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BRYAN NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION AT KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

Delegates Forced to Swallow 16 to 1, Making the Anti-Expansion Hobby a Leading Feature in the Platform.

OLDHAM'S NOMINATING SPEECH WAS LACKING IN GINGER

Ex-Governor Hill, of New York, Pays a High Tribute to the Nominee From Nebraska—Native Hawaiian Also Takes a Hand—Nominations for the Vice-Presidency Have Been Postponed Until Today.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The nomination came as a culmination of the frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting twenty-seven minutes and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last thirty-six hours concerning the platform declaring on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to other great issues of the day.

It was late this afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Early in the day there had been tedious delays, due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.

The first session, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning was entirely fruitless of results, and it was not until late in the afternoon when the second session had begun that the platform committee was at last able to report an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates and there was little delay in giving its unanimous approval. This removed the last chance for an open rupture on the questions of principle, and left the way clear for the supreme event of the day—the nomination of the presidential candidate.

When the call of states began for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham, of that state, made his way to the platform for the initial speech, placing Bryan in nomination for the presidency. The orator was strong-voiced and entertaining, yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closes with the name of William J. Bryan. This was a signal for the demonstration of the day and, with a common purpose, the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader. A huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring fifteen feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates. At the same time the standards of the state delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, the silk banners of several states and many handsome unique transparencies, were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling, gesticulating men and women. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more was added to this final tribute to the leader.

When the demonstration had spent itself, the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, and when Colorado was reached, that state yielded to Senator Hill, of New York. The audience had anxiously waited the appearance of the distinguished New Yorker and, as he took the platform, he was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly with the single

exception of a little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New York associate. Hill was in good voice and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic cord in the hearts of the audience. He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people and of the working man, a man strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisans.

When Hill declared, with dramatic emphasis that the candidate would have the support of his party—a united party—there was tremendous applause at the suggestion of Democratic unity.

Aside from the brilliant eulogy of Bryan, the speech of the New York leader was chiefly significant and attractive in its strong plea for unity.

"It is a time for unity, not for division," he exclaimed, to rapturous approval of the great multitude facing him. Eloquent Daniel, of Virginia, added a glowing tribute to the candidate, while the late Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, spoke for his state and for the East.

Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in the Democratic national convention, and, finally, a sweet-voiced and pleasant-faced woman from Utah seconded the nomination of Bryan in behalf of the state of Utah.

Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories.

The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for one day and the vice-presidential nomination was allowed to go over until tomorrow.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidates, the greeting of the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day.

That the delegates were in complete sympathy with this proposition, was shown by the terrific and long-sustained applause, lasting over twenty-two minutes. Following this, the announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained in the platform received only faint and ill-sustained recognition, the applause being limited to a few minutes. It was regarded as significant as showing in the sentiment of the delegates, quite as convincing as the terms of the platform they had put forward.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, former assistant secretary of the Interior under Mr. McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

But the great battle of the convention has not been fought under the eyes of the cheering thousands, but in privacy of closely guarded quarters of the committee on platform. Here was waged throughout last night and again this morning one of the most remarkable struggles that has ever racked this historic party. And out of this fierce strife the adherents of Bryan emerged, scarred but victorious. They have written the platform in their own way, with 16 to 1. But it was victory by a scratch, for a single vote would have turned the scale.

And it has not been a victory without concession for, in the final draft, silver is no longer paramount. It is far down in the platform, while, in the very forefront is the declaration that

imperialism is "the paramount issue of the campaign."

There only remains the choice of a candidate for vice-president and the work of the convention is over. There is every evidence that this choice will be quickly made tomorrow morning, although there is still doubt as to who the nominee will be.

The most important development in the vice-presidential situation tonight was the announcement that when the roll of states is called tomorrow for the nomination of candidates for vice-president, Alabama will yield to Florida and R. D. McDonald of that state will place Elliott Danforth, of New York, in nomination. Another development was on the question of the popularity of David B. Hill for the place, as manifested in the convention, and a desire was expressed in many quarters for his selection. The Stevenson boom is of a passive character, the belief being general that he would make a safe candidate and that he is the only man who can beat Towne. The demand for delegates on the ticket is still strong and Towne's candidacy is hampered by reason of his propped politics. Still, the friends of Towne are working very hard and hope that the peculiar situation regarding the other candidates may yet give him the nomination.

That the Democratic convention in taking the matter into consideration is shown by the adoption of the resolution for the committee of conference.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The Democratic national convention this afternoon adopted a platform by acclamation, a synopsis of which follows:

The platform begins by declaring that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and that the constitution follows the flag. Continuing it says:

"We assert that no nation can long endure a policy of half republic and half empire."

The Porto Rican law, which was enacted by a Republican congress, the policy of the administration in Cuba and the Philippines, are condemned.

The platform favors "the immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to the Philippines their first stable government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America."

Continuing on this subject, the platform says:

"We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens."

"We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens."

"We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations but we believe that this influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of high and honorable example."

"The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from this position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign."

Militarism is opposed and the small standing army of well-disciplined state militia are deemed amply sufficient in time of peace. On trusts the platform says:

"We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city, against private monopoly in every form. The existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the state of their origin that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any business or production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce and mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which created them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible."

Following is the plank endorsing the Chicago platform and declaring for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial platform adopted by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain the bimetallic price level, and, as a part of such a system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

The Dingley tariff bill and the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress are denounced. The election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people is favored, and government by injunction is opposed.

Continuing, the platform says:

"We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people."

"We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same class of all Asiatic races. We earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called 'world politics,' including the diplomacy of Europe and in the intrigue and land-grabbing policy of Asia, and we condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa."

"We extend our sympathies to the heroic Burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence."

"We denounce the shipping subsidy bill and favor the reduction and speedy repeal of war taxes."

The Hon. W. D. Oldham of Nebraska, when he placed Bryan in nomination, made a most enthusiastic speech and was frequently applauded by the thousands in the convention hall. Referring to the qualifications deemed necessary for a candidate for the presidency, Mr. Oldham said:

"He must declare for free trade with Porto Rico, and then at the persuasive suggestion of the sugar and tobacco trust, sign a bill for a tariff on the products of that island."

"He must not renounce a policy as one of 'criminal aggression' and then at the demand of a power behind the throne, pursue the policy he has so denounced."

"He must not, while professing opposition to combines and conspiracies against trade, send his emissaries to the trust baron castles to beg, like Lazarus, at Dives' gates, for subscriptions to his campaign. He must not lend the moral support of his administration to a monarchy in its efforts to destroy a republic. But he must ever sympathize with a people struggling for the right of self-government."

"Instead of the Republican policy of mono-metalism, he must offer the free and unlimited coinage of the money metals of the constitution, the gold that polished the winged sandals of Hermes, and the silver that glitters in the brow of Diana."

"Instead of a panic breeding, credit currency, controlled by the bank trust, he must offer government paper controlled by the people."

"He must be able to distinguish between Democratic expansion and Republican imperialism. The first is a natural growth by the addition of contiguous American territory, into every foot of which is carried the constitution, the flag and the League, and over the shoulders of every inhabitant of the added territory is thrown a purple robe of sovereign citizenship. It is a growth that has added eighteen stars to the field of blue in the 'Banner of the Free' to symbolize the states that have been carved from territory, annexed to the domain of this nation, by the wisdom and statesmanship of the Democratic party. This is an expansion that is bounded on the north by the constitution of the United States, on the south by the Declaration of Independence, on the East by the Monroe doctrine and on the West by the Ten Commandments."

Continuing Mr. Oldham said:

"For four years he has waged an unceasing warfare against the people's enemy; for four years he has held up the party's standard and his voice has cheered the hosts of democracy in every state and territory. When the trusts began to increase under the protection of a Republican administration he was the first to point out the danger and prescribe a remedy."

In conclusion, Mr. Oldham said:

"With the issues now clearly drawn no doubt remains as to the name of our candidate. On that question we are a united Democracy."

"Already worthy allies differing from us rather in name than faith, have shouted for our gallant leader again, and every state and territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him here. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker Hill, and echoed back from Sierras sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad snow-capped hills of the north, and rises up from the slumbering flower-scented savannahs of the south; and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her best loved son."

WILD RUMORS FROM CHINA

Emperor Said to Have Been Murdered by Prince Tuan.

IS EMPRESS DOWAGER MAD?

Report That Chinese Forces Are Once More in Possession of Tien Tsin—Prince Li Organizing Monster Army to Put Down the Rebellion.

LONDON, July 5.—There are whispers of startling rumors in the native quarters, and it must not be forgotten that the telegraph lines, on which alone the news can come, are solely in the hands of the Chinese. Native rumors are likely to have their source on a solid basis and native officials are believed to be preparing the way for a reception of news of the greatest crime of the century.

"The safety of all foreigners in North China," says one report, "depends upon the prompt action of the Japanese. Japan has 70,000 troops ready but is prevented from sending them to China by international jealousies."

PARIS, July 5.—A dispatch from Che Foo, dated today, says:

"Tien Tsin is still surrounded by an overwhelming number of Chinese who are trying to cut the communications of the international forces, whose position is very dangerous. The allied troops, numbering 12,000 men, have succeeded, with difficulty, in preventing, by strategic measures, an assault by the Chinese, whose artillery greatly outnumbered the European guns."

LONDON, July 5.—The oft-repeated story of the murder of all the whites in Fekin is being retold today, with circumstantiality that almost convinces those who have hitherto refused to credit the sickening tales. The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai, but it is realized that even if the tragedy has not yet been enacted, it cannot long be delayed unless help comes from unknown sources. Even the holding of Tien Tsin against the overwhelming hordes now seems to be a very remote possibility, while the safety of our treaty ports is seriously threatened.

A dispatch from Che Foo, dated yesterday, voices the fear that in view of the imminence of the summer rains, it will be impossible for the joint forces to advance to Peking until autumn.

According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese army, on a march southward from Peking, has reached Lofo. This is presumably General Nieh Si Chan's force en route to attack Tien Tsin.

A force of 30,000 Chinese from Lu Tai has appeared northeast of Tien Tsin and is reported to have been driven back by the combined forces of Russia and Japan. The losses of the international forces were heavy.

The native city when captured was a horrible spectacle, Chinese bodies lying thick around the guns.

The situation in Kwang Tung (or eastern provinces) grows worse.

Li Hung Chang is said to be trying to raise a force of 200,000 militia.

Anarchy is widespread in the provinces of Shan Tung, in spite of the efforts of Yuan Shika, the governor, to control the revolt. Happily, a band of thirty-five American and other missionaries reached Tien Tau safely on July 3.

Viceroy Liu is reported to be freely executing disturbers of the peace at Nankin.

The German chamber of commerce of Shanghai has warned Emperor William not to underestimate the gravity of the situation, but to send troops proportionate with the forces of the other powers.

LONDON, July 5.—A statement is published in Berlin that the Chinese have already taken Tien Tsin, but a cable dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 4, shows that according to the latest advices the city is still in the hands of the international troops, though the Chinese forces continue their attempt to isolate them, as they did at Peking. They were receiving constant accessions, many troops arriving from Manchuria.

The dispatch adds that Colonel Wogack, commanding the Russians at Tien Tsin, was almost exhausted. He had been three days and nights in the saddle directing the operations.

PARIS, July 5.—The French consul at Che Foo telegraphs that a Chinaman who left Peking on June 23 reports that all the ministers and residents were then assembled at the British legation, the French, German and Japanese legations were guarded by their own detachments, and Pinchin, the French minister and his wife were well.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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