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NO. 60

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DEMONSTRATION BY GERMAN NAVY

Ten Warships, 3200 Men and 166 Guns at Shanghai.

TROOPS RETIRE FROM AMOY

Chinese Believe They Have Conquered Allies—Boxers Kill French Soldiers in Peking—Li Wants American Escort.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Chinese crisis presents no new features this morning. Nothing appears to be certain regarding Russian action. Various statements are made in Vienna and Berlin with an assumed air of authority, but the balance of opinion leans to the belief that Russia is still inclined to adhere to her decision to quit Peking, whatever the other powers may do.

The studiously moderate tone of Emperor William's speech at Stetin is much remarked. There was nothing of the "mailed fist" or of revenge in his utterances.

According to the Standard's Moscow correspondent, Russia's program mainly concerns Manchuria, and she needs troops from Peking to assist in the seizure of that province, which is looked upon as another Egypt. Her withdrawal from Peking is considered an attempt to pose as a sincere adherent of the principles of The Hague conference.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—From present indications, Germany will make the strongest naval demonstration ever made at Shanghai, namely, ten warships, 3200 men and 166 guns.

A special dispatch from Amoy says that both the Japanese and English marines were withdrawn today and that everything there is quiet.

Special dispatches to the Cologne Gazette announce that all classes of the Chinese population believe that the Chinese have been victorious over the allied troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The statement was made tonight that no more note had been sent to the powers on the Chinese situation. The United States, animated solely with the purpose of having an early settlement of the Chinese question, prefers that the allies should remain in Peking until a settlement is definitely reached, but it is reiterated that, should any nation withdraw its troops, then our government would do likewise.

There was dearth of official information from China today. General Chaffee got through a dispatch dated September 1 at Peking, indicating that couriers are still employed to close the telegraph line of communication between Tien Tsin and Peking. This dispatch made no mention of the military situation and it was inferred that affairs in Peking remain quiet.

The message comments Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, Fourteenth United States Infantry, for his gallantry at Yang Tsun and for his gallant and excellent supervision of the attack of the Imperial city, August 15.

It is said that General Chaffee recommends that he be made a brigadier-general of the United States army. Colonel Daggett has nine months to serve before attaining 64 years. If promoted to brigadier-general, Chaffee states, Colonel Daggett will gladly accept retirement immediately.

Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May this afternoon and, although it was near the close of the official day, he proceeded directly to the state department. It is understood that he received information that the department officials were desirous of conferring with him, hence his return to Washington.

For nearly an hour the minister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Ades, the door being locked meantime and not even messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference was communicative as to the conference but at the conclusion Dr. Hill repaired to the White House with his portfolio well filled with papers.

For several hours preceding the minister's visit, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Ades had been engaged in a conference and it was gathered that negotiations relative to China were approaching another phase and that another pronouncement of some kind was in preparation.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—It is asserted that the Austrian foreign office, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, that Russia has agreed to a compromise, leaving a portion of her troops in Peking and sending the main body to Tien Tsin, which will be the military headquarters.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Active negotiations are in progress looking to some arrange-

ment with Russia regarding the position she has assumed toward Peking. The communications exchanged by the powers now have better promise of success. The compromise suggested, it is asserted here, is the withdrawal of forces of the powers from Peking, leaving an international guard to protect the legations, which, it is further asserted in Paris, will be allowed to remain at the Chinese capital pending a peace settlement. The main body of troops, it is also said, will retire to the neighborhood of Tien Tsin, leaving sufficient forces along the road to keep the open route and protect the railroad between Peking and Tien Tsin.

Russia's attitude is interpreted here as meaning that she will withdraw her troops outside of Peking, but not necessarily a great distance from that city.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has made a request for an American escort to accompany him on his journey to Peking, and that United States Consul Goodnow is considering his request. Now that a proposal more in conformity with the original American recommendation has apparently met with the approbation of at least a majority of the powers, the British foreign office has allowed it to become definitely known that the British government is prepared to accept the proposal.

STETTIN, Sept. 7.—The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here today to attend the imperial navy maneuvers. In reply to an address of welcome from the burgomaster, His Majesty declared his conviction that success would attend the efforts being made to establish in the far East a stable government and orderly conditions under which the German merchants can carry on trade undisturbed and without risk.

In conclusion His Majesty said he felt no anxiety for the future and was satisfied his plan would succeed and serve the best interests of the Fatherland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says: "The allied forces are hesitating to enter the palace, fearing for the prestige of the Chinese government and that, if the buildings were destroyed and burned, the government of the whole of China would fall on the powers, rendering partition inevitable."

This delay is encouraging the Boxers, who have murdered two French soldiers in the centre of Peking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says: "The chamber of commerce and the China association are telegraphing a strong protest against the withdrawal of troops from Peking until a proper government has been established."

Reports from the west river have been received of disturbances at Tai Ping, where 300 robbers were looting. The Wu Chow prefect and 100 men were taken to a pawn shop and telegraphed to Wu Chow for assistance, and four hundred troops were despatched to quell the trouble.

There is disaffection at Tung Chow but it is not likely to come to a head, for lack of arms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin, August 25, and Shanghai, September 5, says: "It is reported that the American minister approves of inviting Li Hung Chang to Peking to negotiate on behalf of China. Those who know this victory best regard him as insincere, incapable and unreliable."

In Peking the government is dead. It means either partition or the maintenance of independent provincial governments.

COLOMBO, Sept. 7.—Count Von Walderssee, commander-in-chief of the allied troops in China, arrived here this morning. After spending a few hours ashore the count resumed his voyage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The German reply to the Russian proposal may be in the form of a compromise and as such it will be treated with favor by the Russian government, but in substance the communication which has been made to the state department is a clear rejection of the Russian proposition."

It matters very little in principle whether the whole or a portion of the allied contingent is kept in the Chinese capital, but the point is that Peking will continue to be held by foreign troops until peace negotiations are concluded.

The most important concession Germany makes to Russia is the agreement to respect the persons of the empress and the imperial ministers. This is good so far as otherwise it would be impossible to get the Chinese court and privy council to come back and begin negotiations, since it is out of the question that the princes and mandarins would put themselves in the power of

(Continued on fourth page.)

TEDDY SHOWS UP BRYANISM

Opponents Use Strangest Arguments Ever Advanced.

PLATFORM SAME AS IN 1864

"Only Way to Insure Widespread Industrial Revival Would Be to Reverse Policy Under Which We Have So Prospered."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 7.—During his trip through Michigan today, Governor Roosevelt made eight speeches, beginning at Bay City at 8:30 o'clock this morning and ending at Hastings, at 5 o'clock. The crowds at the various stopping places during the day were large, appreciative and responsive. He arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this evening and was accorded a great street demonstration.

The New York governor is pleased with his Western reception, although he complains that he is overworked. He says that, while his health is robust and his strength equal to any ordinary demand, he will be glad when he crosses the Michigan state line into another state where the central committee does not work its candidates so hard. The governor will sleep here tonight in his private car and go to South Bend tomorrow.

He will speak in the Auditorium, which was crowded to its utmost, and later he made a brief speech in Powers' Hall. His address in the Auditorium was a carefully-wordsed delineation of our present position, and of the Democratic position. He said in part:

"There are several great issues at stake in this campaign, but of course the greatest issue of all is the issue of keeping the country on its plan of Democratic policy. He said in part:

"I insist, furthermore, that the one and only way to insure widespread industrial revival would be to reverse the policy under which we have so prospered and to try that policy of financial disaster and economic disaster which we rejected in '96."

"Our opponents now advance the most extraordinary arguments that have ever been advanced in a presidential campaign by any party on behalf of its presidential nominee. They have utterly ruined that policy of sound money and yet they insist vigorously that all they considered of most vital importance in '96 shall now be relegated to a subordinate place, and more extraordinary still, they actually ask that Mr. Bryan and a Democratic vote be elected because the senate will remain Republican anyhow, so that the president and the house won't be able to undo what they have done."

This is the position actually taken by not a few of our opponents and especially by the men who know that Mr. Bryan's financial policy is utterly ruinous to the country and themselves some excuse for voting against President McKinley because, forsooth, Mr. McKinley has been too active in upholding the honor of the silver question if a question at all is paramount. Said he:

"The leaders among our opponents are doubtless sincerely convinced that their free silver policy would be disastrous to the welfare of our country; but having played the part of demagogues in their own right, they are now trying to do the same thing in the action of their action. If they carry into power their possession of power would throw this country into convulsions of disaster. They would be obliged to negotiate with the British and the French, and they would be obliged to give up the gold standard and the gold policy of our country."

Speaking of trusts Governor Roosevelt said that, while the evils produced must be eliminated, hasty and violent action should be avoided, for it would either be ineffective or it would, in crushing the evil, be equally destructive to the good. He recommended publicity as the first and most potent remedy for the trust evil, saying:

"We must be able by law to find out exactly what each corporation does and earns. This mere publicity itself will effect something towards remedying many evils. Moreover, it will give us a clearer idea as to what the remaining evils are and will, therefore, enable us to shape our measures for attacking the trust with good prospects of success."

He referred to the franchise tax established in New York as a step in the right direction.

Speaking of the war in the Philippines he said:

"There is a close similarity between the arguments used by the Populist Democracy at the moment and by their analogues the Copperheads of 1864, and exactly as in 1864, so now we appeal for the support of all good citizens."

"In 1864 the Democratic platform denounced the further prosecution of the civil war just as the Kansas City platform denounces the further prosecution of the war in the Philippines today. Moreover, in 1864 the platform contained precisely the same frantic assertion that civil liberty and private rights had been trampled on and that justice and liberty demanded an immediate effort for the cessation of hostilities. Much of what is put in the two platforms could be interchanged on this point, and in 1864 there was the

same hypocritical sympathy expressed for the soldiers and sailors that is expressed again in 1900. In each case the impression of sympathy for the soldiers coming as a tax to a declaration of hostility to the cause for which the soldier was fighting, a declaration which was certain infinitely to increase the work and danger of the soldier."

Governor Roosevelt declared that success for the Philippines would mean liberty for all the inhabitants of the island, but only for a certain blood-thirsty section who would oppress the others. Letters and interviews of the soldiers and others who have been in the Philippines were quoted to prove the assertion.

CANADIANS REPULSED BOERS.

Portugal Will Probably Refuse Kruger a Refuge in Her African Possessions.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Lord Roberts reports from Beaufort, Transvaal, under date of Wednesday, September 5, as follows:

"Sir Hamilton traversed Dulstroom yesterday with slight opposition. Buller engaged the enemy's left this morning. Hamilton is endeavoring to turn the enemy's right."

"Boers with two guns and one pom-pom this morning attacked 125 Canadian mounted infantry guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein. Mahon proceeded to their assistance, but the Boer cavalry had been off the enemy before he arrived. It was a very creditable performance. The wounded were Major Henderson and Lieutenant Moodie, slightly, and two men. Six men are missing."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.—General Baden-Powell arrived here this morning. In spite of the early hour of his arrival a great public ovation was made in his honor. A crowd carried him on their shoulders from the railway station to the government house, a distance of half a mile.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The news telegraphed from Lisbon yesterday, that a military expedition, a thousand strong is about to leave the Tagus for Lourenco Marques, has caused much speculation as to the Portuguese intentions in South Africa. For some time past it has been hinted that important developments in Portuguese policy might shortly be expected, and many people believe that there is a secret agreement between Great Britain and Portugal which will enable the former power to exercise a long cherished right of preemption of Delagoa Bay. Others connect the Portuguese reinforcements with an intention to refuse the Boer fugitives an asylum in Mozambique and the determination of the Lisbon government no longer to permit the Dutch forces to draw supplies from Delagoa Bay."

As long as the Transvaal was an independent state, Portugal had no right to prevent goods other than contraband of war reaching the frontier. The greater portion of the Boer army from entering the territory; but if Portugal recognizes the British annexation of the Transvaal as valid, she will be entitled to treat the Boers as rebels against a friendly state and could refuse to grant Kruger or other leaders of escaped Boer combatants permission to seek refuge within the domains of King Carlos.

The English government is extremely anxious that the ex-president should not slip through their fingers, and Portugal would certainly be doing the British a very good turn if she denied the old man asylum and so compelled him to surrender to Lord Roberts. It is still more important that supplies from Mozambique should be cut off from the various guerrilla bands which are quite likely to remain in the field, even after the final collapse of Botha's army.

There are many signs that the military authorities regard the end of the war as close at hand. Lord Roberts is making preparations to return to England and has already sent four of his chargers down to Cape Town. The general belief is that Lord Roberts is coming home to take up the post of commander-in-chief of the British army, which Lord Wolseley will vacate in October. Other indications of the same kind are that the personnel of the army transport in the Orange River Colony has been paid off and disbanded, and the imperial yeomanry and scouts employed in that country have arrived at Cape Town also with the object of receiving their pay prior to embarkation. It is hoped the war may be declared officially over before the general election, which is almost certain to be in October.

The greater portion of Lord Roberts' army will have to remain in South Africa, probably under the supreme command of Sir Redvers Buller, several months longer, but they will be considered as engaged in police operations on an extensive scale rather than as occupied in a regular campaign.

There is no truth in the statement that Sir Charles Warren has been appointed to succeed Lord William Seymour in command of the British troops in Canada, and nothing whatever is known of any such appointment either by the officials in Pall Mall or by General Warren himself.

CRASH IN COTTON.

Turning Point in the Great Bull Movement Reached.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Today marked the turning point in the great bull movement in cotton on New Orleans, New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges. With a crash, amid tremendous excitement, prices fell 25 to 32 points on opening, while the close was weak at a net loss of 19 to 25 points.

Manchester spinners today decided to close down their mills, being unable to manufacture cotton goods at the present abnormal prices demanded for American cotton.

ANOTHER RECORD SMASHED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The Abbot reduced the world's mile trotting record to a wagon this afternoon at Charter Oak Park to 2:55. The record was formerly 2:59.4, held by Lucile, and made at Cleveland in 1897.

FAILURES FOR THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Dun's Review says: Failures for the week were 145 in the United States against 123 last year, and 24 in Canada against ten last year.

COAL MINERS GO OUT TODAY

Great Scarcity of Anthracite Coal Probable.

MEN ARE WELL ORGANIZED

Strike is Likely to Be Long and Disastrous—Demand for Coal is Now Enormous Both at Home and Abroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Under the constitution of the United States Mine Workers of America, the executive must decide before 6 o'clock tomorrow night upon the application of the district embraced in the anthracite region for permission to strike.

Indications tonight are that before the time limit has expired messages will have been sent to the president of the three districts in question announcing that permission has been granted. Following these messages will be others ordering the men out of the mines.

The question of ordering a strike was not submitted to vote at the meeting of the executive board which has been in session here all day. President Mitchell said tonight:

"I said some time ago that in my opinion there would be a big strike. After talking with my colleagues all day I have no reason to change my mind."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 7.—The refusal of the coal companies at their conference in New York to confer with the miners only makes the belief among the people of the Wyoming valley the stronger that there will surely be a strike. The miners will be compelled to go out now or back down ignominiously.

The demand for coal is enormous. Every kind of carrying vehicle is being pressed into service. Those at the head of large manufacturing plants are of the opinion that if a strike is ordered it will be a long-drawn-out affair, as both sides are stubborn.

All kinds of business is suffering on account of the suspense. Some of the coal companies think that in the event of a strike all the men will not go out, and that they will be able to mine some coal. This may be true in some districts in the anthracite region, but not in the Wyoming district. The men here are really well organized, despite all reports to the contrary, and when the order to strike is given there will not be enough men at work to keep the pumps running.

Some of the coal companies are making use of the columns of the local press to point out the calamity that will follow a long strike. It is pointed out that the United Mine Workers will have only \$7,000 in their treasury to sustain a strike, and that this sum will not keep the strikers and their families for a week. The total amount of money paid in wages in the anthracite region a month now is \$2,500,000.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Boss Richard Croker Controls the Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Every delegate who has arrived here tonight that Richard Croker has the upper hand in the contest for the Democratic state convention. It is said tonight that out of the 450 votes in the convention Croker controls 277.

The faction controlled by Hill has to its credit 149 votes. It takes 226 to control the convention and Croker starts off with a total of 226. Hill controls the votes of 31 counties out of 61 in the state. Croker controls the vote of but 15 counties outright, while eleven are about equally shared between the two factions.

The ticket seems to favor Stanchfield for leader. If, however, Stanchfield should not want to run, Macey is spoken of for first place with Colonel Howe for lieutenant-governor.

It is believed, however, that the ticket will be made as follows: For governor—John B. Stanchfield, of Chermung; Lieutenant-governor—W. F. Mackey, of Erie; Secretary of state—C. F. Rowe, of Rensselaer; Controller—Edwin Atwater, of Dutchess; Attorney-general—George H. Palmer, of Schoharie.

MURDERS BY BLACKS.

Series of Atrocious Crimes in New South Wales.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 7.—Mail advices from Australia by the steamer Warrimoo report an atrocious series of murders in the country districts of New South Wales by a band of blacks.

The murderers first entered the Mawbey homestead at Gelgauldia, where several young ladies were living. The inmates were murdered in their beds. The blacks, after the terrible butchery, fled through the settlement on stolen horses, murdering and robbing as they went. They were chased by 1,000 vol. untried policemen and twelve bloodhounds, and two out of six of the gang only had been caught at the latest advices, as the murderers stole fresh horses in every town. Eleven people were murdered.

FUSION IN NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, Sept. 7.—The Democrats and silver factions attempt fusion last night and today nominated G. Newlands for congress.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Silver, 65 1/2; lead, unchanged.

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