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The Morning Astorian.

VOL. LII. ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1900. NO. 73

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THOSE COLE'S AIR-TIGHT HEATERS...

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ENGLAND HAS NOT YET ANSWERED

Believed That Harmony Will Prevail Among the Powers.

BOXER FORCES DEFEATED

Details of Engagements of Allies With Chinese at Pei Ta Chu and Pei Tang—Some Faithful Viceroy's—Tale of Slaughter.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Lord Salisbury has not yet answered the German proposal. It is likely that several days will elapse before Great Britain puts herself on record regarding the suggestion of Emperor William. Persons in Salisbury's confidence surmise guardedly that he will fall into line with Germany.

No inkling of the nature of Washington's attitude had reached Downing street this morning except through press dispatches. The feeling prevails at the foreign office that America is so close to election that she cannot be expected to take a really serious part in regard to China.

A foreign office official, being asked if he saw any reason to believe that serious disagreement was probable, said:

"No, judging from present conditions, negotiations ought to come out all right. The powers have been negotiating as they never did before and have not yet begun to call each other names."

The German proposal is the first thing which has taken us the slightest bit forward for a month, and it naturally calls out more diversified opinions. But even should a majority of the powers reject it, I do not believe it would mean the break up of the concert."

The anti-Russian dispatches from Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the London Times, are viewed in Downing street as being more the result of the severe strain of the siege than as an impartial recording of facts.

The following has been received from General Gaselee at Peking:

"A joint Anglo-American expedition of 1500 men and four guns proceeded to Lin Ko Chau, September 18, and thence by a night march got in the rear of the Boxer headquarters at Pei Ta Chu, 12 miles west of Peking. The Boxers were completely surprised and lost 50 men. Our casualties were none."

"The First Bengal Lancers went to San Ken Ten and destroyed the new arsenal there, Sept. 18, the Americans and the bulk of the British returning to their quarters."

WALDERSEE'S MISSION.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Austrian ambassador here, Count Von Szegey Hasmarck, in an interview said:

"There is an erroneous impression about Count Von Waldersee's mission. A number of important tasks await him. Above all he must force China to submit to the allied powers peace conditions. Moral suasion is entirely wasted upon the Chinese government, which still indulges in the hope of cheating the allies out of the fruits of their victories by destroying harmony among them."

"Von Waldersee must arrange what military demonstrations are required, what harbors and inland towns must be occupied, which points require expeditions and which troops may retire from Peking. All the powers are bound to this program by agreeing upon Von Waldersee as commander in chief."

"Regarding the statement that Von Waldersee will act as chief diplomatic representative for the powers, that has been abandoned."

TAKING OF PEI TANG FORTS.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Associated Press.)

TAKU, Sept. 20.—Four thousand Russians, three thousand Germans and one thousand French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines, began the attack upon the Pei Tang forts at daylight. The attack was answered by the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after 10 o'clock.

The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of

the firing from the forts and found them deserted, there being only four dead Chinamen within the walls. The allies were much chagrined as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible, yet over 3000 men got away in broad daylight.

The Russian artillery fire has proved effective and the forts were badly damaged. The British and Italian commanders had decided to join in the attack, but their troops had not arrived in time. The entire line between Tien Tsin and Taku shows reinforcements were heading for the forts.

Three members of the allied forces were killed and fifty were wounded through the explosion of mines laid along their line of march.

YANGTSE VICEROY'S FRIENDLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—An official communication coming through diplomatic channels has been brought to the attention of the state department giving information as to conditions in the Yangtse Kiang valley and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the province of Hunan against Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the Christian missionaries who escaped and who makes the report through the officials of the government now forwarding it to Washington.

In one case it is stated that a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off and finally a red hot staff was driven through his back. In another case a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil and the mass set on fire.

Concerning conditions in the Yangtse Kiang valley, the representative states that the viceroys there have exercised a most pacific influence, despite orders to the contrary from Peking. It appears that the Peking government ordered the viceroys to assemble a large army and march it to the north, but as the viceroys personally were opposed to an anti-foreign crusade the order was not executed. Instead of that one of the officials assembled an army of 2000 undisciplined coolies who marched north as a formal compliance with the order.

This action of the Yangtse viceroys in resisting the Peking influence against the foreigners is said to have had an important effect in preventing a general spread of disorders.

MISSIONARIES BUTCHERED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times correspondent in Peking reports that all missionaries at Fen Chau Fu, south of Tai Yuen Fu, including Mr. Atwater, his wife and two children, Mr. Price, his wife and child, were butchered by soldiers of Yu Hsien as recently as August 15, in circumstances of revolting treachery.

BOER CONVOY ROUTED.

Methuen Recaptured a Gun Lost at Colenso.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Friday, Sept. 21.—Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Hart river, west of Klerksdorp, and recaptured a 15-pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 25 wagons, 8000 cattle, 4000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 25 prisoners."

"Hildyard occupied Vreyheid, September 19, turning out the Boers from strong positions. The British casualties were few."

"Clery has captured a Holland-American belonging to Theron's scouts, who confirms the reports of Theron's death."

IDAHO BRYANITES.

Still Disagree and Have No Hope of Effecting More Than Partial Fusion.

BOISE, Ida., Sept. 22.—The members of the Populist executive committee some of the candidates and a number of leading Democrats have again gathered here for the purpose of endeavoring to push the fusion program through. It is understood that there is no hope that complete fusion will be effected.

Texas Angel, candidate for supreme judge, M. F. Eby, for secretary of state, and C. M. Mullen, for elector, have refused to resign.

LAWTON SAILS FOR NOME.

SEATTLE, Sept. 22.—The transport Lawton sailed this afternoon for Nome with a cargo of quartermasters' supplies. Returning she will bring destitute miners from the northern camps.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At the end of the first week of the strike in the anthracite coal fields there are not wanting signs of a desire on the part of some strikers to return to work. This sentiment is generally confined to the English-speaking element among the mine workers. Notwithstanding a serious outbreak necessitating the sending of troops to Schuylkill county, everything is reported quiet in the entire coal region to-night. There is a feeling that efforts will be made in all districts Monday to start the mines. The persistence of corporations and individual mine owners in asserting that they will consider grievances of the employees individually but will not treat with the united miners has undoubtedly had its effect and it would not be surprising if many mines began to resume operations, at least partially, beginning next week. SITUATION AT SHENANDOAH. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 22.—With the arrival of the militia here today this borough assumed its normal condition and the anticipated resumption of violence on the part of the strikers did not occur. The only colliery which attempted work today was the William Penn, operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. Its employees were, however, intercepted on the way to the mine by strikers who succeeded in persuading them to return to their homes. The first detachment of troops arrived this morning and by afternoon the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth regiments, battery C, and the governor's troops were here. The arrival of troops occasioned much excitement among the residents, especially among the strikers who thronged the vicinity of the railroad station. They were sullen and muttered threats but made no attempts at violence. It developed this morning that only one person, Mike Yuckavage, was killed outright in last evening's shooting here. Annie Rogers, the little girl who it was supposed was shot to death, recovered consciousness some hours after the bullet struck her in the back of the neck, and is today in a fair way of ultimately getting well. The town council appointed over 300 special policemen to serve during the night, and everything passed off peacefully. No crowds were allowed to congregate. Edward Clark, who was shot below the heart, has a chance for life. The bullet has been extracted, and he is improving today. He had gone into the street to take his children out of the way, and in this manner received the wound. The forty-six deputies who were with Sheriff Toole last evening and did the shooting were selected from the best citizens of Shenandoah. The report that they were the scum of the county is untrue. So far as business is concerned, the town is as still as on Sunday. The saloons are all closed, in accordance with an order of the council last night. No outbreak is feared, and the law-abiding citizens breathe more easily. The collieries will resume work Monday providing a sufficient number of hands is obtained. It is believed that most of them will be able to work full handed. MINERS RESTLESS. SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—President Nichols and the members of District No. 1 executive board are not apprehensive today of any change in the strike situation in this section by reason of ordering of troops to the Schuylkill region. The news caused them much chagrin and disappointment, because they had hoped for the best of order there, the same as prevails in this region. Now that troops are in the field, an uncertainty is growing among the miners here as to their future. From Forest City, where the Hillside Coal & Iron Company has two big mines, the news comes that many men are dissatisfied with the present status of the strike and have announced their intention to go back to work on Monday. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's men, too, are showing restlessness today, and a break may come in their ranks very soon, as the company, through General Superintendent Loomis, announces today that as soon as the men get back to work their demands as company employees, exclu-

MANY STRIKERS READY TO WORK

English Speaking Miners Inclined to Give In.

NO VIOLENCE YESTERDAY

Many Mines Will Probably Resume This Week—Strikers at Shenandoah Quiet But Sullen—Induced Others to Quit.

alvely, will be taken up and considered. The Pennsylvania Coal Company stands in a similar position and other companies are ready to do the same.

The companies' announcements that they will not deal with their employees through the United Mine Workers' organization, together with bringing the military to the scene, has set the strikers to thinking, and they realize that the battle is apparently going against them.

The Washeries, which operated all the week, are still going. No disorder has broken out anywhere in this region. The men are peaceable and are remaining away from the mines. The district executive board is in session this morning.

OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Ninth regiment, Colonel Dougherty commanding, is under waiting orders here. Fourteen cars on a siding near the Lehigh Valley Railroad station are in readiness to carry the troops to any point.

The operators here, in reply to the open letter of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, make this statement:

"Mr. Mitchell's demands simply mean a recognition of Mitchell. There are indications that he is weakening and ready to fall down. Defeat stares him in the face, and the strikers are beginning to realize the true situation of affairs. It is cropping out all over the strike region. The men want to return to work. The claim of Mr. Mitchell and other leaders of the United Mine Workers that no depredations would be committed while they were in charge of the strike has been nullified by the acts of the men at Shenandoah. The leaders are unable to control the unruly element."

All is quiet in this region this morning. About 170 of the striking mine workers employed in the West End Coal Company's colliery at Moccasin, who went out yesterday, returned to work this morning. The other mines are idle.

BOYCOTT INSTITUTED.

SUNBURY, Pa., Sept. 22.—All the trainmen brotherhoods' men of this city, about 1000, employed by the Pennsylvania, have instituted a boycott against the Reading Railway Company. A committee of the men called upon all the merchants and informed them that if they shipped goods or received goods shipped over the Reading Railroad they would likewise be boycotted.

The railroaders have the controlling power in the town and some of the merchants admit that they will be compelled to submit to their demands. This action on the part of the brotherhoods is the result of numerous discharges of union men by the Reading Company.

HANNA TELLS M'KINLEY.

Went to Canton to Report on the Progress of the Campaign.

CANTON, O., Sept. 22.—McKinley and Hanna were together during all the time the latter was in the city this afternoon.

"It is said one of the objects of your visit to Canton was to induce the president to take an active personal part in the campaign," a reporter said to Hanna.

"That was not talked of," said the senator. "I merely wanted to talk over the campaign in general with the president and report to him how matters were progressing."

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Fourteen Found in One Wrecked Building at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Sixty-four bodies were recovered today, fourteen being taken from one building at Twenty-second and Beach streets.

With the exception of the establishment of the temporary hospital, which was established in the United States custom house directly after the storm, there were no developments in the health situation today. The sick and injured who applied for treatment received attention.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Sept. 22.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 57c; Valley and bluestem, 57c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Wheat, December, 109c; cash, 105c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Wheat, October, opening, 78c; 78c; closing, 79c; 78c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Wheat, December, 6s. 5d.

TRANSPORT GRANT ARRIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The transport Grant arrived today from the Philippines and China, bringing home 500 discharged soldiers, including nearly 300 sick and wounded.

CYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Harry Elkes won the second of the series of three races with Johnny Nelson at Charles River Park tonight, breaking all records from forty to fifty miles.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Silver, 63c.

AMERICAN POLICY KNOWN AT LAST

Chinese Government Must Punish Guilty Boxers.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES WANTED

Authority of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang Recognized—America Will Not Withdraw Its Legation From Peking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The state department tonight made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the governments of Germany, Russia and China in answer to the inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States toward the various phases of the Chinese problem. The forecasts of the notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for although nowhere in the text is reference made to withdrawal of the United States troops from China, an official statement issued by the navy department bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon a material reduction of its military force.

The answer to the German note is carefully phrased so as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations. The reply of the United States to the German note is in part as follows:

"(Acting Secretary Hill to Imperial German Charge d'Affaires) Sir: In response to your inquiry as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Peking against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement:

"The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed the purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself."

"The United States is not disposed as a preliminary condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as according to the determination of the powers themselves may be held to be the real perpetrators of these wrongs."

"It is the purpose of this government at the earliest practicable moment to name plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China and, in the meantime, to authorize its minister in Peking to enter forthwith into a conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending negotiations with the powers, shall be assured."

The note handed to the Chinese minister is an acceptance of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiaries for preliminary negotiations. In reply to questions from the Russian government, the United States government states it has no present intention of withdrawing its legation from Peking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Notes have been sent to the powers clearly defining the course the government has determined to pursue in the Chinese situation.

The Chinese government must be promptly reestablished and enter into new treaties with adequate provision for reparation and guarantees for the future. Most of the United States troops are to be withdrawn from China immediately. China will be compelled to punish her own culprits.

It is the belief of this government that there is nothing to prevent the beginning of negotiations without further delay and that no occasion exists for the protracted continuance of troops on Chinese territory. Co-operation with the powers along these lines will be welcomed by this government which must, however, reserve the right to act independently on any proposition which might lead to war with the Chinese empire.

A memorandum will be made public by the state department today, after the notes reach their destinations, giving a full statement of the conditions now existing, which will unmistakably demonstrate that the course of the United States has been thoroughly consistent from the first and that nothing has succeeded in swerving the administration from its determination not to become embroiled in any ulterior designs other nations may have upon China.

According to the best available specific information, the government announces its recognition of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor Kwang Hsu and has authorized Minister Conger to open preliminary negotiations with them at once. The United States at the same time being prepared to appoint a special committee to meet the Chinese authorities empowered to conclude conventions, provide indemnity for past injuries and guarantees for future security.

The United States will insist, as a part of the reparation to be demanded in the negotiations, that the Chinese authorities shall punish the guilty with deserved severity.

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