

# The Morning Astorian.

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NO. 214

## 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.

## Valentines

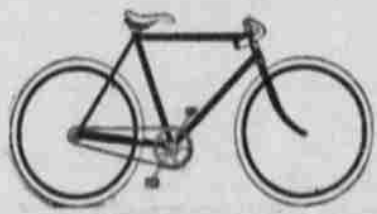
ALL KINDS AND SIZES

Fancy, Sentimental and Comics

Full Assortment of Masks..

## GRIFFIN & REED

## ..Columbia Bicycles..



Chainless, model 1900, \$75.00  
Chainless, model 1899, \$60.00  
Columbia, model 1900, \$50.00  
Columbia, model 1899, \$42.50

Hartford, model 1900, \$35.00 Pennant, model 1900, \$25.00

## Foard & Stokes Co., Agts.

## SOME EXTRA FINE RIPE MISSION OLIVES JUST OPENED

"HEINTZ" FAMOUS PICKLES, RELISHES, AND CATSUPI

GORDON DILWORTH'S JELLIES AND PRESERVES

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES CHASE & SANBORN'S

## ROSS, HIGGINS & CO.

## 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.

## Charles Hellborn & Son

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Miss Bertha Martin's

Decorative Art Room.

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

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## C. J. TRENCHARD,

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

## TAYLOR REACHES A CONCLUSION

He Will Not Sign the Louisville Compromise Agreement.

## LONDON ASSEMBLY RECALLED

Future Meetings Will Be Held at Frankfurt—The Troops Sent Home—The Law Takes Its Course.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.—"I have only this to say: After mature deliberation and conference with my friends from every section of the state, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the utmost. If these rights be destroyed, responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment."

"It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the propositions resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in good faith, and from the highest motives of patriotism and did the very best they could."

"WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky." The above proclamation was issued by Governor Taylor tonight, and according to his oral statement at the time of its issuance, it embodies all he desired to say concerning his position at the present time.

The decision not to sign the Louisville agreement was reached by Governor Taylor a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon. For over two hours he had been in conference with fully 150 prominent republicans from all parts of the state.

The meeting was secret in the extreme, all those who came from the hall before Governor Taylor himself, refusing to say anything concerning the progress of deliberations.

Governor Taylor stated to the conference that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; second, to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the legislature to reconvene in the capitol building in Frankfort, to call off the session now being held in London and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely.

It was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was strongly in favor of the second course and this was adopted.

This action was decided upon at 1 o'clock and the first information of the decision was given to the outside world by Governor Taylor himself. He walked hastily toward the capitol stairway, repeating several times to the newspaper men who stood in the hall: "I don't sign! I don't sign!" From the capitol he passed to the legislative building, where he at once made up and signed a proclamation convening the legislature at Frankfort.

Orders were at once issued to General Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops. Six companies left tonight and only a small detachment will remain by Monday morning. These will be retained only as a peace guard and will in no way be obtruded on the presence of the legislature.

Word was at once sent to the members of the republican legislature now in session at London that the next session will be in Frankfort and a prompt reply was received to the effect that they would all leave in a body Sunday and be in Frankfort Monday in time for business.

After the adjournment of the meeting it was the opinion of the republicans that the gubernatorial contest was practically over. They understood the action of today to mean and it was intended to mean that the matter should now be fought out before the courts and the issue there reached to be accepted as final.

The action of Governor Taylor today returns the gubernatorial fight to the exact position it occupied on the day following Goebel's assassination, with the additional complication that there was but one legislature and one governor in fact, whereas there are now two claimants for the position and two separate bodies, each claiming to be the law-making power of Kentucky.

THE LOUISVILLE LEGISLATURE. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Acting on the recommendation of Governor Beckham, contained in a message which was read in both houses at 4 o'clock today, the democratic legislature decided to continue its sessions in this city.

THE LONDON LEGISLATURE. LONDON, Ky., Feb. 10.—Both houses met today and immediately adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

THE MANAUENSE INQUIRY. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The recent voyage of the transport Manau-

ense from this city to Manila is to be officially investigated. General Shafter has issued an order assembling a board of officers for that purpose. The board is to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Rawles, Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Captain Reddyck Pratt and Edward Davis. They are to investigate all official complaints and all rumors of bad management and unworthiness of the vessel. The board will submit a report to army headquarters with as little delay as possible.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY'S DENIAL.

Report That He Made Any Promise to Aguinaldo Denounced as a Lie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Tribune says: "I have never by word, act or intimation, either personally or through a representative, conveyed to Aguinaldo or any of his associates the assurance that the United States government would recognize Filipino independence."

The foregoing statement was made by Admiral Dewey in the most emphatic tone last night. This declaration was brought forth in a discussion concerning the repeated assertions that Admiral Dewey, while in the Philippines, consulted with Aguinaldo and told him that the United States government would recognize the Philippines. The statement was elicited principally by an article bearing upon this subject which was sent to the Tribune for publication.

The article was shown to the admiral in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. The admiral read the article carefully.

The article contains a letter signed by Howard W. Bray, who is alleged to have acted as an interpreter between Aguinaldo, Consul-General Pratt and Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Bray asserts that Aguinaldo had an interview with United States Consul Pratt at Singapore on April 25, 1898; that the conditions of Aguinaldo's policy were clearly stated; that these were submitted to Dewey and that the latter cabled with all haste to Hong Kong and that Dewey brought back Aguinaldo to Luzon under promise of independence.

When Admiral Dewey had read the article, he said impressively: "I have some reports, documents and statements before me which I intend, upon my return to Washington, to submit to the senate committee on foreign relations. It is better, however, to strike this lie as it arises, and I will answer the charge as it comes. I never saw this man Bray. I never knew him. I never heard of him except as a disreputable adventurer in the pay of the Philippine junta. So far as this story concerns me there is not a word of truth in it."

Admiral Dewey then took up a report which he had before him. It was typewritten and destined to go to the senate. It was made by Lieutenant R. P. Hall, chief engineer of the Petrel. It was a voluminous document and set forth in detail all negotiations which Captain Wood, at that time in command of the Petrel, who acted as Admiral Dewey's representative had dealing with the Philippine junta in Hong Kong. Lieutenant Hall set forth how the Filipinos, through a banker named Levi, asked for an interview with a representative of Admiral Dewey. The interview was arranged and Lieutenant Hall kept the appointment. In his report he tells in detail of the meeting, who attended it and what was said. The salient point made by Lieutenant Hall is concerning Aguinaldo's attitude at that time. This interview was at Hong Kong on April 5, 1898.

"When Aguinaldo was asked," so Lieutenant Hall, who is now at the Brooklyn navy yard, reported, "what part he intended to take in the war which seemed inevitable between Spain and the United States, he replied that he had made an agreement with the Spanish government to leave the Philippines; that he had received a promise of a sum of money for so doing, a part of which money had been paid, and he did not care to break his word or take any part in the probable war between Spain and the United States."

"He never had any dealings with Emilio Aguinaldo," continued the admiral. "You see, I never even called him 'general.' You see not just where the matter rests. I want you to nail this lie hard. You can say, as coming from me, that it is absolutely false."

## FAVORED BY ARMY AND NAVY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A special to the Times from Washington, says: "While there are some officers of the army and the navy who are disposed to regard the conditions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as objectionable because they take away from the United States the military control of the proposed canal, not all of them are willing to assent to the suggestions that a failure to assume military control will endanger the east or west coasts of the United States in case of war."

## LE ROI SHUT DOWN.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Feb. 10.—The Le Roi mine ceased shipping ore today and discharged about 180 men, retaining about 200 for the development work only. The Northport smelter will also close.

## THE BALLOONS SAVED BULLER

His Withdrawal Due to Discovery of Heavy Boer Guns.

## ANOTHER TRAP WAS LAID

Nothing Known in London Regarding British Movements Since the Tugela Was Recrossed.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 4:10 a. m.—The war office still maintains silence regarding the situation at the seat of war, announcing at 11:30 last evening that no further news had been received and none has come from other sources which would give a clue to General Buller's movements since he recrossed the Tugela or as to the present positions of his forces.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Springfield bridge, under date of Friday, February 3, gives a new explanation of General Buller's retirement.

According to this dispatch, the balloonists on Wednesday discovered the fact that the Boers had developed extraordinary and unexpected artillery on Doorn Kloof, where they had managed to draw up a dozen heavy guns.

These, but for the balloonists, would have never been discovered in time to save the British from falling into a deadly trap, as they commanded the road the British would have had to take in order to reach Ladysmith.

These guns rendered the actual positions of the British untenable and a further advance impossible except at a cost of terrible and useless loss of life.

## BULLER'S RETREAT EXPLAINED.

Belief in London His Last Advance Was Only a Feint.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Buller is once more south of the Tugela. General MacDonald is back at Modder, and apparently the Boers have lost none of the ascendancy they have held so long. Yet today's news by no means causes the acute disappointment attendant upon other failures to relieve Ladysmith.

First—There is a strong belief that Buller's last attempt was only a demonstration on a large scale.

Second—The wiser citizens had warned the public not to expect the immediate relief of General White.

Third—The nation has settled down to the realization that the war will last a long time, and they are not awayed, as at first, by minor reverses and victories.

The second and third reasons are self-explaining. The first requires considerable elucidation in favor of the opinion of Spencer Wilkinson, a military critic of the Morning Post, that Buller did not intend immediately rushing onto Ladysmith. There is overwhelming evidence to show that Lord Roberts ordered systematic activity on the part of all forces. On this basis Buller's move may be only a repetition of MacDonald's and French's reconnaissance.

Mr. Buller's ambiguous statement about waiting for the completion of plans is another strong reason for believing that Buller never intended making the main advance by way of Vaal Krantz, but was under the orders of Roberts. The usual appeal of Bennett Brereton, war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, asking the public to suspend judgment and rely upon Buller, also has considerable significance.

On the other hand, Buller's speech to his troops, in which he said he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week, tends, some other people claim, to throw doubt upon the belief that he has only been demonstrating in force.

The latest from the Modder river shows that MacDonald's retirement from Koodesberg was effected in complete order, the most reasonable explanation of his movement was that it was undertaken more to restore the confidence of the Highland brigade, still nervous from their terrible experience at Magersfontein, than to gain any important objective. With this important unit, Methuen's course is rehabilitated for a vigorous attack on General Conje and an attempt to relieve Kimberley may be looked for, more than likely superintended by Roberts, while the Seventh division and part of French's cavalry are occupied in a turning movement east of Jacobsdal.

A dispatch from Rensburg, dated February 9, reports aggressive activity against all the British reconnoitering and says the Boers are in no sense surrounded at Colesburg, but are simply set in check by a series of camps forming a semi-circle from the east to the west. The Boers, it is added, are still in full possession of their lines of communication with the Free State and hold strong positions around Colesburg. During the morning of Feb-

ruary 9, a bombardment with Lyddite occurred at Rensburg and the Boers' Maxim and Vickers guns are believed to have been silenced. A dozen dead Boers were found on the spot.

Lord Roberts has addressed another letter to Kruger and Blyden, complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal.

## THE MYSTERY CONTINUES.

No Information Can Be Obtained as to Roberts' Whereabouts and Plans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The war office in London has given out no confirmation of the report that General Buller's forces had retired again to the south side of the Tugela. The Boer telegrams have been generally correct hitherto, however, and the public inclines to the belief that the report is accurate.

The London morning papers publish dispatches from various sources which indicate that General Buller had found a difficult one to hold and the silence from the war office is taken as a corroboration of the report that the third attempt to relieve Ladysmith has failed. Military critics are almost unanimous in the belief that Ladysmith cannot hold out against another Boer attack.

One London paper strongly hints that General Buller's operations are for the purpose of distracting the attention of the Boers from a projected central advance by a strong force presumably headed by Lord Roberts.

The government announcement that in three weeks time Lord Roberts will have 124,000 men in South Africa, intensifies the public curiosity as to where this stupendous force is.

High authorities agree that Lord Roberts after safeguarding his communications will have a force of from 25,000 to 40,000 men for his northward march. Estimates as to how many Boers he will have to face are mere guess work, so much depends upon the fate of Ladysmith and the number of Boers released from that point. Extraordinary efforts have been made by the censor to conceal Lord Roberts' destination, but the general idea seems to be that he contemplates an advance towards Bloemfontein.

A late dispatch from Sterkstroom states that a British patrol, consisting of a sergeant and six men of Brabant's horse, at Brown's farm, was surprised and captured early yesterday morning. The relief sent from Penhoek blundered on 300 Boers. One man of the Cape mounted rifles, whose horse was shot, was captured but the others escaped.

A Frenchman, who is supposed to be a spy, was caught and brought to Sterkstroom camp tonight.

There has been no further fighting today. Patrols sent out this morning from Penhoek report having seen nothing of any Boers.

## ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Report That an Offensive and Defensive Alliance Has Been Per- fected.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 10.—There exists today what practically amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Portugal.

For the past week and longer there has been circulating through the English press, irrespective of party lines, a nervous apprehension of European opposition and still more a nervous apprehension of the fact that Great Britain at the present moment is unable to face it with honor to herself.

## CHANDLER IS SENSIBLE.

Sees in the Pending Financial Bill the Death Blow of Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Chandler (rep.) of New Hampshire, addressed the senate today upon the pending financial bill. He said:

"The passage of the bill without adequate recognition of the desire and determination of the American people that silver shall be re-monetized is in defiance of the republican platform of 1896, and without such recognition in the bill I cannot give it my vote."

"It would be unqualified gold monometallism, and to advocate or submit to this is an abandonment of republican principles."

## MINES CLOSING DOWN.

Eight-Hour Law Said to Have Paralyzed the Mining Industry.

NEILSON, B. C., Feb. 10.—All the officials and men of the Hall mines, numbering over 300, received notice today that their services would be no longer required. The shut down is owing to the effect of the eight-hour law in paralyzing the mining industry of Kootenay.

## WANT SHORTER TIME.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Record says that next Thursday the grievance committee of the Order of American Telegraphers will meet General Manager Nudge, of the Santa Fe system. The telegraph committee will ask for shorter and more regular hours of service and for a readjustment of the wage scale.

## MOLINEUX HAS BEEN CONVICTED

Jury Returns a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

## REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION

Prisoner Greeted with Cheers by the Vast Crowd Present—Cost of Trial to State, \$200,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Roland B. Molineux was found guilty of murder in the first degree this evening for causing the death of Mrs. Adams by poison.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—When the verdict was announced Molineux hardly moved. General Molineux reached his hand to his son's shoulder and pressed it hard. Molineux put his own hand on his father's shoulder and stood without further movement.

The tremendous crowd waited in the corridors until after the return of the verdict and when Molineux was brought out by a deputy sheriff, somebody called for "three cheers for Molineux!" and a remarkable demonstration, with great cheering followed. It is said the trial has cost \$200,000.

The prisoner will be sentenced, February 16.

## NEW CANADIAN ROAD.

Immense Wheat Territory Will Be Made Tributary to Quebec.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Quebec and Lake Huron railway is the name of a new and most ambitious railway project, behind which is a large amount of American capital. This company proposes to build an air line railway from the mouth of the French river on Georgian Bay to Quebec. This will run far north of the existing settlements out west, it is said, give a grain route from the great lakes to a sea port, 250 miles shorter than the Parry sound and Great Northern Railway, which is to be completed this year.

The company is to build a line whose grades and curves allow a modern locomotive to haul at least fifty loaded wheat cars. Immense elevators will be built at each end. Most of the capital behind the scheme is from Michigan. The cost is estimated at \$25,000,000.

## ANOTHER TACOMA WIFE MURDER

Woman Shot Down by Her Husband Because She Talked Too Much.

TACOMA, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Louise Boyce, cashier in Shuh & Ryders "domestic" bakery, was shot by her husband about 6 o'clock tonight and died shortly after being taken to the hospital. The couple came to Tacoma a few weeks ago from Seattle. Prior to that they resided in San Francisco.

The first shot, apparently, struck the woman in the arm. She started to run, when Boyce shot her through the lungs. The woman threw up her hands and fell backward to the floor. Boyce fired two other shots, neither of which took effect. Then he deliberately bent over the prostrate body and fired a shot directly into her chest.

When Boyce was arrested, he handed the revolver to a policeman, saying: "I had to kill her. She blabbed too much. I shot her."

Boyce served as principal musician in the Fourth United States Infantry and went to the Philippines with that regiment. He was discharged in Manila.

## THE FRENCH TREATY.

The Only Opposition to Its Ratification Is in This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Wm. M. Bunker, a San Francisco newspaper man, who is now in Paris as honorary commissioner of the local chamber of commerce, has written a letter to that body in which he speaks of the Kootenay reciprocity treaty as follows:

"The French opposition to the treaty is more apparent than real. If the Americans injuriously affected by the treaty were to leave its defeat to the French they would make a serious and probably fatal mistake."

## HUNTINGTON NOW SUPREME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The Examiner says that according to a report current in the offices of the Southern Pacific Company, the Crocker and Mrs. Jane Stanford, who each hold 12,500 shares of stock in the Pacific Improvement Company, have at last agreed to sell to E. P. Huntington and the Speyer syndicate. The purchase price for each block of stock is said to be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.