

The Morning Astorian.

VOL. 1.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900

NO. 210

For 63 Years

The Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co. have always combined every known improvement for increasing the utility, operation and cooking qualities of their ranges. Their latest can be seen in the window of the

Eclipse Hardware Co.

The best range in the world. You can buy one. The price is not out of sight.

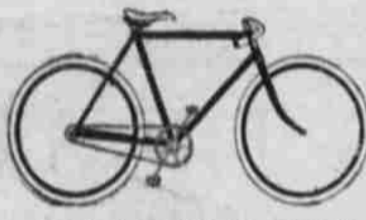
School Books,

Pencils, Tablets, Slates,
Blank Books, etc.

Everything Necessary for School Use

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Chainless, model 1900, \$75.00
Chainless, model 1899, \$60.00
Columbia, model 1900, \$50.00
Columbia, model 1899, \$42.50
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"HEINTZ" FAMOUS PICKLES,
RELISHES, AND CATSUPS

GORDON DILWORTH'S
JELLIES AND PRESERVES

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CHASE & SANBORN'S

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OUR NEW GOODS

Just arrived from the East and now ready for our 1900 customers are:

Combination Book Cases, Writing Desks,
China Closets, Music Cabinets,
Library Cases, in Golden Oak and Mahogany.

These goods were bought before the rise in prices and will be sold accordingly.

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Miss Bertha Martin's

Decorative Art Room.

Full Line of Newest Embroidery Materials.
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Choice Selection of Stamping Designs.
Stamping Neatly Done.

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Agent W. F. & Co., and Pacific Express Co's.

RED-HOT RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Republican League
at Portland.

DEMAND GOLD AND ISLANDS

McKinley's Foreign Policy Fully In-
dorsed--Financial Question
Still the Issue.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—The Republican State League today held its biennial convention in this city and elected officers and delegates to the national league. It endorsed the gold standard, and declared for the permanent retention of the Philippines, and adjourned at 10 o'clock tonight. The only contest of the day was over the election of president.

J. M. Church, of La Grande, was the only candidate up to the time the convention met this morning, but a quarrel in the Union county delegation developed and J. W. Scriber, cashier of a bank in La Grande, was brought forward as a candidate for president. The vote resulted as follows: Church 599, Scriber, 274. On motion of Scriber the vote was made unanimous.

The following officers were elected by the league:

President, J. M. Church, of Union county.

Vice-president, I. A. Macrum, Washington county.

Members of the executive committee at large, J. W. Meldrum, Clackamas county.

Member of the executive committee First Congressional District, Theodore Cameron, Jackson county.

Member of the executive committee, Second District, Geo. W. Johnston, Wasco county.

Delegates at large to the National League: O. V. Hunt, Benton; W. H. Moore, Sherman; Chester Dolph, Multnomah; D. F. Harding, Linn; W. A. Howe, Yamhill; S. B. Eakin, Lane.

Delegates from the First Congressional District to the National League: J. C. Hayter, Polk; W. H. Odell, Marion; O. D. Strathford, Douglas; C. S. Moore, Klamath.

Delegates from Second Congressional District: J. H. Johannson, Clatsop; J. E. Hazeltine, Multnomah; W. H. Conyers, Columbia; I. S. Geer, Harney.

An amendment to the constitution of the league was adopted, providing that the league shall meet every four years instead of two.

The following resolutions were favorably acted upon:

"Resolved, that so long as either of the great political parties advocates the free coinage of silver the financial question is the paramount question before the American people. The republican clubs of the state of Oregon in convention assembled reaffirm their loyalty to the gold standard and their opposition to the free coinage of silver.

"We believe the best and most stable dollar in the world should be assured by legislation to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We are in sympathy with the efforts of the republican senators and representatives in congress to enact legislation for this purpose.

"We heartily endorse the Philippine policy of the present administration. These islands have been won by American blood and purchased by American treasure; they should remain a permanent part of our national domain.

"We cannot neglect our duty to give them a stable government, nor can we afford to throw away the great opportunity they give us for the development of our Oriental trade.

"We are opposed to the monopolization of commerce and industry by trusts, and are in favor of all judicious legislation looking to the curtailment of their powers."

A resolution in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people was adopted; also a resolution requesting the war department to make provision for the removal of the Oregon soldiers who died in the Philippines to Oregon for burial.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Taylor Will Act on Conference Agreement Today.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—The text of the agreement reached by the Louisville conference last night was brought to Governor Taylor this morning by the committee. As they left the building, Mr. Baker remarked:

"I hope and believe that the entire matter will be amicably adjusted. More than this, I am unable to say at the present time."

Governor Taylor declared he would take no action until tomorrow.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—The special funeral train arrived here this morning from Frankfort. A long procession followed the casket from the depot to the Odd Fellows' hall, where the body will lay in state.

WOULD NOT ENTERTAIN BRYAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Members of the Algonquin Club, a leading social organization of Bridgeport, Conn., have declined to entertain W. J. Bryan, who is to speak in that city today. Some of the members announced that Mr. Bryan would be the guest of the club and there was a revolt by those of other political faiths. The governors of the club, after a warm discussion, decided that it would breed trouble if the Nebraskan were tendered a club invitation.

Mr. Bryan will therefore, not be a guest of the organization, although he may be invited to visit the room by some of his admirers who are on the committee to receive him. This the club cannot prevent. Mr. Bryan will speak in Carnegie hall, New York, tomorrow night for the benefit of Winfield Scott Hancock post, G. A. R., an admission fee being charged. His address will be on current problems. Mr. Bryan did not speak in New York during his recent visit and there was some trepidation among Tammany leaders as to how far they should go in their reception of him. Now Mr. Bryan returns with the prestige of his highly successful New England tour and it is stated that a large number of Tammany's big men will be on the platform tomorrow night.

ROCKEFELLER RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A special to the Chicago Record from Cleveland, O., says:

John D. Rockefeller is no longer president of the Standard Oil Company, of Ohio. This is the parent company of all the widespread Standard interests. Mr. Rockefeller resigned last December, but the facts were kept secret until now. Vice-President McGregor, of New York, has been elected president and Secretary Squire of this city, vice-president. Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, has been subjected to many examinations in the various legal proceedings against the company under anti-trust legislation that he found the presidency irksome and hence his resignation.

Frank Rockefeller, brother to John D., has resigned the second vice-presidency.

YOUNG GRIFFO IN JAIL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Albert Griffiths, better known as "Young Griff," the pugilist, is a prisoner at the police station. He was arrested for creating a disturbance. An effort is being made by his friends and the police to send him to Australia, from where he came several years ago. Last summer when he was thought to be slightly demented, he was sent to Dunning, where he was cared for until two months ago when he was pronounced well and was released. He had regained some of his old time form and cleverness in the ring and fought Jack Lewis and young Kenny, two well known fighters and won both battles. Later he offered to meet any lightweight fighter in the world for any purse. His last fall has been a disappointment to his many admirers who had helped to get him Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Root has sent to congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized, as 10,343,150, and an aggregate organized strength of 105,339.

ROBERTS MAKES OVERTURES

Asks Free State People to Surrender Peaceably.

NO NEWS FROM BULLER

Troops No Longer Detained at Cape Town—Buller Probably Reinforced.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 4:20 a. m.—Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory, an invitation to the Free Staters and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and restoration to their farms on British occupation of the republican territory. The manifesto guarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Foreigners will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to be taken prisoners.

Not a word has been received from correspondents with General Buller for three days. It is now as though Natal had been wiped off the map, excepting a heliograph message from Ladysmith, saying that the Boers are cannonading and that "fighting is going on."

General Buller, with 40,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, threatens the Boers' right at Magerfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks and doubtless has relation to the movement of the British further east.

It appears that General French's visit to Cape Town was to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them or not is not disclosed.

Troops are no longer detained at Cape Town. They proceed immediately to some point at the front. Three thousand embarked Monday and were quickly sent elsewhere. As Lord Roberts, since the battle of Spionkop, has had 20,000 fresh troops to dispose of, it is probable that some have gone to General Buller.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—The Argus announces that 90 guns have been dispatched from Pretoria to the front and that Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lately the German military critics have not had so much to say about the peril of the British army. Dr. Leyds is still being feted in Berlin, but the center of anti-British feeling seems to have moved to Paris, the British ambassador having left the city, owing to the hostility of the French press and people.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The hoping, fearing, doubting nation remains at the mercy of every wild rumor. The impression that Buller's forces are fighting will not die out in spite of the continuous assertions of the war office that it has no news to confirm that belief.

From Cape Town, under today's date, comes the statement that up to this morning nothing has been heard there regarding Buller's recrossing of the Tugela river, while Lord Roberts, in a dispatch dated February 5, reports no change in the situation. In view of the latter's dispatches, it seems hard to credit the circumstantial reports of the engagement of Buller's troops. Common sense now almost inclines toward the decision that these are due to the wish being father of the thought. A supposition upon such a basis is utterly futile. Complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wisecracks aver, but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes important movements.

The reports from Colenso on conditions, are scarcely more satisfactory. There is conclusive vagueness regarding General French's reported intention to attack Natal's Point with an overwhelming force of infantry.

While news of sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Colenso can be fairly expected within a few days, it is not likely it will assume greater proportions than a reconnaissance and skirmishes, for the purpose of holding an advance position of the forthcoming main advance by way of Bloemfontein.

General French is strategically prohibited from running any serious risk. From Klimgerey and Mafeking there is nothing new, so that it can be presumed that the intermittent bombardment of those places continues.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—While London has received no news from Natal and no direct war news from Cape Colony, the feeling of confidence continues and grows stronger. No one seems to doubt that General Buller is making the third attempt to relieve Ladysmith. So sure does the people seem to be that British arms will in the end triumph that even if General Buller were again unsuccessful there would be no such outcry as followed his previous failures, for any heavy loss inflicted on the Boers is a decided British gain. The tide of British opinion turned with the report from Spearman's camp that General Joubert had only 15,000 men between Buller's army and Ladysmith and the statement by Mr. Wyndham that the British would soon have 215,000 troops in South Africa. General Buller has been heavily reinforced with men and guns, additional regiments have been sent to the forces operating in Cape Colony and 13,000 men are about to sail from England for the Cape. It is realized that the English must win by sheer force of overwhelming numbers, if not by superior fighting capacity. Lately the German military critics have not had so much to say about the peril of the British army. Dr. Leyds is still being feted in Berlin, but the center of anti-British feeling seems to have moved to Paris, the British ambassador having left the city owing to the hostility of the French press and people.

FAVORS FORTIFIED CANAL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Engineer L. F. Cooley, who was one of the original Nicaraguan canal supporters, is heartily in favor of a fortified canal, and if it cannot be obtained in any other way he would favor the annexation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

GOVERNMENT BACKS DOWN

Will Not Disregard the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

ENGLAND WINS HER POINT

Senators Declare, However, that They Will Not Heed Administration's Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The text of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Nicaraguan canal was made public today. The treaty provides that the canal shall be free and open in time of war, as in time of peace, to vessels of commerce and of war, to all nations, on terms of equity, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation. The canal shall never be blockaded. Vessels of war of any belligerent nation shall not visit nor take any stores while in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent to it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington, says:

At a hurriedly called meeting of various senators tonight (Monday) it was determined to oppose the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as it applies to the Nicaraguan canal, which was abrogated on Saturday. The leaders in the opposition are senators Platt and Hawley, of Connecticut, Mason of Illinois, and several others.

The treaty is regarded, in effect, by some of the most conservative senators on both sides, as an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain; that it closely associates the two countries in the control of a purely American project; that under the provisions the United States abandons the right to defend its own property in return for the promise of assistance from Great Britain, whatever assistance for the maintenance of the canal's neutrality shall be required.

Instead of the treaty being ratified promptly, the opposition to its acceptance in the present form will insist upon its being referred to the committee on foreign relations for revision and with instructions to insert the following:

"The contracting parties further engage that when the canal shall have been completed, the government of the United States shall have the right, in case the United States is at war with any nation, to take temporary possession of, defend and fortify the canal and its approaches without prejudice to the commercial rights of any other nation guaranteed by the neutrality of the canal."

There seems to be no doubt that the treaty in its present shape cannot get through the senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Until the financial measure now pending before the senate shall have been disposed of, finally, it will be considered by the senate every legislative day to the exclusion of all except purely routine business. This agreement will have the effect of cutting off all debate on the Philippine question or any other matters except by unanimous consent of the senate unless the senators choose to discuss other questions in the time they intend to devote to the financial bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The controversy over the election of Senator Clark of Montana, began today with another wrangling between opposing attorneys over the ownership of the letter intercepted in Campbell's office while it was being carried from Bickford to Route. Both sides wanted the letter when the senate committee had disposed of its contents. Chandler announced he would keep the letter for the present, thus cutting short the controversy.

The first witness under was State Senator Phillips (rep.). He had known Clark for 36 years and had voted for

(Continued on page 4.)