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The Daily Astorian.

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

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1898.

NO. 21.

THE CELEBRATED

"Superior" Stoves and Ranges

AND THE BEST

J. N. LAWS, AT HAWES' OLD STAND

Diaries and Calendars For 1898...



Blank-Books and Office Supplies

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Klondike Supplies

Miners' Outfits AND Campers' Utensils and Provisions

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



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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.

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ALL KINDS OF CANNED MEATS Guaranteed The Best in the Market

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ANOTHER STORY FROM DAWSON

G. C. McNamer Tells of Actual Conditions in Alaska.

MINERS ARE INDEPENDENT Can Take Care of Themselves on the Food Question and Want to Be Let Alone—New Fields to Prospect.

Another new story comes from Dawson City. G. C. McNamer, formerly associated with Corey Brothers, contractors on the Astoria and Columbia River Railroad, returned to the city today. He stopped in Portland but had little time or inclination to talk.

In conversation with his old friends here last evening he said: "I left last fall for Dawson, arrived there October 6 and left October 6, reaching here via Seattle and Portland. I went in and came out by Chilkoot Pass, which by the way is the only pass to take. There is no money current in the Klondike, except nuggets or dust. Every prospector stands a pair of gold scales. I saw plenty of gold, and they are taking up claims faster than they can be entered in the recorder's office. In fact it became necessary after cold weather set in for the recorder to issue tickets to applicants assigning them future dates so that they took their turns as if in a barbershop. The coldest weather I saw was 65 degrees below zero, and a man's breath would freeze eight inches from his face.

"If the government would only get out of the way and keep its hands off the miners could take care of the starvation question themselves. Every miner who has come out of that territory, with few exceptions, has arranged to return in the spring with a plentiful supply of grub for his own use and to sell to his neighbors. If the government manages to get in there with a relief expedition about the same time it will knock prices down to store rates and the miners will lose their profits. Reports are correct that there is grub enough in Dawson to last until April. I did not come out on account of scarcity of grub, as I had abundance, which I left with my brother. I could not sell my surplus at an average of \$1 a pound. Flour is only worth \$50 or \$60 a sack, and everything else is about the same or \$1 a pound, except fruit which is much less. It should not cost over 25 cents a pound to get freight into Dawson from Dyea, and anybody who is short of grub can easily come out the same as I did.

"Placer fields on new streams are showing up well, but I do not know what all the people will do who are attempting to go in there this year; 1898 will be a better year to enter the Yukon. Last year 6000 people went in, and even then the passes were jammed; 4000 horses were killed on the trail, and bridges were made out of their carcasses. Next year there will be new fields to prospect, and railroads into the territory. Wait your time. This year there will be 100,000 people tempt fate, and not one-half of them can be accommodated.

"I am going back in the spring, but would not attempt the St. Michaels route or advise anyone else to take it. Only two or three, as far as I know, got clear through that way last year. I am satisfied that a majority of the miners will go into American territory this season on account of the Canadian laws. They will locate in the new territory on the Tanana, the headwaters of which lie about forty miles below Dawson. It is said to run through a very rich territory, and is a navigable river. Whatever you do, take plenty of grub. Captain Strindland, collector of Canadian customs, told me that no one would be allowed to go down the river without 500 pounds of grub on which to pay duty or about six months' provisions. This is a good law, and will prevent much future suffering."

PANDO WOUNDED.

New York, Jan. 24.—Reports have just reached Havana from the Cauto river on which General Pando has been operating, to the effect that Pando has been seriously wounded in an engagement with the insurgents, says the Havana correspondent to the Herald. No details of the fight have been received, but late reports show that there has been hot fighting along the Cauto river. General Pando is now in or near Manzanillo, his operations against the rebels, having so far been practically without result. I expect the heavy force he has with him, the insurgents, aided by natural defensive positions, have been able to prevent him from making any headway and at last reports General Pando was awaiting the arrival of more artillery and troops from Havana before making another important move against the rebels.

UNCLE SAM WILL AID JOHN BULL

China Must Be Kept Open to the Commerce of the World.

GERMANY'S PRESENT POSITION Chinese Legation Greatly Pleased at the Attitude of Great Britain, Which Means Chinese Integrity.

New York, January 24.—There is reason to believe that the moral influence of the United States will support Great Britain in her efforts to keep China open to the commerce of the world, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. The only active steps which the administration will probably take in the matter will be to enter the negotiations with Germany respecting the treatment of American ships entering Kiao Choo and such other ports in China as may be seized in the future by Russia or Japan. If China has leased Kiao Choo on the condition that it shall be opened by Germany as a Chinese port, then it will not be necessary for the president to take steps in the matter, said an official of the administration.

"It will mean that the commerce of all nations will be allowed unrestricted entry thereto. If, as we believe, however, Kiao Choo should be leased to Germany without conditions, then Germany will have the right and will undoubtedly exercise it to put in operation port and customs regulations such as are now in force in German home ports.

"The United States cannot make objection to the extension of such regulations in Kiao Choo in such an event, for it will be German soil to all intents and purposes, as in Hamburg. However, the administration will expect from Germany any privileges that may be granted by her to any other nation and will therefore reap the advantages which Great Britain's attitude against the shutting of the Chinese door to the commerce of the world will give.

"This is required in accordance with the articles of the treaty between the United States and Russia of 1858 which provides: 'If each party shall hereafter grant to any nation any particular favor of navigation or commerce it shall immediately become common to the other party freely where it is freely granted to such nation or yield the same compensation when the grant is conditional.' "Attaches of the Chinese legation are naturally very much pleased at the attitude assumed by Great Britain, as they appreciate that she will have the moral influence of the United States and other nations trading with China which have no territorial designs on the Celestial empire. The policy which Great Britain has inaugurated means they feel confident the continued integrity of the Chinese government."

REINDEER EXECUTED.

New York, Jan. 24.—Seventeen reindeer were executed by hanging on the voyage from Hamburg in the steamer Glendon which reached here after a tempestuous voyage of 14 days. The sailing ship was their executioner. Fifteen others survived the trip, but one of them has a broken knee-cap which has been rudely bound in splints. The 15 are all that are left of a herd of 40 reindeer started from a small village in Finland a month ago, destined for a journey of more than 10,000 miles to the Klondike region. The reindeer are not a part of Uncle Sam's plan for relieving the miners. They were purchased by an old Klondiker who believed there was money in shipping reindeer in the land of gold as a beast of burden. They were shipped on the Glendon. It has no stalls for cattle and the reindeer were tied to stanchions. The Glendon left Hamburg January 7 in a gale which rolled the ship like a barrel. Two of the deer had their necks dislocated before the vessel had been out three hours and the next day three more were killed. The fifth day brought a gale from the west which speedily produced six more dead reindeer. In the gale of last Thursday five more were killed and the lots of three of these were fractured in half a dozen places.

CORNELL'S CHINESE COXSWAIN. Ithaca, N. Y., January 24.—A Chinaman for coxswain in the great intercollegiate boat race is what the Cornell freshmen crew may present this year. Sas Ke Shee, or S. Alfred Shee, as he is known in this country, has registered with Coach Courtney for the coxswain's seat in the '98 boat. Unless some one else proves superior, there is a probability that the Celestial may be the first Chinaman to row the rudder of a single shell.

Why on earth became a woman owns a chiffon such does she insist upon wearing it with a tailor made gown?

POLICY IN CUBA STILL INDEFINITE

Conducted More With Reference to Madrid and Washington.

ISLAND GOING AS YOU PLEASE No Steps to Send Delegates to Washington to Negotiate Reciprocity Treaty—Fewer of Volunteers and Intransigents.

New York, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Havana to the Tribune says:

The policy of the government in Cuba is still conducted more with reference to Madrid and Washington than the island itself. General Blanco's military operations continue indefinite. He may take the field next month, but that is uncertain. The army is in better humor. An indication of its influence was given when Senor Montero, secretary of treasury, made a draft of \$1,000,000 in silver on Madrid. A sharp inquiry was aroused and a demand that the full amount be applied to the back pay of the army. The officers thought that a small portion might be distributed among the reconquistadores and suspected that a part might be used for "persuading" insurgents to accept autonomy. They were quoted by an official assurance that the full amount should be applied to the April pay of the soldiers.

The government has lately slipped back another month in arrears. Affairs have so far quieted down that if the troops were in condition General Blanco might take the field in person. Guards are maintained around the autonomist newspapers and some of the troops brought in from the country are kept in the city, but the volunteers and intransigents are apparently satisfied. There is nothing in the situation to cause hostile demonstrations on their part, or to give ground for an uprising.

Fears of an outbreak in the country have not been realized. The disturbances at Cadenes the other day did not prove serious. The intransigents and others have been in an ugly mood and the autonomists are dissatisfied with the distribution of office, neither faction is on the point of revolt. The anxiety which is reported from Madrid about Carlist foundations in Cuba does not seem well founded. There are a few Carlists among the intransigents and who oppose autonomy, but having nothing whatever to encourage the pretensions of Don Carlos. The embarrassment of the government will come from the preference of the intransigents and for an American protectorate as a refuge from autonomy. Senor Dole, a member of the cabinet, who sailed this week for Havana, is expected to bring information as to the policy of the Saragosa ministry regarding the elections. Dole was originally a reformist, and an autonomist, has been described from Madrid as the representative of Spanish sovereignty in the Cuban cabinet. His associates are not pleased with this designation, as it seems to imply a reflection upon themselves. The Marquis Apezteguia and some of the moderate men among the conservative leaders are still trying to commit the party to take part in the elections and give the government a passive support. However, many of the conservatives are so hidebound in their opposition that little progress is made by Apezteguia and his associates. The elections are too far off to be of immediate importance. But if they are held, the tendency of the intransigents is to make them the occasion of further disturbances.

No steps have yet been taken to send delegates to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty under the direction of Minister de Lome. A plan was suggested as a means of showing autonomy in the open, but they feared that such action would be ridiculed, and not without reason. It will be necessary to re-establish commerce with the United States before the basis of a reciprocity treaty can be found.

The cabinet would have more influence if it did not so readily yield its functions to the military authorities. Its understanding of what constitutes a liberal government is not a clear one. The censorship of the press and the interference with private correspondence is acquiesced by the cabinet without the slightest sign of protest. The volunteers have had a fear of the concession made to their power. They are an armed force and a question was raised whether being such, they were entitled to the suffrage. An assurance was given that the government had no intention of depriving them of their votes. The volunteers in Havana number between 18,000 and 20,000. They are intransigent and conservative almost to a man. If they should decide to take part in the elections they would act as a body and would make it interesting for the government.

THE MAINE IS SENT TO HAVANA

Only a Friendly Movement on the Part of the Government.

NOT UNFRIENDLY TO SPAIN Consul General Lee Did Not Send For the Battleship—If Any Trouble is May Be Looked For is Madrid Not Havana.

Washington, Jan. 24.—(Special to the Astorian.)—At a special meeting of the cabinet this morning the United States battleship Maine was ordered to Havana. It is said at the navy department that no disturbing news has been received, but that the movement is rather in line of the resumption of free intercourse of our naval vessels in Cuban waters.

Nothing unfriendly to Spain is intended nor did Consul-General Lee ask for the warships. It is said if any trouble is to be looked for it will be found in Madrid rather than in Cuba.

GOVERNOR'S TALK.

What They Say About the Annexation of Hawaii.

New York, Jan. 24.—The Herald has obtained the views of some of the governors of states on the subject of annexation of Hawaii. The interview follows:

Governor Loedy, of Kansas—I believe the Hawaiian islands should be annexed by the United States for these reasons: Within a short time a canal will be built across the isthmus of Panama. This canal should be controlled by the United States. The nation having possession of these islands will command the road to that canal and will also possess the key to the Pacific ocean from a maritime standpoint. My belief is that if we allow Hawaii to slip out of our fingers now, within 50 years our necessities would compel us to fight to get possession of the islands, and therefore it seems to me to be good policy to get them while we can in peace.

Governor Adams, of Colorado—While not enthusiastic, I believe the future commercial good of the United States would justify the annexation of the islands. But a hundred fold more important movement would be the building of the Nicaragua canal, as a guaranty of future power and empire. We need both, but first of all, the canal.

Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska—I am opposed to Hawaiian annexation. For a century it has been the well defined policy of this country to avoid a line of action tending to entanglements with foreign nations. Annexation would be used as a pretext to appeal to the spirit of militarism of the people of our country.

Governor Stevens, of Missouri—I am opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, but cannot explain my position satisfactorily in an interview.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois—Refused to express an opinion on the matter.

Governor Clough, of Minnesota—Hawaii is a case of gobble or see it gobbled. If we don't take the Sandwich Islands the British will. Uncle Sam sees a pearl glistening at his feet, and he has not the astuteness to ascribe to him if he does not pick it up.

Governor Bushnell, of Ohio—The United States should approve the annexation. I believe I voice the sentiment of 75 per cent of the people of Ohio. It would then be a naval stronghold, a commercial benefit and is worth tenfold the price asked for it.

Governor Lee, of South Dakota—The first duty of this country is to Cuba, to stop the butchery in that island at any cost. After that, if Hawaii is of any strategic value to this country and its citizens are desirous of annexation, it would probably be good policy to take the islands in.

THE SENTIMENT IN SPAIN.

New York, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

The attacks in the house at Washington have produced a feeling here which perhaps is scarcely justified, pointing toward the fixed purpose of a certain section of American politicians to insist upon war with Spain. The government is disturbed and the press is full of the subject. The imbecilic says: "It would be difficult to believe that the United States proposes to undertake in the face of the whole civilized world the enormous responsibility of provoking war for which no reason exists today. It is a cold-blooded mockery and affront to the general conscience."

The Correspondencia says: "We cannot imagine why the majority of the people of the United States wish for war with Spain, seeing the great disturbance a war would cause. We cannot think that the jingoes will prevail in their evil work. We believe the government of the United States will not commit this unjustified and thoughtless imprudence."

CONFLAGRATION IN SPOKANE

The Great Eastern Block Burning Fiercely at Midnight.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FEARED One Hundred Roomers Caught in the Flames and About Fifty Thought to Have Perished.

Spokane, Jan. 24.—At midnight a fire is destroying the Great Eastern block, a six-story brick on Riverside avenue, the upper floors of which are used for light-housing and are occupied by 75 or 100 roomers. Fifty people were burned to death and the losses were most thrilling.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

A special meeting of the city council was held last night, Mayor Bergman presiding, and all members present except Trullinger.

The ways and means committee reported the receipts of 1898 on an estimate, and recommended the levying of a 3 mill tax, or 1 mill less than the limit allowed by the charter; the total estimate was \$50,747. The report was placed on file.

Under suspension of the rules an ordinance was passed making appropriations for expenses of the city for 1898, including the following items:

Mayor and councilmen	\$ 500
City auditor and assistants	1,500
City attorney	600
City treasurer	400
Superintendent of streets	701
Janitor, fuel and lights	300
Found	120
Police department	4,400
Police court and jail	340
City elections	150
Crossing and roads	5,000
Street lighting	4,300
Fire department	5,500
City cemetery	375
Public property	400
City hall department	250
Surveyor and assistants	250
Stationary, etc.	250
Interest on warrants	2,500
Interest on bonded indebtedness	12,500
Redemption of municipal bonds, due October 1, 1897	5,000
Redemption of street bonds	1,500
Expensing books	75

The following ordinances were passed: Appropriating \$139.65 to Normie & Pastabaek.

Levying a tax of 3 mills on the dollar for municipal purposes.

Confirming special assessment roll of the Young's Bay improvement.

Appropriating \$50 for the purchase of fire bell ad tower on hose company No. 4.

Resolution was adopted that all tenders of warrants drawn on special street funds in exchange for installment street bonds shall be accepted in all cases where there are sufficient balances on applications filed to make payments on installment plan.

The ways and means committee reported that they had examined and arranged the balances on the books of the ex-city treasurer.

TO MAKE YUKON DEEP.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Professor Pritchett, of the coast geologic survey, has practically completed arrangements for an expedition which will start for Alaska in the spring to make an examination of the delta of the Yukon river for the purpose of locating and marking if possible a deep water entrance to the river. For the carrying out of this work and the exploration of Copper river, congress has just passed a bill appropriating \$10,000. The bill will be signed by the president in a few days and the money will be immediately available. The expedition to be sent out is to be a joint land and water party and will be under the direction of Lieutenant Helm, who is a skillful hydrographer. The expedition will leave San Francisco in April.

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