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GENERAL JOUBERT DIED YESTERDAY

Expired at His Home in Pretoria
From Stomach Complaint.

THE TOWN IN MOURNING

A Native of Cape Colony, Trained as a Soldier and Taught to Hate the British From Childhood; Was Regarded As an Able General.

PRETORIA, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from stomach trouble. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

General Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, commandant general of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or Slim Peter, was born about 68 years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, and he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British. He came to be so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender. He was elected vice-president of the Transvaal in 1896. He defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill, in 1881, and acted as president of the republic in 1883-84, during Kruger's absence in Europe.

CONSUL MACRUM'S CHARGES.
He Made No Complaint to State Department, but Matter Has Been Investigated and Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary of State Hay today sent to the house committee on foreign affairs a letter giving the official view of the opening of ex-consul Macrum's mail by the British censor at Durban. Secretary Hay says:
"Up to this date Mr. Macrum, former consul of the United States at Pretoria, has made no representations to this department in regard to the opening of his mail by the British authorities."

"Although without any information except the allegations of Mr. Macrum, to which reference was made in a resolution of the house representatives making certain inquiries of this department, I mentioned the matter to the British ambassador, who made inquiry in regard to it of the British government and was informed in return that the British government was not aware of any such incident having taken place, but if anything of the sort had occurred it was contrary to the instructions of that government."
"I received no further information in regard to the matter until the 21st of this month, when this government was informed by dispatch from J. G. Stowe, consul of the United States at Cape Town, that two letters from this consulate, one to Pretoria and one to Lourenco Marques, were opened by the censor at Durban. Upon notice of this I called upon the high commissioner who wired to Durban and a very satisfactory apology was returned."
"This is all the information possessed by this department in regard to the incident."

UNITED STATES AN EXCEPTION.
Only Nation Whose Mail England Does Not Censor in South Africa.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is learned from an excellent diplomatic authority that the United States is the only nation whose official mail to and from Pretoria is not subject to the scrutiny of the British censors in Cape Town and Durban. On the other hand, Great Britain recently notified the powers that, in accordance with article eight of the Paris convention of 1877, she intended to exercise her discretion with reference to stopping cable messages intended for Pretoria.
It was this declaration which caused Russia to ask the United States for an expression of its views, not for any use at this time, but for the guidance of the St. Petersburg government in the future.

HIS MOTHER'S DEFENSE.
Chicago Boy Under Arrest Charged With Murder.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Albert Stedje, 17 years old, avenged the insults cast upon his mother, Mrs. Bridget Stedje, 414 Ashland avenue, by William Hobson, a boarder, by dealing Hobson a fatal blow over the head with a barrel stave.

Leaving his victim dead on the sidewalk in front of the house, the boy went to his room and was soon asleep. He was aroused an hour later by the arrival of the police.

The murder was the outcome of a

quarrel between Mrs. Stedje and Hobson and all the people living in the house, thirteen in number, were taken to the police station, where all but two were released. Hobson came home intoxicated and quarreled with Mrs. Stedje.

Albert interfered and Hobson left the house. The enraged son followed and the fight was renewed outside. Albert picked up a barrel stave lying on the ground and struck Hobson on the head, killing him. He told his mother what had happened. Agreeing to keep the strife between them a secret they went to bed, leaving Hobson's body where it had fallen.

Michael Cosgrove stumbled over the body and recognizing Hobson notified the police, with the result that Stedje and his mother were arrested.

LOOKING UP A HARBOR.
Important Naval Base to Be Established Close to Puerto Rico.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, says: The gunboat Vixen has left San Juan for Isle de Veriques, or Crab Island, southeast of Puerto Rico, to look for a good harbor there. She has a complete surveying apparatus and will make a thorough investigation of the locality.

The exploration is undertaken by the navy department at the suggestion of the naval war college, which has reason to suspect that Crab Island has tremendous strategic possibilities, especially in the event of the United States falling to acquire the Danish West Indies.
It is believed that should a good harbor be found there, a fortified naval coaling base should be promptly established with the object of more effectively commanding the eastern entrance to the Caribbean sea than would be feasible from San Juan.

NOT YET CONFIRMED.
Senate's Delay in Acting on Elynum Case Yesterday Due to Lack of Quorum.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The senate today failed to confirm the nomination of W. D. Bynum as general appraiser for the port of New York because of the absence of a quorum.
The opponents of his confirmation base their opposition on the ground that Bynum is not a democrat, although nominated as such.

MR. HANNA BANQUETED.
His Services in the Movement for the Financial Bill Fittingly Celebrated.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Two hundred prominent residents tonight attended a banquet given under the auspices of the Commercial Club and board of trade in honor of Hon. Hugh H. Hanna, who was at the head of the monetary movement and prominent in securing the passage of the currency bill. Ex-President Harrison presided.

BRYAN IN PORTLAND.
Gets His Dinner and Goes Up to Pendleton.

PORTLAND, March 28.—William J. Bryan today made two extended addresses in Oregon, one at Albany and the other at Salem, and arrived in this city at 7 p. m.
After dining with a few well-known democratic politicians, he took the O. R. & N. train for Pendleton, where he will speak tomorrow.

PREPARING FOR WAR.
Government Transport Garonne Brings News of Japan's Military Activity.

SEATTLE, March 28.—The government transport Garonne, from Manila, February 17, arrived today from quarantine with news of active preparations in the military and naval departments of Japan for war with Russia.

THE TRUSTS' DASTARDLY WORK.
Big Reduction in the Price of Sugar Announced.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Arbuckle Brothers today announced the reduction of 5 points in the price of all grades of sugars.

MURDER AT SPOKANE.

SPOKANE, March 28.—The police are investigating a mysterious tragedy. Neil Salmon, while sitting in a window on the fourth floor of the armory building this evening, was shot through the head and killed. Alfred G. Moors is under arrest. He admits that the gun was in his hands but claims the shot was accidental.

SHINGLE MILLS TO SHUT DOWN.

SEATTLE, March 28.—Sixty-nine shingle manufacturing firms of the state of Washington have signed an agreement to cease work during the first week in April. The shut down is said to be necessary on account of the great overproduction.

PUERTO RICAN VOTE TUESDAY

Agreement Reached to Submit the
Matter to Final Passage.

STRONG SPEECH BY DAVIS

Minnesota Senator Favors an Internal Revenue Tax for the Support of the Island and Advocates Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The senate today agreed to vote upon the Puerto Rican government and tariff bill Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

An important utterance was made later in the day by Davis, of Minnesota, who advocated free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

His speech was comparatively brief, but his reasoning was so close that he crowded into a small space an immense amount of well digested information and careful thought. His proposition was that the necessary money to be raised by taxation should not be raised by a duty levied upon Puerto Rican products, but by internal revenue tax levied on the rum and tobacco products on the island.

This system, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the United States and those of Puerto Rico than the proposed tariff, and would be just, equitable and constitutional.

An argument advanced to support the tariff, he said, was the protection of the 15 per cent tariff to our products and labor. He ridiculed such a proposition, as no protectionist would contend that 15 per cent of the Dingley rates would afford adequate protection for anything.

Adverting to the Philippines as a factor in the Puerto Rican problem, Davis said:

"When we come to deal with the Philippine question, we will take care of that. Puerto Rico is little more than 700 miles from our coast; the Philippines are 8,000 miles. The island of Puerto Rico is naturally a part of the North American jurisdiction. The Philippines are a part of the domain of Asia. Against the products and people of the Philippines, when the time comes, the rights of American labor will be protected by any party that may be in power."

Davis said it was inconsistent to extend our laws relating to coastwise trade to the island and not extend our tariff laws.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE LENTZ.

His Outbreaks Cause a Disgraceful Scene in the Warden Investigation Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The fifth day of Governor Steunenberg's testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation began today. Lentz continued the cross-examination.

The governor said he had been in the Coeur d'Alene region during two days in February before coming here. There were three state deputies on duty at that time and Dr. Francis, who has been in the service of the state continually throughout the trouble. On one of his previous visits he talked with Stimson, one of the imprisoned men. He had been told by Dr. Francis that there was evidence connecting Stimson with a conspiracy, and on April 15, prior to the blowing up of the mill, Stimson said to certain individuals to get out of Warden, as there was going to be trouble.

The governor detailed a number of visits to San Francisco, Spokane and elsewhere, during which, he said, he met officials of various mines. At a meeting at Spokane he told the mineowners there would be no modification of the permit system. The mineowners were opposed to this system, and wanted to employ the men they chose, but the governor said he informed them that the state of Idaho would not permit the employment of criminals. He made no statement as to how long the permit system would continue, but he said he intended to enforce it as long as it seemed necessary to insure order.

Lentz asked if this meant that the governor would do as he pleased on the subject, to which the witness replied that he would do as his judgment dictated. If the permit system had resulted in the loss to the mines of a half million dollars, as Lentz stated, the governor said he did not care for that, as it was a necessary recourse by the state. "Like Louis XIV, you are the state," remarked Lentz. Lentz' allusion to Louis XIV caused prolonged discussion.

A sensational episode occurred at this point. Lentz asserted that some of the state deputies were living with disreputable women. Cheney, an attorney appearing in behalf of the state of Idaho, interposed a protest, and said: "I hurl back at you that statement. The deputies are reputable men."

Lentz indignantly resented the interference of a private counsel, and addressing the attorney, said:

"You ought to be kicked out of the window, and you would be if you had not the majority of this committee behind you."

Here Lentz attempted to read from previous testimony concerning the improper conduct of deputies. Chairman Hull overruled this course. This further nettled Lentz, and addressing Hull, he exclaimed:

"I want to say in your teeth that if you are a party to protecting this attorney in a lie, you are a party to it." Amid much confusion, Hull declared that Lentz had insulted the committee and its members as far as he could, and it would have to stop. Hay arose to say that the attorney had better not give the lie to him, and Cox said: "If any man insults me, I'll hit him." Lentz asked the chairman why he did not call the attorney to order.

"He was out of order, entirely out of order," ruled Hull emphatically. Cox said that when the attorney accused a member of the committee of falsehood, he forfeited his right to be present. "If he says that to me," said Cox, "either he or I goes out of the window." Representative Jett said as a means of protecting the committee he would move that the attorney be expelled from the committee room.

Many members were on their feet trying to secure recognition, when Jett made his motion. Before taking action, the committee gave Cheney an opportunity to be heard. He explained that he did not intend to say that Lentz had told a falsehood, but simply to deny the statement that the Idaho deputies lived with disreputable women. He apologized for any misapprehension. Cox remarked that a man must either "fight or apologize in such a case," and the apology settled it. Jett withdrew his motion for expulsion, and the outbreak was brought to a close.

Steunenberg then proceeded with his testimony. He said he had frequently received a petition addressed to the secretary of war concerning the retention of troops in Coeur d'Alene. He disclaimed knowledge of men being discharged for refusing to sign a petition or of the state deputies circulating petitions. The committee then adjourned until tomorrow, when Steunenberg will continue his evidence.

While the members were separating after the adjournment, Hull said to Lentz that the latter's personal attacks on him had gone as far as they could, and if they were renewed the "room would not be big enough to hold us both." Lentz replied that he could take care of himself. The intense feeling aroused was manifest long after the proceedings closed.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

McKinley Again Declines to Involve His Administration With the Kentucky Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The president has informed the Kentucky republicans that while he cannot interfere in the Kentucky affair of disarming the militia of either faction, he is willing, so far as he can legitimately do so, to recognize the republican officials of that state as the de facto officials. He told them he would give directions that mail addressed to an official by title only, as to "The Governor" or "Secretary of State" should be delivered to republicans holding those offices and not to the democrats.

SCHLEY AGAIN IN THE WAY.
Personnel of Naval Policy Board Completed Without Recognition of Sampson's Santiago Services.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The secretary of the navy, Long, today completed the personnel of the naval policy board by appointing as members, Captain Robley D. Evans, Captain Henry C. Taylor, Captain F. Clark, Captain Frank E. Chadwick and Captain George C. Reid.
The other members of the board are Admiral Dewey, president; Rear-Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, Captain H. Stockton and Captain Asa Walker.

WEBSTER TO BE HANGED.

The Investigation of His Case Leaves No Doubt of His Rightful Conviction.

SPOKANE, W., March 28.—Superior Judge Prather and County Attorney Moore today completed the quasi-judicial proceedings in the case of Webster, condemned for the murder of Mrs. Asplund three years ago, and the officials telegraphed Governor Rogers that nothing new had been developed that would raise a reasonable doubt as to the identity of the man who fired the fatal shot.

Webster's attorneys declared that they considered the hearing a judicial proceeding and would appeal to the supreme court, but Judge Prather said no appeal could be made.

There is scarcely a doubt that Webster will be hanged Friday.

ROBERTS' ADVANCE TO BEGIN MONDAY

No Decisive Battle, However,
Likely Before Two Weeks.

JOUBERT'S DEATH DEPLORED

His Ability as a General Recognized and His Moderation as a Counsellor Praised by the Whole British Press.

LONDON, March 28.—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein on the railway. This is preliminary to a general advance.

Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein and Lord Roberts' infantry is seemingly about to move. An impression, which cannot be traced to the war office, is abroad that the advance will begin next Monday.

Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has one hundred and thirty-five miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Kroonstad.

Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with his field transports. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. The reconstruction of the railway behind him may even delay the invasion of the Transvaal until May. Meanwhile all the important towns in the Free State within Lord Roberts' reach are being garrisoned.

Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed section of the acquired territory, investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be getting materials for a report to Chamberlain concerning a plan for a civil government.

All the morning papers print singularly kind editorials concerning General Joubert. They praise his military success, uphold his chivalrous conduct and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute.

Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg.

The foreign office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousand of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent to Rhodesia on the railroad from Masi-Kesse to Umtali.
A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the use on this route to transfer the Rhodesia police. The possibility of foreign protest is suggested by the Daily Chronicle.

THE GOEBEL ASSASSINATION.

No Developments Yesterday—Much Comment on Cullton's Conference With Commonwealth Attorneys.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.—There were no developments in the assassination case today, though the air was filled with rumors of more arrests and other reports.

The visit of W. H. Cullton to the attorneys for the commonwealth at the capitol hotel yesterday has caused a great deal of talking on both sides, and while the democrats claim that he made a confession, the republicans state that he told nothing whatever about the tragedy as he knew nothing to tell beyond the importation of the mountaineers to Frankfort.

ADMIRAL DAY RETIRES.

Captain Terry Will Be Promoted to the Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Day has voluntarily applied for retirement from the active list of the navy and his name will be placed on the retired list today. Admiral Day has been a member of the retiring board since September, 1897.

Captain Terry, commanding the Washington navy yard, will be promoted to the vacancy as rear-admiral.

HEAVY SNOW IN DAKOTA.

HURON, S. D., March 28.—The heaviest snow of the season has fallen since midnight over the state. Nearly a foot of snow covers the ground and it is still snowing.

BAD FOR NEW YORK CITY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The bill repealing the Horton boxing law passed the senate today and now goes to the governor.