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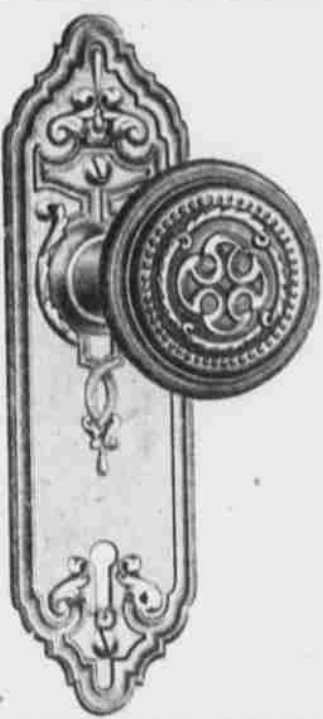
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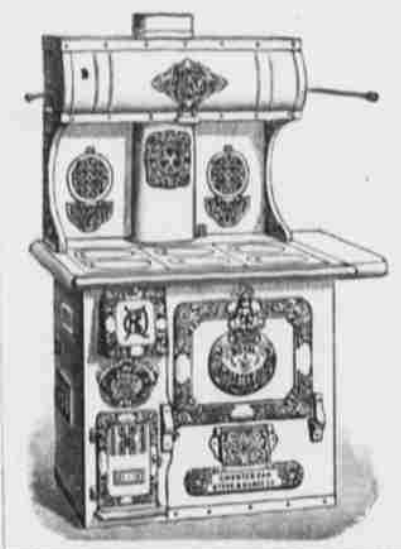


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FIGHT NOW OVER UNION PACIFIC

Morgan Retaliating Against Harriman Interests.

BURLINGTON TO BE SHARED

Union Pacific and St. Paul Will Get Interest in the Property—Contradictory Reports Regarding Control of Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The World tomorrow will say that Senator W. A. Clark, who is now abroad, was a large purchaser of Union Pacific stocks and that these purchases were made in behalf of the Hill-Morgan party. The World will also say: "An immense battle is now on for the control of the Union Pacific, the fight being retaliatory by Morgan against the Harriman syndicate for the latter's struggle to wrest the Northern Pacific from the Hill-Morgan crowd."

WANT HAND IN BURLINGTON
NEW YORK, May 13.—The Evening Post says:

It is believed that some arrangement will be worked out by which the Burlington will be held so that it cannot possibly be operated to injure any of the Western railroads, that is, the Union Pacific will not only get an interest in the property but the St. Paul which next to the U. P. was most seriously jeopardized. By the passing of the Burlington's control to the Northern Pacific, transcontinental lines will share in the Burlington contract, so that it will be removed absolutely as a disturbing factor in the railroad situation.

It is not believed that J. P. Morgan & Company will be displaced as the interest responsible before the public for the management of that property, but there was some suggestion today that the alliance between Hill and Morgan, which has been of only about six months' duration, will be ended.

HARRIMAN HAS CONTROL

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Times says: "It was learned late last night from a source that should be in a position to be well informed that the actual stock-holding interest in the Northern Pacific of the Harriman people is sufficient to give them control of the property, this regardless of commitments for future delivery of stocks."

HILL HAS LOST CONTROL

NEW YORK, May 13.—Referring to the recent corner in Northern Pacific, the Herald today says:

The Union Pacific interests quietly began buying the stock through negotiations with large holders. Great Northern stock was unobtainable, being very closely held by Mr. Hill and his friends. The control of Burlington had passed and the only property remaining available that had any voice in the matter was Northern Pacific.

Had it not been for the friendship which has existed for many years between Jacob Schiff and J. J. Hill, it is doubtful if the difficulty would have been precipitated. On the uprush of prices, holders of Northern Pacific, including officers and directors of that company, sold their stock, hoping to rebuy it in the market at lower prices. So far as is known, only one of those sold short and he, a holder of record for a large amount, unloaded his entire holdings and was caught short five thousand shares.

Northern Pacific men suddenly learned the true situation as the result of a conversation between Mr. Schiff and Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill, it is said, was boasting of his accomplishment of getting the Burlington and was commenting upon the bright prospects of Great Northern as a result of the acquisition. Mr. Schiff is alleged to have said in reply:

"Mr. Hill, we have been friends for a period of twenty-five years and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company have financed the Great Northern Railroad with time and again when its credit was not as high as it is at present, and when

the property was vastly different from its condition now.

"I hope that the friendly relations, both personal and of a business nature, will continue and it is only in consequence of our friendship that I tell you this. The control of that road is in Kuhn, Loeb & Company's office at the present time."

"That isn't possible," Mr. Hill retorted. "I own \$50,000,000 of the stock myself and I have not sold a share. With the holdings and those of my friends we have an absolute majority." "You may be holders of record of the majority," replied Mr. Schiff, "but we hold the certificates, including the common and the preferred stock. We have a clear majority."

Immediately after this conversation the furious buying of Northern Pacific was noted. In New York, London and Berlin it was the same. The orders were unlimited, either as to price or quantity. The conclusion seems definite that some of Mr. Hill's friends had parted with their stock and were not at the time the absolute owners of the property. Nothing else could possibly explain the employment of Jas. H. Keene by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company and the tremendous purchases of the stock through Street & Norton, who openly bid in 150,000 shares and forced the price up 24 points.

That some of the buying came from Kuhn, Loeb & Company is not unlikely, but what is called the competitive buying was not altogether a contest between the rival interests. It was due in part to heavy repurchases of stock through a Broadway banking and brokerage house which handled the speculative accounts of some large interests identified with the Northern Pacific property.

It will undoubtedly take some time to definitely settle where the control of the property really lies. That the contest is very close is indicated by the buying of both parties of fractional share lots throughout the country. Both houses have, in addition to stock, some contracts and where the contracts rest cannot be stated positively. More light will be thrown on this point, however, with the arrival of the steamships from Europe.

MORGAN AND HILL

NEW YORK, May 13.—James R. Keene in an interview last night said:

"I believe Morgan and Hill have control of the Northern Pacific. Some time before the so-called panic, J. Pierpont Morgan & Company bought 150,000 shares of Northern Pacific stock through Talbot J. Taylor & Company. The order was executed so quickly and with so much suddenness that the purchases were made before anybody could determine just what the buying meant, whether it was for a speculative account or something else. Nearly all the stock Morgan & Company bought was delivered to them. Then the other side began buying."

OLD SHAMROCK FASTER

Amateurs on Board New Challenger Inclined to Be Despondent.

WEYMOUTH, May 13.—The amateurs on board the new challenger were inclined to be despondent over the results of today's races. One who holds out against this feeling, however, argues that the conditions of the race were such that Shamrock I. did nothing surprising in winning from Shamrock II, which she did by five minutes and five seconds over a twenty-mile course.

"As is proved in the case of Valkyrie III," he said, "those tremendous booms and guffs carried by the cup racers overburden them in any press of wind or sea."

Mr. Watson considers today's results so unsatisfactory that he has decided to offhand to take the new boat back to Southampton and have her docked in order to ascertain whether any of the plates were displaced by the grounding on Deanbank last week. Opportunity will be taken to have her upper gaff and mainsail fitted. The work will proceed night and day until it is finished and then resumed at Weymouth.

ARMY SCHEME PRESENTED

Moved by Secretary of War Broderick in House of Commons.

LONDON, May 13.—The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, in the house of commons today moved his army scheme, providing for six corps with 50,000 militia as reserve and increasing the yeomanry from 12,000 to 35,000 men.

RUSSIA SENDING MORE MEN-OF-WAR

Preparing for Serious Trouble in Chinese Waters.

IS CHINA'S BEST FRIEND

Sends Important Official Statement to Washington—Course of Germany Criticized—Ament Calls Peking Capital of Christendom.

LONDON, May 13.—"It is asserted here," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "that at the request of Admiral Alexeff, the Russian government is sending two more battleships and four cruisers to reinforce the Russian fleet in Chinese waters in anticipation of serious trouble."

STATEMENT FROM RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, May 13.—According to a special from Washington to the Herald, Russia's efforts to facilitate the negotiations respecting China and to hasten the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Celestial empire are the subject of an official note, a copy of which has just been received in Washington. It contains the first complete official statement of the course of the Russian government that has been made.

The statement of Russia's policy was made simultaneously with her official declaration that while maintaining the present temporary situation in Manchuria in order to preserve peace, the imperial government is content to await events. It declares virtually that Russia has kept steadily in view the fact that in sending her troops into China no hostile intent was entertained toward China; on the contrary their presence was for the purpose of rendering effective aid to the government of China in its struggle against the insurgents.

The note is a lengthy review of diplomatic developments, beginning with the steps taken by the powers to seek an understanding of the alarming occurrence in China last year. The note further states that Russia, without separating herself from the common action of the other powers, by reason of her special relations with China as an adjoining country was obliged to reserve a certain freedom of action and to avoid taking part in engagements opposed to her interests or contrary to her historical conditions. The note states explicitly that, "contrary to the advice of certain powers," Russia declared openly from the beginning that she was not at war with the Chinese empire.

"As to the political programme of Russia," the official statement continues, "that is to say, the immediate objects she had in view, they were set forth in the first official declaration made in relation to Chinese affairs and are stated as follows:

"The rescue of the Russian representatives at Peking and the protection of Russian subjects against the criminal attacks of Chinese insurgents; to render assistance to the Chinese government against the insurrection with a view as quickly as possible to establish law and order in the empire.

"When all the powers interested had decided to send troops to China for the same purpose, the imperial government proposed, as a rule of conduct in relation to the affairs of China, the fundamental principles: The maintenance of the agreement between the powers; the preservation of the government of China existing as antique; the elimination of everything that might lead to the partition of the Celestial empire; and, finally, the re-establishment by a joint effort of the legal central government at Peking, which of itself could guarantee the peace and order of the country."

An agreement was reached upon these points by most of the powers. The liberation of the diplomats and foreigners having been accomplished, Russia, in order to induce the Chinese court to return, withdrew her location and troops to Tien Tsin. In the opinion of Russia a military occupation of Peking was not in accord with her previous declarations.

Anticipatory of the negotiations, Russia suggested the matters which should be considered, mentioning the advisability of a joint agreement as to the importations of arms, the indemnification of governments, corporations and private individuals who had suffered losses in consequence of the trouble.

"But in order not to place China in a position where it may become absolutely impossible for her to meet the pecuniary demands and in order to attain some particular results," the note said, "due moderation must be observed in this regard."

It was at this moment that Germany proposed the adoption of coercive measures for the purpose of bringing the Chinese court back to Peking.

"In the opinion of the imperial gov-

ernment," the note states, "that object should be attained by peaceful means; for only under such circumstances could the return to the capital of the emperor of China and the empire represent effective and, consequently, Russia refused to take part in any coercive measures against the Chinese court which might have resulted in fresh popular disturbances throughout China."

The difference of opinion among the ministers as to the penalties to be inflicted upon the chief instigators of the insurrection are referred to as follows: "Having declared itself at the outset opposed to the death penalty, the imperial government directed its representative, in view of the nature of the discussions which arose upon that point, not only not to enter into the debate relating to capital punishment but to take no part in discussing the punishment to be inflicted upon the Chinese dignitaries. Up to the present moment the conferences between the representatives of the powers and the Chinese plenipotentiaries in regard to the demands formulated in the collective note have not been terminated."

CHINESE NEED CHRISTIANITY.

CHICAGO, May 13.—"Peking is the present political capital of Christendom; there you can put your finger upon the pulse of the nations; all eyes are turned upon that great city. It is the greatest practical school in the world; there the nations are gaining an insight into Chinese affairs which they have never possessed before."

Thus said William S. Ament, the returned missionary, speaking at the First Congregational Church last night upon "The Present Situation in China." Continuing he said:

"It is a remarkable fact that in this great Chinese nation, one of the oldest among the civilized, the very home of conservatism, the natives are beginning to realize the need of new ideas, modernism is fast gaining a foothold.

"Only a few days before I left China a prominent Chinese gentleman said to me, 'We Chinese know that we need many things, but first of all we need a new religion.' And that is true, they do need a new religion and Christianity is thoroughly adequate for the regeneration of the Chinese character. Christianity now has more friends among the Chinese than it ever had; thousands of Chinese appreciate the Christian religion more than they did a year ago; the church is by no means exterminated or even weakened; it is still full of vigor and I look forward to a bright and glorious future for it in the Chinese empire."

CUBANS DEFEATED AMERICANS.

Very Exciting Sunday Ball Game at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 13.—There was an exciting ball game between the Americans and Cubans here yesterday. The Cubans won by a score of 11 to 10. During the enthusiastic demonstration which followed, hundreds crowded on the field and a jubilant Cuban attempted to pull down the American flag to half mast. A squad of rural guards drew their machetes and charged the crowd, crying, "Viva la bandera americana!" (Long live the American flag). Guards arrested the offender, who disclaimed any intentional disrespect to the flag and said it was a thoughtless joke. He was released.

STRIKERS DISPLACED.

Albany Street Car Company Puts Two Hundred Non-Union Men at Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Under escort of a platoon of mounted police and surrounded by a mob of 2000 Albanians, 200 non-union men were taken at midnight to the Quail street car barns of the United Traction Company. Stones were hurled at the non-union men as they were taken to the barns.

This is the first step taken by the company to operate its lines with non-union men. The officials of the company announce that traffic will be resumed in the morning.

MCKINLEY DENOUNCED.

Methodist Preacher Declares That President Drank Champagne.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 13.—At the monthly meeting of the Methodist ministers in Trinity church today a clergyman said that an eye witness had told him that President McKinley drank a glass of champagne on board a battleship. Several clergymen present vigorously denounced the president for the reputed act.

VESSELS TO BE INSPECTED.

Canadian Government Unites With Americans in Quarantine Against Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 13.—Dr. McKechnie, dominion government quarantine officer at this port, has been instructed to reinforce the inspection of steamers arriving from Alaskan ports, countermanning the order recently issued raising the quarantine inspection. Hereafter all vessels arriving from the north will be subject to inspection.

MUST PASS BY SMALLER PLACES

Illness of Mrs. McKinley Causes Slight Changes in Program.

VISIT TO SAN JOSE SHORT

Floral Display There Surpassed Anything of Kind Ever Seen in That Part of State—San Francisco Program Unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—At 10 o'clock tonight Secretary Cortelyou gave the following bulletin to the Associated Press regarding the condition of Mrs. McKinley:

"Physicians in attendance report that their patient has passed a more comfortable day than for several days past."

President McKinley expects to carry out in full the program prepared for his entertainment in San Francisco but he will probably be obliged to omit from his itinerary some smaller places which he was expected to visit. Definite plans for the remainder of his trip cannot be announced until tomorrow.

BACK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—President McKinley returned late this afternoon from San Jose to the bedside of his wife at the Scott residence, where he will remain until tomorrow.

If Mrs. McKinley's condition is still favorable tomorrow the president will carry out the arranged program with some curtailment. He will visit Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto and make brief stops at San Mateo and Burlingame. At Palo Alto he will be joined by his entire party and the president's official entrance into this city will take place tomorrow afternoon in accordance with the previously-arranged schedule.

Secretary Cortelyou said to the Associated Press tonight:

"Mrs. McKinley rested well and comfortably all day."

MCKINLEY AT SAN JOSE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 13.—Thousands of people between Del Monte and San Jose who have been anticipating a sight of the president for months were disappointed today. The president's presence in San Jose for an hour this afternoon took the edge off of the disappointment here, where a rose carnival was being held in his honor and where the floral display surpassed anything ever before seen in this part of the country.

After leaving Del Monte this morning the cabinet carried out the itinerary as originally planned. The president's presence here barely saved the day. He ran down from San Francisco in his special car, arriving here just as the cabinet train pulled into the city from the south. But he only remained for the formal exercises. At 3:30 they were concluded, he was driven back to the station and left immediately for San Francisco.

OHIO PARTY EN ROUTE.

SANTA CRUZ, May 13.—Governor Nash and party arrived at Big Trees at noon today, an hour after the presidential party left. Luncheon was served in their honor under the auspices of the board of trade. Later in the afternoon the party left for San Francisco.

SMUGGLING CRAFT SEIZED.

Seattle Customs Inspectors Made an Important Find Yesterday.

SEATTLE, May 13.—The means of transportation for the 685 pounds of opium seized several days ago by local customs officers and perhaps of tons of other smuggled opium was located today by Customs Inspectors Delaney and Brinker, and seized.

It is a naphtha launch 25 feet long. The craft was found secreted on the tide flats in a residence boat house near Moran Brothers' shipyards. The launch was equipped with several gasoline tanks, rubber sacks used as receptacles for contraband opium, rubber clothing, dark lanterns, red lights and many paint pots, indicating that the launch has changed color with the changes of the moon. A small arsenal was in the craft.

REORGANIZATION ORDER.

Army Will Have Total of Over 74,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The war department today published a reorganization order prescribing the strength of the various branches of the military service upon a basis of a total army of 77,887 men and a staff of 7383, the enlisted strength being 74,504 men.

PRICE OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Silver, 65 1/2.



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Over 400 Just Received
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Bedford Cords and Piques in white, trimmed in colors, and plain white. Percale, German Twill, Chambray, Gingham and Percale in new designs for children, 2 to 14 years. Prices as low as 45 cents and running up to \$3.50. All excellent values.

Shanahan