

The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L. ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900. NO. 288



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.

ECLIPSE HARDWARE CO.

ALL PACKING HOUSES.

Advanced Hams and Lard about 1 cent per pound yesterday.

We Will Sell Today At the Old Price.

Ross, Higgins & Co.

Spring Goods

Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Leaders, Baskets, etc. Everything necessary to complete your outfit.

Spaulding's Base Ball Goods—The best in the world.

Croquet Sets and Bird Cages—A large assortment to select from.

GRIFFIN & REED

The Empire and Mikado Separators

NONE BETTER

CALL ON...
FOARD & STOKES CO.
AGENTS, Astoria, Ore.

and be convinced that when you get an Empire or a Mikado that you will get the Best Separator manufactured. Investigate before you buy elsewhere.



CLATSOP MILL CO.

ASTORIA, ORE.

Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lumber

Boxes, Sash and Doors, Shingles and Mouldings

W. F. SCHEIBE, Manufacturer of the Always Reliable
A full line of Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.
474 Commercial St. PHONE NO. 1081.
"La Belle Astoria" Cigar
Scheibe's Opera Star
Scheibe's Special
And Other Brands

C. J. TRENCHARD,
Commission, Brokerage, Custom House Broker, Insurance and Shipping. ASTORIA, OREGON.
Agents W. F. & Co., and Pacific Express Co.

DONNELLY CALLS BRYAN A TRAITOR

Middle of the Road Populist Convention in Cincinnati.

PAPER MONEY IS FAVORED

Bryan Populists at Sioux Falls Roundly Denounced as Gosses From the Flock—A Full Ticket Will Be Nominated—Howard Will Be the Leader.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Today at 1:30 o'clock the middle-of-the-road populist national convention was called to order at Robinson's opera house.

There were 450 persons in the delegates' chairs and 750 in the galleries when National Chairman Deaver rapped for order. The committees were appointed and retired to their halls. At the evening session, the credentials committee reported and precipitated the first struggle of the convention. It arose over the votes to be allowed the delegations which were not fully represented. It was finally voted to allow the delegates to cast the full vote of their respective states.

For instance, two delegates present from Kansas will have 43 votes apiece. At 11:15 p. m. the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Tonight, it appeared almost certain that former Congressman Howard of Alabama will head the ticket and the vice presidential nomination will probably go to Donnelly.

From the resolutions committee progress was reported, and it was still in session at midnight. It appeared that the declaration of principles to be placed before the country will be of such nature as to practically establish anew the greenback question. That plank will probably call for the unlimited issue of "government paper currency." Silver is likely to be dropped.

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock. Nearly 700 delegates were present, representing every state except Arizona, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vermont. The hall was elaborately decorated with banners bearing the mottoes of the party.

Chairman D. Clem Deaver, of Nebraska called the convention to order, and after the reading of the call by Secretary J. M. Parker, of the national committee, opened proceedings in a lengthy speech. He was wildly cheered by the assembly.

Former Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama was then introduced as the temporary chairman. Howard, who had been most prominently spoken of as the presidential nominee with Deaver for second place, was received with great enthusiasm.

Howard spoke as follows: "We have reached a crisis in the history of the people's party. By your action today you are to determine whether the party is to live for a glorious future, or to die an ignominious death. By your action today you are to light anew the beacon fires of hope in the breasts of the people who have heretofore followed our flag or to sound the death knell of the aspirations of those who have labored long in the cause of reform.

"When I look into the earnest faces of those before me, I think I can read what your answer will be. And if I make no mistake that answer will be that the people's party is born to live and not to die. The chaotic conditions which now confront our party were brought about by the office-holders and office-seeking politicians who were willing to fuse the life of our party in order that they might obtain petty office with its emoluments.

"The folly of 1896, when we became the tail of the democratic kite has brought us to the verge of disruption, and the only thing today that can avert the disaster is a straight-forward course of independent action. Great problems and new conditions have arisen and confront the thinking men and women of the world, and these problems and conditions must be met and met in a calm, dignified and dispassionate way.

"Too long has our party been cursed

by office-seekers, cranks with wild theories and demagogues with alluring sophistries and if we would win the confidence and esteem of thinking men we must adopt such a platform of principles as will appeal to the millions who are today seeking for a solution of these great questions which confront us. At the forefront of these stands the financial question.

"Right here I want to say that one of our great mistakes has been in accentuating our demand for the free coinage of silver to such an extent that the democratic party took it up as their battle-cry and thus produced confusion in our ranks, when in fact and in truth it is one of the least of the reforms which we seek. Beyond this is the broader and greater question of government paper currency issued, not through the national banks, but directly by the government itself.

"Let us plant ourselves firmly upon this proposition and while not abandoning the cause of silver, let us go forward to the more advanced and more logical position. Another great question, and one which has been met by almost every civilized nation of the globe except this one, is the question of government ownership of railroads.

"Under our present system of railroad ownership, trusts are built up and maintained. It has been demonstrated in other countries that freight and passenger rates under government ownership can be reduced more than one-half and still allow the railroads to earn profitable dividends. Under government ownership the smallest shipper in the land receives the benefit of the same freight rates as the greatest trust. A great deal is being said in an academic sort of way about the best methods of controlling and suppressing trusts.

"But the only remedy suggested so far by either of the great parties is unworthy of a schoolboy in a kindergarten. So long as we maintain our present system of private ownership of railroads, the trusts will flourish, and when the railroads pass into the control of the government we will have delivered trusts one of the most effective blows possible. Along with the government ownership of railroads should go the government ownership of the telegraph. Every civilized country in the world today owns its own telegraph system. Under government ownership in other countries telegraph tolls have been reduced one-half.

"The city should own its street car lines, its electric lights, gas and water works—in fact, all public utilities should belong to the people instead of to the favored few. It is through the private ownership of these private institutions which I have mentioned that the millionaires have built up their colossal fortunes, until today about one hundred men own practically all the wealth of this country.

"Another great question which I have already suggested is the trust question. The trust has come to stay. It is the outgrowth of our industrial system. All talk of controlling the trusts is mere nonsense. When we attempt to legislate against the trusts they will take the next step in the process of evolution and become monopolies. What is to be done with the monopoly? When one man or a few men control absolutely any given line of industry, all competition is crushed and no individual can hope to ever enter into the same line of business. As I said, the trust is the natural outgrowth of our political condition. Capital has realized what labor has not yet found out—that competition is not the life but the death of business. Therefore, capital has ceased to compete and is now doing the more wise and sensible thing of cooperating. I believe that whenever any line of industry becomes a monopoly there is only one solution possible and that is for the government control of the monopoly and to use and operate it for the benefit of the people.

"There is one other issue which I will mention, which I consider greater than all the rest, because it underlies the other and without this principle engrafted upon our fundamental laws, all reforms will be impossible. I refer to the principle of direct legislation. We will never obtain a wise financial system, we will never secure government and municipal ownership until we first arrange a system under which the question will be referred to the people for their direct vote.

"I know how completely our legislative bodies are dominated and con-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BRYAN POPULISTS IN CONVENTION

They Make a Plain Declaration and Ask Party Support.

LADY DELEGATES PRESENT

Vice-Presidency Question Seems to Over-shadow All Other Matters—Towne of Minnesota Now Carries the Banner—How the Pow-Wow Opened.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., May 9.—The national convention of the people's party began business at 2:30 o'clock today in the big tent wigwag.

There have been few similar events which have been marked by more evocative sincerity of purpose or more pronounced decorum of behavior. The accommodations for delegates and for distinguished guests, for the press and for ordinary visitors, proved exceptionally good, equal to those of most conventions held in buildings of a more permanent character.

There were probably 500 delegates in their seats and surrounding them was a fringe of alternates and visitors numbering 800 to 900.

Seats had been provided for a much larger number but the attendance did not appear meager and it may be remarked that what was lost in attendance was compensated for in enthusiasm.

From the arrival of the Minnesota delegation, bearing Bryan and Towne banners, there were outbursts of applause at every convenient opening and upon the least provocation. Many sentiments were cheered to the echo and this was notably the case with Governor Lee's reference to the Boers and the Philippines.

Presumably nine-tenths of the delegates, and a far larger per centage of visitors, were from the northern Mississippi valley states. This circumstance served to give the convention a Western hue, but as the other sections of the country were also represented, the West was not allowed to monopolize appearances in the convention hall.

Few of the picturesque characters of the St. Louis convention of 1896 were present, but there were some broad brimmed hats here from Texas and the southwest. There was also occasional "whiskers," but ever these seemed to have thinned out in the party.

All told, it was a well-dressed, good mannered and thoroughly well behaved assemblage of people. Colorado led the list in the number of females. Kansas, Idaho and the District of Columbia also sent lady delegates.

The convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock. The evening session was devoted entirely to singing and music.

When temporary Chairman Ringdahl called the convention to order at 8:40 p. m. it was announced that the committee on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization were not ready to report.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

The committee on credentials tonight decided by a vote of 31 to 1, that the delegates present shall cast the entire number of votes which their states are entitled to.

It was 2:28 p. m. when Senator Butler, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order. The great tent, with a seating capacity of 8,000, was comfortably filled. The interior of the tent was beautifully decorated with the national colors. Bishop Gorman, Catholic Bishop of Sioux Falls, offered prayer. The chairman then introduced Governor Lee, of South Dakota, who delivered the address of welcome. He said in part:

"Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the national committee, in calling the convention together, said:

"I feel that it is my duty to state a few facts concerning the party's history since the last national convention. It is well known that more or less dissatisfaction resulted from the unpleasant but seemingly unavoidable episode of two vice-presidential candidates in the last campaign. A few men took advantage of this dissatisfaction to appeal to an honest sentiment, or shall I say, prejudice, to create a schism in the party.

bearing their grievance. You all know the result. Those self-constituted patriots demanded, at the committee meeting, that a resolution should be passed, declaring that the next national convention of the people's party should be held at least one month ahead of that of the old party convention.

"In the interest of harmony, and in order to meet those dissatisfied patriots more than half way, the committee accepted their resolution and it passed unanimously. This resolution has since been known as the Omaha agreement. You all know the result. These self-constituted patriots, only a few in number, but very noisy, proceeded to bolt the action of the committee meeting within less than an hour after it had adjourned, and issued a call for a rump convention that met at Cincinnati in September.

"Despite this treachery and bad faith, the national committee, at its meeting held in Lincoln, Neb., a few months ago, stood by that Omaha agreement to the letter and called this convention to meet more than 30 days ahead of both the old party conventions. But what was the result? The same self-constituted patriots again bolted the action of the committee at Lincoln, after getting everything that they had demanded in the Omaha resolution.

"They went to Omaha determined to bolt and try to split the party, and failing to find an excuse, they bolted anyway. They went again to the meeting of the committee at Lincoln determined beforehand to bolt, and try to find an excuse to bolt, and, failing to find an excuse, they bolted again anyway. But one member of the national committee voted, and only two or three were men who had already bolted in fact by supporting the Barker and Donnelly rump ticket. These bolters, however, are few in number, but, like the Irishman's frog, they make noise enough for a million."

After reciting some facts connected with the management of the party, Senator Butler referred briefly to the platform to be adopted by this convention, saying in part:

"I will not attempt to, or presume to outline the platform that this convention should adopt, but let me call your attention to the three fundamental planks in the last people's party national convention, and point out their application to present conditions.

"Every political party will go into this campaign denouncing trusts. The English language will be exhausted in searching for adjectives with which to paint the evils of criminal and unlawful combinations; but mark how many platforms will have the courage or the honesty to point to the causes that produce trusts, and to offer a remedy for them. That remedy is already in every platform ever adopted by a people's party convention. It was first put forward as the preventative. In short, if the present people's party platform adopted had been enacted into law we would not today have these great industrial combinations called trusts.

"Then, in short, what are the causes that produce trusts and what is the remedy for the evil? Any combination of people controlling the three great instruments of commerce will control all commerce and can put any and every business in the nation into a trust at will—they can go farther, and will go farther, and have gone further, and control the government itself. What are these three instruments of commerce? First, money; second, transportation; third, the transmission of intelligence. When they are controlled by private hands they are private monopolies, and they become the three great mother trusts—a trust on money, a trust on transportation and a trust on the transmission of intelligence; and those who control these three mother trusts can put every industry into a trust.

"Is there anything radical in the position of the people's party demanding that these three great instruments of commerce shall be taken out of private hands and controlled by the government, as a government function, in the interest of all the people, to the end that every individual and every business enterprise may have an equal opportunity to use these instruments of commerce without discrimination or favoritism?

"Let us see. Turn to the constitution framed by our forefathers. What do you find? Among the powers and duties of congress there is laid down at the head of the list that it is the duty of congress to control the instruments of commerce. Has congress done this? No. What is the result? A government of the trusts, for the trusts, by the trusts. What is the remedy? Stand by the constitution. Let congress carry out its sworn duty and control these instruments of commerce in the interest of all and not permit them to be controlled by private individuals for the benefit of the few."

Next Senator Butler called attention briefly to the action of the people's party in the last campaign and to the situation that confronts the party now. He said:

"Never in the history of the world, (Continued on Fourth Page.)

PUSHING INTO THE TRANSVAAL

The British Advance Still Rolls Steadily Outward.

THE ZAND RIVER CROSSED

Skirmishes Are of Daily Occurrence, But No Battle Stand Will Be Made by the Boers—Colonel Baden-Powell Reported Wounded.

LONDON, May 10.—General Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians with a part of General French's cavalry, crossed the Zand river Tuesday and began to work its way cautiously along the railway northward in the track of the retiring Boers. About 8,000 British horsemen were probably engaged in this advance.

General Hutton, before he was joined by the part of General French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Sunday, when he reached the river and saw the Boer convoys on the other side and pressed forward, intending to cross and capture them.

The Boers, however, opened fire from eight to ten guns, forded the river above and below, seemingly in thousands, and sought to envelop the British. General Hutton fell back several miles, the Boers following until the other British cavalry reinforced Hutton.

During the night the Boers retreated, not further contesting the crossing.

The Boers attack on General Hutton does not indicate any such panicky conditions as have been alleged to exist among them. Nevertheless, the British advance rolls on steadily. General Broadwood and General Bruce Hamilton have penetrated fifteen miles beyond Winburg. According to Boer advice sharp skirmishes are of daily occurrence and there was a brisk rifle engagement outside of Winburg Saturday.

From Boer sources comes also a report that in a skirmish outside Mafeking, May 5, Colonel Baden-Powell was slightly wounded.

LONDON, May 9.—Although the British expected considerable opposition at the difficult drifts of the Zand river, the latest advice from Smaldeel, Orange Free State, indicates that the Federals are not yet ready to make a determined attack to stem Lord Roberts' advance. The latter's front, indeed, is so wide and overwhelming in numbers that it is difficult to see how the Boers can help being ousted out of Virginia Sliding, as they were out of Smaldeel, even if they elected to give battle. The same considerations would probably affect the situation at Koonstad; hence the belief that little opposition will be encountered south of the Vaal.

Repairs to the bridges over the Vet River and the Vaal are expected to retard the general march from Smaldeel and Fourteen Streams for three or four days, when General Buller will also be ready. The general idea is that General Roberts will direct his efforts on Harrismith, in order to get in touch with the Natal army coming through Van Reenan's Pass.

A dispatch from Maseru, dated May 8, says the Boers deserted both Ladybrand and Eickelburg in a panic condition, owing to reports that the British had occupied Zeenikal, thus threatening their retreat to the Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, May 9.—It is reported that General Buller is advancing on Biggarsburg and that the Boers are withdrawing.

THABANCHE, May 8.—The Boers have moved their headquarters in this district from Ladybrand to Clocolan.

BRITISH SHIP WRECKED.

MELBOURNE, May 8.—The British iron ship Sierra Nevada, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, January 16, for this port, was totally wrecked outside the heads. Five of her crew were saved, but it is believed that 22 others, including the captain, perished. The Sierra Nevada was owned by Thompson, Anderson & Company, of Liverpool.

JAPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—One hundred and fifty-seven Japanese immigrants have just been landed in this city. Of this number 75 were admitted on certificates of landing, signed by the United States immigration commissioner at Vancouver, and on certificates from the commissioner at Seattle.

GENERAL BRAGG INJURED.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 8.—General Edward S. Bragg, commander of the famous Iron Brigade, was thrown from his horse today and his right leg broken in two places. General Bragg is 74 years old and his advanced age renders his injuries very serious.