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The Morning Astorian.

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SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE REMOTE

Yet All Interests Are Willing to Make Some Concessions.

STRIKERS MAKE BIG GAINS

Many More Men Consent to Quit Work—It Is Generally Believed That Operators Will Have to Recognize Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Late developments show that the efforts to bring about a hurried settlement of the big coal miners' strike are still in a chaotic condition. While there is every surface evidence of an honest intention on the part of the mine owners and operators to grant the more important demands of the mine workers, the difficulties in detail in reaching a basis of settlement grow more confusing. The general opinion among those in a position to comprehend the differences is that a settlement of the strike is yet remote.

UNION MUST BE RECOGNIZED

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Anthracite coal was quoted at a ton cheaper today than it was two days ago. This was taken as an indication that the railroad and others with stocks of coal on hand regard an early settlement of the miners' strike as probable. The railroad officials, however, refused to say to what point the negotiations to this end had progressed, but it was learned that the operators have practically agreed not to entirely ignore the union in making a settlement. The present plan is believed to be to place concessions before the men at the different collieries and ask them to return to work pending the settlement of remaining differences by arbitration.

The extent to which the miners' organization is to be recognized is said to be that the men will have the operators' terms placed before them at meetings of the local unions.

According to a Wall street news agency there will not be a uniform rate of increase proposed throughout the district, owing to the varying conditions of mining at different places, but there will be no advance of less than ten per cent on present wages.

Much interest was felt here in the conference to be held in Shenandoah, Pa., this afternoon between General Gobin, Sheriff Toole and representatives of the operators and miners. It was believed here the conference would result in the immediate withdrawal of troops, whose presence is known to be very distasteful to the union miners. The railroad officials here expressed the belief that with the military out of the way it would be easier to come to an agreement with the strikers.

One of the sales agents of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company said that a few men had charge of the plans for a settlement of the strike and until the result is accomplished they will not discuss affairs.

The Evening Post says today:

"While no final announcement of the coal strike settlement is yet forthcoming there was today reliable authority for the statement that the matters still under discussion are of detail merely, and that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached in a short time."

"It is conceded everywhere in the coal trade that the price of coal after the strike will never settle down to the same level as before. More than ten per cent increase in wages is believed generally to be the concession the miners will demand, and this will mean, according to reliable estimates, an increase of fully 25 cents in the cost of every ton mined. This will make the cost at the collieries about \$2.75 a ton. The consumer, of course, will pay the difference. Moreover, there will undoubtedly be a great demand for coal as soon as the strike is over, and,

perhaps a week or ten days' delay in supplying it."

MITCHELL WILL NOT TALK

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 29.—This morning President Mitchell said he was awaiting further developments and had nothing further to say on the subject of the rumors of an effort on the part of mine owners to settle the strike by granting concessions to the mine workers. It is apparent from his manner that he is expecting news of some sort.

A reporter of the Associated Press received information today that a number of foreigners on strike are complaining that they are becoming destitute and that if the strike is not soon ended or they do not get help of some kind, they will be forced to go back to work. None of the English-speaking miners have yet publicly made any complaint.

Although President Mitchell is inactive, his lieutenants are holding meetings all over the coal region, and urging the strikers to stand firm.

COMPLETE TIE UP IN SIGHT

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The conviction is growing that it will be next to impossible to settle the strike on any basis not including a recognition of the United Mine Workers. The strike was ordered and subsequently managed by the leaders of this organization; the strikers are following almost unconditionally the advice and mandates of these leaders, and it is generally believed here that the men will not go back to the mines until they get word to do so from Mitchell.

In the vicinity of Shamokin a number of men representing the operators have been making efforts to have the men promise to return to work on October 1. Few if any such promises were secured, and most of the miners approached looked upon the offers of the mine owners to make certain concessions as a sign of weakening.

In the lower section of the Schuylkill the recent story that negroes were to be imported from Virginia to take the places of the strikers has been received and considerably discussed. A rumor was current that some of the operators had actually arranged with the agents of men in Virginia who make a business of supplying negro labor to import a large number of colored men here to work in the mines. Mine owners and strike leaders pronounce the story ridiculous. In the first place they say inexperienced negroes, or white men for that matter, would be almost worthless in the mines, and it would require a long time to make any large body of such men useful in cutting coal.

In the next place even the mine owners admit that such a move would precipitate almost a revolution, which would involve not only the negroes and strikers but all the workmen of this state.

A complete tie up of the Schuylkill collieries, possibly excepting the three mines in the west end, is in sight. About 400 cars of coal were mined at the Schuylkill region yesterday. This is the smallest day's production in years. Dealers made many offers for the coal at the mines at prices representing an increase over the offers made yesterday. For some grades an increase of 25 cents a ton over the prices of yesterday was offered. There is, however, virtually no coal in the market at the mines, that mined having been disposed of before it was cut and none of the operators would contract to deliver.

SOLD BY RECEIVER

Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad Brought \$17,000.

TACOMA, Sept. 29.—The Tacoma & Columbia River railway was sold by the receiver today, under orders of the United States court. It was bid in by the Stetson Trust Company, of Tacoma, represented by Charles S. Fogt, for \$17,000. Three years ago the same road sold for \$10,000. It has twelve miles in operation.

SAMUEL F. CAREY DEAD

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Samuel F. Carey, who was the greenback candidate for vice-president with Peter Cooper in 1878, died tonight, aged 87 years. He was elected to congress in 1887 on the labor ticket.

TWENTY-EIGHT MORE BODIES

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—Twenty-eight more bodies were reported to have been recovered from the debris today. To date 233 bodies have been officially reported found.

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

ADMINISTRATION IS NOW JUBILANT

China Accepts the Suggestions of the United States.

PRINCE TUAN IS DEGRADED

Powers Must Now Accept the American Policy—Russia Thinks of Blockading Chinese Ports—Walderssee at Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Important news came from China at the end of the day, which in itself tends to advance materially the efforts for final settlement.

China has accepted the suggestions of the United States contained in the answer to the German proposition and has begun voluntarily the punishment of the reactionary Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Peking outrages.

It will be recalled that in our answer the state department was careful to state that, while it did not believe in demanding the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders as a condition precedent to negotiations, it was resolved firmly, as Secretary Hay had said in his note of July 3, that all the guilty parties should be held to the uttermost accountability. The Chinese government has taken this intimation to heart, and perhaps hastened in its action by the recent manifestation of dissatisfaction by the United States government at the reported promotion of Prince Tuan, already begun the punishment of him and the other Chinese leaders who are held guilty.

The decree recited by Sheng is felt to be of the utmost importance as indicating a complete change of heart on the part of the reigning dynasty. It means that the reactionary influences which have been dominant in Peking through the uprising and have even continued of late days have suffered a complete overthrow, and that their most conspicuous figures are degraded and on trial.

It is believed here that if this action is genuine it will be hard for any of the powers to find a reasonable pretext for longer refusing to heed the appeal of the Chinese government for opening negotiations looking to settlement.

The importance of the action is shown by the determination to try Prince Tuan before the imperial clan court. This is the supreme judicial tribunal of China and is the only one having jurisdiction over members of the imperial family. It is noted also that even before the trial Prince Tuan is stripped of his salary and his official servants.

TUAN WILL BE TRIED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The department of state is informed by Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai that Sheng, Chinese director of railways and telegraphs, has handed him a decree of the emperor and empress, dated at Tientsin, September 25, blaming their ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict orders the degradation of four princes, and deprives Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He is to be brought for trial before the imperial court.

WALDERSSEE AT TIEN TSIN.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 27.—Count Von Walderssee and his staff arrived here today.

FRENCH OCCUPY TWO TOWNS.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch received here from Taku says a French battalion from Peking has occupied Lou Kou Chlo and Chan Tsin Tien, thus obtaining commercial stores.

PRINCE TUAN IMPEACHED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: It is learned from reliable Chinese sources that the friendly southern viceroys, Lu Kun Yi, Chang Ki Tung and Yuan Shi Kai, have impeached Prince Tuan, General Kuang Yi and General Tung Fuh Siang in a memorial to the throne.

General Siang is still in command of the imperial troops.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—From the mass of conflicting reports in circulation relative to China, the administration has deduced these facts, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald:

That the return of the imperial government to Peking will not be feasible until all the interested powers give guarantee of protection to the empress dowager as well as to the emperor.

That the imperial government, which at this moment is the empress dowager, is still highly favorable to the Boxer movement, though hope is expressed that the information of the degradation of Prince Tuan is correct, as in such event this government will be

able to act to preserve Chinese territorial integrity. The state department understands, however, that Sheng is authority for the news of Prince Tuan's appointment as grand secretary.

That all the powers except the United States propose to retain in Peking a considerable force, not so much to preserve order as to watch over the interests of their respective governments, and that none of the powers, notwithstanding the withdrawal of American troops from China, contemplates taking steps in the same direction. This government has no disposition to punish physically the empress dowager, and when peace negotiations are inaugurated Minister Conger will be authorized to extend American protection to her as he will do in the case of the emperor. Li Hung Chang has not reached Peking and Prince Ching will not begin negotiations until he has had an opportunity to discuss the situation with him.

It developed today that, as a result of the doubt cast upon Li Hung Chang's credentials by the United States, the imperial government issued the recent edict granting to him and Prince Ching full authority to negotiate and agreeing in advance to accept any terms which they made. No information has been received at the state department confirmatory of the report that Great Britain will not accept Earl Li as a peace envoy unless he is provided with more definite credentials.

TUAN MUST BE DISMISSED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A special to the Times from Washington says: If the protest regarding the appointment of Prince Tuan, forwarded by Minister Wu Ting Fang, remains without effect and Tuan is kept in the privy council, the United States will refuse to negotiate with China unless assurances are given that the action of the envoys shall not be subject to review by the Chinese emperor.

This is an unusual step but the circumstances of the case are held to make it necessary. In the ordinary course of diplomatic procedure, a sovereign would have the right to accept or reject a treaty negotiated by his envoys. If Tuan is kept in the privy council it is certain that the peace treaty would have to pass through his hands in order to get to the emperor, and to prevent that the United States will insist that the emperor divest himself of all powers by making those of Prince Ching and Earl Li absolute.

When Ching and Li were first appointed, the Chinese papers announcing their appointment were somewhat ambiguous. Some of the powers were told that Li and Ching were invested with full authority to negotiate peace while others were told that their proceedings were subject to review by the emperor. It is learned today that the United States insisted on a definite understanding with the result that the powers of Ching and Li were broadly defined by the Chinese government. Before negotiating, however, the United States will insist on having it definitely understood that no powers shall pass through the privy council.

This is all based on the assumption that the Chinese government will refuse to dismiss the new privy council. It is absolutely necessary that such a demand should be made for the reason that the first demand of the peace envoys will be for the degradation of Tuan and the punishment of the Boxer chiefs, and it is evidently impossible that such a demand should be submitted to him even for transmission to the emperor.

Nothing is known here of the alleged appointment of Wang Wen Chao to succeed Tuan in the privy council. Wang has been described as friendly to the foreigners, and the fabricated story about the massacre of the ministers in Peking told how Wang was killed at the head of his troops while bravely defending the legations. Nothing is known of his attitude at the state department, and the government officials have no knowledge of his views except those obtained from the reports sent in by the Shanghai correspondents at the time of the imaginary massacre.

The report from St. Petersburg that, owing to the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai, Russia proposes to blockade the Chinese "naval ports" created much interest at the navy department and in government circles generally today. As there is an statement to the effect that it is to be preceded by a declaration of war, it is assumed the blockade proposed comes under the designation in international law of "pacific blockade."

A pacific blockade is considered something of an anomaly and, though its justification is not recognized by some writers on international law, it has been resorted to on several occasions during the past century and it is now recognized as a measure of constraint short of war. It has been instituted sometimes by the joint action of several powers, sometimes of a single power, in some cases against all vessels and in other cases against only the vessels of the nation concerned. The penalties generally have been the seizure and confiscation of the property and cargo of the offending nation or seizure and detention.

If the report from St. Petersburg should prove to be correct the supposition is that, as it is based on the alleged activity of the Chinese fleet, the blockade would be directed against Chinese ports where there are naval stores, dry docks or coaling stations. There are but six of these ports on the Chinese coast not within the sphere of foreign powers, namely: Niu Chwang, where there is a mud dock; Taku and Tien Tsin, where there are Chinese government docks and yards; Foo Chow, Amoy and Whampoa, where there are granite docks owned by the Chinese government.

ORATORS ADDRESS GREAT AUDIENCES

Roosevelt Again Interrupted by Democratic Rowdies.

SPOKE TO 22,000 PEOPLE

Bourke Cochran Addressed Over Twelve Thousand Persons at Chicago—Scores of Men and Women Fainted.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29.—Immediately upon the arrival of the Roosevelt special train at this place this evening the governor was escorted to Shawnee Park in Armourdale, Kas., where an immense open-air meeting was held.

On being introduced to the vast assembly an organized effort was made by a large number of men and boys on the edge of the crowd to prevent his making a speech. Cries and interruptions were frequent during the first moments. Each interruption was followed with hard hits from the speaker until quiet was restored and the greater part of the speech listened to in respectful silence.

On the conclusion of his Armourdale address Governor Roosevelt was driven to convention hall.

The vast auditorium was filled. The immense galleries had not a vacant seat. The seating capacity of this hall is said to be 22,000. When Governor Roosevelt mounted the platform the audience broke into waves of applause which lasted 30 minutes.

Governor Roosevelt will spend Sunday at Midland Hotel.

He will rest and sleep and prepare for his Nebraska tour during the coming week.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—W. Bourke Cochran, of New York, in opening his western campaign itinerary here tonight spoke to an audience that crowded the Coliseum, built to seat 12,000 persons. The speech was made under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League and attracted thousands who were unable to enter the auditorium. The crush at the doors when Cochran, accompanied by Mayor Harrison and others, arrived was so great that scores of men and women fainted and both Cochran and Chicago's executive were jostled and half suffocated.

Mayor Harrison introduced Cochran, who immediately began an attack on the expansionist policy of the government.

REPORT OF CENSUS BUREAU

Enumeration of All Cities but Three Has Been Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The census bureau today finished the enumeration of all the cities in the United States of over 25,000 inhabitants with the exception of Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma. The work of announcing the states will come next, beginning with Arkansas, probably next Monday, or Tuesday. The states will be announced in short bulletins giving the total population, increase over two preceding census reports, population by counties and population of each of the cities under 25,000 including all incorporated towns within the state limits.

The present census will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

The population of St. Joseph, Mo., as officially announced today, is 102,979, an increase of 26.81 per cent over 1890.

POPULISTS WILLING TO FUSE

But the Idaho Secretary of State Refuses to Recognize the Authority of the Committee.

BOISE, Ida., Sept. 29.—The Populist executive committee, by vote of 3 to 2, decided to place Democratic delegates for governor and attorney-general on the Populist ticket. They offered to file the nomination of Frank W. Hunt for governor but it was refused by the secretary of state on the ground that there was not sufficient showing of the authority of the committee to make the nomination. They also again offered to file the nomination for Democratic Elector Rich, but it was refused for the same reason.

DEATH OF FAMOUS LAWYER

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Thomas G. Shearman, a famous lawyer and stogie tax advocate, died at his home in Brooklyn tonight.

His death followed a surgical operation.

HOBSON ASKS FOR LEAVE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Lieutenant Hobson has applied to the navy department for six months leave of absence because of trouble with his eyes.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Silver, 49c.