

The Morning Astorian.

VOL. LII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

NO. 39



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SUDDEN DEATH OF HUNTINGTON

President of the Southern Pacific Sick 45 Minutes.

HIS NEPHEW HIS SUCCESSOR

Business World Shocked by the Sudden Demise of the Great Railroad King—Little Effect on the Stock Market.

RACQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, died at his camp, Pine Knot, in the Adirondacks, at about midnight. Apparently well on retiring at 11 o'clock, he was taken suddenly with a choking spell, which was quite common with him and was not thought to be serious but he became worse.

As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized, a messenger was dispatched to the camp of Governor Lounsberry for a doctor and he was on hand in half an hour. Mr. Huntington died without regaining consciousness, not more than three-quarters of an hour having passed between the attack and his death. Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Huntington's secretary, G. E. Miles, were at his bedside at the time of his death.

Early in the day of Monday Mr. Huntington appeared to be enjoying the best of health, walking about his property and taking a trip on his private steamer, the Onetia, and he remarked to his friends that he was feeling unusually well. His adopted son, A. M. Huntington, was notified at an early hour this morning, and is hourly expected to join Mrs. Huntington.

Mr. Huntington, wife and servants arrived at Durant on Friday August 10, in their private car. The steamer Onetia was awaiting their arrival at the wharf to convey them to their mountain home, Pine Knot Camp.

Later details state that Mr. Huntington had been in bed but a short time when he was heard to groan. An attendant went into the room and discovered that he was in great distress. Help was summoned, but in about ten minutes after his discovery he was dead. His death occurred at 11:55.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The news of C. P. Huntington's death created a great sensation in this city, where his movements, both in railroad and private life, have been watched and studied with keen interest.

There will be an air of great sorrow around the offices of the Southern Pacific Company today. Expression of regret at the passing of the president of the company was heard on every side. Although Mr. Huntington spent most of his time in the East, he maintained a residence in this city and spent two or three months each year here.

J. C. Stubbs, second vice-president and traffic manager of the company, was deeply moved at the news of Mr. Huntington's death. Mr. Stubbs has been intimately associated with Mr. Huntington for over twenty years. Speaking of his death today, Mr. Stubbs said:

"The news of the death of Mr. Huntington is paralyzing. I can hardly believe that such a hale and hearty man has gone to the great beyond. He used to tell me that he expected to pass the century mark and I really thought he would realize his expectations. His dominant will and keen perceptive faculties were the foundation of his success. Nothing daunted him, and to lose him now grieves me deeply."

Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager of the Southern Pacific said:

"The news was a terrible shock to me. At first I thought there must be some mistake, but the confirmation of his death removes the hope that I had that the news was unfounded. His death removes one of the greatest men in the country. It was during his last visit here that we had a talk regarding the terms of our existence and he told me that his father had lived to reach the age of 96 years, and from what he said regarding his own lease of life, I know that he expected to live longer than that. I am extremely sorry for his death at this time, just when all

his plans have been about successfully consummated."

H. E. Huntington left Houston, Tex., last night for San Francisco, but has been informed of the death of his uncle and will doubtless proceed East at once.

H. E. Huntington was Mr. Huntington's personal representative in this city, and it is thought here that he will succeed to the management of his uncle's vast possessions.

Public Administrator Boland today applied for letters of administration upon the estate of C. P. Huntington in this city. Judge Bahrs refused to grant the order, characterizing the application as unduly hasty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Mr. C. P. Huntington's private secretary, J. E. Gates, received a message at his residence, the Hotel Majestic, this morning, announcing the sudden death last night of the millionaire at Racquette Lake, N. Y. Mr. Gates left for Camp "Pine Knot" on the first train early this morning. Friends of the Huntington family in this city sent a cablegram to London, addressed to the Princess Hatzfeldt, the adopted daughter of Mr. Huntington, announcing the death of her father.

A dispatch received from London yesterday by the Associated Press said the Princess Hatzfeldt was booked to sail for the United States on board the steamer Majestic August 15. Mr. Huntington's death had little effect on the general stock market. Even his own stocks, chief among which was Southern Pacific, were hardly disturbed. Some large lots of Southern Pacific came out in the initial transactions, but they were promptly taken by banking interests known to represent the late millionaire and as a result the price of Southern Pacific soon rallied from its one point decline. It seemed to be the general opinion of those conversant with Mr. Huntington's affairs that he had left his property in such shape as to permit of easy handling by others.

A meeting of the Southern Pacific interests and certain prominent banking interests was held early today. The Southern Pacific road and other corporations all carry large deposits in this city, and are frequently in the money market. It seemed to be the opinion of the bankers at this morning's conference that no apprehension need be felt because of Mr. Huntington's death. Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

WILL NOT ENDORSE BRYAN.

Anti-Imperialists Will Leave Their Adherents to Vote as They Wish.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The convention of the American League of Anti-Imperialists, or Liberty Congress, will be called to order tomorrow morning. The speech of Chairman Edwin B. Smith, of Chicago, is expected to lean toward a tacit if not expressed endorsement of Bryan, but it is not thought that the convention will go farther than express strong condemnation of imperialism, leaving the question of candidates open.

It seems probable that the delegates will perfect an organization which will labor for the defeat of McKinley, leaving the followers to vote for Bryan or refrain from voting, as they choose.

SUMMERS GETS AN OFFICE.

Elected Second Vice-President of the National Association of the Army of the Philippines.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—At today's business meeting of Philippine veterans, a constitution was adopted. The name of the society is to be the National Association of the Army of the Philippines. Annual meetings are to be held August 12. The discussion of political topics at any meeting is forbidden.

The following were among the officers elected: President, General Francis V. Green, of New York; first vice-president, General Irving Hale, of Colorado; second vice-president, General Owen Summers, of Oregon.

BOB WILL MEET SHARKEY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey this afternoon agreed to fight August 25, for a purse of \$25,000.

ALLEN RETURNS TO PORTO RICO.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Governor Charles H. Allen, of Porto Rico, called today for that island.

FIERCE ATTACKS ON THE LEGATIONS

Allied Forces Ordered to Rush to the Rescue.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRONT

It is Feared They Will Not Be Able to Get Within Peking's Walls Without Heavy Artillery—Chinese Leave Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special from Shanghai, August 15, says that numerous reports from Peking, dated August 8, arrived there. It appears that the Chinese are again desperately attacking the legations which have very few defenders left. It also alleges that Prince Tuan and one hundred high officials have left Peking and that the news of the capture of Yang Tsun caused a heavy exodus of residents. It said that Chieh Yuan Huan, who was a special ambassador to Queen Victoria's jubilee, has created widespread terror, and that Yu Lu, former viceroy of Chi Li, was killed in the battle of Yang Tsun.

The only news which takes the advance upon Peking further than Ho Si Wu, comes from Paris. The London papers contain nothing to confirm the French report that the allies are within sixteen miles of Peking, although a Che Foe dispatch is printed, saying that they were within 27 miles of the goal on Saturday.

Confirming the arrival of the international forces at Ho Si Wu, the Daily Mail's correspondent adds:

"The Chinese offered little real opposition. The arrival of the allies frustrated a determined attempt to divert the course of the river. The heat is intense but the health of the troops is good."

A St. Petersburg special says: "The latest news from General Linvitch, commanding the Russian troops in Pe Chi Li, is that the allies, after capturing Yang Tsun, took one day's rest and on August 7 the vanguard was formed, which consisted of one Siberian regiment, one regiment of Bothni Cossacks, three battalions of Japanese infantry, one Japanese sapper company, and an American mounted battery."

"The column proceeded by forced marches about 11 1/2 miles toward Peking, encountering at Man Tsung, about 49 miles from the capital, a Chinese detachment, which fought for an hour and a half. Finally the Chinese threw down their arms and fled. When this news was sent back all the allies started forward in three columns."

The Chinese minister in London is quoted as saying that he believed that peace would be established between China and the powers within the next six weeks. Yesterday he transmitted to the British foreign office a message from the British minister at Peking, the contents of which the officials thus far have refused to make public.

The Standard, after expressing an opinion that there is ground to hope that the ministers will be rescued by the arrival of the allies at Peking on Thursday if the initial rate of progress was maintained, says it may be taken for granted that the policy attributed to the Washington cabinet represents the absolute minimum of the demands of the combined powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At the close of the official day at the state department the following announcement was bulletined:

"The department of state announces that a message from Minister Conger has been received, but of uncertain date and not in reply to the telegram sent him August 8th. It will not be made public."

Conger's message was received in Washington shortly before noon, coming first to the Chinese minister by the route through Chinese officials. It was in American cipher without date and signed with the minister's name. Throughout the afternoon the state department maintained an unaccountable reticence concerning the subject, declining to admit that a message was in hand. The suspense was cleared up at 4 o'clock by the above announcement. It was stated authoritatively that the dispatch showed neither a better nor worse condition on the part of the legations at Peking.

Throughout the day word was anxiously awaited from General Chaffee, as to the development of the military situation near Peking, but not a word came. The last heard from Chaffee he was at Ho Si Wu and must now be very near Peking unless events have occurred to delay the advance.

It was stated by an official who has lived at Peking that nothing short of the heaviest artillery could make any impression upon the walls of the Imperial city. He said that light artillery would be of no avail and the advance of the firing column even up to the walls of the city could effect little if a stubborn defense be determined upon.

Although the situation admits of a prospect of an assault upon Peking, the government officials are decidedly more hopeful today that a solution of the Chinese problem may be found without recourse to such heroic measures. The attitude of the United States concerning the landing of British troops at Shanghai has been made known to the foreign governments. This has had the effect of practically eliminating the United States from the question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foe, dated August 6, says:

"The Chinese plans for the recapture of the Tien Tsin and Taku forts have been sanctioned by the emperor."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin, dated August 3, says:

"General Doward is in command of the forces left to defend Tien Tsin. The Chinese have received reinforcements from the south. The duplicity of the southern viceroys accounts for this. The reform of China means ruin to half a million officials."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the World from the headquarters of the allied troops in the field, Tai Tsung, China, August 5, via Taku, Che Foe and Shanghai, August 13, says:

"The general advance of the allied forces began this (Wednesday) morning. The order is to rush to Peking with no rest."

"The Chinese are reported to have retreated straight to Peking after being driven out of Yang Tsung on Monday. Yang Tsung was captured by the Americans under General Chaffee. They led the allies in the forced march from Pei Tsang and attacked before the natives had recovered from the effects of their signal defeat of the day before. The United States regulars made a dash when they found the enemy, and soon were masters of the position."

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

"A second dispatch, corroborating the advice from General Chaffee that the relief column had arrived at Ho Si Wu, has been received. The dispatch, which was unsigned, was directed to the bureau of navigation of the navy department and evidently was from Admiral Rowley. Here is what the despatch made public of this dispatch:

"Advanced August 9 to Ho Si Wu. Chinese fled after firing a few shots. No casualties."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Sir Robert Hart's message from Peking of August 5, which has just been published, is not the first that has been received from him in London, though it is the first that has been communicated to the world. On Friday he sent through a service telegram to the officers of the Chinese Imperial marine customs. This would indicate that in spite of the disorder in Peking he is endeavoring to carry on the work of his department. The tenor of Sir Robert Hart's communication is regarded on the whole as hopeful for though he clearly intimates that the situation in Peking of the foreigners is grave, he does not suggest that it is desperate. But between the date of Hart's dispatch and that of the latest received from Minister Conger there is an interval of three days, and matters may have changed for the worse in that time. With reference to Sir Robert Hart's mildly worded phrase that the presence of foreigners in Peking is inconvenient to the Chinese government, it should be remembered that Sir Robert is still in the service of the Celestial administration and would be reluctant to denounce his employers, especially if he thought they might be able to read his cipher.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the formal announcement by the Chinese minister of Li Hung Chang's appointment as plenipotentiary has not yet been handed to Sir Chih Chun Lo, but its terms have been settled. It will be in the same spirit as the reply of the United States government and will be equally vigorous in tone. The Chinese will be told that negotiation is out of the question until guarantees for the safety of the ministers and other foreigners have been given.

The Yangtze Valley question has been somewhat complicated by the evident determination of the French not to allow the British claim to look after that region to pass unchallenged. English mercantile interests are, of course, predominant in this part of China, while French trade is comparatively small, but there are French missions and French consuls at various points along the great river.

The Anglo-Chinese community are much chagrined at the conduct of the British consul at Chung King, who hastily retired with some prominent residents to Shanghai, while the French consul remained at his post and is now acting as the representative of the European community and negotiating with the viceroy.

In response to a recent appeal signed by Bryan, Stevenson and Hearst, a large number of applications has been received for membership in the national association of Democratic clubs.

KRUGER WANTS A REFUGE HERE

Addressed a Formal Application to the United States.

AMERICA'S REPLY UNKNOWN

General Carrington Forced to Retire From Zwerst—General De Wet Holds President Steyn Under Surveillance.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—President Kruger addressed a formal application to the United States to grant him a sanctuary in case the necessity for it arose. This occurred, according to Secretary Holt, the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.

The details of the event have been related by F. W. Unger, who has just returned from the Transvaal and who secured the information from Secretary Riets and others.

Unger did not know whether the state department eventually gave a specific answer to Kruger's request.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

No more particulars have been published concerning the Pretoria plot to kidnap Lord Roberts and it is now believed that it will turn out to be rather a trivial affair. The mere fact, as announced by the commander-in-chief, that all persons concerned had already been arrested, would seem to indicate that the conspiracy could not have had very wide ramifications. The probability is that it was a wild scheme got up by a knot of adventurers in Pretoria without consultation with any influential Boer leaders.

De Wet is endeavoring to make his way across the country to the south of Johannesburg, but his road is barred by Smith-Dorrien in front, while both Lord Kitchener and Lord Methuen are attacking him from the rear.

The retreat of General Carrington from Zwerst to Mafeking would seem to show that the hold of the British on the West Transvaal is still very insecure. General Carrington appears to have sustained a check and to have been compelled to retire in order to wait till further reinforcements reach him from Rhodesia.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, August 12, as follows:

"Kitchener reports from Schoolplaat, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that De Wet blew up three of his wagons. Six British prisoners, who escaped from De Wet's camp, state that President Steyn is confined in camp under surveillance, and that De Wet was forced to abandon his ammunition and 20 horses. They also confirm the report that Methuen captured one of De Wet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively. Jan Hamilton telegraphed that he hopes to be at Blaauwbank today with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing on to the westward."

Another report from Lord Roberts of the same date says:

"Methuen and Kitchener, still following De Wet and Steyn, yesterday reached Mafekingfontein, ten miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with De Wet's rear guard."

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the Shorshire regiment recently marched 40 miles in 30 hours, and the city of London Imperial volunteers 30 miles in ten hours, hoping to prevent De Wet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom railways."

"Buller's occupation of Ermalo is having a good effect."

"A field cornet and 232 burghers of the Standerton commando surrendered yesterday to Clerly."

BUTLER STILL A POPULIST.

Never Favored Stevenson and Is Not for Him Now.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 14.—A local Populist paper, which telegraphed Chairman Butler, of the Populist national committee, for a denial of the report that he would take the stump for McKinley, received the following reply:

"Raleigh, N. C.—The report is unqualifiedly false. I am for Bryan and the People's party nominee for vice-president. I was not for Stevenson in 1892, and am not for him now."

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Fell Into Mississippi River While Repairing Steamer's Wheel.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Four employees of the steamer Hill City were drowned this morning at Blue Point landing, Miss. The men were repairing the wheel of a steamer and were precipitated into the river. The dead are: Wm. Brown, T. Frazier, John Darge, Freeman, unknown.

Sea Side Specialties

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Steamer Chairs, Folding Camp Chairs, Canvas and Wire Cots always on Hand.

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