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# The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900

NO. 246

## 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

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One Hundred and Fifty Rolls of Japanese Warp  
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12 1-2 Cents Per Yard and Upwards

Exquisite Colorings and Designs

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

## PROPERTY MUST BE RESPECTED

Chamberlain Warns the Boers  
Against Wanton Destruction.

## WILL EXACT COMPENSATION

If Transvaal Government's Resources  
Are Inadequate, Private Means  
Will be Levied Upon.

LONDON, March 21 4:50 a. m.—While there is a lull in military operations, the present surroundings of the war show interesting developments.

The colonial office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of a proclamation concerning the destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa, but it is known it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal republic prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible, since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence.

In view of this, the efforts of the liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment of the Dutch population, including security against their disfranchisement.

It is becoming regarded as quite a settled matter that should the war be ended, as is now hoped, before June, the government will dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the basis of the successful South African policy. Should the war drag on, the dissolution will be postponed until next spring.

In any event, one of the foremost planks of the government platform will be army reorganization.

## ANOTHER TOWN TAKEN.

Kitchener Occupied Prieska Monday  
and Captured a Number of  
Prisoners.

LONDON, March 20.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20:

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

"Steyn is circulating notes by means of dispatch-riders in reply to my proclamation to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 100 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives. The Boers have begun to surrender on Basutoland frontier."

## LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Krugger Says the Boers Will Not Yield  
Up Their Independence.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria, dated February 10, says:

"Your correspondent has just had an interview with President Krugger. He shows but little evidence in his countenance of the tremendous strain he is undergoing.

"This war was forced upon us by England which has been misled by Cecil Rhodes and the millionaires who want the country," he said. "The Boers yielded as fast as possible, until they saw that nothing but complete surrender of their independence would satisfy England.

"Having been forced into the war, the Boers will conquer or die. I expect no aid from other nations but we are glad of sympathy and friendship. The Transvaal is willing to make peace at any time, but we want no more. Only absolute independence is possible. We do not want more territory, but are content with our present frontier if we are permitted to live peacefully. This is all we ask.

"The Transvaal will stipulate in the peace terms that Natal and Cape Colony Dutch now fighting with the Boers shall be regarded as belligerents and suffer no loss of property. I learned that some of these men had been captured and were being tried at Cape Town, charged with treason. This government at once cabled to Lord Salisbury stating that if such men were not treated as prisoners of war we

would make reprisals on the British prisoners held here.

"Lord Salisbury replied dodging the real point, and threatening, if we injured a single British prisoner, to hold me personally responsible. I suppose he meant the British would hang me. Such threats are contemptible and cannot prevent me from performing my duty to my country. The Transvaal government replied today informing Lord Salisbury that they despise his threats.

"There is no truth in the story of a conspiracy against the South African Dutch. This is not their quarrel. The Orange Free State is bound by treaty to aid us. Mr. Scheiner repeatedly urged us to yield.

"It is too early to prophesy the outcome of the war or its duration. The Boers are in God's hands and He will not let us perish. Our only fighting strength is but 40,000, but with God's aid we can prevail. I have two hundred blood relations fighting and would rather see them perish than to yield to England's unholly aggression. It is liberty or death. I have protected British property in the Transvaal and shall continue to do so.

"Convey to the American people my steem. We feel that every American should be with us in this struggle for liberty."

## PACIFICATION OF AFRICA.

British Government Will Try to In-  
duce Settlements of the Volun-  
teer Soldiers.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

A part of the British plan for the pacification of South Africa is now apparent in the announcement that all the British authorities there will make every effort to induce the reservists, the time expired men, the volunteers and the colonials from abroad to settle there as soon as the war is over, by giving them two hundred and forty acres of land each provided they will occupy the land for ten years.

It is said that the men who do not wish to take up land will be made tempting offers to enlist in the chartered (British) South Africa Companies field force under General Carrington.

It is declared officially that the war office will not sanction or encourage transfers from the colonials, volunteers or yeomanry to the regular establishment of the British army.

## RUSSIAN REPLY TO KRUGGER.

Contents Is Not Known, but It Will  
Be a Strong Document.

BERLIN, arch 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, telegraphs that the minister of foreign affairs has prepared an official communique which will be published within the next day or two. It contains Russia's answer to President Krugger's request for intervention.

"The communique has been drawn up with the knowledge and consent of France and Germany and has received the approval of the czar. As regards its contents, all that the correspondent has been able to learn is that the note is directed with due precautions against England and its tone is very serious and will certainly not fail to make a deep impression."

## GERMANY IS CONCERNED.

May Take Steps to Prevent the De-  
struction of Johannesburg.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Much concern is being shown by the German government in the threat by Montagu White that the Boers will destroy Johannesburg to prevent it being made the base of the British operations against Pretoria. The Berlin authorities will strongly oppose such action, because of the damage which will be done to the property owned by Germans.

In accordance with the instructions of his government, Baron Von Hohenhausen, German ambassador, has gone so far as to sound the United States touching its views of Mr. White's threat. It is not thought that the United States will take any action or join in any representations to the Boer government on the subject. If Germany wishes to prevent the city from being razed to the ground, it is said she should herself make representations to the belligerents. The interests of the United States in Johannesburg are comparatively small, while Germany is largely interested in the mines there.

In view of Germany's inquiries on the subject it is thought not unlikely that she will make an effort herself, if she is unable to induce other powers to join with her, to have the belligerents agree to protect foreign property in Johannesburg at least.

## WANTS EMPEROR REINSTATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—A circular distributed throughout China-town announces that Loong Ki Chew, a Chinese performer now at Honolulu, will be in this city next month.

In substance the hand bill declares that if the deposed emperor is not reinstated the powers of Europe will soon invade China and eventually control it. Chew implies the Chinese of America to use their hands and money in behalf of the young emperor.

## THE ASSASSIN IS DISCOVERED

Goebel's Avengers Said to Know  
All the Facts.

## MURDERER'S NAME MULLATTO

Has Escaped to the Mountains, But  
Golden Is Held in Readiness to  
Testify to Details.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—The stories growing out of the conference between Sergeant F. Wharten Golden, of the Harboursville company of the state militia, and the attorneys who are managing the investigation of the assassination of Governor Goebel have caused a sensation throughout the state.

Golden will be placed on the stand by the prosecution in the trial of persons already arrested for alleged complicity in the assassination, but information as to the exact nature of the testimony he is expected to give is lacking.

Attorneys Capbell and Polgrove decline to discuss the matter and Golden will say nothing. Special from Winchester say Golden is still at that place in company with his attorney.

"I will do all I can for my friends all the time," Golden is reported as saying. "But I must first be true to myself. When the time comes I will tell all I know. Whatever else may be said about me, I don't think I can be accused of being a liar, a coward or a democrat, and I want it distinctly understood that I am not here under guard."

The story is published that Golden has divulged to the attorneys the name of the man who fired the shots and killed Governor Goebel. The person mentioned is one Mullatto, who formerly lived at Winchester, and is known as a dead shot. This man is now supposed to be in the wilds of one of the mountain counties.

Evidence that he was in Frankfort at the time of the assassination was found among the papers taken from W. H. Coulton, a clerk in the auditor's office, when the latter was arrested a week ago, charged with being accessory to the murder.

Among these papers were receipts for board bills amounting to about \$300 incurred by eighteen men who were in Frankfort for some time before and at the time Governor Goebel was shot. In one of these receipts the name of Mullatto is mentioned.

## THE HOUSE VICTORIOUS.

Contest Over the Puerto Rican Revenue  
Appropriation Yielded by the  
Senate Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The conference on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill have agreed upon a compromise measure.

The senate conference receded from senate amendment limiting appropriation to the revenues collected on Puerto Rican importations until the first of last January, and restored the clause in the house bill applying to the future revenues, reading as follows: "Together with any further customs revenues collected on importations from Puerto Rico since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under the existing laws."

The provision in the senate amendment specifying the purpose for which the money shall be used is retained, but an addition is made declaring specifically that it shall be for the aid of the Puerto Ricans.

## SENATE BILLS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Bills passed the senate today as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the public building at Seattle to \$245,000.

For the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife, of Oregon.

Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to fix the salaries of deputy collectors of customs at the sub-posts of Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith.

## SULZER TURNED DOWN.

His Resolution to Make War on Great  
Britain Laid on the Table.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back from that committee the following resolution, introduced by Sulzer:

"Resolved, That the secretary of war is hereby requested to inform the house as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget sound and other places on the Pacific ocean, contiguous

to the state of Washington and District of Alaska."

The committee recommended that it lie on the table. The resolution had been referred to the war department, Hull said, and came back with the following endorsement:

"Information the department possesses in this and like cases has always been held to be confidential, and for good and sufficient reasons has not been made public. It remarks, however, that Great Britain, so far as the department is informed, is in no instance erecting fortifications trespassing on our rights. H. T. Corbin, adjutant general."

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn submitted an endorsement calling attention to that of the adjutant-general. Sulzer took the floor and delivered a scathing denunciation of the administration's alleged pro-English courts, charging that it did nothing without the consent of Downingstreet, that the recent action of Secretary Hay was taken up on a request of Lord Salisbury and thus defeated concert of European powers, to intervene in South Africa, and charging generally that the English were erecting fortifications along the Canadian border that menaced the peace and welfare of this country.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried by a vote of 94 to 83. On demand of Sulzer, the yeas and nays were ordered. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 119 to 97.

The Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, was called up. It was agreed that a vote should be taken on the measure Thursday. Loud explained the provisions of the bill.

## THE WHEELING AT TAKU.

State Department in a Quandry as to  
Whether Germany or China Is  
Responsible for the Mis-  
sionaries.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The secretary of the navy has received a cablegram from Admiral Watson stating that the gunboat Wheeling had proceeded to Taku, where she will be relieved by the Concord about May 10, and will go as usual in the summer to the Alaskan coast.

The state department is in a quandry to devise means to render effective protection to the American missionaries at Shanghai.

The difficulty lies in the fact that the missionaries have in most cases gone as far as 200 miles inland, and a further question arises as to who is chargeable with their protection, China or Germany.

## GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Delegation of Umatilla Indians to See  
the Great Father.

SPOKANE, March 20.—Chief Joseph Heath, of Nez Perces and staff, who are here from Rapwai, Idaho, left here today for Washington to have a personal interview with the president.

Joseph wants his tribesmen to hold land in severalty and desires that the tribe be removed to the old stamping ground near Umatilla, Oregon.

## WRECKED SAILORS' RESCUE.

Officers and Crew of the Ship City of  
Florence Brought Into Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Captain Stone and twenty-six men of the wrecked British ship City of Florence, which struck on a reef ten miles south of Point Pedro, at 9:30 p. m., March 19, were picked up by the tug Alert, two miles north of Point Pedro late this afternoon, and brought to this city.

The Florence sailed from Iquique for San Francisco, February 2, with one thousand eight hundred tons consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. March 19, at 9:30 p. m., with the weather hazy, and the wind from the northwest, the ship struck twice on a reef. She was full to the scuppers in ten minutes after striking, compelling the officers and crew to take to the boats.

The crew saved some of their personal effects, but the officers left the sinking ship with nothing but the clothes on their backs.

The vessel was a total loss.

## CHICAGO WOMAN MURDERED.

Wife of a Saloon Keeper Shoots Down  
Her Husband's Paramour.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Three hours after the shooting of Miss Strother, a cashier of a restaurant, early today, Miss Charles Smith, the wife of a well-known saloon keeper, with whom Miss Strother is said to have associated, was arrested and made a confession, saying she had shot Miss Strother because the latter had taken her husband's love.

Mrs. Smith, who was arrested, claimed she was justified in the killing of Miss Strother. Mrs. Smith is only 23 years old.

## THE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The congressional industrial commission began the first of a series of sessions in this city today at which the general condition of the manufacturing interests of the West will be investigated.

## EMIGRATION TO THE NORTHWEST

Remarkable Tide Now Enroute  
to Pacific Coast.

## ESTIMATED TO EXCEED 20,000

Mostly Native Americans of Desirable  
Class, Provided With Ample Means  
for Developing the Country.

ST. PAUL, March 20.—It has been estimated by the officials of the various North Western railways centering here that the emigration movement now under way from the older states to the Northwestern states from Minnesota west to Washington will exceed 20,000.

This is said to be one of the largest emigration movements for several years and one of the most remarkable points about it is that it includes but a very small per centage of foreigners.

Four hundred settlers went out on the Northern Pacific last night and as many more through Wisconsin and Iowa have gone through on that line to Montana and Washington.

The usual homeseekers rates from this city to any point in the Dakotas has been announced by all the railroads for today and March 25 and April 4, so that these days will show the greatest number of colonists.

The largest movement comes next week, when upwards of 5,000 actual settlers have secured tickets, many of them having purchased their farm lands so that work can be started immediately.

## AN ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED.

Man Accused of Connection With the  
Murder of Fred D. Whitney  
in Custody.

WALLACE, Ida., March 20.—Peter Bernier was arrested today, charged with complicity in the murder of Frederick D. Whitney.

Whitney was foreman of the Helena-Frisco Mill on Canyon creek. On the night of December 23, 1897, he was taken from his room by masked men, led down the railroad track and shot. Whitney came here from Butte, where he had influential relatives. A reward of \$15,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the guilty men and Governor Steunenberg offered an additional reward of \$1,000 for each guilty man convicted, but the reward was never claimed.

The general impression is that Bernier was not a member of the mob, but that he knows much more than he told on the witness stand at the inquest.

## BIG MONTANA FIRE.

Business District of the Town of Red  
Lodge Destroyed and One Man  
Burned to Death.

BUTTE, Mont., March 20.—A special from Red Lodge, Carbon county, Montana, says:

A fire started in Hall's general store at 5 o'clock this morning in the business center of the town and burned to the ground a two story brick block, the Red Lodge Improvement Company, containing three stores on the ground floor and the offices of the Red Lodge Picket & Carbon County Democrat and Business Men's Club, besides a number of other offices, also Freeman's new brick block, with its large stock of drygoods and clothing.

John Davis, a farmer from Roberts, was burned to death. The loss is about \$200,000.

## CAPTAIN LEARY'S ORDERS.

Some of Them Causing Dissatisfaction  
in Guam.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Information has been received at the navy department showing that some of the orders issued by Captain Leary, governor of Guam, have not been altogether satisfactory to the inhabitants of the island.

One of the orders issued by Captain Leary for example, forbade the ringing of church bells night and morning. As practically all of the inhabitants of Guam are Roman Catholics and very devout this caused some criticism. Captain Leary has explained to the department that the reason for the order was that the church was quiet near the hospital and that the ringing of the bells disturbed the typhoid fever patients. Most of these patients have been discharged from the hospital and it is believed the governor can now revoke his original order.

Captain Leary has in the main done excellent work in the island and the authorities are much gratified at the manner in which he has administered affairs. It is understood, however, that he will not be allowed to remain much longer, but will be detached and another officer with the rank of captain sent to succeed him.