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CZAR'S LAW COULD NOT BE ENFORCED

Russian Ministers of State Overrule Their Ruler.

STEP TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Rejected Law Was Cause of Student Uprising
Tolstoi Sees Czar Appeal Against Horrors Perpetrated in His Name.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Prince Peter A. Kropotkin, the famous Russian anarchist, was in this city at the Gerard Hotel last night.

"The first effective blow has been dealt to autocracy in Russia," said Prince Kropotkin, in discussing the affairs of his country. It has been struck within the past fortnight. The ministers of state have notified the czar that a law he promulgated could not be enforced. This is the first time it has ever been done. It marks the first step in the process that will eventually make of Russia a federal government such as is that of the United States.

"This law of the emperor's was the cause of the recent student uprising in St. Petersburg. The trouble all arose out of an incident at the University of Kiev. A student had become unpleasantly involved in some scandal there and the other students held meetings to decide what should be done to protect their fellow-student from notoriety. The dean of the university arrested a number of students, and the matter was referred to the minister of public instruction, who took it all to the czar. The czar is an irresponsible, not very clever, young man, and he promptly issued an order according to which all students who participated in meetings of any kind will be at once sent to the army for service of two or three years, as the case may be. At the present time the 12,000 university students of the empire are exempted from army duty.

"Under this new law, 153 students from the University of Kiev have been sent to the army. The new law is unconstitutional, for, while the czar may cause a law to be made in one of two ways, the old law must be repealed before a new law is made. The old law exempts students from army service. It has not been repealed and the ministers of state were not consulted in the formation of the present obnoxious decree.

"I have a letter from a woman of high rank in Russia, in which she says that the public prosecutor at Kiev, the general of the gendarmes and a military general who belongs to the commission appointed to draft the students, have joined in a memorial to the czar in which they say that it is impossible to condemn young men in this ruthless fashion. The ministers of state have also taken up the subject. They have informed the czar that his law cannot be enforced. His decree will not be repealed, but the execution of it will not be attempted, and the Kiev students will be quietly released. It is the first time in the history of Russia that the czar has ever been overruled."

Prince Kropotkin said that he does not think the czar should be killed. "I believe the greatest foe to autocracy in Russia today is Nicholas II," he said. "He is so stupid that he will make many mistakes. Every one of those mistakes will weaken his power and the power of the throne. If I thought that he should be killed I believe I should do my best to kill him. I do not believe in asking some one else to do what you would not do yourself."

Prince Kropotkin said he did not believe the czar was responsible for the calling of The Hague peace conference. He said he thought the pope was at the back of the whole movement.

"The pope had a great friend at the Russian court," said the prince. "In the person of Tobioldomostaw, one of the czar's ministers. The pope did not think Emperor William a suitable person to call the conference, so, through his friend, he prevailed upon the czar to call it."

Prince Kropotkin says letters that have come to him from Russia are to the

effect, that the general sentiment there is against the acquisition of Manchuria. He says Russian public sentiment is boiling. The czar will be asked from time to time to make certain concessions in the direction of liberty. He will not have the czar's orders to make the concessions that are demanded, and troubles will result.

TOLSTOI WRITES TO CZAR.
NEW YORK, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

With a petition of Doukobor women, begging to be allowed to join their husbands in Canada, Tolstoi has written the following letter to the czar: "Tens of hundreds of Russia's best children suffer trials as heavy and often heavier than before under the present religious persecution; that inconceivable madness spreads wider and wider over Russia, but which enlightened men and governments have long come to regard as futile and stupid injustice."

"I have long felt it to be my sacred duty to endeavor before I die to open your eyes to the senseless and horrible cruelties perpetrated in your name. This touching appeal of the Doukobor forces me to delay no longer. Thousands and thousands of men, deeply religious and thus representing the nation's trust and chief strength, have been brought to ruin, imprisonment in exile or driven forth from Russia."

"Take this matter into your hands. Heed not the counsels of the men who instigated the persecutions; heed not Pobilsontzoff, an evil, obstinate, hard-hearted man, born out of his time, nor Sijpjakoff, a short-sighted superficial, unenlightened man, but revise or repeal all the existing religious persecutions, which have long ceased to exist in every civilized country except Russia."

DAVENPORT ROAD ABSORBED.

One of Most Important Steps in Recent History of Western Railroad.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A meeting of officials of C. M. & St. P., C. E. & Q., Davenport, Rock Island and Northern railroads was held in Chicago today and the details of an operation were decided upon in connection with the joint traffic agreement reached some time ago for the operation of the Davenport road by the St. Paul and Burlington systems. H. R. Williams, general manager of the St. Paul, was elected president of the Davenport road. The practical absorption of the Davenport road by the St. Paul and Burlington systems is regarded as one of the most important steps in the recent history of Western railroading. To the Burlington system it gives access for the first time to the Davenport and brings that road into active competition for the traffic of that territory.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Ex-Senator McBride Made Member of the Louisiana Purchase Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—This afternoon the president made the following appointments:

To be delegates of the congress of American states, Cyrus Northrop, of Minnesota; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; W. L. Buchanan, of Iowa; Chas. M. Pepper, of the District of Columbia; Volney B. Foster, of Illinois. To be members of the Louisiana purchase commission, John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; Wm. Lindsay, of Kentucky; G. W. McBride, of Oregon; F. A. Betts, of Connecticut; John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Martin H. Glynn, of New York; John F. Miller, of Indiana, and Phillip D. Scott, of Arkansas.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTESTS.

University of California Will Meet University of Oregon.

OAKLAND, Cal., Mar. 30.—Ten picked men will leave here on May 4th to uphold the colors of the University of California in Washington and Oregon. They will contest with the Oregon University men May 7, and with the University of Washington men on May 11.

ROLAND REED DEAD.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Roland Reed, the actor, died today from cancer of the stomach.

Just Received. . .

100 pairs Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains. The Swell Window Display, on which we are making a SPECIAL SALE.

Also a new line of Ladies' Writing Desks in Flemish Golden Oak and Birds' Eye Maple.

CHAS. HEILBORN & SON

FUNSTON GETS HIS PROMOTION

Appointed Brigadier-General in Regular Army.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER

Natives Jeer at Their Imprisoned Chief—Boston Antis Applaud Him—America No Longer Needs a Large Army.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president has appointed General Whistler to be major-general and Colonel Jacob Smith and General Frederick G. Funston to be brigadier-generals in the regular army.

AMERICA CONCERNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Russian press has not particularly commented on the capture of Aguinaldo. The St. Petersburg Zeitung (German) alone attacks the United States for using traitors. The paper thinks the ambition of the United States to exercise its influence to secure a foothold alongside old-world powers is positively insulting.

ANTIS DENOUNCES M'KINLEY.

BOSTON, March 30.—President McKinley's administration was denounced and Aguinaldo's name loudly applauded by a large audience that listened to the speakers at the anti-imperialistic meeting in Faneuil hall tonight.

MORE SURRENDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The war department today received the following cablegram from General MacArthur, dated Manila, March 30: "General Gerontimo, commanding eastern Baluan, Morong province, surrendered yesterday with twelve officers, twenty-nine men, thirty-nine guns, took the oath and returned to the mountains in order to secure more guns. Contreas, commanding north Panay and Suluan, surrendered Panay with thirty guns."

AGUINALDO IN PRISON.

MANILA, March 30.—In company with Col. Vella, his chief of staff, and Dr. Barcelona, ex-treasurer of the Filipino government, Aguinaldo now occupies one of the nicest apartments of the Malacanun palace. He is closely guarded and courteously treated. Captain Francis J. Kernan, of the Second Infantry; Captain William L. Kenley, of the First artillery, members of General MacArthur's staff; Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of the Third artillery with five guards are watching him.

Aguinaldo, nervously pacing the floor and deeply thinking, thrusts his hands through his hair. He smokes many cigars and cigarettes and he also has a hearty appetite. He speaks only a few words of English. He is conscious of his dignity, but tries to talk pleasantly with his guards. He often praises the skill and audacity of General Funston in effecting his capture, saying that only by stratagem could he have been captured. It is said that Aguinaldo is very strongly adverse to retreating from his former attitude but that he must regard the best interests of the Filipino people.

The sisters of Dr. Barcelona have called upon him, bringing a supply of linen. Aguinaldo is well supplied with money and he ordered a supply of new clothes. He is careful of his personal appearance. He celebrated his thirty-second birthday before he was captured. The birthday festivities were prolonged and only terminated upon the arrival of General Funston. Aguinaldo tries to read the American newspapers and is anxious to learn the state of public opinion in the United States concerning Philippine affairs. He had a conference with General Trias and Chief Justice Arellano, but his future intentions have not been announced.

He spends much time seated by a barred window watching the boats passing up and down the Pasig river. This morning Aguinaldo was recognized by a crowd of natives going up the river in a lighter. The natives gazed on him a while in silence then began to jeer, calling him Emilio and vile names in the Tagal language. The guards quieted the disturbance and Aguinaldo left the window in disgust. The natives in Manila are undeconstructive concerning Aguinaldo's capture and it is difficult to ascertain what a majority of them really think of it. It is certain that Aguinaldo's influence is less strong than formerly, though it is still great.

A representative of the Associated Press has interviewed many Filipinos, including both business and professional men in Manila, as well as representatives of the lower classes and former insurgents, on the capture of Aguinaldo. The majority of the persons questioned were unfeignedly glad that Aguinaldo had been captured and said they considered that the worst obsta-

cle to the speedy pacification of the islands had been removed. Some men distrust Aguinaldo and advise his immediate deportation. Others believe he can render vast assistance by urging his countrymen to acquiesce to American authority. All the men agree that the outlook today is much brighter.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT MACARTHUR.
WASHINGTON, March 30.—A telegram sent General MacArthur today expressing the appreciation of the president and secretary of war over the successful expulsion of General Funston also contained instructions to General MacArthur. The nature of these instructions is not made public but it is known that they related to Aguinaldo. The position of the government regarding the insurgent prisoner is at present the same as toward other Filipino prisoners, whether they have voluntarily surrendered to the Americans or been captured in battle. The people of the Philippines who have been in arms against the United States have been offered amnesty if they lay down their arms and accept the sovereignty of the United States. Those who do so before the first of May of the present year are not debarred from holding office or from all other rights under the United States government in the Philippines. This amnesty does not apply to those who have violated the rules of war and subjected themselves to trial on criminal charges for acts which are outside of the conduct of war.

Aguinaldo has not placed himself in a position to be offered any terms by the United States under any of the proclamations or instructions governing the Philippines. No attempt will be made to bargain with him and he will first have to accept the sovereignty of the United States and also show that he comes within the terms of the amnesty offered before he could be offered a position under the government if it seemed desirable to use him in a governmental capacity in the future.

RECRUITING MAY BE STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—As a result of the capture of Aguinaldo and a belief among officials that the speedy and complete collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines will follow, the full strength of the army authorized by the recent army reorganization act may not be enlisted. The question is being canvassed by the president and authorities but no decision will be reached until the views of General MacArthur and others in the Philippines are obtained. If the conditions turn out as the officials believe they will, there will be no necessity of recruiting an army of 100,000 men.

To prominent senators with whom the president talked today he said that the strength of the new army would not be greater than necessary to meet the conditions. Not a man would be enlisted whose services were not required to cope with the occasion. The new army act provides for an army with a minimum force of 55,000 men and maximum strength of 100,000 men. With these limitations, discretion as to the size of the force to be enlisted is lodged in the president.

HONOLULU CHURCH ROW.

Episcopal Rector Charged With Attempting to Found a New Sect.

HONOLULU, March 23.—Two official statements which partake of the character of indictments have been issued by the Very Rev. Alfred Willis, Anglican bishop of Honolulu, charging that the Rev. John Osbourne, the rector of St. Clement's chapel, has attempted to establish a new sect, under the name of the "Episcopal Church at large."

In defending their position the members of St. Clement's chapel assert that the bishop has taken this means of doing injury to them because they declined to turn over their church property to him, unless he made certain concessions which they desired. It is possible that the dispute will be carried to higher church authorities. Rev. Osbourne and those associated with him deny emphatically that they have attempted to leave the jurisdiction of the local diocese.

BURGLAR IMPORTED.

Negro Plantation Hand Riffed Safe in Hawaiian Islands.

HONOLULU, Mch. 23, via San Francisco, March 30.—Reports from the island of Maui state that burglars broke into the store at Spreckelsville and carried away the safe, which they opened and rifled of over \$900 in cash on the night of March 14. A negro was arrested and charged with the crime, nearly all of the stolen money being found on him. He is one of the negroes who was imported here from the Southern states to work on the sugar plantations.

COTTON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Eight Thousand Hands Thrown Out of Employment in Massachusetts.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 30.—Twenty cotton mills in this city were shut down today and will remain closed until April 8 for curtailment. These mills employ about 8000 hands.

STAFF OFFICERS SENT TO COREA

Japanese Government Investigating Russian Policy.

CONFERENCES ARE FREQUENT

Mikado and Generals in Consultation—England Wants America to Pull Chinese Chestnuts Out of Russian Fire.

LONDON, March 30.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail wires: "There is great tension in official circles. The foreign office is open day and night. Frequent conferences are held between the senior generals. The emperor has been present and has made anxious inquiries as to condition of the services. Three staff officers have been dispatched to Corea to make investigations. The possibility of war are freely discussed."

STRONG ACTION NEEDED.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "While the Chinese situation remains obscure the powers are clearly in a more conciliatory temper and anxious to explain away their differences. Russia has sought to minimize the importance of the Manchuria convention and convince Japan that it merely involves temporary arrangements for expediting the evacuation of the country and the construction of a railway in which all the countries are interested. There is an easy method of reassuring England, as well as Japan, that it is an innocent treaty, which all the powers will be glad to sanction. This is to publish the text and dispel the mystery now enveloping it. The strenuous opposition of the Yang-tse viceroys and the reform governors to the Manchuria convention is proof that the Russian intrigue with the Manchuria dynasty is directed by the patriotic officials who saved the situation last year."

The German emperor has emphasized, in an ostentatious way, his good feeling for Russia, and the Berlin press, under official guidance, continues to exclude Manchuria from the operation of the Anglo-German agreement. The foreign office here still affects ignorance of the provisions of the Manchuria convention and declines either to use provocative language toward Russia or accept Count Von Bulew's flexible interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement. There is a temporary pause, during which the Manchuria convention may be modified at the instance of Russia. This is the result which optimists in parliament were forecasting yesterday when convinced that the original draft had not been signed.

There is little doubt that the foreign office here would welcome strong action by the United States government against the detachment of Manchuria from the general scope of the diplomacy covered by the concert. Both England and Germany would follow this American lead, although neither is at liberty to take a strong line of its own. Japan would welcome an energetic American protest against the severance of Manchuria from China, and the reform movement headed by the Yang-tse viceroys, which is a most hopeful sign of the revival of Chinese nationality, would be strengthened by it. Some of the best-informed men in diplomatic and political circles assert that energetic action by the Washington government would be most helpful at the present time and that it would be a practical expedient for enforcing the open door principle by the power which is not embarrassed by foreign alliances and holds written guarantees for the freedom of commerce in the far East.

CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Cleveland Causes Arrest of a Barber.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Hon. Tom L. Johnson, Democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland, today caused the arrest of Augustus Hubbell, a barber, upon a charge of criminal libel. In the affidavit made by Hubbell and published today the latter declared that Johnson had paid him \$300 to be used in behalf of the Democratic candidate.

INSURANCE COMPANIES SUED.

Will Be Prosecuted Under Anti-Trust Laws.

TOPEKA, March 30.—County Attorney Nichols brought suit in the district court today against fifty-nine insurance companies doing business in Topeka to prosecute them under the anti-trust laws of 1897.

PRICE OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Silver, 65¢.