

The Morning Astorian.

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The Drain

upon your purse will amount to very little if you have us do your repairing and plumbing of all kinds. We are always reasonable in our charges, prompt and obliging in service, and our work cannot be excelled in plumbing, gas or steam fitting. How is your old plumbing wearing—let us know.

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A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.
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BOTHA HAS GOT PAST ROBERTS

Made Good His Escape With All Guns and Transport.

PRETORIA ADVANCE DELAYED

British May Have to Return for Protection of Bloemfontein—Much Complaint and Criticism in England Over Campaign's Outcome.

LONDON, April 28, 4:53 a. m.—In Commandant General Louis Botha, the Boers appear to have found a capable successor to Joubert. As a result of his insight and quick decision it may be assumed now that the retreating commandos have gotten safely away with their transports.

It is true that Lord Roberts' dispatch leaves much unsaid as to the whereabouts of other forces than those of General French and General Buller. Nothing is said about the troops of General Brabant, Pole-Carew, Hart and Chermide, but the indications from Aitwal North show that several commandos are still hovering in the vicinity of Springfield, causing a certain amount of danger, and advice from Dewetsdorp, outlining the duties of General Chermide, justify the conclusion that it will still be necessary to employ a considerable body of troops to keep the Free State clear of the Boers.

The probability is that the Boers who began their raid a month ago by compelling Colonel Broadwood to retire on Bloemfontein, have now gotten safely away to the northward, practically without loss, but with the advantage of seven British guns, together with a hundred prisoners captured. Meanwhile the advance to Pretoria has not begun.

Small wonder is it that muffled complaints and criticisms are beginning to be heard here and there against Lord Roberts. Two-thirds of his entire force have been employed in effecting this small satisfaction, and the probability is that his whole force must be again concentrated on Bloemfontein before the main advance begins. As similar raids on the British communications are likely to be repeated, it is evidently still a far cry to Pretoria.

The significance of General Hunter's division going to Kimberley, where mounted troops are also arriving daily, is now said to be a serious attempt to deal with the strong Boer force on the Vaal river, now threatening to retake Barkley, and then endeavoring to relieve Mafeking.

THE BOER FORCES.

Latest Estimate Gives Them 35,000 Troops Scattered Among Many Commands.

LONDON, April 27.—According to a special dispatch from Lourenco Marques, the latest authentic estimates of the Boer forces is 35,000, of which 12,500 are at Kroonstad, 6,000 at Fourteen Streams, 6,000 in Natal, 700 about Mafeking and 10,000 at Pretoria, while 250 have been ordered north to intercept General Carrington's force. The work of entrenching Pretoria is proceeding.

STILL IN WEPENER.

Boers Were Holding Eastern Outlet of the Town Yesterday, but Have Been Turned Out by French.

LONDON, April 27.—The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Friday, April 27:

"General French reached Thabanchu this morning with his cavalry. He met General Hamilton and General Smith Dorrien's brigade there. The enemy were still holding the eastern outlet of the town, where General French and General Hamilton were proceeding to turn them out. General Rundle's division was eight miles south of Thabanchu last evening.

"Additional casualties thus far reported: Ian Hamilton, of the mounted infantry; Lieutenants Barry and

HILL WOUNDED, BOTH OF MARSHALL'S HORSE,

the former severely and the latter slightly. "A patrol from Bethulle came across a body of the enemy on the Smithfield road, April 25.—Private King, of the Prince Alfred guards, was killed, and two Royal Scots service corps men were taken prisoners.

RESULTS OF THE FIRE.

Five Square Miles Burned Over, Two Thousand Buildings Destroyed and Seven Lives Lost.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Over five square miles of territory were burned over; more than 2,000 buildings destroyed; seven lives lost; seven thousand men, women and children rendered homeless and a property loss of \$17,000,000, according to latest estimate, insured for about half its value, are the results as viewed tonight of the destruction which swept this city and Hull yesterday and today.

Although under control for many hours, the flames were not entirely extinguished until about noon today.

The dead are: Miss Minnie Cook, aged 49 years, cremated in her own house.

John Pumble, car repairer, suffocated in the Canadian Pacific railroad yards. George Peely, shoemaker, suffocated. John Dare, of Hull, a fireman for E. B. Edly & Co.

An unknown man, found dead in the Meyer's house, Hull.

Mrs. Carron, Wellington street, Hull, died of fright, aged 60.

A. Hawdin, 5 years old.

A relief committee has been formed by citizens and this, together with the Catholic archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal, will make an appeal for relief to the country. The most serious problem that confronts Hull is that of work.

A majority of the householders who were burned out are poor and have large families.

M'GOVERN HAS SUCCEEDED.

His Puget Sound Combination at Last Organized—Seaborg President.

SEATTLE, April 27.—The Puget Sound Packing Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, was organized here today by T. B. McGovern, of New York. The officers are B. A. Seaborg, president and general manager; James D. Hoge, Jr., vice-president; J. O. Hanthorn, secretary and treasurer. These, with T. B. McGovern and Frank Oleson, are named as trustees.

The new company absorbs the Aberdeen Packing Company, of Fairhaven, and the National Packing Company, of Fort Angeles, and 29 fishing traps. Negotiations are now pending for other fish traps and with these the pack of the company, it is said, will be from 150,000 to 200,000 cases per season. Fairhaven will be the base of operation.

KENTUCKY RACES TO BEGIN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—Secretary Price, of the new Louisville Jockey Club, said today that at least 10 horses would start in the Kentucky Derby on Thursday next. The starters: Lieutenant Gibson, Kentucky Farmer, Thrive, F. W. Brode, Florizor, Highland Lad, Orontas, Flaunt, Dieuonne and His Excellency. George Long's Hindus is also a probable starter. The track at Churchill Downs is now in good shape. Flaunt was sent a mile and an eighth in 1:57 yesterday, the mile being covered in 1:43. Lieutenant Gibson and Kentucky Farmer will be worked today the full derby route.

THE FIRE LOSSES.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special to the Record from Ottawa, Ont., says: In yesterday's fire the losses so far are approximately:

Booth Lumber Company, \$2,000,000; the Eddy Paper Company, \$1,500,000; the McKay Milling Company, \$500,000; Hull Lumber Company, \$500,000; the Cordite Company, \$250,000; public buildings in Hull, \$250,000.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER ILL.

NEW YORK, April 27.—John Addison Porter, formerly private secretary to President McKinley, is reported to be seriously ill in this city. He came here to undergo a surgical operation.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

WILD'S INLAID LINOLEUM

There is nothing better in the market for floors. Colors run clear through to the back. We also handle an extensive line of plain and printed linoleum. We call special attention to our line of

All Wool Ingrain Carpets ranging in price from 50c to \$1.00

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON

PUERTO RICANS WERE SURPRISED

Simplicity of Governor Allen and His Retinue Astounding.

HIS ARRIVAL YESTERDAY

Attended by Some of the Finest Warships in World, Did Not Make Up for Deficiency of Gold Lace on His Coat.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 27.—The U. S. S. Dolphin, bearing Charles Albert Allen, the newly appointed civil governor of Puerto Rico, dropped anchor off San Juan at 10 o'clock this morning, as also did the U. S. cruiser New York, the battleship Texas and the gunboat Machias.

A detachment of 75 insular police and four companies of the Puerto Rican regiment, with a band, were drawn up on the wharf.

The Dolphin's launch, carrying Mr. Allen and his family, with General Davis, the military governor, landed at noon, the Texas and Dolphin firing a salute of 17 guns. Meanwhile the band played "Borinquen," the Puerto Rican national air, and the steamers lying in the harbor kept up a continuous whistling. A crowd of three thousand people watched the landing.

"It cannot be the governor," said one.

"That's not the new governor," said another.

"Not that man in the straw hat, surely," said another.

The simplicity of costume and of the general details of the reception took Puerto Ricans by surprise and they could scarcely realize that they looked upon the new governor.

Allen is the first governor of Puerto Rico to arrive in anything less conspicuous than a gorgeous uniform, covered with gold lace and similar trappings.

FRESH TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Several Battalions Will Exchange With Those Now There.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Orders have been issued for the transfer of 115 men of the depot battalion of the First Infantry from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Havana, Cuba; 150 men of the depot battalion of the Fifth Infantry from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Santiago, and 85 men of the depot battalion of the Eighth Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Havana. These transfers are made with a view to the distribution of the men to companies of the active battalions in Cuba. A possibly significant feature of the orders for these transfers is that the selections are confined to men who have not less than one year to serve of their present enlistment. This is taken to mean that the military occupation of Cuba is not likely to be entirely abandoned for at least a year to come.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—At the ecumenical conference today, among other interesting papers, the following were read:

"An Object Lesson in Self Support" was the theme of the paper by Rev. H. G. Underwood, D. D., missionary in Corea of the Presbyterian church in the United States.

This paper presented an object lesson in Corea, not of self support, but of a field and a mission where the self support principle was strenuously pushed from the very first. Today there are, of the first 15 years work in Corea, out of 183 imperfectly organized Presbyterian churches, 158 that are entirely self-supporting. In them there is an adult membership of 2,573, of whom 885 were added during the year. They contributed a total for the year of 6,274 yen. These figures do not represent a large amount given in grain, eggs, products of various kinds and a great deal of voluntary labor, not only in preaching, but in the building of churches, etc. For societies working under the Presbyterian council the reports of 1899 gave 183 churches, and yet among them all we have not a single fully and completely organized Presbyterian church in Corea.

The paper on "Self Support," prepared by the Rev. H. N. Barnum, D. D., a missionary of the American board in Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, was read. In substance it was as follows:

"The idea of self-support took shape in Harpoot field sooner than in any other station in Turkey. The practice had been to pay almost all the bills incident to the prosecuting of the work inaugurated by the missionaries in the expectation that the people would voluntarily propose to assume the burden themselves as soon as they should appreciate the value of the blessings brought to their doors. This expectation was not realized. The native

Christians supposed that they had fulfilled their obligations when they had attended the services opened by the missionary, and sent their children to his schools. The injunction 'freely ye have received, freely give' was supposed to apply to the missionaries and not to themselves. The Americans were rich, the natives were poor and it was a favor to the Americans to give them their presence and lend their moral support. Then we located the students with a small salary from us and their board or its equivalent in money from the people. This was the first definite step toward self-support in this field. The latest available statistics show that 96 per cent of the expense for the support of their own institutions was borne by themselves. The total of the contributions for 1898, for the directly evangelical and educational work outside of the college was \$3,969. This statement is for the Harpoot station. The development of self support among unevangelized people can never be completely successful unless the native congregations fully accept the principle that the work is their own and that the missionary society is simply their helper for a brief period.

N. R. LAND SALES.

Immense Quantities Have Been Taken by Settlers in Washington.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Times prints the following:

Over 1,000,000 acres of rich farm land have been sold by the Northern Pacific railroad within the last four months, in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington, almost one-half of the land sold lying within the last-named state. President Mellen, of that company, who makes this statement, did not care to give the amounts received for these lands, but as to the average price of land in that region is from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, the Northern Pacific Company's treasury has probably been enriched by something like \$2,000,000.

The report that all the remnants of land in Minnesota formerly owned by this road had been sold to a St. Paul syndicate was also confirmed by President Mellen. These lands consisted mostly of timber and swamp lands, and were sold in order to escape the payment of taxes, and because they could not be handled by the road to the same advantage as by a syndicate. The amount received for this sale is estimated at about \$750,000. President Mellen also explained the attitude of the Northern Pacific in regard to its Manitoba lines, about which misleading reports have been published.

"We have no intention," said he, "to withdraw from the province of Manitoba. We will, however, build no extension and no new lines. We are on the friendliest terms with the provincial government and the Dominion government, which has given the Canadian Pacific the right to parallel our lines in Manitoba.

"We do not wish to further arouse the ire of the Canadian Pacific by extending our lines, which are now a paying property. I therefore, in a public speech at Brandon, Manitoba, advised the citizens and farmers to build extensions and connections with their own capital. Under our charter these could be operated by us."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS STRIKE. Committee at Work Raising Funds in Eastern Cities.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Chronicle says: A committee representing the striking Southern railroad operators has been in Chicago for several days conferring with prominent members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers regarding sympathetic action to help the Southerners win. A number of secret meetings have been held. At these conferences the question of sympathetic strike has been warmly received. Incidentally the operators have been asked to contribute to the support of the men on the Southern road now out, and yesterday it was said that a large sum would be obtained here for that purpose. According to a report, in the plan a sympathetic strike may be ordered on all important railway systems east of the Mississippi river.

The committee representing the strikers will, it is said, visit St. Louis, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other important railroad centers to work up similar sentiment for the Southern men. Already, it is said, the telegraph operators on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg & Lake Erie and Pittsburg & Western have made demands for increases in wages from 10 to 20 per cent.

Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers say this is the first strike of importance ever ordered by the order, and the men are determined that it shall succeed, as the life or death of the organization depends upon the result. More than 47,000 railway telegraphers in the United States are members of the order.

CARTER IN PRISON.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 27.—Oberlin M. Carter, late Captain in the United States army, arrived and was placed in the military prison to serve a term of five years for embezzlement of government money. He will be made prison bookkeeper.

GENERAL MERRIAM ON THE STAND

Straightforward Testimony as to the Coeur d'Alene Trouble.

PRISONERS WELL TREATED

Sheltered Better Than His Own Men, and All His Acts Were Performed Subordinate to State Authority, Under Governor's Directions.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Brigadier General Merriam was on the stand this afternoon in the Coeur d'Alene investigation.

Merriam described in detail his orders from the war department and the assembling of the troops by his orders. His orders to his inferior officers were that arrests and seizures were to be made by deputies, under the protection of troops. He was, he said, very careful on this point. He said that the prisoners at all times were better sheltered from the weather than were his troops. There was, however, a deficiency in bedding. He denied that he had held any conferences with the mine owners or managers, but said he had several times talked casually with the mine operators who came to or were passing through Wardner.

General Merriam stated positively that he had never been in the room where the inquest was held at Wardner, denying the statement of Attorney Robertson to that effect. Robertson interrupted to state that he had been under the impression that General Merriam had been present.

During 28 years of service, he said, he had never known a soldier to strike a prisoner with a musket or to jab him with a bayonet. Such testimony, he said, therefore, to him was utterly incredible. He declared most emphatically that a state of rebellion existed in Idaho, and that there was a menace to public safety there. He took up each provable of the resolution under the operation of which the committee was acting, denying absolutely most of the facts alleged therein.

General Merriam said the United States troops were in charge of the prisoners simply as guards, in carrying out the authority of the state. The general said he felt much solicitude as to the prisoners and to their long confinement. He finally took up the matter with the war department, telegraphing on the subject. General Merriam's cross examination will begin tomorrow.

In one of his letters, General Merriam advised that a part of the troops he withdrew. He stated also that the continued service of the troops on guard duty had led to the bribery of a sergeant and the escape of eight prisoners. At present General Merriam stated the troops were not guarding any prisoners. A few troops remained in the garrison at that locality, but without having any duties in connection with the disturbances, although available in case of an outbreak as long as martial law continued.

LOST HIS BET.

An Austrian Bets That Giant Powder Won't Explode, but It Does.

GREENBURG, Penna., April 27.—It was through a wager entered into between George Stonowich and John Mickolick that death and destruction was brought about in a tenement house at Larimer on Tuesday night. The party of Austrians sat in a room where there were stored several kegs of powder and some dynamite at the home of John Mickolick discussing the explosive powers of powder and dynamite. Stonowich offered a wager of 25 cents with Mickolick that the blasting powder contained in the kegs would not ignite. The bet was accepted and a quantity of the powder was placed on the floor and a lighted match was thrown into it. Stonowich lost the bet. The body of John Mickolick lies at the morgue here. The other victims will recover.

FOR VENTILATION'S SAKE.

Chicago Vaudevilles Will Not Be Allowed to Give Continuous Performances.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Chronicle says:

Vaudeville theaters to be compelled to abandon so-called continuous performances, at the instigation of Chief Sanitary Inspector Young, of the city health department. A thorough disinfection and ventilation of these places of amusement for at least two hours in the twelve during which the shows are staged, is to be exacted. Mr. Young's plans meet with the hearty disapproval of Dr. Reynolds, the commissioner of health, who regards them as an effectual means of stamping out the germs of contagious disease.

Dr. Young has an interesting exhibit of various atmospheres taken from local theaters.