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ROOSEVELT TO BE NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT DESPITE HIS PROTESTS

Convention to Choose Standard-Bearers Today, and They Will Be
McKinley and Roosevelt.

PLATFORM COMMITS PARTY TO PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

Chairman Lodge Makes a Ringing Speech, in Which He Excoriates the Democratic Party
as Enemies of the Public—Senator Hanna Issues a Statement, in Which He
Explains the Withdrawal of His Opposition to Roosevelt's Can-
didacy—Unable to Stem Tide in Face of
Convention's Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Senator Hanna tonight issued this state-
ment:
"The administration has had no candidate for vice-president. It has not
been for or against any candidate. It has been deemed that the convention
should make the candidate and that has been my position throughout. It
is a free field for all. In these circumstances several eminent republicans
have been proposed; all of them distinguished men with many friends.
"I will now say on behalf of all those candidates—and I except none—that
I have, within the last twelve hours, been asked to give my advice. After
consulting with as many of the delegates as possible within the time at my
disposal, I have concluded to accept the responsibility involved in this request.
In the present situation, with the strong and earnest sentiment of the dele-
gates from all parts of the country for Roosevelt, and since President McKin-
ley is to be re-nominated without a dissenting voice, it is my judgment that
Governor Roosevelt should be nominated for vice-president with the same
unanimity."
This announcement of Senator Hanna was made after long consultation
with many leaders of the party.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—President
McKinley was not re-nominated at the
session of the republican national
convention today. But tomorrow will wit-
ness, in all probability, the unparal-
leled scene of both presidential and
vice-presidential candidates being nomi-
nated by acclamation.
Senator Hanna threw up the sponge
today. He found he could not stem
the tide toward the popular favorite
without using direct influence of the
administration at Washington, and this
he could not get. Possibly, even with
it, he might have failed. But without
it the task was hopeless.

The president would have no hand
in an effort to control the convention.
He made known directly to Hanna his
wish that the will of the convention
should not be thwarted and when that
unambiguous word came, Hanna reluctantly
abandoned the fight. With this
retirement, nominations could have
been made before the convention ad-
journed today.
The original program was to re-nom-
inate McKinley today and to nomi-
nate a candidate for vice-president to-
morrow. But the national republican
committee had made a compact with
the local Philadelphia committee to
keep the convention here for three days,
and it was feared that if the nomina-
tion for president was made today the
convention might take the bit in its
teeth and wind up the business before
dark. All preparations for the presi-
dent's re-nomination at this session had
been perfected. Hundreds of red, white
and blue plumes attached to long
staves had been taken down into the
delegates' pit before the convention
met and there stored away for the in-
evitable moment when the climax
should be reached. Concerning the
temper of the delegates and the crowds,
Hanna decided to take no risks. And
consequently, the immense throng
which blackened the vast amphitheater
today were compelled to content them-
selves with the routine incidents con-
nected with permanent organization,
the oration by Senator Lodge, perma-
nent chairman, and the scene which
attended the unanimous adoption of the
platform. Then they returned to the
city to wait another twenty-four hours
for the nomination which they had
traveled—some hundreds, some thou-
sands of miles—to witness. It was
a great disappointment to most of them.
The business of the convention moved
so smoothly that the session did not
afford them an opportunity to let off
steam.

There was not the slightest jar. The
hand of Hanna was at the helm. He
was an experienced and accomplished
manager. Not an eccentric slipped.
At one point, when the convention
scrapped on a sand-bar over the propo-
sition advanced by ex-Senator Quay,
of Pennsylvania, to cut down the repre-

sentation of the Southern states in
future conventions to a basis of the
polled votes for the republican candi-
date, the lever was reversed and the
convention promptly backed off, thus
avoiding a shoal by postponing the
decision on the subject until tomor-
row. The Southern delegates, without
regard to color, race or previous condi-
tion, are very much incensed over what
they regard as a blow at their power in
the national convention and the crowd
they emitted today indicated that they
propose to fight in their efforts to avert
it.
Again today Governor Roosevelt car-
ried off the honors. His entrance was
the signal for the most pronounced
demonstration of the session.
Roosevelt probably will be nominated
for vice-president by acclamation. The
plan is simple and the result sought
can easily be brought about. There will
be no necessity for a roll-call tomor-
row. When the time arrives for nomi-
nating the vice-president the roll of
states will be called. When the Iowa
delegation is reached some delegate will
arise and withdraw Dolliver and place
Roosevelt in nomination. Massachusetts
will follow, withdrawing Long,
and seconding the nomination of the
New York man. This is the plan, and
if it is done there will be no need
of a ballot.

The stampede which was begun on
Sunday and which seemed to have re-
ceived a check on Monday, will have
ended in the nomination of Roosevelt.
Part of this scheme has already been
carried out. Part of the convention did
not proceed to nominations today,
because all parties in interest could
not be reached. Secretary Long's
friends had not been able to communi-
cate with him, and they did not feel
authorized to withdraw him until he
could be informed of the situation and
his consent obtained. It is quite prob-
able that had it been possible to get
Long's consent both nominations would
have been made today.

It was deemed desirable not to nomi-
nate McKinley until the convention
was ready to nominate his running
mate. In fact, it is known that the
plan for nominating Roosevelt by ac-
clamation is tied up with the nomi-
nation of McKinley, in order to gratify
the wishes of some of the men who
have been pushing Roosevelt's claims
very hard; and those who are en-
gineering the latest arrangement had
no objection. Something might occur
to upset the present program, in which
event the nomination of all candidates
will be made and the roll-call forced.
But even in this contingency there is
little doubt now of the nomination of
Roosevelt.

CHAIRMAN LODGE'S ADDRESS.

When Senator Lodge, the permanent
chairman, mounted the platform to as-

sume the gavel, he was wildly cheered.
Addressing the convention, Chairman
Lodge said:

"One of the greatest honors that can
fall to the lot of any American in pub-
lic life is to be called to preside over
a republican national convention. How
great an honor it is you know, but can-
not realize, but I can express the grate-
tude which I feel toward you for having
conferred it upon me. I can only say
to you, in the simplest phrase, that I
thank you from the bottom of my
heart. Beggar that I am, I am even
poor in thanks, and yet I thank you."
"We meet again to nominate the next
president of the United States. Four
years have passed since we nominated
the soldier and statesman, who is now
president, and who is soon to enter up-
on his second term. Since the Civil
War no presidential term has been so
crowded with great events, that which
is now drawing to a close. They have
been four memorable years. To repub-
licans they show a record of prom-
ises kept, of work done, of un-
foreseen questions met and answered.
"To the democrats they have been
generous in the exhibition of unflin-
ging fidelity, in the ruin of their hopes
of calumny, and in the opposition
to the forces of the times and the as-
pirations of the American people. I
wish I could add that they had been
equally instructive to our opponents,
but while it is true that the democrats,
like the Bourbons, learn quickly, they
are only too evident that the familiar com-
parison cannot be completed, for they
forgot a great deal which it would be
well for them to remember.

"In 1871 we took the government and
the country from the hands of Presi-
dent Cleveland. His party had aban-
doned him and were joined to their
rivals of which he was no longer one.
During the last years of his term, he
had presented to us the melancholy
spectacle of a president trying to gov-
ern without a party. The result was
that his policies were in ruin, legisla-
tion was at a standstill, and the coun-
try was in a perilous and incoherent
condition. Party responsibilities had
vanished, and with them all possibili-
ties of intelligent action demanded by
the country at home and abroad. It
was an interesting, but by no means
singular, display of democratic un-
fitness for the practical work of govern-
ment. It is a political student it was
instructive; to the country it was ex-
tremely painful, to business disastrous.
"We replaced this political chaos with
a president in thorough accord with
the machinery of government. When
government began again to move, we
acted effectively. Thus we kept at once
our promise of better and more efficient
administration. In four months after
the inauguration of President McKinley
we had passed a tariff bill. For ten
years the artificial agitation on behalf
of what was humorously called tariff
reform, and of what was really free
trade, had kept business in a ferment
and had brought a ruinous depression,
paralyzing industries, depression, panic
and, finally, continuous bad times to a
degree never before imagined. Would
you know the result of our tariff legisla-
tion, look about you. Would you
measure its success, recollect that it is
no longer an issue; but our oppo-
nents, free traders as they are, do not
dare to make it an issue; that there
is not a state in the union today which
could be carried for free trade against
protection. Never was a policy more
fully justified by its works, never was
a promise made by any party more
absolutely fulfilled.

"Dominant among the issues of four
years ago was that of our monetary
and financial system. The republican
party promises to uphold our credit,
to protect our currency from revolution,
and to maintain the gold standard.
We have done so. We have done more.
Falling to secure, after honest effort,
any encouragement for international
bimetallism, we have passed a law
strengthening the gold standard and
planting it more firmly than ever in
our financial system, improving our
banking laws, buttressing our credit,
and refunding the public debt, at a
percent interest, the lowest rate in
the world. It was a great work, well
done.

"The only argument the democrats
can advance in their own behalf is
the money question, is that a republi-
can senate, in the event of democratic
success, would not permit the repeal
of a republican law. This is a precious
argument when looked at with con-
siderate eyes, and quite worthy of the
intellects which produced it. Apply it
generally. Upon this theory, because
we have defeated the soldiers, we
have sunk her ships, we can with safety
dispose with the army and navy
which did the work.
"Take another example: There has
been a fire in a great city; it has been
checked and extinguished; therefore,
let us abolish the fire department and
cease to insure our homes. Distrust in
our currency, the dread of change, the
deadly fear of a debased standard, were
raging four years ago, and business lay
prostrate before them. Republican su-
premacv and republican legisla-
tion extinguished the fires of debt and
fear, and business has risen triumph-
ant from the ashes. Therefore abolish
your fire department, turn out the
Republicans and put in power the in-
competencies who lighted the flames, and
trust what remains of republican con-
trol to avert fresh disaster. The su-
premacv of the party that has saved
the standard of sound money and
quarantined it by law is as necessary for
its security and for the existence of
honest wages and of business confi-
dence now as it was in 1896. The
moment the republican party passes
from power, and the party of free sil-
ver and the fiat paper comes to power,
currency and the gold standard, the
standard of the civilized world, are in
imminent and deadly peril. Sound cur-
rency and a steady standard of value
are today safe only in republican
hands.

"But there were still other questions
in 1896. We had already thwarted the
efforts of the Cleveland Administration
to throw the Hawaii Islands back to
their dethroned Queen, and to give
England the foothold for her cables in
the group. We then said that we would
settle finally the Hawaiian question.
We have done so. The traditional
American policy has been carried out.
The flag of the union floats today over
the cross roads of the Pacific.

"We promised to deal with the Cuban
question. Again comes the reply, we
have done so. The long agony of the
island is over, Cuba is free. But this
great work brought with it events and
issues which no man had foreseen, for
which no party creed had provided a
policy. The crisis came, bringing war
in its train. The republican president
and the republican party met the new

trial in the old spirit. We fought the
war with Spain. The result is history
known of all men. We have the
prospective now of only a short two
years, and yet how clear and bright the
great facts stand out, like the moun-
tain peaks against the sky, while the
gathering darkness of a just oblivion
is creeping fast over the low grounds
where lie forgotten the trivial and un-
important things, the criticisms and
the fault-finders which seemed so
huge when we still lingered among
them.

"Here they are, these great factors:
"A war of a hundred days, with
many victories and no defeats, with
no prisoners taken from us and no ad-
vance stayed, with a triumphant out-
come startling in its completeness and
in its world-wide meaning. Was ever a
war more justly entered upon, more
successfully fought, more fully won,
more thorough in its results? Cuba is
free. Spain has been driven from the
Western Hemisphere. It was the work
of the American people, but the Rep-
ublican party was their instrument.
Have we not the right to say that here
too, even as in the days of Lincoln, we
have fought a good fight; we have kept
the faith; we have finished the work."
"War, however, is ever like the sword
of Alexander. It cuts the knots. It is
a great solvent and brings many re-
sults not to be foreseen. The world
forces unchained in war, perform in
hours the work of years in quiet. Spain
sued for peace. How was that peace to
be made? The answer to this great
question had to be given by the presi-
dent of the United States. We were
victorious in Porto Rico, in the Philip-
pines.

"Should we give those islands back
to Spain? Never, was the president's
reply. Would any American wish that
he had wished otherwise? Should we
hand them over to some other power?
Never, was again the answer. Would
our pride and self respect as a nation
have submitted to any other reply?
Should we turn the islands, where we
had destroyed all existing sovereignty,
loose upon the world to be a prey to
domestic anarchy and the helpless
spoil of some other nation? Again the
answer was negative. Again the presi-
dent answered as the nation he repre-
sented would have him answer. He
boldly took the islands, took them
knowing well the burden and responsi-
bility, took them with a deep sense of
duty to ourselves and others, guided
by a just foresight as to our future in
the East, and with an entire faith in
the ability of the American people to
struggle with the new task. When fu-
ture conventions point to the deed by
which the republican party has made
history, they will proclaim with special
pride that under a republican admin-
istration the war with Spain was fought,
and that the peace with Spain was the
work of William McKinley.

"So much for the past. We are proud
of it, but we do not expect to live upon
it. For the republican party is presen-
tly a party of action and its march
is ever forward. We are not so mad
that we can be content to retreat, or
to mark time. The traditions of the
early days of our party are sacred to
us, and are hostages given to the
American people that we will not be
unworthy of the great leaders who
have gone. The deeds of yesterday are
in their turn a pledge and a proof of
what we promise, we perform, and that
the people who put faith in our decla-
rations in 1896 were not deceived and
may place the same trust in us in 1900.
But our pathway has never lain among
dead issues, nor have we won our vic-
tories and made history by dozing in
political graveyards. We are the party
of today, with cheerful yesterdays and
confident tomorrows.

"The living present is ours, the pres-
ent prosperity and activity of business,
of good wages and quick payments of
labor wages, and capital invested;
of sunshine in the market place, and
of the air of abounding life in the work-
shop and on the farm. It is with this
that we have replaced the depression,
the doubts, dull business, the low
wages, the idle labor, the frightened
capital, the dark clouds which over-
shadowed industry and agriculture in 1896.
This is what we would preserve so far
as sound government and wise legisla-
tion can do. This is what we brought
to the country four years ago. This is
what we offer now. Again we promise
that the protective system shall be
maintained, and that our great indus-
trial interests shall go on their way
unshaken by the dire fear of tariff
agitation and of changing duties.

"Again we declare that we will guard
the National credit, uphold a sound
currency based on gold, and keep the
wages of the workingman and the en-
terprise of the man of business free
from that most deadly of all evils—
fluctuating standard of value. The de-
ficit which made this country in a time
of profound peace a borrower of money
from its current expenses, has been
replaced by abundant revenues, being
a surplus, due alike to prosperity and
wise legislation, so ample that we can
now safely promise a large reduction of
taxation without imperiling our credit
or risking a resort to loans.

"We are prepared to take steps to
revive and build up our merchant
marine and thus put into American
pockets the money paid for carrying
American freights. Out of the abun-
dant resources, which our financial
legislation has brought us, we will
build the Isthmian canal, and lay the
cables which will help to turn the cur-
rent of eastern trade to the Golden
Gate. We are on good terms with all
nations, and mean to remain so, while
we promise to insure our peace and
safety by maintaining the Monroe
Doctrine, by ample coast defenses, and
by building up a navy which no one
can challenge with impunity.

"The new problems brought by the
war we can face with confidence in
ourselves and a still deeper confidence
in the American people, who will deal
justly and rightly with the islands
which have come into their charge.
The outcry against our new posses-
sions is as empty as the cant about
militarism and imperialism is devoid
of sense and meaning. Regard for a
moment those who are loudest in
shrieking that the American people are
about to enter upon a career of de-
pression, and that the Republic is in
danger. Have they been in the past
the guards for freedom? Is safety for
liberty now to be found most surely in
the party which was the defender of
domestic slavery? Is true freedom to
be secured by the ascendancy of the
party which beneath our very eyes
seeks to establish, through infamous
laws, the despotic rule of a small and
unscrupulous band of usurpers in
Kentucky, who trampled their not up-
on the rights of the black men only,
but of the white, and which seeks to

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

GORY TALES OF RIOT AND DEATH

Reports From China of Bombard-
ment of Taku Forts.

MORE WARSHIPS AT SHANGHAI

Admiral Kempff Cables the Navy Depart-
ment That He Took No Part in the
Recent Assault on the
Chinese Forts.

LONDON, June 21.—The reports of
Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking
and of the safety of the foreign legations,
originating from Chinese sources
and cabled to this city from Shang-
hai, are still unverified. However, the
Italian consul at Shanghai has wired
to the Italian foreign minister, Mar-
ques Visconti Venosta, that the lega-
tions are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and
wide. There is impression in diplomatic
circles here and on the continent that
the allies have not grappled with the
situation effectively and even 20,000
foreign troops would be powerless to
do much to control 4,000,000 square
miles.

The latest story sent out by Shanghai
goes is that Prince Tuan, president
of Tsung Li Yamen, has burned the
imperial palace at Peking and murdered
the emperor, and that the Empress
Dowager has committed suicide.

The effect of the bombardment of the
Taku forts, as described by the Shang-
hai correspondents, was gory in the
extreme, nothing less than "rivers of
blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up
inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien Tsin, ac-
cording to another report, fired artillery
and rifles June 15, at a range of fifty
yards, into dense crowds of attacking
Boxers and killed 300.

Japan, according to a dispatch to the
Daily Mail from Yokohama, in-
tends to land an expedition at Foo
Chow.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Naval offi-
cers generally believe that Admiral
Kempff was not in the fighting at
Taku. Up to the receipt of a dispatch
this afternoon they continued to hope,
even in the face of foreign reports
to the contrary, that the American na-
val forces had taken some part in re-
pelling the attack of the Chinese forts.
But the admiral's statement that the
forts were captured by "the other
foreign forces," dismissed that hope.

The prevailing idea among naval offi-
cers is that the reduction of these
forts was absolutely necessary to the
safe progress of any international ex-
pedition to Peking and that Admiral
Kempff should have found it to be
within his duty, in the protection of
"all American interests," to have borne
his part of the burden. Much depends,
however, upon the exact terms of his
instructions, and, in fact, it is not yet
known definitely whether or not he ac-
tually received all of his instructions.
Responsible officials, therefore, are
making no criticisms of the admiral's
conduct.

The administration is said to be very
much embarrassed because of the
length of time which necessarily will
elapse before the United States mili-
tary reinforcements reach China.

SHANGHAI, June 20.—Telegrams
from Tien Tsin, dated June 15 and for-
warded by post, says that the foreign
missionaries at Foo Ting Fu are safe,
being guarded by the troops of Gen-
eral Nieh. Twenty-five Americans with
a galling gun have arrived. In the
foreign settlement chapels have been
burned and the mission stations of the
American board of foreign missions of
the Methodist Episcopal church and of
the London Missionary Society are
practically in the hands of the Boxers.
The local authorities are paralyzed.

The United States gunboat Monocacy,
the Russian battleship Navarin, and
the French cruiser Pascal have
arrived.

LONDON, June 20, 10:42 A. M.—
Shanghai reports originating from Chi-
nese sources and credited by the local
foreign officials, state that the legations
at Peking were safe Sunday, June 17.
Admiral Seymour with a relieving col-
umn is also reported to have reached
Peking.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A dispatch to
the Times from Paris says:
Several deputies, in interviews, ad-
mitted that France's position in China
is a delicate one. There is a general
shrewd suspicion that France's ally,
Russia, desires to profit from the
present condition of disorder and also de-
sires such a state to continue as long
as possible. If France helps to end it she
will be playing Great Britain's and
opposing Russia's game.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special to the
Chronicle from Norfolk, Va., says:
A company of marines from the Nor-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Screens and Screen Frames, Fire and Draught Screens....

A NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED

FOLDING BEDS
MANTEL BEDS
CHINA CLOSETS and
LIBRARY CASES

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON