

The Morning Astorian.

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FOUR POWERS WILL WITHDRAW

United States, France, Russia and Japan to Leave Peking.

THEY WILL REMAIN IN CHINA

No News from Peking for Ten Days—Kaiser Ordered His Admiral to Bombard a Chinese City for Every German Murdered.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The continued absence of news from Peking, the latest dispatches from the Chinese capital being now ten days old, is arousing some anxiety, but as the country between Peking and the coast is known to be swarming with armed bands of Boxers it is not surprising that couriers are not able to reach Tien Tsin.

Shanghai reports are to the effect that heavy French reinforcements are landing at Taku.

Until the powers receive direct assurance from the Chinese government, England is not prepared to withdraw her troops.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—As soon as British public opinion is able to shake off the Russian nightmare which invariably intrudes upon the nations whenever any far eastern question occupies international attention, it will in all probability, according to the views of the best-informed, heartily acknowledge the wisdom of America's initiative toward the solution of the situation which threatens to reach impasse. At present the country finds a touch of humor in the idea of an entente between the great republic of the new world and the powerful autocracy of the old, and the Saturday Review sneeringly wonders which will ultimately "give way" to the other.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The entire course of negotiations on the Chinese question is now dependent on the responses of the powers to the Russo-American proposals. It was stated authoritatively at the close of official hours today that no answers had been received from any source, other than those of the preliminary and inconclusive character heretofore announced.

Moreover, it is stated by responsible administration officials that not until an answer is received will the negotiations assume any definite form, as the last answer may prove to be a dissent from the international accord toward which all efforts are now being made.

By far the most important question the Russian proposal makes is in disclosing that Russia has not ordered her minister and troops to withdraw "from China," as was stated in the American paraphrase of the proposal, but that she intends to recall De Giers and his staff "to Tien Tsin whether they will be accompanied by Russian troops." In short, Russia has not announced her purpose to withdraw from China, but only to withdraw from Peking.

As negotiations progress, the view is strengthened among the officials that the Russo-American plan of withdrawing from Peking ultimately will be concurred in by all the powers.

In diplomatic quarters this outcome is looked upon as practically assured. It is pointed out that if the Russian, American and Japanese troops are withdrawn from Peking other powers would not have 5,000 men remaining there. As a matter of necessity therefore, it is held that the withdrawal of the large forces will compel the smaller forces of Great Britain and Germany to leave at the same time.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Chinese situation as viewed in Paris has assumed a brighter aspect. The practical unanimity of the United States, Russia, Japan and France in their desire to maintain the integrity of the empire is regarded as disposing of any question of partition.

England's position is undoubtedly as strongly favorable to the foregoing policy as that of any power mentioned but it is more pleasing to France that the bonds of accord should be shown between the United States, France and

Russia and that these nations should appear to be the controlling influence toward peace. France is ready to treat with any plenipotentiary able to furnish proper credentials.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Associated Press.) BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The German press is full of articles commenting on the latest turn of the Chinese situation, and it is generally construed as marking the beginning of serious lack of harmony between the powers, whose Chinese interests are colliding at too many points to enable them to maintain a united front lengthily.

Russia's sudden change of attitude came here as a complete surprise. Von Walderssee has been sent as the emperor's personal man to China, father against the wishes of Count Von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, who disapproves of the "politic diploma generalissimo" whose hand in China may upset all Count Von Buelow has been able to do.

LEIPZIG, Sept. 1.—The Neuste Nachrichten says that after the arrival of the first reports from China, Emperor William wrote the following note to a certain document:

"Telegraph Bendemann (Rear-Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German navy in the far East) he must bombard a Chinese city for every German murdered."

The paper adds that the foreign office prevented the cable of the message.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The immediate result of the latest American note was to cause a sort of ministerial conference to assemble yesterday. Several members of the British cabinet came up to London in haste and held a consultation on the Chinese question. The ministers included William St. John Broderick, the under secretary for foreign affairs; the Duke of Devonshire; Lord Lansdowne, the secretary for war, and George Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Goschen were together at the admiralty for some time and subsequently an active interchange of telegrams took place between Downing street and Lord Salisbury.

Whatever may be the official view of the matter, it must be said that the Russo-American proposal has been very coldly not to say unfavorably received by the newspapers, which in this case it is believed reflect the tone of the comparatively few people who understand the subject. The position of the United States government is understood and all possible allowances are made for the difficulties of President McKinley's advisers, who are anxious to give no countenance whatever to the suggestion that they are engaged on an aggressively imperialistic policy.

Moreover, it is freely admitted that the Washington cabinet is acting consistently with its declared intentions from the outset, which were avowedly to limit intervention within the narrowest lines necessary to affect the deliverance of the Peking legations.

People here will recognize that the United States, which has no political interests in China beyond that of securing freedom of trade and intercourse, will be anxious to withdraw from the Asiatic continent as speedily as possible. England, however, as the holder of Hong Kong and Wei Hai Wei, cannot retire so easily and is a little disappointed at finding the United States apparently so ready to lend a willing ear to a Russian suggestion which the British critics regard with distrust. Whether it is due to the habitual and perhaps exaggerated suspicion entertained of Muscovite diplomacy in this country it is impossible to say, but it is certain that the Russian peace-making suggestions are not liked.

As for the idea of recognizing Li Hung Chang, it is pointed out that the viceroy has for years been anti-English and on the other hand has cultivated rather close relations with Russia, especially since the good offices of that power enabled China to deprive Japan of most of the solid results to which her military successes entitled her. It is urged that Russian confidence in the possibility of negotiating with the Chinese imperial authorities is in itself significant and seems to imply a curious knowledge of the sentiments entertained by the fugitive government. No doubt it would suit Russia well that the allied troops should be sent back to their respective countries and a lasting peace patched up with the now weakened and discredited dynasty, which would have to rely absolutely for support on its powerful northern neighbors.

(Continued on fourth page.)

HAY IS POPULAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Renders Valuable Assistance to Britons and Boers Alike.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE AGAIN

Another Attempt Being Made to Secure Her Release—Sousa's Band Has Just Completed a Successful Continental Tour.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 1.—Pending the discovery of the diplomatists as to how to best wash their hands of the Chinese embarrasment, public interest is momentarily diverted to the nation's private affairs; and the wearisome war in South Africa, the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, the widespread disturbances and disaffection in railway circles and the dissolution of parliament are all receiving much attention.

It is considered evident from the speech of the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, made on Wednesday, that the government considers the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyond it and preparing for a general election.

Therefore an authoritative pronouncement on the subject of the dissolution of parliament is expected at an early date. Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipation that Lord Roberts' present movement will have a decisive bearing upon the length of the war is justified or not remains for the present a matter of conjecture; but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize any appreciable military success and ride into office again on the back of "Boer" who, it is expected if all goes well, will be able to return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief and, incidentally, to aid in the election.

Lord Roberts, emphatic commendation of General Buller's strategy at Mafeking looks suspiciously like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon which it originally rested.

In connection with the ultimate settlement of Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of United States Consul Adelbert Hay might be advantageously utilized.

"Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Louis De Villiers, a kinsman of the Cape colony chief justice, who has lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press.

"When Hay arrived at Pretoria public opinion had been made difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that he was no better than an English spy were readily believed, but he behaved with such quiet and good sense that he speedily got the respect of the Boer official class, while he did not part with his original opinion that the Britons in the main were right in the war. An American lady of keenest Boer sympathies added to Mr. Hay's first perfections by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his pro-British purposes; but he outlived all this, was helpful to the British prisoners and lately under British supremacy has interposed more than once in the interest of the Boers."

A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick, at Aylesbury prison, of Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, the prisoner's counsel and a representative of the Associated Press, was a discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell of Kiljoren, lord chief justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, reaffirming his belief in his client's innocence and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly condemned.

This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent personally to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the secretary of state for the home department, at his summer home in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his earliest consideration.

Dr. Bell started for the continent to-day more than satisfied with the effects of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her incarceration but has since secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother, Baroness De Roques. The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important not because many people have doubted his sincerity, but because it is couched in such terms as to preclude any question of his belief that she was unfairly tried.

Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Clark Bell feels the mysterious influence of opposition somewhere which hinders a successful result. The late Mr. Hayward evidently felt this when he declared the case had reached the end of diplomacy and subsequent ambassadors also met it. But many recent evidences of leniency toward the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home bound Americans this week is limited by the capacity of the St. Louis and Etruria. The former takes an interesting list of passengers including Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVegh, Justice Gray, Dr. Schrady, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkins, of Philadelphia, and Sousa's band, which has just completed a continental tour. Sousa has been in London this week, but resisted the temptation to play in England as he expected to return here next season, when he will probably appear at the Glasgow International Exposition.

"The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfurt, Cologne and Berlin as at Paris. American music is always most welcome. Though my interpretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany, a brass band that can accompany a violin solo is an unknown thing in Europe, where attempts to use military bands to play concert music do not always please. Such an instrument as the saxophone is unknown in Germany, and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of the band are an innovation which surprised many."

Nearly every continental city has presented Sousa with a civic flag and Frankfurt sent a delegation to London Thursday to personally present him with a magnificent banner from that municipality.

The autumn theatrical season has already opened under more hopeful auspices. The revival of Nell Gwynnes is attracting big houses, and the critics are already wondering how soon Nell will appear in the vaudeville and music halls.

"The Casino Girl" continues to go merrily enough at the Shattisbury, in spite of Mabel Gilman's hasty withdrawal from her part, which is cleverly filled by Marie George. But having disposed of the orchestral leader and star during Mr. Lederer's absence, the future actions of Mr. Lowenfeld are waited with some interest by the members of the company.

The rehearsals of J. M. Barrie's new play, "The Wedding Guest," which Arthur Boucher will soon produce at the Garrick, are already under way. As this is the first serious drama Mr. Barrie has attempted, the production is awaited with interest.

Edna May, having decided against going to Berlin, leaves today for Paris, where she is engaged to appear at the Folies Bergere next week.

Martin Harvey, who is searching for a Juliet, says he has decided on Mrs. Brown-Potter for his re-opening in the autumn.

TOWNE IN IDAHO. Confined His Remarks Almost Entirely to the Financial Question.

POCATELLO, Ida., Sept. 1.—Hon. Chas. A. Towne opened the Democratic campaign in Idaho tonight. He spoke for two hours to 450 men and women. It was at the invitation of ex-Senator Dubois that Towne came to Idaho.

Towne confined himself carefully to the discussion of the financial question and not until toward the close of his address did he take up the issue of imperialism. In his discussion of money he charged the Republican party with being false to its claim to protect all American industries, in fact that it had withdrawn protection from the silver mining industry, which he characterized as one of the greatest American industries.

Towne will make twelve speeches in Idaho and from here goes to Salmon City, where he speaks Monday. Ex-Senator Dubois will stump with him as will also Frank W. Hunt, the Democratic nominee for governor.

WOULD REPEAL GOEBEL LAW. Bill Introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.—Representative Holland today introduced a bill in the house to repeal the Goebel election law, and to enact a new one. It provides for a state board of three, two to be appointed by the controlling authority of the two leading political parties, the third to be appointed by the secretary of state until after 1902, and then to be elected by the legislature; the third member to have no vote except in the case of a tie.

BRYAN IN INDIANA. Spoke to a Large Audience in South Bend Last Night.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 1.—William J. Bryan today made his second brief visit of this campaign to Indiana. He arrived this afternoon, speaking briefly at La Porte en route and here more at length tonight.

He was enthusiastically received at both places and his audiences were large in size and complimentary in attention as in their manner of receiving his speeches.

HEAVY FAILURES OF WOOL FIRMS

Thirteen French Houses Go Down With Enormous Losses.

RESULT OF GAMBLING FEVER

One House Lost Eight Million Francs—Total Deficit of Eighty Millions Due to Unexpected Decrease in Price of Wool.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Associated Press.) PARIS, Sept. 1.—Two great French centers of manufacturing of woollen goods, Roubaix and Tourcoing, are in the throes of financial disaster, due to reckless speculation.

The wool gambling fever took hold of business houses last summer when wool rose to six francs 70 centimes per kilogram. A collapse occurred and wool now stands at two francs per kilogram below the August price. The amount of wool bought reached the fabulous total of 40,000,000 kilograms, which means a deficit of 50,000,000 francs.

Thirteen firms are already in the hands of receivers, one house alone losing eight million francs and several others are tottering.

DUMP WHEAT ON THE GROUND.

All Elevators and Freight Cars in Kansas Are Full.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—The extensive yards of the Santa Fe railroad in Argentine are almost exclusively occupied with cars of wheat which it is impossible to move. It was estimated that there were twenty miles of wheat cars there this morning.

The difficulty is not so much from car famine as it is due to lack of motive power to keep the lines cleared.

All the other roads in Kansas are unable to handle the wheat offered. All elevators are full and the farmers are dumping wheat in big piles on the ground near the railroad station.

STEENBURG COMMENDED.

Idaho Democratic County Convention Nominated a Full Ticket.

WALLACE, Ida., Sept. 1.—The Democratic county convention today nominated a full county and legislative ticket. The platform commends Governor Steenburgh's administration as being "fearless, honest, economical, conservative and patriotic," and declares for law and order.

TRANSPORT LOGAN SAILED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The transport Logan sailed this afternoon for Manila, via Nagasaki, with 1653 enlisted men and 74 cabin passengers.

BANKS CONSOLIDATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—It is probable that the National Citizens' Bank, People's Bank, Pacific Bank, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank and East River National Bank will all consolidate with the Ninth National Bank.

SHIP-BUILDING RETURNS.

Record for Past Year Exceeded Only Twice Since 1853.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Complete official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show that 1,446 vessels of 293,158 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. Since 1853, this record has been exceeded only twice—in 1854 and 1874.

LUMBER YARDS BURNED.

Loss of a Quarter of a Million in West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 1.—The plant and yards of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, at Hambleton, West Virginia, burned today with 12,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$350,000.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Sept. 1.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 56c@57c; Valley, 57c@58c; blue-stem, 59c@60c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Wheat, nothing doing. Exchange will be closed Monday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Wheat, September, opening, 74 1/4; closing, 74 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Wheat, September, 6s. 1/4.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Lead, brokers, 4.

JUST RECEIVED

Our own importation direct from Hong Kong

50 Rolls New Era Matting Stronger than Carpet

Call and Examine

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON