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BRYAN MAY BE DEFEATED FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Eastern Democrats, Who Have Gold Trimmings, Appear to Be in the Majority at Kansas City.

EXPANSION IS FORCED TO TAKE A BACK SEAT

Vice-Presidential Nomination Narrows Down to Towne and Sulzer—Tammany's Tiger Shows Its Claws and Many Delegates Express Disatisfaction—Bryan, at His Lincoln Home, Wires the Leaders His Desires—Big Fight in Sight for Today's Convention.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—With flags flying, bands playing, streets resplendent with a blaze of bunting and of myriads of lights, and with the ear assaulted by a deafening conglomeration of bombs, rockets, crackers and marching clubs and drum corps with their confusion of patriotism and politics, Kansas City is tonight ushering in the National holiday and the Democratic National convention. With the late influx have come the Tammany braves, Chicago marching club, and many kindred organizations with their bands. And yet, for some reason, many most famous convention organizations such as the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, are not represented here, while the Jefferson Club, of St. Louis, and Young men's Club, of Louisville, send only a handful of men, instead of the usual quota of hundreds.

The most notable figures of the party have come with the arriving delegations today. The steady influx is straining the city's accommodations to the utmost and tonight people are being packed in rooms and hallways without much regard to comfort so long as they can get a place to lay their heads. The actual business of the day consisted in the final selection by the national committee of Governor Thomas of Colorado, as temporary chairman of the convention, and the disposal of all contests, including the seating of Senator Clark and his Montana delegation. The choice of Governor Thomas as was something of a surprise, as the executive committee had practically decided for Major Rose, of Milwaukee.

The most remarkable feature of the situation is the sudden shift of sentiment since yesterday, when the dominating influence of Bryan was everywhere manifest, whereas today, many delegations took formal action against a specific 16-to-1 declaration, which is supposed to be Bryan's sine qua non. The movement took form early in the day among some most influential men of the party, not through any spirit of opposition to Bryan, but because they believed the overwhelming sense of the delegates was favorable to a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, without a specific declaration of 16 to 1; that is a conservative instead of a radical financial platform.

In an effort to modify Mr. Bryan's views in favor of an explicit declaration on the silver question, the following question was sent today: "W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—It is clear to us that a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, with additional planks on trusts and imperialism, should be adopted. The convention is in the hands of your friends; their advice is important. Such a platform concedes nothing and ensures victory. (Signed) Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post, Charles W. Knapp, St. L. Republic, Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution, Cincinnati Enquirer." The conference between the leaders of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republicans today resulted practically in a decision to incorporate a specific declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the Democratic platform. No agreement was reached on the vice-presidency.

Some contend that the contest for Towne and Sulzer, and that the disposition of Eastern delegates to give the West full swing makes Towne's chances the best. National committee decided to seat the Clark delegations from Montana, the vote being unanimous. Ice trust skeleton hovers over Boss Croker and other New Yorkers, many

LINCOLN, July 3.—This was the quietest day Bryan has enjoyed since his return from Wisconsin. There were no visitors of prominence, and aside from a drive to the Missouri Pacific depot at noon to see a train-load of Lincoln people leave for Kansas City, and a short speech to the Jackson Club, of Omaha, he spent the day and evening at his city home, arranging to receive the proceedings of the convention. Photographers of the city took advantage of the lull and swarmed to Bryan's home during the day, securing negatives of the house and its owner and members of his family from every conceivable point of vantage. The telegraph companies have arranged to provide Mr. Bryan with the details of the convention proceedings. Two telegraph instruments are in his house, each connected with a wire that can be switched directly to the con-

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

vention hall. Bryan this evening gave out the following as his political sentiment for the Fourth of July:

"The campaign of 1896, brought out the greatest discussion of an economic subject this country has seen for a generation. The campaign of 1899 will not only involve an economic question, but political questions reaching down to the fundamental principles of government. In 1896 we were discussing the wrongs of man. This year we shall not only discuss the wrongs but the rights of men."

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—Unless the plans perfected tonight are upset, Bryan will attend the Democratic national convention after his nomination, if he is put in the field early enough to render it practicable for him to do so. A formal invitation has been extended to him and he has said that he would accept. This fact was brought out in the afternoon meeting of the national committee, as was also the intention of the national committee to have the nomination for the presidency made tomorrow if possible.

The New York state delegation furnished the sensation of the day, when, after a stormy session of three hours, they put forth a candidate for vice-president in the person of Judge W. Kellar, commissioner of charities of the city of New York. This was done after David B. Hill had been defeated as a candidate for the New York representative on the committee on platform by Judge A. Van Wyck, and having been offered New York's endorsement for vice president, had declined it. There are those in the delegation who tonight believe that the delegation leaders are playing the same game that was played by the Republican leaders in Philadelphia, when they endorsed Timothy Woodruff for vice-president, and that the name of Kellar is presented for the purpose of keeping the delegates from voting for any other New Yorker until they can vote either for Towne or for Sulzer.

Sulzer withdrew in favor of Kellar and in fact seconded his nomination, which lends some color to this surmise. Hill and Van Wyck were both placed in nomination as New York's representative on the platform committee.

All through the controversy, ex-governor Hill sat quietly. Then he arose slowly and facing Richard Croker, said slowly and distinctly:

"There have been said some things that have seemed to be reflections upon my attitude in 1896. It should be remembered, in passing such criticisms, that I have always been consistently Democratic. No man has a right to question my Democracy."

Croker rose, saying in what was evidently intended to be a pacific tone:

"I don't think anybody intended to criticize your Democracy, but it is believed that as you were so strongly against the silver plank that a new man would be more acceptable," and then Croker aroused Hill by adding:

"And there is no reason why you should think that a position is reserved for you every year." "No, I have no such idea," answered Hill shaking his finger across at Croker, "but I want you to remember that what I did and what I said in committee and in the convention of 1896 was done for the Democrats of New York state and the ticket as well as you did."

"Oh you did not," exclaimed Croker. "You were not heard of much during that campaign."

"Equally as much as you are when at critical times in the party's history in the state you are living in Europe," retorted Hill.

"You're sore," replied Croker, sentimentally.

"I accuse you," exclaimed Hill, "of trying to make me the vice-presidential candidate against my will. I tell you now that I will not have it. You can't humiliate me on one proposition and feed me on soap on another."

The vote was then taken, resulting: Van Wyck, 38; Hill, 23, absent and not voting 8.

GERMANY TAKES THE AGGRESSIVE

Emperor Swears Minister's Murder Shall Be Avenged.

MORE TROOPS AND WARSHIPS

Empress Dowager Said to Have Been Made a Prisoner—Li Hung Chang Issues an Order for Peace, But It Is Not Probable Boxers Will Need Him.

BERLIN, July 3.—Addressing the detachment of German Marines which sailed from Wilhelmshaven for China yesterday the emperor made a remarkable speech, during which he notified the world of Germany's intention to avenge the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the late minister of Germany at Peking, and the missionaries, and to dictate terms to the Chinese from the palace at Peking. According to the Lokai Anzeiger, his majesty spoke as follows:

"The German flag has been insulted and the German Empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance. Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms, what I hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task, which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of all civilized states."

"I will not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other powers, floats triumphantly over China's flag, and until it has been planted on the walls of Peking to dictate peace to the Chinese. You will have to maintain good comradeship with all the other troops that you will come in contact with over yonder. Russians, British and French, all alike, are fighting for one common cause—for civilization. We must bear in mind, too, something higher, namely, our religion and the defense and protection of our brothers out there, some of whom stake their lives for the Savior. The flags which float above you under fire for the first time. See that you bring them back to me clean and unblemished and without a spot. My thanks, my prayers and my solicitude go with you."

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Long this morning received the following cablegram from Lieutenant A. L. Key, naval attaché at the United States legation at Tokyo, Japan, in regard to the grounding of the Oregon:

"Port Arthur tomorrow, if the Oregon cannot dock at Nagasaki, Japanese navy department tenders use of either Kuro or Kokosuhama docks. She offers any assistance desired. Has ordered the Akitsushima from Che Foo to the Oregon. Have called Wide of fer of docks. KEY."

Naval officials are disappointed at the statement that the Oregon cannot be docked at Port Arthur, as that place is only about 60 miles from where she struck. Nagasaki is 600 miles distant, but can be reached by the Oregon without venturing far outside of the smooth waters of the Ly Chi Li bar. The Japanese vessel Akitsushima, which Lieutenant Key reports is going to the help of the Oregon is a famous cruiser which covered herself with renown at the battle of Yalu.

LONDON, July 4.—Couriers who arrived at the seats of government of the southern viceroys from British agencies in Peking give vivid but fragmentary pictures of what is being enacted in the capital. These couriers seemingly left Peking a day or two later than the messenger of Sir Robert Hart. The inspector-general of customs started on the night of June 24.—They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were being borne through the streets at the tops of spears, followed by zealots chanting "tai yang Kuei tse tapi, tapi." Kill the foreign devils, kill, kill.

The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excess while over half the city could be heard fighting around the legations. Sir Robert Hart's runner says that the foreigners were making their last stand in the extensive buildings and enclosures of the British legation.

They had many dead and wounded. Among them were many women and children. All were short of food. Women were starving as they gave part of their small allowances to the children. The foreigners nevertheless were holding out under a terrible fire, upheld by the hourly expectation of relief. They were unable to return the fire of the Chinese except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. The machine guns and repeating rifles tore the storming parties to pieces. The messenger expressed the belief that it would be impossible for the foreigners to resist much longer as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the

walls of the court yard, and the defenders' ammunition was running low. Orders were given by Prince Tuan, the messenger said, that since some had been killed, no another foreigner should be left alive.

Extreme precautions had been taken to prevent foreigners from communicating with any one outside the city, and a number of runners who were sent out were killed by the Chinese. This messenger succeeded in getting through by smearing his face and clothes with mud and joining in outcries against "foreign devils."

CHE FOO, July 4.—It is reported that all foreigners have been ordered out of Tien Tsin. The situation is considered desperate.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Tribune's London special cablegram says: The pessimists have again come to the front, and they have official dispatches to confirm their fears. There is no longer any reason to doubt that the German minister was murdered in Peking, that the American, Italian, Dutch and other legation houses have been burned, and that the foreigners have taken refuge in the German embassy and are short of supplies, hard pressed and reduced to great extremities, while fighting still proceeds in Tien Tsin. There has been a revolution in Peking, by which Prince Tuan has dethroned the empress and emperor, and has made his son emperor. The facts about the revolution in the palace are still obscure, but it is evident that there has been a state of anarchy in the capital, with 20,000 soldiers fighting inside the walls and as many outside, and that the legations are at the mercy of mobs of armed men who are bent upon destroying all the foreigners.

There are persistent rumors that allied forces have already entered the capital, after defeating the Chinese regulars and the Boxers, but these are apparently premature and are based upon the occupation of Tien Tsin. The tidings of the murder of the German minister have reached every force in England, and the gloomiest fears are entertained in diplomatic circles respecting the fate of the embassies. Three dates are mentioned in connection with the street attack upon the minister and each is earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart's dispatch, in which no reference was made to it. The secretary of the German embassy cannot have made any mistake respecting the assassination of his chief, and it is admitted with great reluctance that the position of every embassy was critical eight days ago.

Men well informed doubt whether as many as a thousand foreigners were in Peking on June 24. They assert that the number was probably about 600 including the naval guards. Peking was evidently in the hands of uncontrollable mobs of soldiers, and the deliverance of the legations, if it has been effected, will be little less than a miracle.

Details of the condition of Peking, related in the press dispatches, show that responsible government had ceased in the capital a week ago. Prince Tuan, unless all signs fail, has become the dictator of China, and the viceroys north and south are called upon either to sanction the usurpation or to stand out for the emperor as the responsible ruler of China. Monday's news created a most painful impression in London. Many of the best informed men admitted frankly that the fate of the embassies was sealed and that the violent and unreasoning anti-foreign policy had temporarily triumphed. The murder of the German minister was regarded as an unerring sign that the emperor would insist upon receiving a province as compensation, since he had rated the injuries of two missionaries at so high a price. If all the embassies had been wiped out there would be similar demands for damages and satisfaction, and, unless Prince Tuan were driven from the stronghold of power, there would be no practical method of assessing the costs and liabilities except annexation.

All conclusions on so puzzling and confused a situation are premature and indiscreet, but apparently China has ceased to be anything more than a geographical expression or title on the map, and the vast hives of excitable population have passed momentarily under the sway of Prince Tuan, the worst enemy of foreigners and Europeans and American civilization.

STEAMER FROM NOME
More Smallpox and Another Murder Reported.

SEATTLE, July 3.—The steamer Tacoma arrived from Nome at 2 o'clock this morning with nine passengers. Her officers report the steamer Charles Nelson added to the quarantine fleet at Egg Island with smallpox on board. The number of cases is unknown. Also report the murder of Frank Luthner by Bruce Knight, June 26. The attack was unprovoked and the murderer was taken in custody.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S SAILS
Transport Grant Gets Away Again With the Sixth Cavalry.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—General Adna R. Chaffee and the sixth cavalry sailed on the transport Grant tonight for Nagasaki, Japan.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 3.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 56c; Valley, 55c @ 6c.