bergman), Treasurer (Carney), Auditor (Nelson), City Attorney (Allen), Street Superintendent (Holt), Harbor Master (Reed), City Surveyor (Heckman), Police Commissioner (Scheibe).

Table with 4 columns: Name, Position, Vote. Includes Councilmen (Hansen, Ferguson, Utzinger, Welch, Goddard, Kearney), First Ward (Hansen, Ferguson), Second Ward (Utzinger, Welch), Third Ward (Goddard, Kearney).

WILL REDUCE WAGES.
Fall River, Mass., Dec. 8.—The Fall River cotton manufacturers at a meeting voted to reduce the wages of their operatives. The cut will not be less than 10 per cent and will affect about 25,000 employees. The cause of the reduction is the depressed condition of the cotton market, which does not enable print cloth, it is said, to be manufactured for the price now prevailing, which is the lowest on record.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.
Placer Mines Being Developed and May Yet Become Profitable.
Portland, Or., Dec. 8.—"Every indication is to the effect that at Olalla and other portions of Southern Oregon, where development has been continuously prosecuted for years, placer gold mining will be a profitable and enduring industry." This was the expression today made by Col. J. G. Day, on his return from Douglas county where the Olalla Mining Company, composed of Portland capitalists, is now operating on an extensive scale.

SHEEHAN'S HEALTH.
New York, Dec. 8.—John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, left for Hot Springs, Ark., today. He intends to remain in the south until his health is fully restored.

ter the south fork of the Olalla river through which the waters of the north fork will be conveyed to the mine. With this amount of water under control, the working season, so far as now known, will be extended to fully eight months of each year. The north fork is an immense water shed with great facilities for storage basins, which will supply an abundance of water for the annual cleanup that may be extended to late in the summer months.

LART HOPE GONE.
Durrant Will Probably Be Re-sentenced Today.
San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Late this afternoon the supreme court dispelled the last hope of W. H. T. Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lambert and Minnie Williams, by disposing in a summary manner of his two appeals. In a written opinion from the pen of Chief Justice Beatty, which is concurred in by all but one of his colleagues, the court affirms the decision of Judge Bahr's in remanding the prisoner to San Quentin until the time set for his execution, but reverses his decision on sentencing Durrant to be hanged on November 15th, and remands the case to the superior court with instructions to proceed according to law.

GERMANY'S PROCLAMATION.
Port au Prince, Dec. 8.—Count Scherer, in German charge of affairs, was received by the president of Hayti this afternoon. The public mind continues agitated and all the regulars and national guard are in readiness.
Shortly before 2 o'clock the president issued a proclamation to the people of Hayti, saying that for the second time Hayti had yielded to German force, contrary to its rights.
The government, according to the proclamation, has decided to resist even to the last, but owing to the lack of promised moral influence, the character of which is not indicated in the proclamation, it was obliged to accept the ultimatum.
The proclamation invites Haytian people to cease internal quarrelling and labor for the raising up again of the nation.

FACTORIES FOR OREGON CITY.
Portland, Or., Dec. 8.—Some California manufacturers have been looking over factory sites at Oregon City this week, and they have come to the conclusion that that is a good place for locating cooper shops, broom factories and mills for general wood working. These men, Albert Dettmar, Frank Burke and Chas. Ahlckerhoff, represent a considerable number of journeymen coopers, broom-makers and woodworkers of San Francisco, who are promoting a scheme to establish co-operative factories. They are said to have a large amount of capital at their disposal for that purpose, the figures being set at \$200,000.
The factory sites available on the west bank of the Willamette, above Oregon City, were examined critically, and they fully met the demands of the proposed factories.

LYNCHERS' HORRIBLE WORK.
Carson, Nev., Dec. 8.—Governor Sadler, of Nevada, denounces the work of the mob yesterday in Genoa, in the lynching of Adam Uber as an example of heinous barbarism. He says that upon the proper application from the authorities of Douglas county he will offer a reward for the apprehension of the leaders and the accessories to the crime. Uber's body, in the morgue today, gave evidence of having been beaten, shot and bruised beyond recognition. The eyes had been punctured out and one arm broken.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—At today's session of national guardsmen, Mr. Bell, the president, announced the following executive committee: General Bell, Illinois; General Bend, Minnesota; General Snowden, Pennsylvania; and Colonel Curtis, Indiana.
This committee will go to Washington to urge upon congress the necessity of appropriating \$2,000,000 yearly to the national guards.

SLAUGHTERING GAME.
Meeker, Col., Dec. 8.—The news was brought to Meeker by a courier that the Utes are camped on Yellow and Spring creeks and are slaughtering deer shamefully, while the game wardens are doing absolutely nothing to protect the game. The Indians have sworn to kill the first game warden that shows himself in the hills.

OYSTER BEDS DAMAGED.
Portland, Or., Dec. 8.—Word has reached here that the recent storm along the coast damaged the oyster beds at Willapa harbor very severely. Many beds were covered over by sand and entirely ruined. The damage to the beds will be, it is thought, a shortage in the oyster market of this city and other coast cities.

SECRETARY GAGE ON THE CURRENCY
Issue and Redemption Department Is Recommended.
GREENBACKS TO BE RETIRED
And Only Paid Out for Gold—National Banks to Be Established of Small Capital.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in his review of the currency question, in his annual report, crowded out of yesterday's issue, after dealing with the details of the evils of the present system, offers the following recommendations, of which he says:
"The recommendations I make must be construed as tentative steps in a direction which, if constantly pursued, will ultimately lead to conditions theoretically desirable rather than as being in themselves final measures to that end. The condition of the treasury in its relation to demand obligations requires that one of two steps be taken. The one may be a large reinforcement of the permanent gold reserve; the other may be an important reduction in the objectionable form of liabilities. The latter is, in my opinion, the more desirable. First, I recommend that proper legislation be enacted which will establish, separate and apart from the ordinary operations of the treasury, a department to be designated and known as the Issue and Redemption Division. To this division the sum of \$125,000,000 in gold should be set over from the general fund in the treasury, to be used only for redemption purposes, and all the silver dollars now held for redemption of silver certificates and all the silver bullion and dollars coined therefrom, bought under the act of 1890, should be passed in the same account. Further, that the sum of \$200,000,000 in legal tender notes of the United States known as greenbacks be collected as hereinafter described and deposited in the said issue and redemption division, to be disbursed therefrom only upon the receipt in exchange thereof of an equivalent amount of gold coin. Such gold, when so secured, to be held in said division as part of the general redemption fund. Second, I recommend that provision be made for the issue of refunding loan bonds, payable after ten years at the pleasure of the government, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum, payable principal and interest in gold coin; and that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to issue such bonds and receive in payment therefor with an equitable allowance for the difference in interest, any part or all of the outstanding loans of the United States which mature by their terms of payment in the years 1904, 1907 and 1925."

Continuing, he says:
"The advantage involved in the proposed action lies in this: It removes an ambiguity which affects unfavorably the government credit. The word 'coin' now used to express the obligation in the public debt, is an ambiguous word. It is no doubt understood by the more discriminating public creditor to mean gold coin, and the solemn act of congress pledging the maintenance of silver coin upon a parity with gold coin makes it impossible to construe the word 'coin' as therein used to mean anything other than gold or its full equivalent. Yet, as this is a conclusion of logic, rather than a clear statement of fact, the simpler and more humble investors or would-be investors in the public debt are confused and doubtful, and the public credit is weaker therefore."
"The secretary then goes on to show that the course suggested has a precedent in the act of congress of 1893, providing the government to the payment of all interest-bearing obligations in coin or its equivalent. To obviate the difficulties in the way of this method of supplying the deficiency he recommends the following changes in the national banking law:
"First—Permit national banks to be organized with a minimum capital of \$25,000 in any place having a population of 2,000 inhabitants or less.
"Second—Reduce the rate of taxation on circulating notes secured by deposit of bonds to one-half of one per cent per annum.
"Third—Permit banks now organized or hereafter organized to issue circulating notes to the par value of the refunding bonds heretofore suggested, when deposited by them with the treasurer of the United States; and, further, allow such banks as shall avail themselves of the opportunity to deposit as security with the treasurer of the United States greenbacks, treasury notes or silver certificates to a total amount of \$200,000,000, against which there shall at once be issued to them by the controller of the currency national bank notes to an equal amount. It being further provided that from time to time, at his convenience, the secretary of the treasury shall substitute for the greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates so deposited to secure circulation, bonds of the same class and character as the refunding bonds first named to the amount of \$200,000,000, such bonds to be chargeable to said banks and by them accounted for at such price (not less than par) as the market quotations may indicate to be their fair market value. During the period of time intervening be-

tween the deposit of greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates and the substitution of the bonds by the secretary of the treasury, the circulating notes specifically issued therefor shall be exempt from taxation. Upon such substitution of bonds the funds released thereby shall at once be transferred by the secretary of the treasury to the issue and redemption division.
"Fourth—After said banks have deposited such bonds, greenbacks, treasury notes or silver certificates to the amount of 50 per cent thus provided, to the extent of 25 per cent of such deposit, which said 25 per cent may be secured by any direct pledge of security but issued against the assets of the bank.
"Fifth—Extend the guaranty of payment by the government to all circulating notes of the bank, whether issued against deposited securities or against assets.
"Sixth—To secure the government against loss, if any attaching to its guaranty, a tax of 2 per cent per annum on secured circulation shall be levied to create a safety fund which shall be invested by the secretary of the treasury and the controller of the currency in government bonds. In addition to such funds the government shall be further protected by having a first lien upon all assets in case of failure of the issuing bank.
"Seventh—All notes shall be redeemed in the city of New York at the treasury and at such other subtreasuries as may be designated by the controller of the currency with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. The control of such redemption shall be under the direction of the controller of the currency and made from a redemption fund of 10 per cent to be provided and maintained by the banks.
"Eight—Restrict the issue of national bank notes to the denomination of \$5 and upward.
>To illustrate the benefits of this plan, the secretary cites the fact that the national banks with a capitalization of \$99,000,000, have a circulation of only \$15,969,000, and were compelled to borrow \$13,545,000 from Eastern banks with which to move last year's cotton crop. His plan, he believes, would induce them to issue sufficient circulation to transact all their business without borrowing.
"Records of the controller's office to show that a 2 per cent tax on unsecured circulation would more than reimburse the government for its losses by failed banks. That loss since the first organization of national banks would have been \$14,829, while the funds produced by the proposed tax would have amounted to \$2,641,048.
"The secretary then goes on to state that the greenback in the present status is a constant menace to the gold reserve and the nation's credit, and that the necessity being for a reduction of the demand liabilities of the government, these offer the most convenient agents for that action.
"After answering possible objections from those who demand the permanent retirement of these notes, he says:
"I am moved to press the recommendation as submitted, in view of the following considerations:
"Paper money is the product of an industrial, commercial and financial evolution. Its economical effect in the use of metallic money precludes the idea of abandonment until society shall lapse into anarchy.
"Credit is the base upon which it rests. Paper money is the evidence that a thing of value has passed into the possession of the issuer, and that the holder of that paper is willing to await payment. When payment is made the evidence of the transaction should be withdrawn to appear again only when a similar transaction occurs.
"The bank is an agency, the result, also, of a pure evolutionary movement whose functions it is to issue its various forms of credit instruments, of which paper money is one, against the pledges and promises to it of the less publicly known members of the industrial community. It thus becomes an intermediary in much the larger part of all trade and industry.
"Whatever operates to render the bank a safe, efficient and available agency to the people, operates to the general prosperity.
"The requirement that the bank shall invest its capital in public securities, as a precedent to the issue of its credit instruments—paper money—is a requirement which operates by as much to reduce the efficiency to commerce and industry. It cannot use its capital in two directions at the same time, it is necessary to control the bank's capital for the public use or an indispensable need for security in such a form to the note holder can justify the requirement.
"The exigencies of the government's finances in 1862 induced congress to require from all note issuing banks a preliminary investment of their capital in the government's bonds. The many disastrous losses incurred by the people from the note issues of irresponsible banks previously authorized to do business by ill-considered provisions of many separate means seems to justify the government in requiring from banks of issue a pledge of bonds in trust for the security of their noteholders.
"Without further extension of this historical statement, it is recognizable that the exigencies of the government do not now require the absorption of banking capital in aid of its own finances. In fact with treasury conditions once normally established as to revenue and expenditure, the funded debt will, within a few years, be entirely liquidated.
"The importance of banking in its relation to industry and commerce demands for it, in view of the considerations thus enumerated, careful and timely attention. The question is complicated by the fact that for a whole generation our people have been schooled in a system of bank note issues secured by pledges in the hands of a public trustee. It is not a good system, but it ought not to be yielded.

END IS NOW DRAWING NEAR
Mother McKinley Can Live But a Few Hours Longer.
THE PRESIDENT AT HIS POST
Constant Attendat at His Mother's Bed-side—Congratulations Upon His Message to Congress.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 8.—All day the children of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley were near her bedside, watching for indications of a hopeful change. They were disappointed. There was no ray of light on the face which betokened returning consciousness. She has been lying in a lethargic repose, as if in sleep most of the time. She is gradually growing weaker. Mr. Abner McKinley says the family are hoping against hope that she may show a change for the better, but her condition today has been such that her doctors think the end is gradually drawing near. The doctor says the patient has no material change, but a weakening process continues steadily. He is preparing for the dissolution at any moment, but at the time of his visit had not abandoned hope that she would continue in life during the night and possibly longer.
"The members of the family at the same hour did not seem to be so hopeful. They have been constantly at her bedside during the illness and to them the steadily increasing weakness all day was more apparent than to the doctor. Mr. Charles R. Miller, who has been almost constantly at the house, said that he had not previously noted such continued weakness as was noted during today. This was also accompanied by a higher temperature and he could scarcely hope that the patient would live beyond midnight.
"The president is almost constantly at the bedside, refusing to be relieved by others, and to take the rest and exercise he should. While it has been a matter of information about his friends, and it is impossible for reporters to secure any information upon it, it is believed from indications at the postoffice and telegraph offices that he is receiving numerous congratulations from the people of the country on his message to congress. The sad circumstances of the visit to his home have not prevented the people from making manifestations of their congratulations.

KILLED IN A MINE.
Gem, Idaho, Dec. 8.—The explosion in the Helena-Frisco mine this morning, instantly killed Joseph McNamara and Joseph C. Bowers. The accident happened just before coming off shift, and there is not a living witness. Both were frightfully mangled, one being entirely unrecognizable, and the other only had one side of his face left intact. Nothing could be learned regarding their antecedents. Bowers is said to have a wife in San Francisco. McNamara was a native of New York state, but nothing is known of his relatives. Both were young men, 25 years or under.

O. R. & N. CO.'S BONDS.
New York, Dec. 8.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce today that on December 17th, terms upon which the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's 6 per cent first mortgage bonds can be converted into 4 per cent consolidated bonds of the company will be modified to \$120 in 4 per cent bonds for \$100 in 6 per cent bonds.

STEAMER ADMIRALTY.
London, Dec. 8.—The British consul at Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, telegraphs that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Clyde, Captain Gordon, has been seen drifting off the Corsican coast. The passenger list of the Clyde shows 130 passengers.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE CLOSED.
New York, Dec. 8.—The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice today:
We are advised that the Chinese authorities give notice of the closing of the telegraph office at Kiao Chau.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

(Continued on third page.)