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# The Morning Astorian.

VOL. LII.

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NO. 49

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## FITZ READY TO FIGHT JEFFRIES

Challenges Him for Contest to Be  
Held Next Saturday.

JIM WANTS TIME TO TRAIN

Sharkey Is Good Natured Over His Defeat—  
Says Fitzsimmons Is the Greatest  
Hitter in the World—Fight  
on the Level.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Bob Fitzsimmons has challenged Jim Jeffries for a fight to be held August 31, and has posted \$2,500 for forfeit.

Fitz says that Jeffries must meet him on that date or admit he is afraid of him.

Jeffries, who was at Derby, Conn., during the day, was seen there and said relative to the challenge:

"I have defeated Fitzsimmons decisively once and think I can do it again, but I think it would be poor business policy to fight right away, for the fighting public needs a rest. I shall let no engagements interfere with my championship battles, but I reserve the right to set aside time to train."

That the fight which took place between Robert Fitzsimmons and Thomas Sharkey last night was on the square is the unanimous opinion of all the New York morning papers and most of the reputable sports who witnessed the bout. Charley White, who refereed the bout, when seen at an early hour this morning, said:

"The fight was on the level. Though short it was the best I ever saw and the best man won. Both men displayed great gameness. Each man had a hard punch. It was a hard, fast, furious fight from the first tap of the bell. Both men were clever and kept away from each other in the early stages, but toward the end of the first round they began to slug in earnest. Sharkey landed a heavy swing on Fitzsimmons just as the move sounded at the end of the round. The blow knocked Fitzsimmons down but it was a trifle too high to be effective. Fitzsimmons and Sharkey mixed it up from the opening to the finish of the second and last round. Fitzsimmons got in a number of hard punches on Sharkey that would have knocked out a less courageous man than the sailor. When the end came Sharkey stood the rain of blows like the stole he is. When nearly gone Fitzsimmons got in his famous left hook to the jaw that won the fight."

"Fitzsimmons proved by his fight that he is a clever shifty man with a hard punch. No man in pugilism has anything on Fitzsimmons in any shape. He is right in the for a return match for the championship. Should he and Jeffries come together again in the squared circle, the sport-loving people of this country will have a chance to see the greatest fighters of the age struggle for supremacy."

Fitzsimmons dressed hurriedly and left the building a few minutes after the fight. He bore no marks of the contest. He said:

"I knew all along that I would win but really I did not think that I would do it so quickly. I expected that Sharkey would last about five rounds. I was in the best condition of my life, I am glad it happened as it did, for it shows that I beat him in San Francisco four years ago. I was willing to do anything to wipe out that stain. I am delighted though that Sharkey is not badly hurt for he is a good fellow. He fought just the way I thought he would. He came at me with a rush and I had no trouble in reaching him. I cannot say what I think of Sharkey because the fight was too short to size him up. He is not as good a man as Rubin though. Rubin is more clever, but Sharkey depends mostly upon rushes to win. He can hit harder than Rubin and is a game fellow."

When asked about his plans Fitzsimmons said:

"I am going abroad to take a rest. I think I need one. If they give me enough money I think I shall be ready to fight Jeffries some time in the next six months."

Sharkey accepted his defeat good naturedly.

"It was just a case of hard-luck,"

said he, "but that is one of the fortunes of war. Fitzsimmons is a wonderful fighter for a man of his age. He is the greatest hitter in the world. He landed blows on me so fast that I did not know how to fight him at all. What are my plans? Well, I mean to work my way to the top again. I am still young and strong and I guess I can win a few fights yet. Fitzsimmons is the hardest fighter I ever faced. You do not know with which hand he is going to land on you first. I would like to fight him again, for this fight was too short to suit. If I had been able to go three rounds more I think he certainly would have tired. I am not hurt at all. All I want to say is that Fitzsimmons can beat them all. He'll whip Jeffries sure if they ever meet."

DISCORD AMONG FUSIONISTS.  
Political Situation at Seattle Is Very  
Much Mixed Up.

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—The fusion political situation, almost on the eve of the state conventions, is very much mixed up. The leading candidates for governor are John R. Rogers and Charles Voorhees.

While A. V. Fawcett, of Pierce county, has not formally withdrawn from the race, it is understood that his failure to do so is from a desire to hold together his supporters in the hope that their united strength will go to some other candidate and against Governor Rogers.

Today Governor Rogers seemed to be the leading candidate and his supporters and managers say they are satisfied that he will be nominated. Tonight, however, the opposition to the Rogers' slate seems to be uniting on Voorhees. He is opposed by Senator Turner, but seems to be in high favor elsewhere.

It is almost conceded that Governor Rogers has a majority of the Democratic convention. The Populists seem very bitter in their opposition to him, and there is much talk that if he is successful an independent ticket will be in the field.

ENCAMPMENT OPENED.  
Ten Thousand People Gathered in the  
Coliseum at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened tonight by the dedication of a new coliseum in which the joint camp fires of reunions' war song concerts for veterans and religious and other exercises for the public, incidental to the encampment, will be held.

Within the walls of the coliseum to-chorus of 1,000, costumed to represent a living flag, occupied an immense platform at one end of the building.

Julius Lombard, a famous singer of war times, was there and sang the "Star Spangled Banner" from the original manuscript.

Members of the Grand Army and their friends have been pouring into the city all day. It is estimated that 20,000 of them arrived today and many times that number are expected tomorrow and Monday.

GUAM TO BE FORTIFIED.  
Will Be Made a Great Naval Base for  
the Western Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The navy department has taken the initial steps in preparation for a complete and comprehensive system of fortifications and harbor improvements by which it is intended to make the island of Guam a thoroughly protected base for our navy vessels in the western Pacific.

Southward from Guam are flanked for 2,500 miles by a chain of islands containing thirteen fine harbors, all of them potential bases of hostile powers. Some of them already are equipped and fortified. In view of these facts it has been determined to make Guam a great naval base. One army and two naval officers already have been assigned to the work of preliminary survey.

BRYAN SPOKE TWICE.  
At Syndicate Park, Omaha, Under  
Auspices of Jacksonian Club.

OMAHA, Aug. 25.—Bryan made two speeches here today, one of them in the afternoon and the other in the evening. He spoke on both occasions at Syndicate Park, under the auspices of the Jacksonian Club.

## ANGLO-SAXONS ASKED TO LEAVE

Other Powers Declare War on  
China and Order Us Off.

GREAT DISCORD PREVAILS

Prince Tzun, Not Tzun, Captured—Viceroys  
at Shanghai Will Resist Aggressive  
Movement of Powers—Boxer  
Force Still in Peking.

CHE FOO, Aug. 24 (Friday).—It is rumored on good authority that Russia, Germany and Japan have declared war on China and invite England and the United States to retire.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The only news of the night from China comes via Berlin, where official dispatches have been received dated Taku, Aug. 25, reporting on authority that an undated Russian Peking telegram received Wednesday last says that large masses of Boxers are still in the southern part of the capital and that a force of troops under Prince Ching is in the imperial city.

According to a special dispatch from Berlin, the German foreign office considers the idea of an international conference as premature, and desires the allied commanders to exercise control in Peking and the occupied ports of China until Count Waldersee shall have assumed command and have time to report concerning the situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The diplomacy feature of the Chinese situation today took precedence over both the naval and the military features.

The officials of the government were if anything more uncommunicative than heretofore as to the relations between the powers. It was stated authoritatively that no news of importance had been received and that the diplomatic negotiations could not be made public.

The most unsatisfactory development of the day, so far as the pacific program of this government goes, was the receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Remy, conveying reports which had reached him of a disagreement between the commander of the Russian forces in Peking and the other nations.

The text of this dispatch was not made public, but it was said on good authority to contain the statement that the Russian commander had forbidden communication with the Chinese on the ground that Russia was technically as well as practically at war with China. It may be said that the information was not conveyed by Admiral Remy as official news, but merely as a report from a reliable source, which he considers this government should possess for its own information.

Assuming Admiral Remy's report to be correct, this move on the part of Russia strikes the first note of discord in the heretofore harmonious concert of the powers. The possibility of future complications that it opens would be serious. It may be said however that the news is not taken very seriously by this government and certainly will not alter our course in any way until it has been officially confirmed.

It was explained that the situation growing out of the joint occupation of Peking by the powers was delicate although not necessarily to be described as serious. The interests of all the powers there represented were at least competitive, if not antagonistic, and an ill considered move on the part of any one government might easily entail disagreeable consequences in which all would be more or less involved.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The policy of the United States towards China is watched here with more interest than is that of any other country, for Englishmen believe somehow or other that in the troubles ahead America will be the only power with interests parallel to theirs.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special from Shanghai says:

"Viceroys Chang Chih Tung declares he will resist the attempt to exert territory or to interfere with the armies of the various viceroys."

"It is stated here that it was Prince Tzun and not Prince Tzun who was captured by the Japanese."

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Major-General Chaffee has recommended that the United States troops now in China be withdrawn so soon as all the Americans in Peking have reached places of safety.

His cable advising this, and accumulating evidences of lack of harmony among the powers were the main subjects of discussion at Friday's cabinet meeting. The president and all the members of the administration are anxious to get the troops out of China, at the earliest possible date, but it can

be said on authority that there will be no immediate withdrawal of American forces unless there is an immediate change in conditions.

There is a disposition in administration circles to believe that General Chaffee's recommendation was based on military considerations alone, and that he did not take political considerations into account when making it, though there is reason to think that his dispatch was sent after consultation with Minister Conger.

The withdrawal of American troops will be considered permissible when the restoration of order and obtaining those guarantees for the protection of American life and property, contemplated by Secretary Hay's note of July 3, can proceed without their presence.

The withdrawal of the troops will be required if, through the declaration of war against China by one or more of the powers, a condition should arise which would temporarily at least interfere with the accomplishment of the objects which the United States had in view in cooperating with other nations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The report telegraphed from Washington that Germany is preparing to make San Francisco a base of supplies, with a view to sending a very powerful army to China, has attracted considerable attention. Your correspondent has made inquiries on the subject in shipping circles and finds that German orders for stores and provisions are sufficiently extensive to lend probability to this rumor. It certainly would not surprise the diplomatic authorities here if the German force should eventually reach a total of 40,000 or 50,000.

Some importance may possibly be attached to the meeting which the Prince of Wales had with the German emperor yesterday. The prince, in company with the Duke of Cambridge, who it will be remembered preceded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army, drove from Homburg to Castle Friederichsdorf to meet the emperor and empress and Empress Frederick. Subsequently the emperor accompanied the prince and duke back to Homburg and had a long private conversation with them at their hotel.

It is commonly understood that the British heir apparent does not interfere in political matters, and in a general way this is true, but in their foreign policies there is a good deal of private communication between the English and German courts and it is extremely likely that the kaiser and his uncle discussed the outlines of a Chinese policy which may be pursued by their respective empires. On more than one previous occasion the prince has been employed as a kind of dignified and superior foreign office messenger, able to say to the German emperor what could not be conveniently conveyed through ordinary diplomatic channels. In the present crisis Lord Salisbury may have induced the illustrious tourist to take advantage of his visit to Homburg to point out to his imperial relative that unnecessarily aggressive or violent action in China would be extremely distasteful to Great Britain. The German emperor has views about the alleged "yellow danger" which have never been shared by the English premier.

The continued absence of direct telegraphic news from Peking during the last few days, together with reports of further fighting near Tien Tsin, is causing some anxiety. It is not, however, thought that the allied contingents can have any real difficulty in clearing their line of communications even if the Chinese should have gathered in force in their rear. What is in reality more disturbing is the state of affairs in the central and southern provinces. Hong Kong telegrams received here yesterday were disquieting. There is no doubt that serious rioting has occurred in Foo Kien and Kiang Se provinces where the missions have been attacked and plundered. The disorder at Swatow has also been grave and a French gunboat landed a body of blue jackets and marines to protect missions, while the Japanese have been patrolling at Amoy. It would almost seem as if an allied force would be required in every one of the treaty ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The large base hospital that was projected by the government at Nagasaki, Japan, has been abandoned, and the wounded and sick from China who would have gone there will be brought directly here and treated in the general hospital at the Presidio. The physicians, nurses and others ordered to Nagasaki will remain here for the present.

The labor council of this city has strongly protested against the employment of Chinese crews on transports.

The balance of light battery M, Seventh artillery, commanded by Captain M. M. Mason and Lieutenants W. J. Snow, A. S. Conklin and J. P. Hopkins, has arrived from Washington barracks.

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 25.—In a lecture on the situation in China, delivered here, Consul-General Ho Yo said:

"Recent advice inform me that the United States will keep troops in China. I hope it will not be so. There will be great danger in such a course. I fear when it is known that the Chinese capital is in the hands of foreigners there will be a terrible uprising all over China. The Chinese will rise in a body and it will take much money and many lives to ultimately suppress them."

"Would your Christ wish you to advance religion at the sacrifice of millions of lives?"

## ENGLAND EXPECTS WAR WITH FRANCE

Entire British Naval Reserve Put  
in Commission.

CHANNEL TO BE PATROLLED

Active French Military and Naval Preparations—French Submarine Boats Evade Wildest Alarm Through-out England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

"That the French government is preparing for war there can no longer be any doubt."

The Fall Mail Gazette makes this statement editorially. It does not put in concrete form what newspapers in all parts of England have been saying in a more veiled way for three days.

A remarkable war scare has spread through England. No particular incident of importance started it, but dozens of little suspicious indications are adding to the scare daily.

There is absolutely no reason for war between France and England save the implacable hatred of every class of each nation for the other. The Parisian newspapers continuously ridicule the English in articles and cartoons, and the London papers reply ponderously with assaults on the instability of the French government and the failure of the exhibition.

Newspapers in all parts of England have contained scare articles during the last three days on the active French military and naval preparations, such as laying in supplies of coal, strengthening the fortified seaports, increasing the navy, stationing more ships at Calais, Brest and the channel ports, arranging for extensive autumn maneuvers close to coast towns and the unusual activity on both land and sea.

What specially have scared the English are the French experiments with submarine boats. The English navy has no such boats while France is supposed to have several effective ones. These submarine boats are able to become a nightmare in England, as their powers are already being magnified tremendously.

The first official recognition of this state of things came today when the orders of the English admiralty for increasing the channel fleet became known. It is the custom to keep the larger portion of the home squadron in reserve and out of commission at the naval stations. All the usual naval reserve squadrons will now be put into commission. The newest and best battleships and cruisers are to be kept in constant readiness. The home fleet will be divided into two squadrons, one never to leave the coast, the other never to go further than Gibraltar.

Many ships are to be fitted out with wireless telegraphy and the channel is to be patrolled by torpedo boats.

The English correspondents at Paris, in explaining why France, though bestowing decorations on representatives of all the other principal countries at the exposition omitted so to honor those of Great Britain, say that the British commissioner, when required to designate those worthy of decoration, replied that the laws of his country did not allow him or his official associates to accept decorations.

FUTURITY RACES.

Won by M. C. Whitney's Colt, Ballyhoo Bey, at Sheepshead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—After a journey of three thousand miles to ride Wm. C. Whitney's colt, Ballyhoo Bey, Tod Sloan, the whilom American jockey who has done all his riding in England for the last two years, succeeded in sending his mount first past the post in the rich futurity stakes at Sheepshead Bay today, and gathered in \$33,000 for his employer.

The favorite, Olympian, from the Keene stable, was second, Tommy Atkins, from the same stable, third; time, 1:10.

The futurity course is 170 feet less than three-quarters of a mile. Whitney paid \$12,000 for Ballyhoo Bey when the colt was a yearling.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55c; Valley, 54c@55c; Bluestem, 53c@55c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Wheat, December, 109½; cash, 105½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Wheat, September, 11½d.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Wheat, September, opening, 74½; closing, 75½; 74½. Flour, 141. Barley, feeding, 39; maiting, 46, 47.

## Sea Side Specialties

VERANDA FURNITURE  
CHAIRS AND SETTEES

A new line of these just received.

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

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON