

The Morning Astorian.

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NO. 216

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

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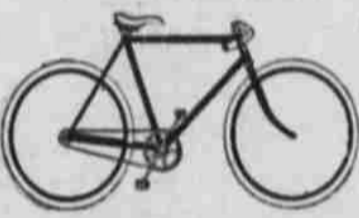
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"HEINTZ" FAMOUS PICKLES,
RELISHES, AND CATSUPS

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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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BRITISH AGAIN FORCED BACK

Desert Colenso District Under Heavy Boer Pressure.

THE BOERS COUNTER STROKE

Boer Mastery of District Starts Local Insurrection—Another Division Ordered Out.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 4:20 a. m.—The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from the Colenso district, under heavy Boer pressure, and probably after brisk fighting. Thus, at the time when Lord Roberts is apparently able to push his army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter stroke in an unknown but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange river.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless, the news produces an unpleasant impression here.

General French had maneuvered the Boers out of Rensberg in December. On January 1 it was reported that he could take Colenso in two days with reinforcements. These were sent but the Boers were also reinforced. Since then, the British lines have been extended east and west so that at the opening of this week they constitute a great horse-shoe, 25 miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all strong positions were held.

General French, when he joined General Roberts, took most of his cavalry. General Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delaney, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensberg, besides threatening Roberts' communication.

The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection but this, no doubt, will be promptly suppressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

Indications as to General Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the war office, predicts a movement within the next day or two. A number of correspondents who have been with General Buller have gone to Durban for a few days' rest under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The war office has directed the Eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rensberg, dated yesterday, says:

There has been hard fighting for some days near Colenso, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left. The enemy occupies strong positions from Acherlang through Potfontein to a point five miles south of Jansfontein.

Fighting at outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of Worcester's to the southeast of Colenso. The fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensberg.

Our losses are not yet known. On the west the Australians, Wiltshires and Berkshire had hot fighting, but held their positions against long odds.

The Boer losses were considerable. Owing to the growing difficulties experienced by the cowboys in reaching camps, all the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrew to Rensberg.

The Boers are burning the farms of loyalists but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock.

LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

Every Indication That Very Important Events Are Soon to Come.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The cessation of war news from South Africa is taken to indicate that the British preparations for a move from Modder river are progressing and that important events can be anticipated within a few days. Interest centers almost wholly upon Field Marshal Roberts, especially since Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaal Kraatz came, for the first time, through Roberts, showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co-ordinated. It is now known that the military attaches have

gone to join Roberts at Modder river, another move preceding an advance.

A dispatch from Modder river announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from Barkley West district. They have been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the republicans. The refugees reached Modder river via Koodoosberg. It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during Macdonald's reconnaissance.

There is no confirmation of the reported sortie of British troops from Ladysmith, nor of the Boer outflanking movement.

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Langwana hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy that position.

The absence of General French from Rensberg district appears to have given the Boers an opportunity for renewed activity. They have apparently extended their attack on the British lines and are meeting with minor successes, having considerable moral effect on the border colonists.

The Boer invasion of Zululand has caused keen anxiety apart from the fact that it threatens Buller's supplies. It is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent, while their cattle are commandeered and the country overrun by their hereditary foes.

Friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers will pursue in the event of his capture.

Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but he added that they would certainly hold him as hostage until indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid. In view of developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of indemnity demanded so Rhodes' friends will have to hand over \$10,000,000 before he is released. It is also reported definitely that Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all conflicting reports.

A semi-official paragraph is published this afternoon, saying that Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or existence of the Boer republics.

CONFIDENCE IN ROBERTS.

News of Buller's Third Repulse Arouses No Harsh Criticism.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The striking feature of the war situation in London is the boundless confidence reposed in Lord Roberts. General Buller's report of his third repulse, published today, aroused no harsh criticism, for some of the experts say the attack was only a feint ordered by Lord Roberts with a view to keeping General Joubert busy and preventing him from sending reinforcements to General Cronje at Kimberley.

The pitiful condition of the inhabitants of Kimberley, who are dying of disease at an appalling rate, leads to the belief that Lord Roberts, with his fine army of 35,000 men, will endeavor to raise the siege at once.

On the other hand experts say that the invasion of the Free State would be wiser tactics. But whatever Lord Roberts does, will be accepted as the best thing to do.

The Boer raid in Zululand continues to alarm Natal. It is believed the Transvaalers will sweep vast herds of cattle out of Zululand and then raid northeastern Natal.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg states that fresh meat is abundant in Natal, thirty oxen being slaughtered daily, and that the Boers have over 100 guns between the Tugela river and Ladysmith. The Boer artillery fire greatly impresses all who see it, the guns being mounted in almost impossible places.

Charles Williams, the military critic of the Morning Leader, who is understood to have close relations with Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of British army, writes as follows:

"The government last night refused to say whether Lord Roberts and Kitchener were sent to the front without consultation with Lord Wolseley or not. It has already been so stated in this place, and it is again asserted. Lord Wolseley learned the news from the Monday morning papers and the appointments were made on the previous Saturday."

The remainder of the criticism is devoted to the government's army plans. The writer declares:

"The ministerial scheme developed last night in both houses is in the main a colossal costly imposture, designed at once to hoax the country into the head that some satisfactory reform of our military system is at length to be accomplished and to throw dust in the eyes of foreign nations."

KILLED IN A SALOON.

SPOKANE, Feb. 12.—A Spokesman-Review special from Grangeville, says: At Whitebird, eighteen miles from here, Henry Ray shot and killed Charles Burlinghoff.

The tragedy was the outcome of a saloon row. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Burlinghoff came to his death by a pistol wound inflicted by Ray in self-defense.

GIVES SOME INSIDE FIGURES

Remarkable Disclosures of Car- negie's Business Methods.

SUIT AGAINST THE MAGNATE

Frick Throws the Affairs of the Big Corporation in Court—Some Astounding Facts.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Henry Frick filed a bill in equity today, in the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, praying for a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company is null and void, and that he is still the owner of all such interests and is entitled, in every lawful way, to represent and act for the same.

In case the defendants refuse the offers made by the plaintiff and shall refuse to allow him to participate in the management, Frick asks for a receiver to take charge of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited. He also asks that in case the affairs of the company are wound up on account of Carnegie's alleged fraudulent conduct, that he (Carnegie) shall be compelled to make good to the plaintiff all losses incurred in such dissolution of the firm.

Frick was manager from 1892 to December, 1899, and Carnegie owned 58 1/2 per cent of the company. The net profits of the firm for the year 1899 were \$21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000 and Frick then estimated them at \$42,000,000. Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000 and avowed his ability, in ordinary prosperous times, to sell the property on the London market for \$600,000,000. In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash, and still holds, \$1,110,000 given him as a mere bonus for his 90-days' option to sell his 58 1/2 per cent interest in this steel company for \$157,350,000. Frick's 6 per cent on that basis would be worth \$14,238,000.

Frick now alleges that right at the head of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, Carnegie suddenly, and with malevolent intent towards him, on December 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave in his resignation and subsequently, on the 11th of January, 1900, Carnegie demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest to be sold. Carnegie refused this.

MRS. CRAVEN'S TESTIMONY.

She Creates a Sensation by Giving the Date and Place of Her Marriage With Mr. Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A sensation was created today by Mrs. Nettie E. Craven, by her testimony in her suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for \$5,000 a month widow's allowance since the death of the senator.

Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married by contract in June, 1892, and that one month later, at the request of her daughter Margaret, Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpson, of Sausalito. Judge Simpson is living and will be called upon to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement.

The testimony of Mrs. Craven never appeared in any of the great mass of testimony heretofore offered.

WORKINGMEN ASK AID.

Puerto Rican Labor Leaders to Petition the Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Iglesias and Eduardo Conde, Puerto Rican labor leaders, who arrived here from that island a few days ago, have issued an appeal to this government on behalf of the workmen of Puerto Rico.

The delegates, who have established headquarters in this city, declare that the working classes of their island have

been reduced by reason of the war, the hurricane and the action of this government since the storm, to a condition of extreme destitution. They declare that unless action is taken soon, riots will occur throughout the island, as the poor are desperate from their sufferings.

To get justice, say these delegates, is almost impossible for the poor and laws chiefly resulting in the disfranchisement of the laborers. Of the 1,600,000 inhabitants, 600,000 are absolutely paupers through no fault of their own.

The workmen demand a radical change in the government of the island. They ask that the following ordinances of Governor-General Davis be annulled:

First.—That the laborers on the public works shall get more than 25 cents per day for eight hours work.

Second.—That only property-holders and tax-payers shall vote and those who can read and write.

Third.—That these payments of \$1.00 shall be paid before a vote is cast. The workmen also ask that the ordinance forbidding appeals from the decisions of the tribunals be abrogated. They also want a general market for imports and better schools.

NEW CORPORATION.

SALEM, Feb. 12.—The Wasco Southern Telephone Company was incorporated yesterday by J. N. Burgess, P. N. Wallace and H. C. Roper. The company proposes to build telephone lines in Eastern Oregon counties, especially Wasco. The capital stock is \$500,000 and the office of the company will be at Antelope.

La American Mining Company is the title of a company organized by P. G. Anzar, of San Juan; Ludwig Schuene-mann, of Hamburg, Germany; John Alexander and John C. Berg, of San Francisco. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000, will have headquarters in San Francisco, and proposes to engage in mining in Oregon.

The Inter Mountain Gold Mining Company, capital stock \$200,000, with offices at Sumpter, has been incorporated by E. C. Finch, W. C. Calder and Charles S. Warren.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Union Pacific Not to Close Offices in O. R. & N. Territory.

OMAHA, Feb. 12.—It is rumored at Union Pacific headquarters that the Union Pacific will not, after all, abandon its agencies in Portland and other coast points, in the Oregon Railroad & Navigation territory. Ticket agents have been dispensed with but agents of the freight department have not been relieved, and the general opinion at headquarters is that they will not be, though those high in authority are non-committal. The fact that changes have been made in Butte, in both departments, and at other points in the passenger department, lends color to this story.

SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

A Significant Move in Kentucky Democratic Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—The first sign of a break in the democratic lines was noticeable today. It came in the shape of a resolution offered by Senator Triplett, providing that, upon adjournment Thursday, the legislature name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action was taken on the resolution today, it is believed to foreshadow the return of the democratic legislators to the state house soon, possibly by the end of the week.

A NEW OPERA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A large audience at the Columbia theater witnessed the first production by the Bostonians of the "Viceroy," a new comic opera by Victor Herbert and Mary B. Smith. The music is of a high order and several of the songs are likely to become popular. The libretto is clever but the critics agreed that it will have to be curtailed somewhat. The costumes are original and decidedly picturesque and the scenic effects very effective. It is conceded that the Bostonians have made a valuable addition to their repertoire.

MANY INSANE SOLDIERS.

The Strain of the Philippine Campaign the Responsible Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Eleven insane soldiers will today be sent from this city to the government hospital at Washington, and it is probable that about thirty more will go East during the week. During the last three months nearly 250 demented soldiers have been sent across the continent and it is said that over 200 more will soon arrive here from Manila. In nearly all cases the men are violently insane and the reputed cause of their trouble is the ceaseless vigilance required on outpost duty in the Philippines.

TRANSPORT LEELENAW SAILED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The United States transport Leelenaw, laden with 150 horses and 100 mules, sailed for Manila today. Eight destitute Filipinos from the Omaha exposition are also being transported home on the Leelenaw.

HOT ROW AT CONFERENCE

Heated Discussion at Anti-Trust Convention in Chicago.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS GO

Resolution Adopted Demanding Con- fiscation of All Lines by the Government.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—After a heated debate, the resolutions committee of the anti-trust conference decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads and for their seizure on the payment of their actual value and without payment for "watered stock or other fictitious values."

There was a sharp discussion in the committee and several tiffs between the members, brought on by the effort to make the platform read as it had been drawn up, that the government should seize the railroads on payment of actual values "and without payment for franchise values."

Unanimous action was finally obtained by cutting out the words "franchise values" and inserting instead the phrase "watered stock and other fictitious values."

The committee also unanimously favored direct popular legislation as the means of obtaining the result.

The anti-trust conference today adopted a resolution presented by Judge Fleming, of Kentucky, by a rising vote. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That this conference hereby utters its most solemn protest against the currency bill now pending in the senate and the chairman is instructed to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial to congress against the bill and present it to both houses of congress."

Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, Amasa Thornton of New York notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled today.

"I was assured," he said, in an interview, "that this was to be a non-partisan gathering. I will not be further identified with the conference as I consider that today's action makes it a partisan gathering."

Frank S. Onett, a former attorney-general of Ohio, was made permanent chairman.

CLARK INVESTIGATION.

Is Stretching Out Its Length in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the Clark contest today the most interesting testimony of the day was a statement made by Wm. McDermott, one of Clark's friends, to the effect that Clark had made him a present of \$5,000 after his election to the senate, in payment of McDermott for his services in the contest.

He also testified that he had expended about \$22,000 in the governor and senatorial elections. The major portion of this money had been received from Clark's son but the witness contended that it was all spent for legitimate purposes.

RESTING ON THEIR OARS.

Much Expectancy in the Decision of Judge Taft.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—Another day of extreme quiet has passed here, there being no developments in the political situation from either side. The eyes of the leaders on both sides are on Cincinnati, where Judge Taft, of the federal court, will return a decision tomorrow on the question of whether the federal courts have jurisdiction in contest cases.

THREE HUNTERS DROWNED.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 12.—Sunday, ex-Alderman Richard Kennon, John M. Cordell, a miner, and William Kelley, a fisherman, left Nanaimo to shoot ducks. This morning their boat was overturned and the body of William Kelley recovered. The other bodies have not yet been recovered.

WE SHALL SEE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Washington correspondent of the World says there is no hope of the passage of the Hanna-Fayne shipping subsidy bill; that it is doubtful if it ever emerges from the house committee; that republican leaders noting the protests against the bill have decided that it would be good policy to shelve it.