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

The Daily Morning Astorian.

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

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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The Only Stove Store
... IN ASTORIA ...

Our Specialty: STOVES AND RANGES

We know the business. Twenty years experience. If you want a GOOD Stove, see the stock at the

Eclipse Hardware Co.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

Our Dolls are ready for Inspection.

We can Show you 75 different styles and sizes

Call and see them.

Griffin & Reed.

NOT IN THE COMBINE

****

Robert Stewarts & Sons'

IRISH FLAX TWINE

Is the Same Price as of Old.

****

FOARD & STOKES CO.
Agents.

A Harvest Time
For the Ladies.
Ladies' $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 Shoes, from
$1.50 to $2.50

It is an accumulation of odds and ends of fine hand-sewed button shoes, mostly square toes. Just the thing for comfortable home shoes.

John Hahn,
The Reliable Shoe Dealer.

FLANNIGAN

Changes His Occupation and Tries His Hand at Advertising.

Oive been a blackshmit all me loife and now ol've advanced ohver the rough road of ambigious fortune and become an ad-shmit. Me frind Herman Wise has asked me to write his ads for him and ol'll thry me fist at it and do me juty to the best iv me probability.

Sez Herman, sez he, Flanny, ole bye, tell the folks something 'bout the large and varigated loine iv Santy Claus prisints we hev, and sez he, imphasize the beautiful and iligantly low prices we sell 'em at, sez he, so thinks I to meself, I'll shpake iv neckties in me first issue.

Neckties is made to kiver up any defishency a gintleman may foind in the bosom iv his shirt. Talk about the glorious ties your grandmother used to make out of her retired, rejuvinated and beshpickled bedquilt; they wasn't in it at all at all. The neckties iv this new woman's age is as far ahead over and above and beyond the ould kind as Maud S. is ahead iv a Spanish cayuse. Look at our neckties and ye will come to the conclusion that life without one iv Herman Wise's new ties is as lonesomely as a $20,000 cottage is without an up ter date chaperony.

There is the breezy, wanst-over Puff and the plane puff without breezes. We have the popular Teck and the up-to-date four-in-hand, which is better than a mockingbird in the cage; the shtring bow and the bow you have no shtrings on; all styles iv Family ties, iv every sex and all conditions, from the bright Hughes iv a liquer-colored nayger gal to the beautiful blues in an Etayllan shky; the lilly white iv a Portland milkman's mixture to the sombre shades iv an Amerikan Fillipinose. There hez been nothing like it ever sense Noah took a Sahltwater bath in the ahrk ontil this day iv the Spanish decline, and all for the shmall sum iv 25, 50, and 75 cints.

I might warble on ad-in-fin-ni-tum, but I'll throttle me pen to rejuce the advertising bill.

Hoping to see ye and ter shake ye be the hand, I am Yours Throoly
FLANNIGAN.

In care iv
HERMAN WISE'S
Clothing and Hat Store.

P. S.—
Ol hear be the paypers that me friend Joe Simon couldn't find his sate in the Senate. Ol'll send him a payr iv our new pants, whose sates niver wear out.

THE PARKER HOUSE

First-Class in Every Respect.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM

Special Rates to Theatrical Parties

A. J. MASON, Prop.
ASTORIA, ORE.

THE PROOF

of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of liquors

IS IN SAMPLING

That's an argument that's conclusive—a demonstration. Ours will stand the test.

HUGHES & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Blankets, Comforts, Bedspreads

Lace Curtains and Drapery Goods.

Sheetings, Towels and Crashes.

Everything Necessary in the Above Goods and at Bottom Prices.

C. H. Cooper,
THE LEADING HOUSE OF ASTORIA

LONDONIAN GOES DOWN

Big British Freighter Lost While Enroute From Liverpool to Baltimore.

TWENTY-FOUR DROWNED

Steamer Vendamore Rescued 45, but the Others of the Crew Were Lost.

WAS DISABLED IN A STORM

Heroic Effort of Her Crew to Reach the Vedamore—Londonian Carried No Passengers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—(Special to the Astorian.)—The British steamer Vedamore, from Liverpool, arrived today, having on board 45 survivors of the steamer Londonian, which was wrecked at sea. Twenty-four of the crew of the Londonian perished.

The Londonian sailed from Liverpool for this port November 22. She encountered heavy weather and was flying distress signals when the Vedamore hove in sight. As soon as the Vedamore arrived alongside the sinking ship she was signalled to stand by. Soon afterward Captain Lee signalled, "Will abandon the ship," and at noon, in the teeth of a stiff gale, Second Officer Hobbs and a volunteer crew launched one of the Vedamore's boats and attempted to reach the sinking Londonian. For three hours the sturdy Britons battled with wind and wave in a vain attempt to reach her, but were finally forced to return to the ship.

As it grew too dark to do anything more Captain Bartlett signalled, "Will stand by you until morning." When morning came one of the Vedamore's lifeboats, improvised as a life-car, made the trip successfully, and 22 half-frozen and exhausted men were hauled aboard the Vedamore.

Another frightful night of peril and fear passed. Next morning 23 of the men of the Londonian succeeded in launching one of their own boats and reached the Vedamore in safety. Their boat was was also lost and all that day was spent in trying to again establish communication with the wreck. The gale was constantly increasing and all efforts to save the others were in vain.

When day broke the next morning the Londonian had vanished. The Vedamore then proceeded to Baltimore. It is supposed the remainder of the crew, 24 in number, attempted to leave her in their own boats and that all hands perished.

The Londonian was a fine steel vessel, built in Glasgow in 1896, and registered 552 tons gross. She carried no passengers.

MINISTER MONSON'S SPEECH FREELY CRITICISED.

Paris Journals Angry Over the English Minister's Assumption—Salisbury May Be Asked to Explain His Conduct.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Referring to Sir Edmund J. Monson's speech before the British chamber of commerce, the Liberte says:

"M. Del Casse will certainly not fail to charge M. Paul Cambon, who leaves today to take possession of his post in London, to ask the marquis of Salisbury if it is by his order that the British ambassador in Paris thinks himself authorized, not only to represent the British foreign office, but also to direct our foreign policy."

Gil Blas says:

"The menacing tone of the speech will be noticed. We certainly do not wish to envenom the quarrel which Sir Edmund Monson appears to seek. Still, perhaps we may be permitted to observe that this tone does not coincide with his diplomatic charge. His mission is a conciliatory one. Very well, but the British ambassador may be permitted to outstep considerably the rights he enjoys among us. He is the representative of a friendly nation. We count upon M. Del Casse's firmness that the entire tempestuous harangue of Queen Victoria's envoy receives the only sanction it merits—that is to say, the intervention of London—so that in the future Sir Edmund will employ more measured language in France. It is true that its role is trying to embroil France with America."

The Petit Journal remarks:

"While Sir Edmund was in this expansive mood he might have told us what he thought of the respectability of a nation which after having solemnly promised several times to vacate a certain country, establishes herself there without ceremony, thus depriving another nation of its secuuar rights which are enhanced by a gigantic undertaking, and also with the thanks of a nation which after having boasted hypothetically of its liberalism and humanitarism, cynically trusts to the right of mind. England in Egypt; America in the Philippines. Thus both receive a treacherous back hander.."

The Temps says:

"England preaches the policy of the 'open door' and then wants to shut it in the face of a French school for the Soudan."

The Debats says:

"Sir Edmund Monson's illusion to the pin prick policy disturbing hints that whenever England encounters other interests side by side with her own she declares she feels the pin pricks and generally replies with the blow of abludgeon.

At the same time the Debats disavows any governmental support of the proposition to create French schools at Fashoda or Khartoum.

"We have better uses for our resources."

The Journal says:

"France will never forget that these words, strangefrom many points of view, were uttered in Paris by the ambassador of a power with whom we are at peace, by a man whose duty it is to try and smooth away difficulties, instead of throwing oil upon the fire."

The Patrie says:

"It is impossible to convey a more comminatory warning in a more offensive form. Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador, dares in Paris itself to threaten us with the wrath of his countrymen. The language recalls that used by Mr. McKinley's mouthpieces last year toward Spain. Doubtless Sir Edmund has bee allured by the proceedings of the new American diplomacy."

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Measure Did Not Open Up the Expected Debate on the Conduct of the War by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The urgency deficiency bill, to provide for the support of military and naval establishments, was passed by the house today, practically without opposition. Fear had been expressed that the measure might open up a prolonged debate upon the conduct of the war, but the democratic leaders decided that such debate would propgrly come later upon the regular appropriation bills, or upon the bill for the reorganization of the army. There was not a word of criticism of the war during the debate. The only point upon which an issue was raised today was as to whether the bill, providing, as it did, for the payment of volunteers until July 1, 1899, might not be construed as a modification of the law under which the volunteers were mustered into service.

McRae, of Arkansas, offered an amendment, providing that it should not be so construed, and upon it there was a general discussion as to the advisability of mustering volunteers out before the regular army was increased. Cannon finally accepted the McRae amendment, and that removed the only shadow of opposition to the bill. A number of amendments were adopted upon the recommendation of the appropriations committee, which received some supplemental estimates after the bill was prepared. The largest of these was an item of $3,000,000 for an emergency fund for the war department, and $575,000 for the ordnance department, increasing the amount carried by the bill to $69,895,892. The house adjourned until Monday.

SENATOR VEST'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Vest today followed up the debate in the executive session yesterday, concerning the appointment of senators and members of the house to positions on presidental commissions, by the introduction of a bill prohibiting the practice of making such appointments. The bill follows:

"No person, while holding a judicial or executive office under the United States shall be appointed by the president as commissioner or agent of the government, nor any department or bureau thereof."

CANAL BILL WILL COME UP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The senate held a short session today and then adjourned until Monday, after making the Nicaraguan canal bill the unfinished business before that body.

WANTS INVESTIGATION OF CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

Cardinal Gibbons Asks Congress to Openly Examine the Merits of the Question at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons, in behalf of himself and the archbishops of the Catholic church in America, has submitted a petition to congress asking that the question of the contract school system be reopened and that congress again go over the whole subject of Indian education. The petition sets forth at length the history of the Indian school question and the legislation applying to it up to the recent provisions in the appropriation bills looking to a gradual discontinuance of government aid to sectarian schools. The petition asks that congress insist that an inquiry be made in place of departmental inquiries, in order that the merits and defects of contract schools and government schools be shown, and "not kept as a secret of state, concealed in bills of any department or bureau."

The petition was presented by Representative McIntyre, of Baltimore, and was referred to the house Indian committee, which is now preparing the Indian appropriation bill. Senator Gorman presented a similar petition in the senate.

KID M'COY AND SHARKEY TO MEET AT NEW YORK.

Will Fight Twenty Rounds on January 10 For $20,000—Possibility of a Fluke Is Guarded Against.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Articles of agreement for a 20-round boxing contest between Tom Sharkey and Kid McCoy, to take place at the Lenox Athletic Club, of this city, January 10, wer signed today by both principals. The men are to box for a purse of $20,000 and 50 per cent of all receipts exceeding $40,000. Tim Hurst was mutually chosen as referee.

In order that the fight may not result in a fiasco, like the Sharkey-Corbett affair, the articles provide that interference of any of the fighter's seconds or their invasion of the ring will not stop the contest. Any second or outsider who tries to enter the ring during the contest will be placed under arrest.

Corbett today sent a dispatch to his brother in California, saying: "I will take on Jeffries. Match me to meet him in February."

FRENCH ARE UNREASONABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies,, speaking at a conservative gathering in Wakefield, Yorkshire, this evening, fully discussed home and foreign affairs, and the government's policy in Egypt, which, he said, depended entirely upon the possibility of reaching an understanding with France—"a thing which is impossible as long as the French pursue a policy of exasperation."

TREATY IS COMPLETE

Only the Signatures of the Peace Commission Yet to Come.

SPANISH ARE CHAGRINED

Their Failure to Secure Better Terms for Their Country Unnerves Them.

BLAME EUROPEAN NATIONS

Say They Should Have Interfered and Saved Spain From Spoilation by a Conscienceless Giant.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners concluded their work today and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace. They will meet once more in formal session on Saturday or Monday next, when the Spanish commissioners, sorrowfully, and the Americans, with feelings of relief, will write their signatures upon the document which embodies the results of the war, and the preparation of which has consumed 11 weeks—a longer time than the war itself. In the meantime the treaty will be engrossed under the supervision of Moore and Senor Ojeda, secretaries of the respective commissions.

The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Senor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the council chamber today to his bed in a state of complete collapse, as a result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts. Senor Ojeda has been prostrated since yesterday and was unable to attend the joint session today.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish commissioners said this evening:

"The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to the spoilation by brute force of a conscienceless giant. They all know that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate general European strife."

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict as one of the results of the treaty a diplomatic contest between France and the United States, which will make an important chapter in history. The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds, and it is believed France will declare for repudiation of the bonds as the result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed on Spain. They argue that the treaty responsibility has been shifted upon America, and that therefore the French government will endeaver to exact some pledge for payment or guarantee of the bonds.

Members of the commission say the treaty will contain little outside of the scope of the Washington protocol, and matters directly based thereon, like provisions for evacuation of ceded territory, transfer of public property therein and guarantees of safety of property and rights of Spanish citizens remaining there. Details of the last class of questions covered by the statement which the Americans handed to Rios at the last meeting were considered today but all the commissioners refuse to divulge the details of the conference.

Several points upon which they were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations.

The Spaniards refuse to admit that they had failed to respect former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline islands, or that there was necessity for such guarantees.

The conclusion of the work was, according to the commissioners, marked by politeness and all outward evidences of good feeling, and the difficult task was accomplished.

When all the dispositions had been discussed, Judge Day remarked:

"There seems to be nothing to do but to engross and sign the treaty."

Rios acquiesced to this, and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

DR. WALTER'S APPOINTMENT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 8.—Dr. J. J. Walter, pastor of the Centenary church, on the East Side, has been appointed missionary in charge of all Methodist work in Alaska.

IMPORTANT MINING SUIT FILED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Montana Syndicate Seeks to Recover Valuable Mining Properties in California Counties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—There was filed in the United States circuit court yesterday an important mining suit involving property worth over $3,000,000.

The disputed lands are located in Toulomne and Mariposa counties. The Merced Gold Mining Company, a Montana corporation, is the complainant. The accredited respondents are David Dorward. C. M. Dabney and Daniel Corcoran of Coulterville, Mariposa county, and they appear as representatives of the Rosenfelds and other San Francisco capitalists. Judge Morrow at once issued a restraining order, binding on the respondents, of Coulterville, Mariposa county, and

The Merced Gold Mining Company is, it is understood, one of the corporate names of the Bigelow syndicate of Boston, which is the owner of the Calumet and Hecla mine and the Boston and Montana company, the great rival of the Anaconda properties in Montana. The Merced company owns over thirty mining claims near Coulterville. When the claims were purchased the company also bought a ditch forty-five miles long from the south fork of the Toulomne in that county to Horseton Bend in Mariposa county, together with water rights and rights to the water of the south fork of the Toulomne.

For a time the company used steam power to work its claims, and the respondents, alleging that they considered that the ditch and its water rights had been abandoned, filed new locations. Hence the present litigation, for without the ditch and its water rights the claims of the Merced company would be practically valueless.

SHORT OF PROVISIONS AND LIVED ON COACOANUTS.

Schooner Mildred Arrives at New York After a Stormy Passage From Central America—Privations of Crew

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Within a short sailing distance of this port and twice beaten back after a two months' voyage, was the story told by the little schooner Mildred, which has arrived here 56 days out from San Blas, Central America, with a cargo of coacoanuts.

The crew was forced to use coacoanut milk instead of water, the meat for food and the shells for fire. Captain Tibbett of the schooner said as he landed:

"Thank God it is all over now. I never expected to get in here alive."

According to the account of the voyage given by the captain, the Mildred as soon as she left San Blas encountered rough weather. December 5th, the little schooner, out of provisions and with the crew exhausted and discouraged, arrived off Cape May. There she fell in with the pilot boat Philadelphia, which supplied her with provisions and water. For a number of days the provisions and water on the Mildred had been exhausted, and the men had lived on the coacoanuts. The shells, as well as some of the woodwork of the ship, were burned in the galley fire, in order to give warmth to the men, who had for nearly forty days been in the midst of a series of storms.

The little food furnished to the crew by the pilot boat was enough to give them courage to proceed on their voyage to this port. Once more she started on her way, only to meet a heavy storm again. This time the captain put in for shoal water and anchored. The storm increased and both the anchors of the Mildred were carried away.

Captain Tibbett then ordered all the sails set and managed to work the vessel out to sea. Finally the tug Projector was sighted and she brought the Mildred into port.

POLICE SYSTEM FOR THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

The Block System, Recommended by Former Chief McCullough, of New York, May Be Established.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Former Chief of Police John McCullough, who will leave for Havana today to advise General Greene in regard to the establishment of a police system in the Cuban capital, will recommend the establishment of the block system.

This system is both simple and practical. Said he last night:

"It consists in having policemen stationed permanently in sub-stations in the streets within four or five blocks of one another. All the sub-stations should be connected with the precinct stations by an independent telephone system.

"It would be impossible for a crime to be committed or any accident to occur more than two and one half blocks away from one of the sub-stations, where a policeman could always be found.

"Information could be telephoned to headquarters and sent out from there simultaneously throughout the entire city in a very short time, placing the whole force on guard.

"The chief could sit in his office and be in constant touch with the entire force, thus making impossible the delay and confusion incident to the present system. The patrolling could be done and the block system maintained with fewer men than are now required, and protection to life and property would be much more effective.

"All the men would have to do their duty or be caught shirking. Sergeants and roundsmen could not avoid their work, as the telephone system would indicate their whereabouts."

TROUBLE BREWING AT DEL MAR.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 8.—Several mysterious fires and an attempt to poison the water used by railroad section men, have caused much excitement in the little town of Del Mar, 20 miles north of here. A vigilance committee has been organized and William Bennett, proprietor of a hotel which was burned on Tuesday, has been ordered to leave town within 48 hours, Mr. Bennett refuses to do so and defies anyone to lay a hand on him. He goes about the streets armed with a Winchester and serious trouble is feared. Bennett was not in Del Mar when the hotel was destroyed.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.