

STUDENTS AND LABORERS UNITED

Russian Outbreak Can Only Be Quelled at Great Loss of Life.

OFFICIALS WERE AT FAULT

Nineteen Students Said to Have Died in Hospitals From Injuries Received From Lead Bullets in Whips of Cossacks.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The World today publishes the following dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated March 25, and mailed to Berlin in order to escape the censor:

The distinguishing mark and the gravest fear of the present disturbances in Russia is the evidence of an organized combination for the first time between the students and the workmen of an obstinately revolutionary character. The government has driven the students into the arms of the labor party.

Bogolepoff, the minister of public instruction, who was assassinated, was the worst type of a Russian bureaucrat. His administration was marked by continual petty persecution of the students. The petition prepared by eminent professors and certain senators invoking the personal intervention of the czar was another proof of the panic prevailing in official circles but the presentation of this petition was prevented by higher officials.

Another striking feature of this outbreak is the refusal of large numbers of the dockmen or yardmen, who act as a species of police reserve, to assist the regular police in repressing the disorders, thus manifesting sympathy with the people.

No doubt is entertained here that the outbreak will be quelled eventually but it will only be done at an incalculable cost of life and suffering.

STUDENTS DIED FROM WOUNDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Last Tuesday it was expected in circles possessing the confidence of the government that Lieutenant-General Kleigel, the prefect of police, would be given a Siberian governor-generalship, but the ministerial circular this morning contained what is regarded as a severe criticism of Kleigel's policy of making arrests after the outbreak of the student troubles, instead of forestalling them. The wrangle with Lieutenant-General Vlasensky in the cathedral, which caused the resignation of Vlasensky, is also hurting Kleigel. It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is organizing a modification committee for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints of the students and endeavoring to persuade them to behave.

A story comes from the hospitals to the effect that nineteen students have already died from injuries received in the recent riots, probably as a result of wounds inflicted by the leaden bullets which the Cossacks are alleged to have put on their whips. The students themselves report only two deaths, while the mortality statistics do not give a single death last week except from disease.

The candidacy of M. Kowalebsky for minister of education is regarded as very serious. Senator Tagantoff, curator of the Moscow district, and M. Dnepor, curator of the Kharkoff district, are his principal opponents.

PLAYING WITH PROTECTION.

British House of Commons Anticipates Serious Changes in the Tariff.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: There is a general tendency to play with protection in the house of commons in anticipation of serious changes in the tariff which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may or may not recommend in the budget speech. He is keeping treasury secrets closely and there is no authentic information obtainable respecting new duties or taxes.

One threatened line of imports after another has been mentioned in street rumors and sugar, tea, tobacco and wines have been marketed in enormous quantities. Food supplies are now threatened by similar gossip on 'change and in parliament, but Sir Michael alone knows what will be the fresh source of indirect taxation.

IRON MARKET BROADENING.

Trade Has Confidence in Stability of Present Values.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Commenting on market conditions, the Iron Trade Review this week says:

The iron market is broadening and the week has brought further advances. The buying of pig iron for delivery after the middle of the year is the feature in that market and there are accumulating signs that the trade has confidence in the stability of values as they stand today. That a leading interest has pushed its purchases of basic iron further forward in the year so that they now cover outside requirements for most of 1901 is one significant item.

The current of demand in all lines, conspicuously those that directly reflect railroad and agricultural prosperity, is deeper and stronger; and structural operations now promise to exceed the good indications of the past three months.

But with all the strength shown in every quarter except the East—which still lags, though perhaps the halting attitude is not so pronounced—there is no mention of 1899 without the accompanying opinion that the mistakes of that year will not be repeated. A conservative spirit pervades the trade and the impending change in the great steel industries of the central West is expected to add to rather than detract from the steady influence which has been exerted by some of the constituent consolidations.

Steel-making irons have been in demand again. The sales of bismarck amounted to about 35,000 tons in the Pittsburgh market at \$16.50 valley furnace. Some of the steel companies that sold iron in the fall are now buying at a very considerable advance over their selling price. Basic and forge have also been bought for the Pittsburgh district at advancing prices, the latter for pipe works.

As in every other time of special pressure upon steel works the consumption of iron pipe is increasing and this has come to be a fairly reliable index to an unusual scarcity of steel.

From the leading markets for foundry iron there are reports of continued strength and more than average activity, all the demand, it would seem, being for actual consumption and for the most part to cover business actually booked. Buyers have not reached the point at which they feel called upon to contract heavily to save themselves from advances of the near or farther future.

GRAND OLD MAN ILL

Was a Partner of the Inventor of the Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 28.—James Reid, 82 years old, known to telegraph men throughout the world as "The Grand Old Man," is dangerously ill in his home here. He was operated upon last Friday for the removal of a tumor. Soon afterward the physicians performed a second operation for the removal of a small cancer. The patient since the second ordeal has been very weak. Mr. Reid was identified with the inventor of the telegraph, Morse. He was born in Edinburgh and emigrated with his parents to Toronto when he was 16 years old. He worked in a Rochester, N. Y., bank and hearing talk of the invention of the telegraph became interested and joined his fortunes with Morse.

He went to Washington and afterward opened the first commercial telegraph office ever conducted in Pittsburgh. He was United States consul at Elmburg under the first Cleveland administration and also under General Harrison. He came home from Scotland last fall. Mr. Reid has for years been a figure at conventions and other places where persons interested in telegraphy have congregated.

HEALTH OF HERBERT SPENCER.

Great English Philosopher Is an Invalid and Supported by Sale of His Books in America.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The health of Herbert Spencer remains very poor. He recently wrote a pathetic letter to a friend in which he says that he cannot work, can write only a few lines and reads little. His days are spent on a lounge near a window looking out on the sea at Brighton. The philosopher lives quietly and seldom leaves his room. His income is mainly drawn from the sale of his books in America, his copyright there having yielded him \$1750 in the last six months.

The works of four leading scientific writers in England in the last quarter of a century now have a steady sale in America, whereas the demand for them has fallen off here. The publications have paid in the last six months royalties amounting nearly to \$10,000 to Herbert Spencer and the heirs or executors of Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall. The sales of Spencer's and Darwin's books lead those of Huxley and Tyndall.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Tragic Death at Oakland of Pioneer Stage-Coach Operator.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 28.—The body of John Allman, a pioneer stage-coach operator of the coast, has been found in the harbor and it is believed he was accidentally drowned. During his life time he made a business of bidding on almost every mail-carrying contract in the West and at one time had more government contracts than any other man engaged in the business. He was a personal friend of President U. S. Grant and during that official administration spent much of his time in Washington.

WICKED MRS. NATION.

Ignored by Indianapolis Temperance Organizations Because of Her Paid Lecture on Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—A lecture by Mrs. Nation is advertised here for Sunday night to which an admission will be charged. At a meeting of the organized temperance societies of the city today, it was decided not to give Mrs. Nation any official recognition on account of the desertion of the Sabbath by a paid lecture.

AQUINALDO WILL ADVISE SURRENDER

(Continued from page one.)

holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villa in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of a window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape. When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Barceola, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

When captured, Aguinaldo was tremendously excited but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with sub-officers of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago. It was also discovered that Aguinaldo January 28 had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months undisturbed except when a detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding:

"I should never have been taken except by strategy. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature."

He feared he might be sent to Guam and he was quite glad to come to Manila. Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight none of the Maccabees were wounded.

The expedition started March 24 and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Palanan bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, rendered General Funston splendid assistance. Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself dictator, even then not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble.

PUNISHMENT WILL BE LIGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The war department has not had time as yet to consider the exact status of Aguinaldo, whether he is to be tried and what punishment, if any, is to be meted out to him.

It is hardly expected that a rigorous procedure for treason will be adopted and it seems certain that no bodily punishment will be inflicted. Aguinaldo will probably be held, for the present at least, as a military prisoner. The suggestion that he be banished, probably to the island of Guam, seems popular with some government officials.

TWO TACOMA MEN.

TACOMA, March 28.—Both Captain Russell T. Hazard and Lieutenant Oliver Hazard are Tacoma men. They enlisted in company M of the First Washington volunteers, Captain Hazard going with the company as second lieutenant, and Lieutenant Hazard as a private. When the Washington regiment was ordered home both remained in the service.

KANSAS IS PROUD.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Lieutenant Barton J. Mitchell and Lieutenant Admire, members of General Funston's expedition to capture Aguinaldo, are both Kansas men by birth. Mitchell and Funston are cousins and lived on adjoining farms near Iola, while Admire was born and raised in Osage City.

DEWEY WILL WRITE HISTORY.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Speaking of Aguinaldo's capture, Admiral Dewey today said: "At the beginning I don't believe Aguinaldo had any idea of independence. Afterward I think it was simply a case of success turning a man's head in the case of Aguinaldo." As to the matter of our relations with the Filipinos, the history has never been written. I have all the letters and documents pertaining to it and I expect some day to write a history of the affair. When all the documents are published it will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT SOON.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Adjutant-General Corbin is actively studying the general features of the new military policy to be put in force in the Philippines after he and Secretary Root have visited the islands and made a close inspection of the situation. There is no longer doubt that General Corbin will go to the Philippines and at present there is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start earlier than was at first proposed.

General Corbin said that General MacArthur would be succeeded in command at Manila by General Chaffee on June 30, and that he and the secretary of war earnestly desired to be in the Philippines before this transfer is made in order that they may be prepared to give intelligent advice in regard to any change of military policy which may appear advisable.

It is expected that at about the same date the Taft commission will have its work sufficiently advanced to take the reins of the government completely

from the soldiers and transfer them to civilians. It is, however, impossible to forecast this part of the program at present. All that is definitely known is that Judge Taft will become governor of the islands whenever, in the judgment of the commission, conditions fully justify the complete substitution of the military to the civil authority.

Whenever the present military rule is superseded by civil government, the process of reducing the strength of the army in the Philippines from 40,000 to 10,000 will be begun. In fact General Corbin intimates that this process is already at work, as it is probable that no effort will be made to send regulars to take the place, man for man, of the volunteers who are now being brought home for muster out. No effort is being made to push the work of recruiting for the fifteen additional regiments authorized by the new army law. General Corbin says that the army which completely reorganized will not consist of more than 70,000 or 80,000 instead of the 100,000 authorized.

DIOCESE IN PHILIPPINES.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Acting upon the initiative of General Francis V. Greene, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), George MacCulloch Miller and others, the Church Club of New York decided last night to take immediate steps to establish a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in the Philippine islands with a resident bishop and duly appointed ministers.

The general sentiment was expressed that it should not be the purpose of this church to seek any proselytizing in the islands. It was not the idea that the new diocese should be a missionary parish but a regularly established branch of the church that should within a very short time become self supporting.

The president of the Church Club, George MacCulloch Miller, will appoint a committee which will draw up a plan for the establishment of the new diocese and the other church clubs of the United States will be asked to co-operate in the matter. This will be the first diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America to be established without the confines of the United States proper. Discussing the proposition last night, General Greene said:

"As regards the Philippine islands, there is no doubt now of the truth of the statement that our first obligation is to remain in those islands and govern them. To give them up to any other nation would be disgraceful cowardice. To turn them over to themselves would mean anarchy and lawlessness."

"It can be fairly said that we hope to introduce in the Philippines, Porto Rico and the other countries that have come under our control, a better government than they have ever known before. We want to teach them to enjoy freedom while respecting the rights of others. We should establish a diocese with a bishop and duly appointed ministers. The population there now—the American population—is made up of soldiers and civil officers. Such of these as want to worship now have no chance to do so in the way in which they are accustomed."

"The thousands of American women and children in the Philippines in order to worship must attend the camp services conducted by the chaplains. I have seen as many as 600 soldiers at one of these services on a day when the rain was pouring down."

"It would do the natives good to see a branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church established in Manila. It would do more than anything else to establish and spread American ideas there."

Captain Mahan said that the chief factor lacking in the new island possessions of the United States was an enlightened public opinion. He concluded in part as follows:

"As regards political conditions, we can well afford to leave them to the government which under the searching light of intelligent public opinion will do the best that can be done for the Filipinos. But as regards Christianity we find that there unfortunately exist rivalries and divisions of creeds. I do not look for any formal parcelling out of the islands among the denominations for purposes of missionary work, as has been suggested. I believe that in matters of opinion the fittest survive."

"It is the duty of our church to send out its missionaries and to establish the church in the Philippines upon a sound basis. We should have no announced purpose of making converts from other forms of Christianity, but if people want to come to us we should be there to receive them."

"All the church bodies should go ahead. Nothing will conduce as much to the political health of these dependencies as the free exercise of public opinion with all churches, through their missionaries, having an ample chance."

FRIENDS CANNOT BE FOUND.

Noted Writer to Be Buried at the Expense of Strangers.

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—The body of Egerton Clairmont, husband of "George Egerton," the English woman who wrote the "Key-Note" series of novels and himself a writer of some note, who died in this city on Monday, is awaiting burial at the expense of comparative strangers because it has been impossible to communicate with any friends of his family or relatives.

DINGWALL STILL IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A. W. Dingwall, who was shot last Friday by Robert W. Moulton, is not yet out of danger. It was said last night that his condition was serious.

DOZEN AMERICAN HEIRS.

Brooklyn Attorney Suits for England to Claim Estate of Thomas Holden.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Walter M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, called for England today to claim, on behalf of a dozen American heirs, the estate of Thomas Holden, valued at \$1,000,000.

But for the discovery of the will of Thomas Holden, who died in 1859, the American claimants would be unable to establish their right to the estate. This will was lost to the Holden heirs for years. Holden left no children and two sets of relatives engaged in a bitter strife over his property. Among the effects of one of the American heirs who died a few years ago the will was found. Mr. Johnson will take with him the old will. He will have power of attorney from the various American heirs.

Thomas Holden owned valuable real estate in England and upon his death the property went to his sister, Elizabeth, and her heirs. She married Stephen Broadbent. They had several children. One of the sons, William Broadbent, married Jane, daughter of John and Jane Tennant. This branch of the Broadbent family came to the United States about 1850. They acquired a tract of land covering 200 acres. A large part of this property subsequently was sold to the Garrett family. The Broadbents prospered and brothers and sisters of William followed to this country.

There were so many deaths among the several heirs that in time, according to the statement made by Mr. Johnson, only the direct heirs of William Broadbent retained an interest in the Holden estate. The case was placed in the hands of a Baltimore attorney, who received information from England recently which resulted in Mr. Johnson's plan to go there and claim the estate.

If the American heirs are successful, the property will be divided among Walter M. Johnson, William R. Stambaugh, Daisy Stambaugh and Anna E. Stambaugh of this city; Joseph G. Johnson, J. M. Johnson, Eliv. McGahan, G. V. and Ferdinand Broadbent, of Baltimore; Philip G. Stambaugh, of Birmingham, and Lady M. Durrett and Viola E. Stambaugh, of Fairmont, W. Va.

HEIR TO VAST PROPERTY.

New York Widow Expects to Receive \$9,000,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—Mrs. Emma Robinson, a widow with four children living in this city, has received from a Washington lawyer the information that her name appears among the list of heirs to a vast property situated in central Pennsylvania. In speaking of the matter today Mrs. Robinson said:

"The property in question was bought in the year 1800 by Mr. Hendy, who was my great grandfather or great great grandfather. He purchased an enormous tract of land in central Pennsylvania. Some years afterward Mr. Hendy went to England and died there, leaving children from whom I am descended. I came to America from England twelve years ago. The estate was valued at \$23,000,000, of which my share is estimated at \$9,000,000. There are twenty other heirs besides myself, but I am the most directly descended. I expect to go to Washington in a few days to meet the lawyer there and sign papers necessary to prosecute my claim."

FOURTEEN MILLION PERISHED.

Foundations and Disease Destroyed Almost All 1900 Sheep Product in Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, March 28.—A bulletin just issued by the chamber of commerce says that the foot and mouth disease and the foundations have caused more losses to Argentine farmers than has been the general belief. It is estimated that in the last year about 14,000,000 sheep perished, including almost the whole product of 1900. The loss in wool is estimated at 35,000,000 kilos. Cattle also suffered, but less than sheep.

MAIL CONTRACT RENEWED.

Oceanic Steamship Company Will Get \$88,000 a Year From the New Zealand Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Information has reached here that the New Zealand government has renewed its mail-carrying contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company. The old contract was for \$80,000 a year, the new one, it is stated, is for \$88,000.

MEXICAN CENTRAL SOLD.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Said to Be Purchaser.

NEW YORK, March 28.—W. L. Snow & Co., brokers of this city, said today that they have bought the control of the Mexican Central Company for important railroad interests in the Southwest. It is said that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe are the purchasers.

MICHIGAN PIONEER DEAD.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Benjamin Carleton Hoyt, founder of St. Joseph, Mich., is dead at that place, aged 94 years. Mr. Hoyt was one of the first white settlers of southwestern Michigan.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, March 28.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 57.  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Wheat May, 102½; cash, 101½.  
CHICAGO, March 28.—Wheat, May, opening, 75½; closing, 75½@76.  
LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Wheat, July, 5s. 3½d.

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