

## ENGLAND HAS NOT AGREED

Denial of the Report She Has Submitted a Bimetallic Plan.

## GERMANY MUST AGREE FIRST

London Papers Beginning to Comment Seriously on the Efforts of the American Commission.

New York, August 5.—A special to the World from London says:

Sir Thomas Basters, who was permanent under secretary and who ranks next to Lord Salisbury in the foreign office, said to the World correspondent: "I do not believe that the British government has submitted any proposition to the American bimetallic envoys. I have not heard of a meeting between President McKinley's commissioners and Lord Salisbury at the foreign office next week. The report that one will be held, I deem untrue. At the same time, most of the cabinet members will be away. Lord Salisbury might come to London from Hatfield, but do not think he will serve and most of the ministers could not be present."

Mr. Balfour's secretary says no such meeting has been arranged.

The daily newspapers are seriously noting Senator Wolcott's bimetallic commission. The Chronicle says, after "authoritatively" announcing a meeting for next week which Sir Thomas Basters says has not been called that "most of the cabinet will be present and Lord Salisbury is then expected to make known to President McKinley's envoys the decision of the British government on the subject of the proposed extension of silver. As called two weeks ago, many people have expected Lord Salisbury will make him his old offer to open the Indian mints and withdraw the 10 shilling gold pieces from circulation. The Statist, the most important financial publication here, has inclined to that view and so has the Times, qualifiedly. But the world correspondent learns on very nearly the highest authority that all such statements are without foundation at present.

In connection with the grave doubts expressed about any meeting being held before September, it may be noted that Mr. Balfour and the rest of the government are of the opinion that it would harm rather than help any effort to settle the monetary question if any offer were to be made by Great Britain before official negotiations privately conducted had proved that England, France, Germany and the United States were prepared to agree upon steps to effectively remunerate silver and to maintain parity of exchange. It is believed that Balfour has refused to hold any official conference with anybody until pretty near a final agreement has been reached.

The French and United States governments have informed the British government what they will do if England and Germany will take certain steps. If the British government would accept this offer the acceptance must be conditional on Germany's agreement. Germany will not be approached until it is found what England will agree to, and much time must elapse before a formal conference is possible. Should Germany tacitly agree to a proposition agreed upon by the three other countries, then such a meeting has been predicted for next week and it might be held. The progress of the negotiations now going on in London is being kept profoundly secret, but it is said that England is prepared to make a few minor concessions.

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St. Louis, August 5.—St. Louis 8; Pittsburg, 7.

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Boston, August 5.—Boston 4; Baltimore 9.

soon extinguished. It seems that it was a wedding frolic, in which Guth, one of the dead men, was the bridegroom, and the daughter of Landlord Adler was the bride. Still, there is some doubt about who was the bride, as there is about the only particulars in the case. The celebrants of the wedding used beer and cigarettes freely, and it is now supposed cigarettes started the fire and that beer caused the somnolence which, with the up-ended bathtub, were indirect causes of so much fatality. It seemed that while four out of the seven in the room were suffocated, the other thirteen suffered but slightly.

### FIGHT OVER AN ESTATE.

German Heirs of Charles Lux Want Their Money.

San Francisco, August 5.—The German heirs of the late Charles Lux, of the firm of Miller & Lux, dissatisfied with the share allowed them of the vast estate in which they are interested, have begun suit in the United States Circuit Court to have the settlement set aside and for an accounting. When Mr. Lux died, several years ago, his widow, Maud Lux, decided that the business of the firm be wound up, but was opposed by Henry Miller, the surviving partner. After several unavailing attempts to settle the matter amicably, but for an accounting was begun and long and complicated litigation ensued. The case was brought to a temporary halt by the formation of one of the largest corporations in this country.

The basis of organization was the sum of \$12,000,000 worth of stock, representing the immense landed properties and the varied interests of the firm. This was divided in proportion to the amounts that the different heirs were to receive by the will of Charles Lux, and the troubles of the concern were apparently at an end.

It now transpires that several heirs, resident in Germany, do not think they have been fairly treated in the distribution of the shares of the corporation, and that they have determined to fight for what they deem their rights.

### BASEBALL SCORES.

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### THE FITZSIMMONS-CORBETT VERSCOPE

The veriscope reproduction of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be presented at Fisher's Opera House on Sunday evening next. The views show the entire ring and the crowd beyond it on the side opposite where the photographic apparatus was stationed. The people in the ring are plainly shown. After the fight ends, Referee Slier can be seen picking his way in front of the ring to Harry Corbett, with whom he has a talk. Muldoon, the timekeeper, is plainly seen all through the fight. Lew Horan, Fitzsimmons' timekeeper, is also in full view, as well as Billy Madden. The views expose a questionable tricky action by Horan, who, as the gong was about to sound for the end of the round, would raise his hat in the air to signal to Fitzsimmons and his seconds the expiration of the three minutes.

The fact is demonstrated by the views that Fitzsimmons is clearly the better man, and that he won by no fluke or foul. The blows that Corbett showered on Fitzsimmons' head, beginning in the third round and ending in the sixth, are true to life.

The many blows rained on Fitz in the sixth round that resulted in the Cornishman being sent to his knees for eight seconds, making many think they see a real fight before them. The photographs prove that Fitz was not weak at the time, as was evidenced by the manner in which he held himself up. He was not out, or anywhere near out. At the conclusion of the ninth second he sprang to his feet and battered Corbett back to his corner.

The weakness of Corbett will be shown from the seventh round on, though there was continuous hard fighting throughout. The last round is well brought on.

Fitz is seen trying to put out Corbett, who was as active as ever, but his blows lack steam, if they ever had enough to do serious injury to a man like Fitz.

The Cornishman is no longer forcing Corbett to fight. He is looking for a chance to deliver a winning blow. Two of the best reproduced blows are right and left swings on the jaw which send Corbett's head back violently. They come close together with Fitzsimmons' back to the veriscope apparatus. His elbow is seen to raise and shoot toward Corbett and Corbett falls suddenly to the ground. They will die.

Several families have moved from the town.

## HAVANA MENACED BY INSURGENTS

General Weyler Severely Blamed for His Dilatory Tactics.

### WANTED TO ENTRAP CASTILLO

Public Opinion Finally Forces Him to Advance and Drive Out the Rebels.

New York, August 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

It is rumored that General Weyler's departure for Matanzas was due to orders direct from Madrid, sending him to the front. Weyler made preparations to take the field some days ago but according to a statement made by an officer at the palace, he delayed his departure in order to mature a plan to entrap General Castillo. The captain-general is severely criticized for not having taken the field earlier. For three weeks now, bands of insurgents have been swarming into Matanzas, and even Havana. They have raided small towns and made demonstrations before the large towns. They have landed expeditions and had time to organize. Yet General Weyler contented himself with remaining on the defensive, and only retaliating on the insurgents by issuing decrees that considerably aggravated the sufferings of the unfortunate revolutionaries. When asked for the proof of these statements, he declined to produce anything further than the mere fact that he had seen parties who were on the inside, and vouched for the truth of what he said. Some of the bystanders were rather of the opinion that for an American citizen to make such a broad and sweeping statement without better proof forced him to say the least, a little out of place.

Public opinion with regard to Weyler's policy is beginning to manifest itself. Business is at a standstill and the merchants throw the blame on the government. They say General Weyler's edicts practically restrict them from doing business with the interior. The wholesale arrests on the outskirts of the city help to swell the feeling of uneasiness and discontent with the way the campaign is carried on.

Insurgents recently entered Esperanza, a railroad town of 1,000 persons. There they met with some resistance and there was considerable fighting in the streets. According to official accounts the insurgents left twenty killed when they finally retired. The commander of the town was seriously wounded. He admits that the insurgents robbed several stores. Bolokron, another small town about eight leagues from Matanzas, was also raided and many stores and buildings were destroyed.

In Havana province on Sunday last insurgents attacked Santiago de las Vegas, five leagues from the capital. They met with some resistance and there was considerable fighting in the streets. According to official accounts the insurgents left twenty killed when they finally retired. The commander of the town was seriously wounded. He admits that the insurgents robbed several stores. Bolokron, another small town about eight leagues from Matanzas, was also raided and many stores and buildings were destroyed.

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insurgents attacked Santiago de las Vegas, five leagues from the capital. A band was playing in the park at the time and most of the citizens were out promenading. A panic was threatened, but the Spanish soldiers kept their heads and took prompt steps to repel the insurgents, but eventually the insurgents were forced to retreat. Several on both sides were killed. The insurgents remained close up all night to keep a fire on the fort.

Four hundred insurgents under General Castillo attacked La Chora, a town three miles nearer Havana, on the same night. Castillo was not able to enter the town, but kept up a fire on the forts all night. He also used dynamite with great success, throwing bombs into the town and destroying several public buildings. Three bombs were fired from dynamic guns which were landed by a recent expedition. The Spaniards did not venture out of the town.

The authorities determined on the following morning to be revenged on some, and arrested the family of Morales Botella, because the daughter of the house was the affianced of Castillo's late chief of staff. Mr. and Mrs. Morales, their daughter and two children, were taken outside the town, ordered to kneel down, and were fired upon by a squad of Spanish soldiers. Morales, his wife and one child were killed at the first volley. The daughter and her 7-year-old brother were wounded and left on the ground. They will die.

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### FOR A STEAMER LINE.

Pursuant to the call, a mass meeting of the business men of Astoria was held last evening at the chamber of commerce rooms to consider the advisability of organizing a transportation company to operate a line of steamers from Astoria to Alaska and the Klondyke mining regions, and to report the same as early as date as practicable.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five to prepare a prospectus outlining a feasible plan to organize and operate a transportation company from Astoria to Alaska and the Klondyke mining regions, and to report the same as early as date as practicable.

Resolved, That the chair appoint as such committee Benj. Young, W. G. Gosselin, F. P. Kendall, John Fox and J. T. Ross.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

### WORK ON THE RAILROAD.

Contractors Honeman & De Hart are making fine progress with the rock work and tunnels east of Maypole's Landing. More than 800 men are at work altogether, and, with the dredgers at work in the swamp lands breaking up the grade, there is no doubt but what the entire grade work will be completed ready for the rails in November. The John Days dredging will soon start on the way, and by the time it arrives on the ground, the center pier and the approaches will be ready for the bridge. It looks very much like through trains will be running from Portland to Astoria by the time snow flies.

### ASTORIA IRON WORKS

Front St., foot of 4th, Astoria.

### General Machinists and Boiler Maker.

Land and Marine Engines, Boiler work, Steam-boats and Cannery work a Specialty.

Castings of All Descriptions Made to Order.

Short Notice.

John Fox, President and Superintendent.

A. L. Fox, Vice President.

F. P. Præs, Secretary.

Astoria Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the FAITHFUL Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Sciences applied to Man and Animal, would stand fast for past life, and avoid future pitfalls, should unite for our common welfare, and form a Little Club called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain it." To any earnest soul we will give one copy *Entire Free*, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of Dr. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Report of the Condition

OF ASTORIA,

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, July 23, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$22,500.00

Overdrafts secured and unsecured.....5,525.25

C. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....12,500.00

Promises on U. S. bonds.....1,000.00

Other securities, etc. ....6,258.12

Other Real Estate and Mortgages Owned.....18,847.83

Due from national banks (not reserve banks).....34,515.52

Due from state banks and bankers.....11,529.00

Due from approved reserve agents.....50,430.05

Other securities, etc. ....297.50

Stocks and bonds.....49.96

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ.

Specie.....\$67,500.00

Legal-tender notes.....1,400.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.....65,000.00

(5 percent of circulation).....562.50

Total.....\$441,675.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....\$50,000.00

Surplus fund.....10,000.00

Deposits less expenses and taxes paid.....55,198.06

National bank notes outstanding.....8,450.00

Individual deposits subject to check.....239.89

Individual deposits subject to withdrawal.....200.00

Notes and bills rediscounted.....35,700.00-301,913.55

Notes and bills rediscounted.....5,874.13

Total.....\$441,675.63

Oregon, County of Clatsop, 1. as.

I. S. G. Gordon, cashier of the above named bank, does not claim that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.

C. R. THOMSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. M. LADD, Director.

J. O. HANTHORN, Director.

JOHN A. DEVLIN, Director.

ASTORIA IRON WORKS