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The Morning Astorian.

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GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

Allen Inaugurated and Takes Control of the Island.

HE WAS WELL RECEIVED

New Governor Makes a Stirring Address, Which is Well Received by the Natives—Promises Equal Rights—Effort to Spoil His Reception Fails.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 1.—The enthusiasm of the people at the inauguration of Governor Allen today was greater than was expected. In spite of the publication in the Diario of a letter from Julio Henna of New York, suggesting that the people remain indoors and refrain from taking part in the inauguration, "thereby silently protesting and showing the American government that Puerto Rico was dissatisfied," he was well received. The Diario is the organ of the federal party and has quite a large circulation.

The letter created a sensation. After dwelling on the subject of the free treatment of Hawaii, Henna points out that Puerto Ricans have not been treated on the same basis as Hawaii and brings up so-called unfulfilled promises of General Miles, etc.

He says: "The island does not get what she deserves."

Governor Allen's address was received favorably though quietly. Some Americans, who looked on, commented upon the apparent lack of interest on the part of the Puerto Ricans. There was a display of national colors from a number of private houses, but nothing that would compare, for instance, with the displays of holidays and Sundays twelve months ago, when the Spanish flag floated from every other house.

Governor Allen's speech was as follows:

"At this impressive ceremony I bring to you—the inhabitants of the 'ever faithful' island of Puerto Rico—the congratulations and good wishes of the people of the United States. Imposing as the occasion is in itself, and far-reaching as its effect may be upon the future of your beautiful island, it is especially significant because it marks the first step in the establishment here of civil government under the flag of the United States of America, and with the blessings and opportunities that go with it.

A new page has been turned in the volume of your history, and a new era inaugurated in the development of your island. Whether it shall turn out well or ill now depends largely upon yourselves. The greatest constitution makers can only lay the foundation. Building of the superstructure—whether or not it shall be stately, beautiful and enduring—must rest upon the industry and wisdom of the people themselves.

The governmental plan presented in act of congress is only the foundation. To your care it is submitted, and you today assume a great trust. No greater work ever confronted a people than that of building their own fortunes. It will stimulate you also to bear in mind that a great nation of seventy millions of people across the water, yet close at hand in community of thought and interest, is watching your every effort, ready to help you and to assist you to help yourselves.

Fellow-citizens of Puerto Rico—for, as I have taken the oath of office here today, so from this time I become one of you in my endeavor to work with you and for you in all that tends to the true interests of the island—I bring this message from the president, and I place myself in full accord with it, that it is his intention to give to you, so far as all officers are concerned, whether selected from your own numbers or from the United States, men of character and standing, who are enthusiastic and diligent and industrious—men of high sense of honor, who will not seek to advance their own fortunes at your expense, and who will not allow others to do so; men who will see that justice and straightforward honesty will be meted out to all, and who will have a sole regard for the welfare

of Puerto Rico and the honor of the American government in its relations to it.

If in working out the provisions of the act of congress which enables you to participate in the government and to provide your own legislative assembly you are actuated by the same purpose to elect men who are devoted to the general interests of the island and the people of Puerto Rico, we may confidently expect that, thus working all together, we shall make this island, so richly blessed by a Divine Providence in its wonderful natural resources, not only another gem of the Antilles in respect to natural beauty, but an example of what an industrious and honest people may accomplish when properly directed by a wise policy of civil government.

I bring you the assurance also that every man, be he high or low, rich or poor, under the administration of this form of government and under the sovereignty of the United States, shall be justly treated, and that his rights shall be respected.

Henceforth we are under one flag. We are under the same institutions of freedom, equality and education. Together we move on in the great American current of advancing civilization. Loving our country, animated by a high sense of honor, devoted to a common humanity, we take our place before the world, and invoke on our progress the blessing of Almighty God.

IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED.

General Otis Makes Radical Changes in the Administration of Law in the Philippines.

MANILA, May 1.—Major-General Otis has issued an order which will have the effect of stopping the evasions of the Chinese immigration laws. Instead of certificates of former residents, issued by American consuls at Chinese ports, Chinamen desiring to enter the country must produce credentials proving a former residence, with proof that they still have property or domestic interests in the Philippines. Hitherto, a surprising number of Chinese have been arriving under consular certificates.

Another order making changes in the Spanish procedure, has been issued, giving accused persons the rights of habeas corpus; of being confronted with witnesses against himself; of open trial; of exempting the accused from testifying himself; establishing the American system of bail and pleading and abolishing the priest's exemption from trial by civil courts for crimes and misdemeanors.

GOMPERS DEFIES THE LAW.

Refuses to Obey an Injunction of the Supreme Court of New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has taken special pains to violate the injunction issued by Justice Freedman, of the supreme court, prohibiting officers and members of the Cigarmakers International Union from paying benefits to the striking employees of S. Levy & Company.

In a letter to Morris Brown, secretary of Cigarmakers Union No. 414, Mr. Gompers advises that the injunction be absolutely disregarded and incloses a check for \$5 to be used in paying a man to picket Levy & Company's shop and to induce their employees to remain on a strike.

"Of course, you understand," he concludes, "that although the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor are in Washington, my legal residence is at No. 211 East 110th street, New York City. I shall be in New York on May 7."

COST OF RUNNING THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The monthly statement of government receipts and expenditures, shows that during April the receipts aggregated \$45,653,256, and expenditures \$40,902,927, leaving a surplus for the month of \$4,750,329. The receipts during the month show an increase of \$3,500,000, as compared with April, 1899, and the expenditures a decrease of \$25,000,000.

BRADLEY APPEARS FOR TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The supreme court resumed its hearing today in the Kentucky governorship case, Honorable W. O. Bradley, former governor of that state, being the only speaker. He appeared for Governor Taylor.

CANAL BILL IS DOOMED

Unexpected Opposition in the House of Representatives.

FIRST CHANCE IN FIFTY YEARS

Republicans Leaders Object to the Proposed Measure and Democrats Demand Imposable Amendments—Hay-Panacote Treaty Partly to Blame.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—For the first time during the 50 years of agitation of the project for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal, the house of representatives today entered upon the consideration of a measure to actually authorize the building of such a canal.

Many times prior questions, bearing upon the subject, have been before the house, but this is the first time that positive action can be predicted. Tomorrow the bill will be voted upon before adjournment. The debate today was memorable because of the unexpectedly powerful opposition it developed.

Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee; Hitt (rep.), of Illinois, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Cannon (rep.), of Illinois, chairman of the appropriation committee, threw the weight of their influence against it, not because they are opposed to the building of the canal, but because they considered that the time for authorizing its construction was not ripe.

Burton and Hitt contended that the bill would violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guaranteed the neutrality of the canal, and Cannon quoted Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian commission, as saying the commission was not yet prepared to say which was the best route. Cannon contended that the authorization of the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route at this time, would delay its building for years and cost the government \$50,000,000.

The debate also developed other lines of opposition. Some of the democrats insist that the amendments striking out the words "defend" and "fortifications" from the bill, are designed to make it harmonize with the Hay-Panacote treaty and that it is, therefore, objectionable, and Shackelford, of Missouri, desired the bill amended so that if the treaty is ratified the bill will not go into effect.

An anomalous situation is, therefore, presented of practically every member on the floor professing his friendship for the canal and yet of a powerful opposition arrayed against it on various grounds. The bill was ably and vigorously championed by Chairman Hepburn, of the interstate commerce committee, Lovering, of Massachusetts, Ramsdel, of Louisiana, and Corliss, of Michigan.

Fletcher of Minnesota was the only member of the commerce committee who opposed the passage of any bill at this session.

After having under consideration for more than two months, the Alaskan civil code bill was passed by the senate today.

Army appropriations, carrying supplies for military establishment of more than \$114,000,000, was then taken up. The feature of the discussion of the measure was the debate on trusts, precipitated by an amendment offered by Perry (dem.), of Arkansas, providing that the quartermaster's department should not purchase supplies from any recognized trust. The amendment was defeated, 18 to 23, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Bates, Berry, Butler, Clay, Davis, Harris, Heitfield, Jones (Ark.), Kenny, McEnery, Money, Pettigrew, Pettus, Tallaferro, Teller Turner, Wellington—18.

Noes—Aldrich, Bard, Carter, Chandler, Elkins, Fairbanks, Forsaker, Frye, Gallinger, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Lodge, McBride, McComas, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Warren, Wetmore, Wolcott—23.

DEWEY DAY IN CHICAGO.

Admiral is Welcomed by a Throng of Over a Half Million People.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Today's celebration, the first in America at which Admiral George Dewey could be present on the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay, was worthy of that famous victory. Fully 600,000 people were gathered along the line of march of today's parade; and for four long hours the admiral was busy bowing his acknowledgments of cheers that met him from all sides. Although everybody wanted to see Dewey, there was great interest manifested in Mrs. Dewey, and many persons got as near as possible to the Union League Club window where she viewed the parade to see her.

The people of Chicago and the West-

ern states saw and cheered Admiral Dewey at the head of the military and civic parade as he was driven through the business streets of the city. From the grandstand on Jackson boulevard the admiral reviewed the parade, in which nearly a hundred different organizations participated. Everywhere the admiral, in full dress uniform, was greeted cordially by the densely packed throng.

The parade started at 11 o'clock. General J. F. Wade, U. S. A., was chief marshal. All along the line of the march the big office buildings and business blocks were ablaze with flags and bunting. A chorus of 500 young women, dressed in white and blue, were stationed on the steps of the art institute, grouped to form the letters of Dewey's name in blue. As the admiral passed the chorus sang patriotic songs, the admiral bowing to the singers, until his carriage was far beyond the big building.

After the fire department had passed, Dewey was escorted to the Union League Club, where a luncheon and reception were given in honor of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Lieutenant-Commander Gilmore, Lieutenant Caldwell and members of the general executive and women's reception committee. This evening the admiral and his aides will be the guests of Mayor Harrison at the University Club.

BOERS STUBBORNLY RESISTING.

British Are Making But Slight Headway in Their Advance on Pretoria—Mafeking All Right.

LONDON, May 2, 4 a. m.—Fighting, heavier than any since Ladysmith, seems to be imminent near Thabanchu. Dispatches of Lord Roberts, dated Monday and Tuesday, show that the Boers' rear guard is stubbornly resisting his advance, and forced the British on Saturday and Sunday to act chiefly on the defensive. General French, who is directing the operations, has at least 15,000 men. Some estimates give him 20,000. The Boers are estimated to be at least 6,000 strong and possibly 10,000.

According to a dispatch from Pretoria, dated April 28, they were expecting to give battle and have numerous artillery. So long as the Boers engage the attention of half of Lord Roberts' force at Thabanchu, his advance toward Pretoria will be delayed. No one here, however, considers that General Botha will be able to stand longer than a few days. The feeling is that he must be beaten off by the masses of Lord Roberts. A runner got through from Mafeking to Ootsi, 61 miles north, on April 22, with dispatches for nearly all the London dailies. That to the Morning Post says: "We can stick it out for two months or more. Nobody minds."

NEW YORK'S LIQUOR REVENUE.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The total receipts for liquor licenses in this city for the coming year are \$4,859,815.

TWO HUNDRED MEN KILLED

Terrific Explosion of Powder in a Utah Coal Mine.

RECOVERING THE BODIES

Language Fails to Describe the Horrors of the Scene—Corpses Have to Be Washed Before They Can Be Recognized—Few Details of the Explosion.

SALT LAKE, May 1.—A special to the Tribune from Scofield, Utah, says: The English language cannot describe the appalling disaster which occurred here at 10:25 this forenoon by an explosion in mine No. 4 of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, and by which to a certainty, 200 men and upwards have lost their lives.

At this hour 137 bodies have been recovered and the work of rescue is still proceeding, and will continue until all the bodies are brought to the surface.

As fast as the bodies are reached they are brought down to the boarding houses, and other company buildings, where they are dressed and prepared for the coroner's inquest. These buildings are numerous and in each are from ten to thirty-five bodies.

When a corpse is brought out there is a corps of men ready with sponges, hot and cold water in tubs, and other necessaries. The clothing is first removed; the soot and powder burns washed from their faces and the bodies thus prepared are laid out in long rows to await identification by relatives or friends.

The removal of the bodies began at 12 o'clock today and every diligence is used to get the charred and mangled remains from out of the mine. Many hundreds of men have freely volunteered their services and as fast as one set or force is worn out, others take their places. While the stench of the smoke and powder is sickening, resembling much that of a dissecting room, there are brave hearted men, who have been continuously at work since the moment of the explosion.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Assembly for 1900 Called to Order in Chicago Yesterday—Members Must Not Dance.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The arrival of the board of Bishops from Indianapolis and the assembling of delegates from many Illinois points, commenced the visible activities of the Methodist general conference of 1900. One of the most important questions to come before the conference, has been passed on by the Chicago ministers when they voted yesterday against any change in the amusement rules of the church discipline.

The reception to be given at the Auditorium tomorrow night will begin at 8 o'clock, and an invitation is given to the general public. John Farnson, president of the Chicago Methodist Social Union, will preside.

The program includes: Addresses of welcome—Mayor Harrison, for the city; Dr. John P. Brushingham, for Chicago Methodistism; Judge Edward Burk, for the laymen. Responses—Bishop Merrill, for the Minister; Dr. John E. James, of Philadelphia, for the laymen. Governor Shaw, of Iowa; Rev. J. H. Buckley, of New York; Bishop McCabe, of Texas, and Dr. Moore, of Cincinnati. Closing prayer, Bishop Hartzell, of Africa.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

Hill Introduces a Rule Which Cuts Off All Extra Pay—Passenger Trains Moving.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 1.—At 3 o'clock this morning the freight conductors and brakemen on the Montana Central division of the Great Northern, went on a strike and no freight is moving here today. The cause is the putting into effect of the new wage schedule, making ten hours the basis of a day's work instead of a run of a certain number of miles. The effect is to cut off extra pay for terminal and intermediate switching. Passenger trains ran as usual today. Engineers and switchmen of freight trains are willing to work but say their crews must be made up of union men. The railway officials here claim that they have moved some freight trains today and that only a small number of men are affected.

COST OF THE BOER WAR.

LONDON, May 1.—In the house of commons today, the financial secretary to the treasury, Mr. Hanbury, said the cost of the Boer war up to March 31 was £23,250,000.

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