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TAYLOR MEN BACK DOWN

Agree to Give Kentucky Democrats Everything.

TAYLOR AGREES TO THE PLAN

Republican Leaders Declare He Will Abide By Their Decision—Details of Deal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—If the agreement drawn up tonight at a conference of representatives of the republican and democratic administrations, held at the Galt house, in this city, is accepted and carried out, the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past two weeks will be ended.

An agreement was reached shortly after midnight and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. It was after 2 o'clock when the conferees separated. The democrats gained nearly point they contended for and the republican representatives, Lieutenant-Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsay and Attorney David Farleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor tomorrow.

The agreement provides that in order to leave no question as to the title of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor, respectively, the general assembly shall pass a resolution in joint assembly validating acts on that subject since the legislature has been prevented by the troops from holding its regular sessions at Frankfort. As soon as the legislature does this Beckham's title to the office of governor is not to be questioned.

The democrats grant immunity to Governor Taylor and his associates from prosecution for treason, usurpation of office or contempt of court for what has been done since the shooting of Goebel. These matters are to be held in abeyance until next Monday. The republican legislature is to be withdrawn from London immediately and no filibustering or other attempts of this character is to be resorted to by the republicans to obstruct carrying out this agreement in the legislature.

The democrats suggested that in view of the great crowds expected in Frankfort during the Goebel funeral ceremonies the soldiers should be withdrawn. The republicans asked that an adequate guard be left to protect Governor Taylor and his associates. It was finally agreed to leave to General Dan Lindsay, one of the republican conferees, the decision as to how many of the troops should be left to prevent a clash as a result of the Goebel funeral, the republicans to begin at once the withdrawal of troops from Frankfort.

It was agreed that the board of election commissioners, sitting as a contest board, should be allowed to meet at Frankfort without molestation, the democrats agreeing that no summary action be taken on these contests and that nothing be done without due hearing of evidence and argument.

The republicans asked that some provision for the repeal or modification of the Goebel law be included in the agreement.

The democrats agreed that to two leading republicans and two leading democrats should be left the matter of suggesting changes in the Goebel law, believed to be wise.

The acceptance of this agreement by the principals is the only element of uncertainty now remaining in the situation. Naturally, there was no objection from the democrats.

It is probably the republican policy was materially influenced by the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Hon. W. S. Taylor: The unanimous sentiment here is that you are wrong in preventing the legislature from meeting and that you should submit the disputed questions to civil courts. Federal assistance cannot be given on your requisition so long as the legislature is in session or can be convened.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Governor

Roosevelt has received the following telegram from Governor Taylor of Kentucky:

"All liberty-loving people in Kentucky honor and love you. We are struggling for freedom."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—The correspondent of the Courier-Journal at Frankfort wired his paper at 4 o'clock this morning as follows:

"The session of the general assembly which the republicans were to have held at London has been called off. Many democratic members of the general assembly are now in Louisville, to which place they secretly adjourned last Friday in order to avoid arrest and a forced trip to London, but they will not have to go."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The rule that no civilian should be allowed to enter the capitol building, which has prevailed since the legislature was compelled to leave it one week ago, was relaxed this afternoon in favor of the state board of election commissioners. They were permitted to enter their offices in the capitol for the purpose of attending to some routine work.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—"I will leave the settlement of this controversy to any three fair-minded men on earth," said Governor Taylor in an interview this afternoon with a correspondent of the Associated Press.

"Let three men in whom the people have confidence be selected by the United States supreme court and I will, with all confidence, submit the case to their arbitration, and will cheerfully abide by their decision in the matter. I was elected governor of Kentucky, not by a majority of twenty-five hundred but by a majority of 40,000, and on that decision of the people I propose to stand."

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

The Question of Its Allegiance to Spain or America Will Soon Be Decided.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says:

Though gratified at the excellent conduct of the residents of Cuba since American occupation began, the authorities are still unable to name the date when American sovereignty shall end and the inhabitants of the island shall commence the administration of their own affairs.

Under instructions given by the president and the secretary of war, before his departure, General Wood is doing everything in his power to educate the people of the island in self government, not only by example, but by placing them in positions of responsibility. It is believed that after the Spanish subjects of the island have registered their allegiance to Spain or of becoming citizens of Cuba, the people will be ready for elections which will constitute the municipal government of the island to the officers elected by the people.

These elections will, of course, be conducted under American supervision. The operations of the municipalities will be carefully watched by the administration in order to determine if the people are ready for a larger responsibility and if it should be shown that such is the case, then a representative convention will be called to draft a constitution and to establish a general system of independent government.

In his annual message the president declared that the United States "must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

The year allowed by the treaty of Paris for the Spanish population of the island to elect whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire on April 11, next. It was believed that by that time the results of the census would have been computed and tabulated, when this government would then be ready to provide for municipal elections.

LOGAN HONORED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In a flag-draped coffin the body of Major John A. Logan lay in state here today.

LAWTON'S REMAINS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5.—The remains of the late Major-General Lawton today lay in state in this city, his former home.

BULLER PLANS NEW ATTACK

Consensus of London Opinion on this Effect.

LARGE OPERATIONS TO BEGIN

General French Contemplates an Important Movement Against the Boers.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 4 a. m.—The military opinion in London continues to assume, from very slender materials, that General Buller is again throwing his army against the Boer forces. Retired General Sir William Henry Green, whose distinguished career gives much weight to his opinion, thinks that General Buller, with 25,000 men, is making a wide detour to the west and north in order to avoid the roughest places of the country. As General Buller must have thousands of wagons, Sir William Henry Green points that his advance would necessarily be slow.

No authentic word is yet at hand save that the war office has reaffirmed orally to the newspaper inquiries at a late hour that it could not confirm the reported advance. There the Natal situation rests.

It is from the western field that more definite statements come. Large operations are apparently to begin. General French, who has now returned to Rensburg from his conference with Lord Roberts, has sent what is described as an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norvalspoor. This is where the railway, before it was destroyed, crossed the Orange river and connected with the Free State truck line to Bloemfontein.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The war office announces that it has received no fresh news from the seat of war for purification tonight.

ADVANCING ON LADYSMITH.

Buller's Guns Are Again Within Sound of the beleaguered Garrison.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—London today was permitted to observe a few words of news from South Africa. They stated that General Buller was advancing to the relief of Ladysmith; that the garrison in the beleaguered town could hear his guns and that they were in good spirits, ready to repel and assault or co-operate with the rescuing forces.

While anxiety is again becoming intense, the feeling is now more hopeful than on the eve of General Buller's previous engagements. The British force on the Tugela has been reinforced with men and guns, but General Joubert and his 12,000 men can call in no new regiments, for the Boers have need of all their men to defend the borders of the Free State. It was just one week ago today that General Buller announced that he would be in Ladysmith in a week. He has not kept his word.

No news at all has been received from the armies operating in Cape Colony and there is much speculation in London as to the plans of Lord Roberts and the mysterious movements of Lord Kitchener. The general idea is that they are preparing some Napoleonic campaign that will bring the war to a speedy finish. Dispatches from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday, Saturday and Sunday, are published in London this morning. On Friday heliographic communication with Ladysmith was resumed, messages passing freely; the Boers were busy shelling the town and burial parties of Boers were burying dead at Spionkop, though nine days had elapsed since the battle.

On Saturday the bombardment of Ladysmith was lighter.

From Cheley, General Barton cannonaded the Colenso lines employing the naval guns. The Boers, as usual, appeared at Colenso, but retreated when the British artillery opened.

The day was quiet at Potgieters. There was no cannonading by the British guns.

from attack and could be seen in large numbers drying their blankets and working to strengthen and add to their defensive works.

The Boers around Potgieters seemed intent on watching every movement of our troops. They could be seen riding or walking along their works in careless fashion, numbers of them spying through their glasses.

The enemy have certainly made a number of additional positions for cannon and for the defense of the passage of the Tugela at Potgieters' drift. Standing upon Mount Alice, or the lower ridges of rugged Swariz kop over 1,600 feet above Potgieters' drift one obtains a magnificent prospect for a distance of twelve miles. To the north puffs of cannon smoke disclose the positions of the Boer guns bombarding Ladysmith.

On Sunday there was no cannonading at Spearman's Camp and the day was quiet but for sniping by the Boers. The shelling of Ladysmith was slight. Messages are freely interchanged between Buller's and White's camps by night with calcium signal lamps and by day with the heliograph. The Boers, by means of their acetylene search and signal lights, have tried ineffectually to blur the transmission of these messages between Buller's and White's camps by signals.

These three carefully censored dispatches said nothing of forward movement being in progress, but spoke of the joy of the men at the prospect of advance.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Otis Has Issued General Orders as to a Civil Administration.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

General orders issued by Major-General Otis relative to the establishment of civil government and of the opening of ports in the Philippines to trade, have just been received by the war department.

Brigadier-General S. B. M. Young is now serving as military governor of Northwestern Luzon, west of the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya, which are under the command of Colonel C. C. Wood, Sixteenth Infantry. Those provinces within General Young's command are Abra, Benguet, Benguet, Ilocos, north and south, and Union, and his headquarters are established in Vigan. The troops at his disposal are the Third cavalry and the Thirty-third infantry, which have established permanent stations at San Fernando, Vigan and Laog, with outposts and sub-posts for the protection of the inhabitants and the administration of public affairs.

After the appointment of General Young, General Otis issued an order declaring Dagupan, San Fernando de Ilocos, Vigan, Laog and Aparri open for trade under coasting trade regulations. General Otis has also issued an order at the same time declaring that trade with the ports of Sulu archipelago with those of Zamboanga, Cotabato and Davao, of the island of Mindanao, and with the island of Basilan be re-established. The ports of Zamboanga, Mindanao, Jolo, island of Jolo, Siasi, and island of Siasi were declared to be open ports for the time being.

In order to prevent any attempt to destroy any of the American warships anchored in Manila bay, General Otis has issued an order warning resident merchants and all inhabitants that "the presence of small boats propelled by cars or hand paddles in the waters of the outer-harbor of Manila between the hours of sunset and sunrise is prohibited. Should such boats approach a warship of the United States during the period specified they will incur great danger of being fired upon."

FLYING FLAG OF TRUCE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—The six months truce between the O. R. & N. Company and the Northern Pacific regarding the railroad construction in the Clearwater country in Idaho, expired today. While no statement from either side of the controversy can be obtained in this city it is stated that the truce will be extended. It is understood that negotiations between the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. officials in New York city are now in progress and that a definite announcement of policy will be made soon.

ANTIES ASSUME NEW ATTITUDE

Senator Caffrey's Discussion of the Philippine Question.

WANTS TO GET RID OF THEM

Advocates Self-Government and Believes Filipinos Entitled to All Privileges of Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, in a discussion of the Philippine question in the senate today, broke new ground in developing his position as an anti-expansionist.

In response to a question as to what under the present circumstances he would do with the Philippines, he said with characteristic courage and conviction, "Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them; that would be better for them and infinitely better for us." Caffrey maintained that the constitution extends absolutely over the Filipinos, and that they were entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The democrats continued their assaults upon the Philippine policy of the administration during the general debate upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today. Two speeches were made by democratic members of the foreign affairs committee, Dinmore (dem.), of Arkansas, and Champ Clark (dem.), of Missouri, opposing the retention of the islands. The speech of Clark was a notable effort, replete with unique epigrams and attracted much attention. No republican spoke in defense of the administration today.

Stibey, of Pennsylvania, who was elected as a democrat, but who made a speech last week defending expansion, was goaded today into the announcement that democrats could consider his seat constructively on the republican side.

Clark raised a laugh by his reference to a treaty made by General Bates upon behalf of the United States with the Sultan of Sulu. The democrats and republicans, he said, had joined in putting B. H. Roberts out of the house because he had three wives. He asked the republicans to join with them in keeping out of the house the sultan with 300 wives.

"This distinguished republican official," said he, "gets \$150 per month and for keeping his harem \$85 per month. If this keeps on the time will come when no republican official will be properly equipped without a harem and a keeper of a harem."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The two most important witnesses before the Clark investigating committee of the senate today were Representative Jacqueth, of the Montana legislature, and A. B. Cook, ex-state auditor. Jacqueth is one of the members in whose name Whiteside claimed to have received \$5,000 for voting for Clark for the senate, and Cook had been represented by Stiff, the speaker of the Montana house, as having tried to induce him to vote for a money consideration. Both denied these charges.

Jacqueth said he never before saw the envelope in which the \$5,000 is said to have been intended for him and been placed. Cook declared that he never but once talked with Stiff concerning the contest for the United States senatorship and that then Stiff had brought up the subject, suggesting that he might cast his vote for Clark for the senate for \$5,000, but that he (Cook) had said that he was not interested in the senatorial contest to this extent.

Cook testified as follows: "Stiff asked me what I thought of the 'use of money in the contest and putting his hand on his knee, he leaned forward and asked me how I stood with the Clark people. I replied that I was friendly with them, whereupon Stiff said to me, 'I am a married man and have a family. I would vote for Clark for the senate provided I could get dough out of it. I believe I would vote for him if I could get \$5,000.'"