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NO. 61

WE HAVE GOT 'EM AGAIN

THOSE COLE'S AIR-TIGHT HEATERS...

ECLIPSE HARDWARE CO.

A Few of Our Late Specialties

First-Class Timothy Hay, First-Class Cheat Hay, Oats, Rolled Barley, Chop Feed, Shorts, Bran, etc. Corvallis Flour and other First-Class Brands. Chase & Sanborn's Teas and Coffees. Prime Fresh and Smoked Meats.

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SUMMER GOODS.

BASEBALL GOODS,
HAMMOCKS,
FISHING TACKLE
BIRD CAGES,
CROQUET SETS,
CAMERAS, Etc., Etc.

GRIFFIN & REED

I HAVE COME TO KEEP YOU WARM AND DRY AND TO ECONOMIZE FUEL...

WILSON AIR-TIGHT HEATERS

A CAR LOAD OF THEM AT

FOARD & STOKES CO.

CLATSOP MILL CO.

ASTORIA, ORE.

Fir, Spruce

and Cedar Lumber

Boxes, Sash and Doors,
Shingles and Mouldings

The Esmond Hotel.

PORTLAND, ORE., FRONT AND MORRISON STS.

European plan, \$6.00 to \$12.00 per day. American plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. OSCAR ANDERSON, Manager. J. C. PENDEGARY, Chief Clerk.

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Commission, Brokerage, Custom House Broker, Insurance and Shipping. ASTORIA, ORE. Agent W. F. & Co., and Pacific Express Co's.

OVER TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED BODIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN FOUND

Number of Killed in the Galveston Horror Was Under Estimated and Will Amount to Five Thousand.

THE DEAD CARRIED TO SEA AND THROWN OVERBOARD

Goals Rob the Dead—Marital Law Proclaimed—Twenty-Five Men Shot by Officers and Soldiers—Train Loads of Clothing, Food, Water and Burial Supplies Are Being Rushed to the Gulf—Appeals Are Issued to the Charitable Everywhere for Relief for the Thousands of Destitute.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—Mayor Walter C. Jones estimates the number of dead at five thousand and he is conservative. Over 2,300 bodies have been taken out to sea or buried in trenches. Other hundreds are yet to be taken from the ruins.

These bodies are now all badly decomposed and they are being buried in trenches where they are found. Officers are being burned in debris where it can be safely done. There is little attempt at identification and it is safe to say that they will never be a complete list of the dead.

Chief of Police Ketchum is in charge of the work of burying the dead. There are large bodies of men engaged in this work, tearing up the ruins and getting out the corpses.

Several persons have already been shot. It is reported. A soldier of Hafferty's battery while patrolling the beach this morning ordered a man to desist from looting. The fellow drew a weapon and the soldier shot him dead. The soldier was attacked by three men and he killed all of them. He had five cartridges in his rifle and each of them found a victim. It is probable that twenty-five in all have been shot. Some of these were shot for falling to halt when ordered to do so. Others were shot for vandalism.

The ruins of the big brick buildings have not yet been searched for the dead and there is a large number in them. At the mass of rubbish which marks the site of the Laguna Terrace bridge house 40 or 50 people were killed and their bodies are still in the ruins. The orphan's home is totally demolished. Nineteen children and eleven nuns were killed.

of the population is suffering in a greater or less degree.

"Not a single church, school or charitable institution, of which Galveston had so many, is left intact. Not a building escaped damage and half of the whole number were obliterated. There is immediate need of clothing, food and household goods of all kinds. Nearby cities will open asylums for women and children the situation will be greatly relieved. Coast cities should send up water as well as provisions, including kerosene oil, gasoline and candles.

W. C. Jones, Mayor; M. Lasker, president of Island Savings Bank; J. D. Skinner, president of Cotton Exchange; C. H. McMaster, of Chamber of Commerce; R. G. Lewis, manager of Galveston News; Clarence Owsley, manager of Galveston Tribune.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—Outside Galveston smaller towns are beginning to send reports a distressing disaster in the list of dead and property losses are received. Richmond and Hitchcock each report 150 lives lost. Talmage, Aradita, Velasco, Seabrooke, Belleme, Arcola and many other towns have from one to eight dead.

In most of these places many houses have been totally destroyed, and thousands of head of livestock killed.

The railroads alone will suffer millions of dollars in actual damage, to say nothing of the loss from the stoppage of business.

The International & Great Northern and Santa Fe have miles of track washed out, and the bridges connecting Galveston with the mainland must be entirely rebuilt.

GALVESTON, Tex., by Western Union dispatch-boat to Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The terrific cyclone that produced such a disastrous disaster in Galveston and all through Texas was credited by the United States weather bureau to strike Galveston Friday night and created much apprehension, but the night passed without the predicted being verified.

The conditions, however, were ominous; the danger signal was displayed on the flagstaff of the weather bureau, shipping was warned, etc. The southern sky was somber, the gulf beat high on the beach with that dismal thunderous roar that presaged trouble, while the air had that stillness that betokens a storm.

At about 10 o'clock of the night, the wind began to come in soft puffs, increasing in volume as the day dawned. By 10 o'clock Saturday morning it was almost a gale; at noon it had increased in velocity and was driving rain, whipping the pools and tearing things up in a lively manner, yet no serious apprehension was felt by residents near the beach. At about 1 o'clock the wind shifted to the north and the waves began to send their waters far inland, over the nearby stretches of the beach, and in places in the city. Two significant forces were at work. The gulf force drove the waves with irresistible force high upon the beach, and the other force, the northeast gale, pitched the waters against and over the wharves, choking sewers and flooding the city from that quarter.

The streets rapidly began to fill with water, and the people were caught between two powerful elements, while the winds howled and rapidly increased in velocity.

Railroad communication was cut off shortly after noon, the track being washed out; wire facilities completely failed at 3 o'clock and Galveston was isolated from the world.

The wind momentarily increased in velocity, while the waters rapidly rose and the night drew on with dreary apprehension deepened in the face of the people. Already thousands were bravely struggling with their families against the mad waves and fierce wind for places of refuge. The public school buildings, courthouse, hotels, in fact any place that offered apparently a safe refuge from the elements, became crowded to their utmost. Two minutes of 6:30 p. m., just before the anemometer blew away, it had reached the frightful velocity of 100 miles an hour. Buildings that had hitherto stood, crumbled and crashed, carrying death and destruction to hundreds of people. Roofs sailed through the air, windows were driven in with a crash or shattered by flying slate, telegraph, telephone, electric light poles, with their mass of wires, were snapped off like straws, and water pipes were broken. What velocity the wind attained after the anemometer blew off is purely a matter of speculation.

The lowest point touched by the barometer in the press correspondents'

office, which was filed by frightened men and women, was 28.041. This was about 7:30 p. m. It then began to rise very slowly, and by 10 p. m. it was about 28.045. The wind gradually subsided, and by midnight the storm had passed. The water, which had reached a depth of eight feet on the strand at 10 o'clock p. m., began to ebb and ran off very rapidly, and by 5 a. m. the crown of the street was free of water. Thus passed out one of the most frightful and destructive storms which ever devastated the coast of Texas.

The city is filled with destitute, bereft and homeless, while in the improvised morgues are the rigid forms of hundreds of victims. Whole families are strewn by side. The southeastern part of the city was under ten feet of water and the barracks located there are destroyed, the soldiers having a miraculous escape from drowning.

Many substantial buildings in the western and southwestern parts of the city were destroyed and the death list from there will be large.

A heavy mortality list is expected among the residents down the island and adjacent to the coast on the mainland, as both were deeply flooded and the houses were to a great extent insecure. The heaviest losses by the storm were in the Galveston Wharf Company, the Southern Pacific railway and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway company, and the Texas Loan Star Flouring Company.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 11.—A special to the News from Galveston, Tex., brought to Houston by the tug Brunsavia, gives the following additional particulars of the storm.

The big iron oil tank of the Waterbury Company, which was picked from the Fifteenth street pier and carried to Thirtieth street. The oil tank depot in recent years used as the office of the superintendent of the wharf yard, was washed to pieces, as were numerous small frame buildings along the wharf front. Men were sent out Sunday morning to report the condition of the bridges across Galveston bay, but were unable to reach them.

Telegraphic communication was also cut off Saturday. The linesmen who went out Sunday reported that the railroad bridges were all washed away and that there was not sufficient material in Galveston to rebuild the telegraph lines. The cables under the channel are gone. The lines will have to be built to the city from the mainland. Strenuous efforts were made on Sunday to repair the damage to the Mexican cable, but on account of the sea being high it was impossible to pick the line and attach it to the shore.

Thousands of telegrams were filed at the telegraph office during the day, with the expectation that they would be sent to Houston for transmission, but the cables were only available small trucks would not venture on the trip with a new crew, his engineer and fireman having been lost, while trucks which might be hired would be too draught to go up the bay.

In the business district not a building escaped injury. The Grand opera house is caved in and the fourth story of the building is blown away. The same building was blown off. The third story of the city hall was blown away. The three-story building of Ritter Cafe was demolished and crashed into the rear of the city hall building. The fourth story was torn from the Moody building at Twenty-second street. The Masonic Temple, at Twenty-first street and Post Office street, was partially destroyed and power torn away. The upper stories of the Harmony Club building were caved in, and a frame building across the street was demolished.

Among the other prominent buildings damaged or destroyed was the Galveston orphan's home, all six children being reported unhurt; the Sacred Heart church, one of the largest churches in the city, is a total wreck; the St. Mary's church adjoining it is considerably damaged and the athletic building was destroyed. The First Baptist church is wrecked, the sanctuary adjoining St. John's Methodist church was wrecked, although the front part of the building stands. Several small churches were wrecked. The Hall high school building is badly damaged.

Officer Williamson and a force of men did good work rescuing a number of people from the frame portion of St. Mary's infirmary. Over 20 persons were rescued but quite a number perished. A mother and child, a Mexican woman and child and an elderly lady while going to the cotton mills were drowned. While the mill was crowded with people, the tower on the killing and injuring several persons. Over 1000 persons sought shelter in the county courthouse.

These undertaking establishments are all being utilized as morgues and a fourth was opened in a large building on the strand.

Some of the draymen at first refused to haul over one body after another, demanding the price for a full load for each trip. On Sunday evening, however, the few who made this remark agreed to bring as many bodies as their carts could hold. One of the draymen being full of debris, it is difficult to use any kind of wagons.

Many of those who escaped tell of thrilling experiences. Mr. and Mrs. James Irwin got out on the roof of their dwelling. They were seated on the side of the comb and when the building blew over they floated off separately. Mrs. Irwin was on the raft alone all night. Mr. Irwin, who had found refuge in the Ursuline convent and who despaired of seeing his wife again, heard a cry for help. Hoping to rescue a human being he halted out through the water and was overjoyed to find his wife still afloat on the roof.

The pilot boat Eclipse has been out since Saturday and unheard from. The American steamship Ponce de Leon, reported to have foundered, has arrived safe and sound.

The city is not only without a water supply but it is in total darkness. The city street railroad has suspended business, much of its track being washed out. It will be a month before cars can be operated by electricity, but horse-car service will be substituted at the earliest possible moment.

The plant of the Galveston company is partially demolished and is out of communication. Those who used gas for fuel are practically helpless. Firewood was swept away but there is plenty of driftwood to be had.

Several members of the police force were lost and others lost their families. The force is greatly reduced in numbers, and at present is insufficient to meet the demand upon it. Adjutant-General Scurry, who reached Galveston last evening by boat from Houston, today sent a courier to Houston to notify the military companies of the state that he would call on them for details.

NO LOOTING BY AMERICANS

Stories of Sacking of Tien Tsin by Our Troops Denied.

EMPRESS REPORTED TAKEN

Li Hung Chang Wants Protection on His Journey to Peking—France Formally Announces Willingness to Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The war department today made public the following telegram:

"To Fowier, Chee Foo. Send the following cablegram to Coolidge, commanding the United States forces at Tien Tsin. It is reported here that there has been extensive looting in Tien Tsin. Report immediately whether the American troops took part. If so, punish severely and repress sternly. Absolute regard for life and property of non-combatants is enjoined.

"By order of the secretary of war, 'CORBIN."

Coolidge replied:

"Looting by American troops in the walled city at Tien Tsin is unfounded and denied. No property has been destroyed except under military exigency."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—From a formal statement given out today it appears that the state department is not yet ready to begin direct negotiations with Li Hung Chang. It does not question his credentials as plenipotentiary but simply leaves the matter in abeyance. Probably this is because the powers have not returned their responses to the Russian note, as it is desired to avoid being the first among the powers to abandon hope of harmonious action and strike for itself toward a settlement directly with China. Also it may be deemed well to wait to hear from Conger who, several days ago, was invited to express his opinion about quitting Peking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Minister Wu has received a cable message from Earl Li Hung Chang, giving an imperial edict, signed by the emperor, directing him to proceed immediately to Peking and there to co-operate with Prince Ching toward peace negotiations and a settlement of all war difficulties. The edict is dated August 27. Accordingly, Li Hung Chang asks that the powers co-operate in affording him personal protection. He probably will leave Shanghai at once, going by sea. Sir Robert Hart, imperial minister of customs, has been asked to procure steamer accommodations for the trip. Minister Wu will probably ask that a United States gunboat be designated for Earl Li's use.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Peking to Tien Tsin. A representative of the Associated Press learns on unquestionable authority, that telegraphic instructions from Paris and St. Petersburg to M. Pichon and M. De Giers, respectively, the ministers of France and Russia, directing both ministers in conjunction with General Frey and Linowitch to take measures to withdraw the legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien Tsin immediately, if circumstances permit.

Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action on the part of the United States and Japan. It is thought that while Germany may hold out until Field Marshal Count Von Walderssee arrives in China, she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says it is reported there that the dowager empress of China has been captured by the Russians at Jehol (?).

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta, has addressed to the powers a note proposing negotiations with China on the following basis:

First—The evacuation of Peking as soon as the peace preliminaries have been signed.

Second—The participation and support of the powers in enabling China to contract alone to pay the indemnities.

Third—The maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire by the collective engagement of the powers.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, writes September 8, says:

"Japan has replied that she will not object to the withdrawal of her minister from Peking and to the other measures recommended by the concert of powers, and since her geographical position enables the prompt adoption of the necessary military measures, she is willing to withdraw her superfluous troops."

"According to trustworthy sources Russia is preparing to winter 15,000 troops at Chi Pi."

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, is understood to have received from Li Hung Chang a copy of his credentials emanating from the imperial household appointing the plenipotentiaries to conduct the negotiations for peace and laying down the conditions in relation thereto.

It is intimated that similar documents have been transmitted to the Chinese ministers at other capitals and that the credentials are such as will satisfy the American and European governments. Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh informed a representative of the Associated Press that he had received a decree similar to the one Wu Ting Fang, the minister to the United States, handed to the state department at Washington, and added that he personally transmitted the decree to the foreign office this afternoon.

HONG KONG, Sept. 11.—There was a riot in the village of Tai Kuk Tsui last evening, but the Kowloon police

sent reinforcements and quelled the disorders. Nine arrests were made.

The United States transport Meads has arrived here from Manila to be docked.

CHEE FOO, Sept. 8. via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The Pao Ting expedition leaving today numbers 4000 men.

TAKU, Sept. 6. via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The expedition to Pao Ting Fu will leave on Friday. It is made up as follows: British, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery and 2000 infantry; Italians, 100; Japanese, 300; Russians, 200; Americans, 200.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The Taku steamer which arrived here brings reports of the latest news in Peking. These reports are to the effect that the greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the allies, who treat each other with extreme courtesy, and that the soldiers are living as though members of one army. Late arrivals say that if any clash occurs during the occupation of Peking it will be brought on by the diplomats of Europe and not by the soldiers in the field.

The march through the palace was a historic event. Every army was represented. The Russians led and the troops of other nationalities followed in the order previously reported by cable. Each regiment of Americans who participated in the relief of Peking was represented by about 150 men. General Chaffee, General Barry and other officers leading a Russian band and the Sikhs' bandages played national airs while the troops filed through the grounds and buildings. There were many sunbats attached to the palace remaining and they stood by looking as though they were attending a funeral. They were evidently deeply humiliated.

After the procession, which began to the order previously reported by cable, was an hour and a half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the legation ladies and some prominent missionaries, were admitted. Tea was served to them and the palace inspected. The most remarkable feature of the buildings is said to be the tiled exterior staircases carved from single stones with dragons, lions and other ornaments. The empress' bed is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection of the palace the gates were again closed and no one was permitted to enter the grounds. The troops arrived here are forwarded to Peking as fast as they land. The ministers remain in Peking. The city has been entirely looted except the palace, and auction sales of loot, in which valuable silks, furs and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bidders at these sales are army officers.

The newspaper correspondents had a controversy with the officers who at first proposed that no correspondents should be admitted to the palace with the procession, but the news representatives were finally allowed to accompany the troops.

The Chinese forts at Tien Sang, near Taku, are still undisturbed. The British made reconnaissance of these forts but the British commander says he will remain passive unless he is attacked, when he must fight in order to preserve his self respect. The Russians are reported to be attacking soon, but they lack sufficient artillery for their purpose. A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort and several of its members killed.

The commanders of the Chinese forts at Chee Foo are greatly disturbed by reports that the Germans propose taking the forts, and they are threatening to defend them to the end. The necessity of the foreign settlement will be destroyed if the light occurs.

The United States battleship Oregon arrived at Woo Sung today. She steamed at a good speed throughout the trip. Her officers say she is in perfect condition for the present though retains of a temporary character will be made.

DANGER IN OVER CONFIDENCE.

Senator Hanna Warns Republicans of the Peril in Inactivity.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Senator Hanna, at a dinner at the Hamilton Club tonight, in honor of Senator Mason, talked frankly of the danger of over confidence on the part of the Republicans, and declared with all possible emphasis that everything that the Republicans and patriotic Democrats fought for four years ago was at stake in the present campaign.

The silver question and not imperialism, he asserted, was the paramount issue.

HURRICANE AT CHICAGO.

Wind Blew at Rate of Fifty Miles Per Hour Throughout the Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The storm of today was one of the severest that has visited Chicago in years. At one time the wind reached a velocity of 72 miles per hour and during the day not less than 50 miles an hour. Two people lost their lives and a number were injured.

The damage amounts to thousands of dollars.

MINEWORKERS' STRIKE.

Will Probably Be Ordered Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—"I will leave for Indianapolis tomorrow night and, if upon my arrival there Thursday morning I fail to hear anything from the operator in New York indicative of their willingness to meet us in conference, I shall immediately order a strike."

These were the words of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight.

"It is with the greatest reluctance that I take this step," continued Mr. Mitchell, "but nothing else remains for us to do."

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 57c; Valley and bluestem, 56c to 56c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Wheat, October, opening, 74c, 74c; closing, 75c, 75c.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Silver, 63c; lead, 47c; brokers, 4.

REMOVAL SALE.

For the next sixty days our entire stock of furniture and carpets will be closed out at less than cost. Call early and avoid the rush.

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON

(Continued on fourth page.)