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BOERS AGAIN DEFEAT BRITISH

Much Anxiety Felt Concerning
Lord Roberts' Situation.

HIS ARMY REMAINS INACTIVE

Long Lines of Communication Offer Abundant
Opportunities to the Mobile
Forces of Burgers—Slight
Skirmishes.

LONDON, April 7, 4:30 a. m.—Not a word regarding the disaster at Redderburg has been allowed to come through except the dispatch of Lord Roberts.

It is therefore impossible to form any notion as to what has happened. Meanwhile, the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome even before Pretoria is reached, and is revising premature ideas with respect to the time when the war will be over.

No one believes now that it will have ended by the beginning of June. This latest disaster more particularly illustrates the heavy task involved in holding the railway. This body of some 500 British troops, without guns, which disappeared so completely within 35 miles of a great British army, had for its business to guard a section of nearly 90 miles of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. If it could thus be spirited away how is Lord Roberts to ensure his continually extending communications?

Other pertinent questions are being asked of successive "unfortunate occurrences." Foremost, is why do not the British troops entrench?

It is argued that if this had been done, even 500 men might have held out until reinforcements arrived. It cannot be concealed that the utmost alarm is beginning to be felt. It is said that the Boers, who captured the British at Redderburg, belonged to Olivier's commando. If so, he has not retired north, and hopes are expressed that he may still be cut off. It is asserted that over 4,000 rebels surrendered during General Clement's northward march. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thabanchu, both being rich grain producing districts.

Ten thousand remounts from South American ports are due to arrive during the coming week at the ports of Natal and Cape Colony.

LONDON, April 6.—Lord Roberts reports that five companies of British troops have been captured by Boers near Bethany. The following is the text of his dispatch to the war office announcing the capture:

"Bloemfontein, April 5.—Another unfortunate occurrence has occurred, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry, consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth regiment of Mounted Infantry, near Redderburg, a little eastward of the Bethany railway station, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a strong force of the enemy, with four or five guns. The detachment held out from noon of April 3 until April 4 at 9 a. m., and then apparently surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the news, during the afternoon of April 3, I ordered Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters, to Redderburg with all possible speed, and I dispatched the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethany. He arrived at Redderburg at 10:30 a. m., without opposition, but could get no news of the missing detachment. There can be no doubt that the whole party has been made prisoners."

LONDON, April 6.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 5:

"Methuen telegraphs from Boshof, in the Orange Free State, a little northeast of Kimberley, as follows: 'Surrounded General Villebois Mareuil and a body of Boers today, and they could not escape. Villebois and seven Boers were killed, eight wounded and 50 taken prisoners. Our losses were: 'Killed—Captains Boyle and Williams, both of the Yeomanry, and two men of the Yeomanry. 'Wounded—About seven men. 'The attack lasted four hours. The corps behaved very well. Our forces were composed of Yeomanry, the Kimberley Mounted Corps and the Fourth battery of artillery.'"

General Villebois Mareuil was the chief of staff of the Boer army. He was about 50 years old, and is said to have been responsible for many Boer successes in Natal and later in Cape Colony and the southern part of the Orange Free State. It is said he entered the Boer service merely because it was his trade. He went through

a number of campaigns in the French army.

LONDON, April 6.—The war office about 4 p. m. posted a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing Methuen's capture of 54 Boers and the killing of General Villebois Mareuil, chief of staff of the Boer army. This news had been judiciously started only a few minutes when a second telegram was bulletined reporting the loss of five companies of British infantry. Both dispatches were issued in time to be printed in the last editions of all the evening papers.

The lost companies are probably a part of the force guarding the railroad at Bethany, 30 miles south of Bloemfontein. The Boers are evidently operating in force near the railroad, and there is a possibility of the lines being interrupted for a brief period at any time.

In the death of Villebois Mareuil, the Boers lost their best instructed soldier in the Continental methods of warfare. As the late Joubert's chief of staff, his brain devised the Boer defense against Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith. He was the most notable of the foreign soldiers serving with the Boers.

As the captured British soldiers were in a position to defend themselves for nearly 24 hours and were then forced to surrender the fighting must have been severe.

The Boers were all in force yesterday five miles from Jagersfontein, situated 60 miles up from Bloemfontein. They had a brush with British patrols. Advice from New Springfontein, dated 6 p. m., April 5, announces that the Boers have been sighted west of the railroad.

A foreign dispatch received says: "Kimberley, 5 p. m.—Since the departure of the main body of troops Lieutenant-Colonel Chamler remains in command of the garrison here."

The departure of any considerable body of troops has heretofore been unmentioned in the censored cables.

Methuen was last reported at Kimberley 10 days ago, and the supposition is that he has advanced with his main force from Kimberley to the relief of Mafeking.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 5.—Small bodies of Boers can be seen in the vicinity of this town, and Boers are still in the neighborhood of the water-works.

LONDON, April 6.—The Times publishes the following from Wepener, dated Wednesday, April 4:

"The Boers are sniping our patrols. A party of blindfolded Boers were brought in with the following written message: 'I am here with several thousand burghers; and in the cause of humanity and to save such a dreadful sacrifice of life as occurred in the last battle, I demand your immediate surrender.'"

"This was signed 'Banks General.' The party was sent back with the answer: 'No reply.' 'General Brabant's force is here, and will give some trouble to any body of Boers likely to attack us.'"

NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria says: "The Transvaal government authorized me to state positively that it has no intention of destroying the Johannesburg mines or property there."

PRETORIA, April 4, Wednesday.—The Free State Raad adjourned sine die after passing the president's speech. Twenty-six members were present.

EXCLUDING AMERICAN PORK.

The State Department Demands That Turkey Prove Her Charges of Unwholesomeness

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Hay has addressed a vigorous protest to the Turkish government against the proposed application of an edict excluding American pork from Turkey. The note enters an emphatic denial of the pretense of the unwholesomeness set up against our pork as a basis for the exclusion and pointedly makes it necessary for the Turkish government to support its contention by adequate evidence before it can enforce the edict without serious results. The officials here are confident, as the result of the complete failure of the German health officers to make good such assertions respecting our meats, that the Turkish government can make no better showing.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

BAXLEY, Ga., April 6.—King and Louis Grossby, colored, who killed Dan Mills, a farmer, and his young child near here, March 5 last, were executed here today.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Favorable features continue in the majority of the general trade situations. The hopes for the advent of seasonable spring weather have been realized and nearly all the markets report improved distribution at retail.

DEWEY NEVER CAST A VOTE

The Admiral and His Wife Return to Washington.

GRAND ARMY FAVORS HIM

A Statement to Be Prepared by Admiral Dewey for the Press in a Day or Two—Politicians Divided in Opinion—He Insists He is a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to Washington tonight from their brief visit to Philadelphia. A number of reporters were at the house waiting the admiral's return. In response to a question the admiral said that he expected, in a few days, to have ready for the press a statement as to his plans for the future.

"Can you confirm the statement you are credited with making, that you are a democrat?" persisted one of the reporters.

"Certainly I am a democrat," he replied. "I always have been a democrat," he added smilingly.

"Have you ever voted the democratic ticket?"

"No, I never voted in my life. The only man I ever wanted to vote for was Mr. Cleveland."

"It is said that Cleveland wants you to run on a straight gold democratic platform."

The admiral declined to answer. "It has been stated that if McKinley and Bryan are nominated you will run independently, is that true?"

"I have never said so," said the admiral.

"How do you feel about the way the people of the country have received your announcement?" the questioner continued.

"Well," he replied, "one must expect a great many things to be said of a man who has taken such a step."

"Then you are not at all discouraged?"

"No sir, I am not discouraged."

On Monday next the admiral and Mrs. Dewey will move to their country house at Beaver.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Should the Dewey committee decide, today, to welcome him on May 1 in Chicago, the Grand Army of the Republic will vote him, as a presidential candidate, to attend their great encampment to be held in Chicago in August.

NEW YORK, April 6.—B. B. Smalley, democratic national committee man from Vermont, and formerly secretary of the democratic national committee, in an interview on Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the presidency, said that the delegates from Vermont—Dewey's home—would be for William J. Bryan.

"I have the greatest respect for Admiral Dewey as a sailor and a patriot and I have nothing to say with relation to his candidacy for the presidency. The republican party stole the presidency in 1876 and bought it in 1880. They tried to steal it in 1884 but did not succeed. The capitalists beat us out in 1888, but we got there in 1892. Conditions beat us out in 1896 but I think we will get there with Bryan in 1900."

"It has long been apparent to me that the nominees this year will be McKinley and Bryan. The Vermont democratic convention will be held in June at Montpelier, and the delegation will be instructed to vote for Mr. Bryan, regardless of the candidacy of Admiral Dewey. I believe, too, in view of the many mistakes of the McKinley administration that Mr. Bryan will be elected."

PAID THE PENALTY.

Michod, the Wife Murderer, Hanged at Tacoma.

TACOMA, April 6.—Albert Michod was hanged at 7:10 o'clock this morning on the fifth floor of the courthouse.

The execution was complete in every detail, not the slightest hitch occurring. Michod died in 12 minutes, his neck being broken by the fall.

On the scaffold Michod said: "Friends, I am here to die. I am face to face with death. All I want to say is that after murder the best method is capital punishment. Friends, I have committed many errors and my hair is very gray, but I have got good reason to have gray hair. That's all. Good-bye to you all."

Albert Michod who was hanged today shot and killed Mrs. John Ambler, his former wife, on the evening of September 17, 1899. He went into the house which is located on the "Nigger Tract" when no one but the woman was at home. When he entered the door she started to run out the back way, and he sent a shot after her. Seeing that escape was impossible through the

back yard, Mrs. Ambler ran out into the street, the murderer following close behind and shooting all the time. She was shot in the back as she was going out the gate and running a few steps farther, fell on her knees begging for mercy. For answer, Michod walked up to the prostrate woman and fired a shot into her left side that put an end to her struggles.

Placing the pistol in his mouth Michod pulled the trigger, but there was no cartridge in the gun. He had just been released from the penitentiary at Walla Walla after serving a four years term for attempting to murder the same woman while she was employed at the Fanny Paddock Hospital. She bore a scar on her forehead where the bullet grazed her that time. Michod after the murder was cool and collected and expressed no regret for his crime. He wanted to be hung and that quickly. Both he and his wife were of French-Canadian extraction, and Michod said he shot his wife because she was untrue to him. After the first attempt on her life, Mrs. Michod gave a divorce and soon after married John Ambler, a hard working and respectable man.

LEARNING TO KNOW UNCLE.

Huntington's Opponents in the Southern Pacific Taught a Lesson in Finance.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald prints the following:

"There are rumors of a breach between the Huntington and Speyer interests in the Southern Pacific railway. The stock market plans of the Speyer contingent have not worked smoothly because it is asserted that obstacles have been placed in their path by President Collis P. Huntington and some of his friends. Mr. Huntington is in the west and it is said that James Speyer has not been able to reach him. Incidentally Mr. Speyer's conferences with representatives of Mr. Huntington have been far from satisfactory."

It appears that a fortnight or more ago the Speyer contingent started in to advance Southern Pacific's price, having arranged a strong pool for that purpose. But when it got the stock around to 42, the pool found that it was getting entirely too much stock. Investigation showed that certain inside interests were marketing big blocks of stock, which they had acquired prior to the time the books of the old company closed for the annual meeting, which was held yesterday.

Mr. Speyer tried to convince these interests that by holding off while his pool worked, they would be able to get much better prices for their stock and, thinking that he had succeeded in this, he began to push the stock up. But selling of the same persistent sort came into evidence when the Southern Pacific got around to 43 and since then there has been a steady liquidation that has taxed the pool's resources.

Yesterday the stock sold below 46. It is now disclosed that when the Southern Pacific stock was selling at 42, Mr. Huntington gave to some of his friends, in the management, options on large lots of the stock as low as 40. One of those blocks contained 30,000 shares. It was partly this stock which the Speyer pool was obliged to buy.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific held in San Francisco, some of the changes made were entirely unexpected and it is noted that no representative of the Speyer interest has a place on the board. Vice-President J. C. Stubbs and J. Kruttschnitt, who have been directors for several years, are out and Wm. F. Dodge, who has been a director for only a few months is also dropped. In the places of these appear Messrs. Hawley, the assistant traffic manager, Probat and Haggin, August Belmont appears on the board, succeeding F. H. Pardee.

NOW ITS GENERAL MILES.

Presidential Bee Buzzing in His Bonnet According to the World.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The World says: General Nelson A. Miles is willing to be the democratic nominee for president. He has so stated to his friends and ten days ago he visited Wm. C. Whitney to talk with him about the necessity of his being nominated.

Whitney told the general that all the leading gold democrats were as much opposed to the nomination of Bryan now as they were when he was nominated four years ago, but he did not commit himself to the support of the general. He merely took the matter under advisement and said he would consult with his friends.

ANOTHER TRUST FORMED.

Screws to Be Controlled by a Combination Chartered in New Jersey.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 6.—The Worcester Machine Screw Company has entered into a combination with the Chicago Screw Company, the Detroit Machine Screw Company and the Western Machine Company of Lockport, which latter concern operates large rolling mills. The new company is named the Standard Screw Company and is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$1,500,000.

SWINDLER KNOWN ON COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—D. H. Jones, who has been arrested in Chicago, charged with conducting a lottery under the guise of the Guaranty Loan & Trust Company, formerly had an office in this city. The firm name here was Lathrop & Company.

Postal Inspector Erwin investigated the business of the "company," which was said to be very extensive, but nothing was done, as most of its correspondence was conducted by express.

TAYLOR DEFIES HIS ASSAILANTS

Another Kentucky Court Decides Against Republicans.

JUDGES' ACTION A SURPRISE

Case Will Be at Once Appealed to Supreme Court of the United States—In the Meantime the State Has Two Governors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 6.—The court of appeals today handed down a decision in the governorship case in favor of the democrats. The opinion is by six judges, four democrats and two republicans. One republican, Durell, dissented.

The opinion holds that the action of the legislature in seating Beckham was final, and that the courts have no power to review it, that Taylor exceeded his authority in adjourning the legislature to London, and that the journals of the two houses of the legislature being irregular, can be impeached.

Republicans will now try to get a hearing before the United States supreme court. Thirty days must elapse before a mandate of the court of appeals, in accordance with today's decision, is issued. Meanwhile no radical change in the relative positions of the two state governments is expected.

Judge Durell was the only dissenting judge. The other two republican judges, Durnam and Guffy, gave a separate opinion from the democratic judges, but which agreed with the democratic members in its conclusion. Judge Hobson wrote the opinion of the court. The concurrence of Judges Durnam and Guffy with the four democratic judges, was a surprise generally, but to republicans especially.

Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, chief counsel for Governor Taylor, tonight authorized a statement that an appeal on behalf of Governor Taylor and Lieutenant-Governor Marshall will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Governor Taylor gave out the following statement at Frankfort tonight:

"For weeks I have been made the target of vilification by certain unprincipled newspapers in Kentucky. The vilest insinuations have been made and the most outrageous falsehoods been told. I desire to say that neither directly, nor indirectly, had I any connection with the assassination of Senator Goebel. I am not a criminal, neither will I ever be a fugitive from justice."

"Whenever indicted, if such an outrage should be committed, I shall appear for trial, conscious of my innocence and of the ultimate triumph of right and justice."

"The whole purpose of this persecution has been, and is, to drive me from my post of duty and to punish me for building the office to which I have been fairly elected."

AMERICAN CONSUL TORTURED.

Infamous Treatment of a Representative of This Country by Peruvians—Damages Demanded.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special to the Record from Washington, says: Edward Gottfried, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., late consular agent of this government at Truxillo, Peru, in a sworn statement which he has filed with the state department, asserts that in the summer of 1898 at Huamachuco, Peru, fifty or sixty Peruvian revolutionists dragged him half dressed to the public squares where they demanded that he produce 5,000 soles (between \$3,000 and \$4,000) and twenty-five rifles within fifteen minutes or submit to chastisement in what is termed in Peru the "flying stocks."

Gottfried says he protested he was unable to comply with the demand and was immediately knocked down from a blow on the head and overpowered. His thumbs were tied together with thongs and his hands twisted back of his head. Heavy rifles were inserted between the inverted elbows and his head, and in that position he was strung up. In a short time the agonizing pains rendered him insensible. The administration will demand restitution and an apology.

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