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The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L.

ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

NO. 833

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MORE THAN SIXTY PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN TACOMA ACCIDENT

Street Car Dashes Down Incline and Is Precipitated From the Trestle Near "C" Street.

CAR FALLS TO GROUND ONE HUNDRED FEET BELOW

Question of Responsibility Being Ferreted Out by the Authorities—Pitiable Scenes as Those Killed Were Taken From the Wreck and Identified—A Fourth of July Celebration Which Was Turned Into an Occasion of Mourning.

TACOMA, July 4.—Nearly one hundred people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down the gulch at Twenty-sixth and C. streets shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened.

The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling-wood in the bottom of the chasm, over one hundred feet below.

The dead will number nearly three-score, for there are many injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment, and there are at least sixty of the passengers in the car in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

It was a spectacle of carnage, such as is scarcely ever observed in war, for the car-wheels and trucks and heavy timbers make more horrible wounds than bullet and shell, and the agonizing cries of the wounded and dying, as they lay on the side of the gulch and on the bottom, or were held down under heavy timbers that had once formed part of the wrecked car, could be heard for blocks away.

The car which carried its human freight into the deep ravine left Edison about 8 o'clock in charge of F. L. Boehl as motorman, and J. D. Calhoun as conductor. The car, which is one of the big box-like affairs, was crowded to the doors, and every inch of space on the platforms was taken. Men hung on the railings and were glad to get a ride to the city. The car ran moderately along until it reached the apex of the hill, just beyond Tacoma avenue.

From this point the stories differ. One is that the motorman, after starting down the hill, turned on his current instead of shutting it off, and when the car had gained such a momentum as to threaten to get away from him, he turned off the current. But it was too late, for the car was going at lightning speed, and there was nothing to bring it to a standstill, for the incline is steep.

The passengers on the front platform who saw the sharp curve on the bridge as it leaves Delta Street, endeavored to jump. Several of them succeeded and reached the ground in safety, but others were not as badly injured as they might have been had they remained in the car to the bottom of the chasm.

The following is a list of the dead: Miss Lois Drake, Annie Glass, Lettie Sutter, Dorley Dinger, Louis Dinger, Edward Brax, Carl Moser, Albert Moser, Richard Lee, Mrs. Crossman, G. Bertoll.

Otis Larson, Ole Hansen, James Benston, Charles Davis, William Williams, John Pauls, William Niesen, Robert Steele, Mr. Seiseberg, Rev. Herbert Gregory, G. McMullen, John J. Schauner, W. H. Davis, Joseph McCann, Roy Langerman, Gordon Newton, Richard Sanburn, Willie Hastings, Mrs. George Elliott, Mrs. Shauger, J. D. Calhoun, conductor. An unknown man and woman were among the dead. Besides these, there are about sixty-five, more or less, seriously injured.

DIES IN CAPTIVITY. Arrested While Bearing Dispatches on Island of Moro.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch from Panama states that Reginald W. Paris, who represented a manufacturing company of New York, and who was made a prisoner by the government troops on the island of Moro, outside of Tacama, on March 19, has died.

Arthur F. Townsend, vice-president of the company, said he had seen the son of Mr. Gader, the United States consul in Panama, on Monday, just after he had arrived from that city, and he told him that he had heard the same report when he left Panama. There was no telegraphic communication with the island of Moro, nor with Tacama, where the report originally came from. Mr. Paris was an Englishman, 40 years of age, who had represented the company about two years. He was arrested on March 17 as he was taking letters from the British vice-consul at Tacama to the steamship Quito, which had arrived there and which was not allowed to enter, as the port had been closed. The rebels were in possession of the town and the government forces were on the island at the entrance to the harbor.

Mr. Paris had a launch, and, accompanied by Thomas Clark, an Englishman, and Mr. Pena, the agent of the steamship company, he started to go to the Quito.

The launch did not return, and on the following day the vice-consul sent a demand of the government troops the release of the launch and its occupants. The messenger was made a prisoner, too, and the launch seized. The British minister to Columbia made a protest and demanded the release of the prisoners, and then it was announced that Mr. Paris' launch was released. Mr. Paris owned property in Panama and his family lives in England.

WOMEN NOT LEGAL VOTERS. Decision Against Them by the Idaho Courts.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A special to the Times-Herald from Otumwa, Ia., says: The constitutionality of woman suffrage has suffered a reverse by a decision handed down by Judge Frank W. Eichelberger, in an injunction case recently brought by citizens of Otumwa against the city council and city officers of this city. Some time ago Andrew Carnegie offered the city \$50,000 for a public library, with the

provision that the city guarantee \$5000 annually for its support.

According to the statute the women were permitted to vote on the proposition to accept or reject the offer. By the women's vote it carried. Opponents of the measure began injunction proceedings, and today Judge Eichelberger announced his decision, as above stated, on the ground that the constitution does not recognize as voters any except male adult citizens. The decision is an important one, and it is the first case of the kind in the state. It may be carried to the supreme court.

VIRGINIA CALAMITY.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 4.—The most horrible calamity that this city ever witnessed occurred this morning, in which six men were blown to atoms and one other, John Chalk, so badly injured that he soon died, and two more are expected to die any minute. The dead are: J. H. Hamilton, general superintendent of the Ohio River railroad; E. La Lime, master mechanic; Charles Mohler, yardmaster; G. O. Shannon, known as "Dick," extra train dispatcher; Bradley Reeves, freight brakeman; George Chalk, a fireman, died about noon at St. Luke's hospital. Those who will die: Jim Ruth, fireman; Will Carr, jr., engineer. Twelve others are badly hurt and probably forty others, many of them children, were more or less hurt.

A car tank containing 6,000 gallons of oil was on the yard track, the switch was open and the train ran into the side track, colliding with the tank car and igniting the oil. Master mechanic Hamilton was called upon to devise means of ridding the track of the burning tank and extinguishing the blaze. While some of the men were grouped near the tank after 7 o'clock an explosion occurred. It was caused by fire igniting with gas and a deafening report. People who were standing near saw bodies of men flying in the air and saw others knocked to the ground by concussion of air as the tank went through the air. Those who were killed were struck by a flying end of the tank.

AMERICAN KILLED. Murdered in Morocco, North Africa.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Consul-General Gumiere, in Tangier, Morocco, has cabled to the state department some details of the murder of Marcus Asaqui, a naturalized American citizen.

The occurrence took place in the town of Fez. Mr. Gumiere said that Asaqui was formerly understood to be a native of France, and the French consul in Fez was suggested as the proper official to make the investigation. Instructions were immediately sent to Mr. Gumiere directing him to obtain all available facts and transmit to the department, that it may pass upon the question of due reparation. The French consul will assist in making the investigation.

Should the inquiry show that the attack on Asaqui was unwarranted, Mr. Gumiere, under instructions, will demand the immediate apprehension and punishment of those who participated in the crime. If necessary, the Albany, now at Gibraltar, will be sent to Morocco to obtain satisfaction.

IN A CELL SIX FEET SQUARE. A Steward Enters Suit Against a Captain of the U. S. Army for Unjustifiable Punishment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Quarter-master Captain Charles T. Baker, of the U. S. A. transport Sumner, will shortly appear before one of the local superior judges to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay \$10,000 damages for assaulting and imprisoning John Calway, formerly chief steward of the same vessel. A complaint has been filed in which Calway alleges that on June 9 Baker assaulted and imprisoned him in a compartment six feet square. Here, he says, he was kept on bread and water for two days and nights, in a temperature which varied from 70 to 120 degrees. The complaint is backed by several affidavits.

MISS KUSSNER WEDS. Famous Painter Marries a Commissary in the United States Army.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Miss Amelia Kussner, the painter of miniatures, was married to Captain Dupont Couderc, in St. Patrick's cathedral, last night.

Captain Couderc is a son of the late Charles Couderc, and was a commissary in the United States army in the Philippines.

CANTON'S CELEBRATION.

CANTON, O., July 4.—Canton's 4th of July celebration was purely non-partisan. It was the occasion of the dedication of a tablet to the country's representatives in the Spanish-American war and mounting thereon of Spanish cannon captured at Santiago. But in all demonstrations President McKinley was the central figure.

DEMOCRATS ARE ALL AT SEA

Temporary Chairman Thomas Makes a Talk.

DEED WILL BE DONE TODAY

Opponents of McKinley to Be Nominated on the First Ballot If the Silver Craze Is Subordinated—Kansas City in a Furor.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Amid the acres of tumultuous enthusiasm besetting such an event and such a day, the Democratic convention began its session today. After sitting until a late hour tonight, the expected climax of the day—the nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for president—has failed of realization, and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform.

As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and spectators has twice been swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader, who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for that other champion of Democracy, David Bennett Hill.

But in actual accomplishment the day's work is confined to organization, with speeches of the temporary chairman, Governor Thomas, of Colorado, and of the permanent chairman, Hon. James D. Richardson; the appointment of various committees and detailed propositions for more serious work yet in store. It was an inspiring scene that Chairman Jones looked out upon when, at noon, after beating a tattoo with his gavel, he stilled the tumult and declared the convention open. About him were fully 25,000 people. But it was clearly not a gathering alone of wealth and fashion. Bronzed faces of many of the men, their coarse shirts, collarless and scarfless, marked them as from the soil. With hardly an exception they took off their coats and sat shirt-sleeved and democratic. Many of the women were in cambrics and gingham rather than in summer silks and laces. It was a gathering none the less inspired with the patriotic spirit of the day, which found constant expression in wild hurrahs at every sound of "Dixie" or "America."

The first dramatic episode of the day occurred after Campau, of Michigan, had secured the adoption of a resolution for the reading of the Declaration of Independence. As the reading was about to begin, two attendants pushed up to the platform bearing a pedestal and bust, both draped in the Stars and Stripes. As the orator raised his voice for the first words of the immortal instrument, the draperies were thrown back, disclosing a splendid head of Bryan. The effect was electrical upon the vast assemblage.

The outburst of patriotism now turned in a new direction and during a momentary pause in proceedings, the name of "Hill" was sounded. It was quickly caught up. First among the delegates and then from gallery to gallery among the spectators until the whole multitude had joined in the noisy demand for the former senator from New York. For fully ten minutes the enthusiastic demonstration proceeded. It was noticeable that the immediate following of the Croker and Tammany leader himself held their seats and maintained a composure throughout the remarkable tribute to their associate.

The routine proceedings were quickly disposed of. With committees appointed there was nothing to do but await the recess which the convention took at 2:50 until 4 o'clock. As the delegates filed out of the hall, they pressed around Senator Hill who, for half an hour, was the center of an enthusiastic personal greeting from individual delegates. At 4 o'clock the committees were not ready to report and another adjournment was taken until 7:30 p. m. It remained for the night session to bring the most remarkable demonstration.

The committee on credentials made

quick work of the contest; the only hearing given was to the District of Columbia, and the committee decided to admit both delegations with a half vote each. When the Indian Territory case was reached, Chairman Gray called out: "Sheriff, bring in the Indian Territory contesting delegation, search them and take away their knives and pistols, and then give them gloves."

After a very brief hearing each delegation was seated with a half vote. The greatest interest centered in the Montana case and as soon as it was called a motion was made to ratify the action of the national committee and seat the Clark delegation. A substitute to give each side a hearing was defeated by a vote of 33 to 13, and the Clark delegation was seated without division. The Oklahoma contestants were given a half vote each, although there was a protest from both factions.

The contest over the question of the monetary ratio, which has been brewing ever since the delegates to the convention began to assemble, found expression in the committee on resolutions when it assembled today. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was unanimously chosen chairman, and Metcalf, of Nebraska, secretary. When the committee assembled, Metcalf presented a draft of the platform covering all questions of public interest which draft all the members accepted as Mr. Bryan's expression upon the question.

Girard, of Georgia, also presented a platform, as did Van Wyck, of New York. All these documents took practically the same grounds on all questions except that of finances. Metcalf's declaration was for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in letter and spirit, and it emphasized and reiterated specifically the declaration for free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Both the other drafts simply reaffirmed the Chicago platform without reference to fiat. The financial plank was under up and down many speeches made on both sides. At 2 o'clock (Thursday) Judge Van Wick took the floor to reply to speeches made in favor of 16 to 1, reiterating other members who claimed the privilege of being heard. There is little doubt that the committee now stands favorable to a mere reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

FRANCE IS EXPOSED. Americans Through Exposition Grounds, and Spirit of Good Cheer Prevails.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: Never before have America and Americans been so much in evidence in Paris as they have been today, and will be still more tomorrow. For some reason, the erection of the Washington statue, the inauguration of which took place today, has not created the interest aroused by the Lafayette, which will be inaugurated tomorrow.

At today's ceremony there were not a few empty seats, notwithstanding the United States ambassador, and the French minister of foreign affairs were present, the latter making a long speech, with quasi-political allusions—a very unusual thing. Presumably most of the Americans are saving up for tomorrow's ceremony, at which President Loubet himself is to be present, together with ministers, members of the court of justices, of the academy, and of the diplomatic corps, exhibition commissioners, etc.

The Paris papers are devoting long articles to those two functions, and the supreme ignorance which usually characterizes the French press on all matters regarding America is likely to be enlightened somewhat. Lately, when so few nations have expressed, on account of the Dreyfus affair, any particular warmth of feeling toward France, the public here is surprised at the expressions of good feeling which apparently have no political motives behind them.

Le Gaulois will tomorrow say: "Americans are to be praised for remembering their debt to France. Nations generally forget debts of that nature, and that America does not, is a matter for congratulations and surprise."

Le Figaro says: "It is extraordinary to see a practical and money-getting nation give a proof of such deep sentiment."

The press is evidently much pleased.

FINAL ARRIVES. Clams Delayed the Ship—Two Men Killed Aboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The British ship Fingal, on which ten per cent reinsurance has been paid, has arrived here from Calcutta. She sailed from that port on February 6, and was delayed by calms. On April 13, John S. daniel, the boatswain, fell from the main-topall yard to the deck and was instantly killed. The ship's carpenter was injured by an explosion on June 15, and died the next day.

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