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# The Daily Astorian.

THE DAILY ASTORIAN is the biggest and best paper on the Columbia River

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

NO. 53

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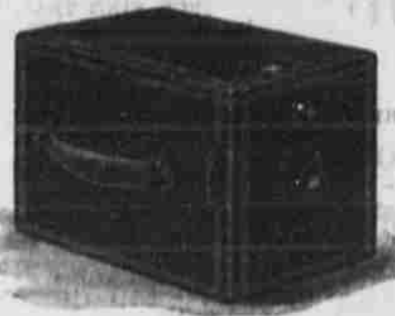
## Eclipse Hardware Co.

THEY LEAD EVERYWHERE.

\$2.50 to \$6.00.

### Vive Cameras

\$5.00 and \$10.00



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Prosperity is with us. You will think so when you see the superior quality of our

### ROYAL CREAM FLOUR

It cannot be equalled for Bread, Pastry or Cake.

Things come his way again and the farmer is happy

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### NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED

Four Hundred Different Patterns

Wah Sing & Co., Merchant Tailors, were never better prepared to serve the public in their line. Gents' Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Suits made to order quickly. Large stock ready-made goods. Cleaning and repairing. Remember, Prices Talk.

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### COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

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Logging Engines Built and Repaired.

Heavy Forging Under Power Hammer a Specialty

Sole Manufacturers of the Unsurpassed ... "Harrison Sectional" Propellor Wheel ...

Manufacturers for the Pacific Coast for the

ROBERTS WATER-TUBE BOILER.

### Pacific Sheet Metal Works

MANUFACTURERS OF

## ...CANS...

Spice and Syrup

Lithographing on Tin a Specialty.

San Francisco, Cal. Astoria, Ore. Fairhaven, Wash.

Write Us for Prices.

# BOLD ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

## Conspirators Filled a House With Gas and Exploded It, but the Plan Miscarried and the Czar Escaped.

# THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS TAKEN SEVERLY TO TASK BY VETERANS

## They Denounce His Action in Disregarding Applications Based on Deafness and Rheumatism---Annual Encampment of the Grand Army at Cincinnati Comes to a Close---Washington Silverites Fail to Successfully Accomplish Fusion---The Populists Demand Everything Worth Having Shutting out the Democrats and Republicans---Serious Split Likely to Come About in Consequence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A World dispatch from London says: A report is published here of a daring plot to assassinate the czar at Moscow last week. The plan of the conspirators was to allow gas to escape into a house on the route of the czar's procession until the atmosphere in every room was saturated. One of their number was to remain in the house and strike a light when the czar was passing, in the expectation that the house would be blown to pieces and the czar killed. The conspirator would perish himself as a sacrifice to the cause.

The duty fell to the lot of one Alexander Kolanoff. In his agitation he seems to have made an error, as the explosion was mistimed. When it occurred a staff officer and his wife were driving past, and they, instead of the czar, were killed. Their coachman will die of his injuries, and about 30 other persons were more or less injured. Kolanoff's mangled body was found among the ruins. The czar and czarina drove by 25 minutes later.

Many arrests have been made in Moscow, but the Russian press has been forbidden to refer to the matter.

which indicated intense feeling, if not anger, instructed them to disregard totally every application based on deafness or rheumatism. He further intimated that, if any one declined to accept his suggestions, he would find chiefs who would obey his orders.

Corporal Tanner declared that in his opinion it was clear that a man who would make such an order had himself never heard the sound of a cannon, nor slept in the open air, and he was not surprised, therefore, to find that the commissioner of pensions had an army record which consisted of three months and sixteen days as a clerk in the commissary department.

A delegate from Kansas followed Tanner in the same statement. The matter was disposed of finally by postponing it until after the report of the committee on resolutions should be received.

two supreme judges, and that no other names be presented to the joint convention.

In the silver republican convention the report of the conference committee was unanimously adopted. The convention then presented their report to the convention the democratic conferees made the statement that the report was not acceptable to them. A committee of five headed by ex-Mayor Ronald of Seattle, was appointed to visit the populist convention and ask it to concede to the democrats either one judge or the party name. The populists answered the request by appointing a committee to inform the democrats that they could neither concede the party name, nor one judge to them. The convention then took a recess until 7 p. m.

When the populist convention reassembled the second conference committee reported that, by a vote of six to four, the silver republicans not voting, the conference had recommended that the democrats and populists have one judge each; and it also recommended that all the supreme court patronage go to the populists.

The affirmative vote consisted of five democrats and one populist.

Morrow, of King, moved that the report be rejected, and that the committee be sent back for further conference, with the ultimatum that the populists would not concede one supreme judge to the democrats. Adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

ment of colonies compels a country to much broader and wider policies and national thought because of the further responsibilities incurred. Instead of spending every moment of its time in the consideration of parochial or local matters the holding of colonies imposes an enormous trust upon a home government, the carrying out of which undoubtedly helps any administration because of its broadening influences, and those influences always permeate with advantage through the country which gives them rise. Colonization is beneficial to any nation. It elevates that nation and makes its people more interested in public affairs.

"The cry is sometimes made that to govern outside possessions detracts from the proper attention which should be given to internal affairs. But that has not been England's experience. The government of our colonies has not prevented us from giving necessary and adequate attention to national and local affairs."

In reply to the suggestion that possibly the United States would be influenced in its attitude on the Philippine question by intrinsic considerations, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"That question is an important one, of course, but as a rule all our colonies pay their own way. Of course we don't exact anything from our colonies in the shape of direct tribute. They have the spending of their own revenues, and their receipts usually are sufficient to cover their expenditures. In salitary cases, like the West Indies, while there was distress because of the failure of the sugar crop, we gave help, but these instances are exceptional.

"Another factor which should be worthy of the deepest consideration is that if you took the Philippines it would make it manifest to the world that you do not intend to be left out of the Pacific and China trade. The tendency of recent events, as you well know, has been to close China, which has hitherto been open to close its ports in fact to England and the United States.

"The efforts of the British government have been to keep the ports of China open and most assuredly it is in the interest of the United States that these ports should be kept open.

"Just how far the United States is willing to go to further her interests in that direction, either by acting herself or leaving her interests to be taken care of by us in connection with our own is a matter which has to be determined.

"From all I can learn in my capacity as colonial secretary," continued Mr. Chamberlain, significantly, "the one thing the continental powers are afraid of is that an understanding should come between the United States and England."

The question of protecting American trade interests in her possible colonies by placing similar tariffs upon outside imports as are imposed in this country was broached to Mr. Chamberlain, but he dismissed it with this reply:

"If you become a colonial power and place tariffs upon foreign imports into your possessions, I venture to say that your colonies would not pay. In view of the fact, however, that you have tried tariffs here and proved the policy successful for years, it would not be becoming on my part to say anything further on this head."

ish union jack and the royal standard, on the march erected on Salisbury plain during the march past of the troops at the end of the army maneuvers, as a compliment to Captain Alfred Bates, United States military attaché, and Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy. The foreign ministry attaches seemed surprised at the sight of the American flag.

### COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS TAKEN SEVERELY TO TASK

#### Grand Army Men Denounce His Action in Disregarding Applications Based on Deafness.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Illinois and Pennsylvania are celebrating victories at their respective headquarters tonight. One has secured the commander in chief, in Colonel James A. Seston, of Chicago, and the other the location of the thirty-third annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia next year.

While heated contests were going on inside the guarded doors of the encampment, all demonstrations on the outside in the city were in accord with the peace jubilee. The parade of civil and industrial organizations in the afternoon, with all the illustrations of peace and prosperity and happiness that could be produced, was the most magnificent pageant ever witnessed in this city. It is estimated that there were 40,000 in line and over half a million spectators along the line. There were more people in the city today than on any other day in the history of Cincinnati. With the river fronts and parks and Camp Sherman ablaze tonight with a most elaborate display of fireworks, the demonstrations are ended, but special entertainments have been provided for tomorrow, and tomorrow evening in excursions on the river.

The report from the committee on pensions showed that the rate was rapidly increasing among pensioners. The number dying each year now exceeds 40,000. It is estimated that the increase in the number of deaths will be such that in 1920 the number of pensioners will be reduced to a little over 250,000, and that in 1940 the list will be obliterated. When this motion was made to accept and adopt the report, Corporal Tanner, of New York, arose to discuss it. He said that in the main he agreed with all the committee had reported, but with that portion of the report which dealt with the administration of the pension office he did not agree, and he went on to speak in criticism of the present commissioner of pensions, Hon. H. Clay Evans. With evident feeling, he said:

"I stand ready to be responsible here and elsewhere for all the statements I may make on this subject, and I declare that Commissioner Evans called his chiefs of divisions together and, using language

### WASHINGTON SILVERITES FAIL TO COME TO TERMS

#### Populists Pursue a Want-All Course and Swallow the Democrats and Silver Republicans.

ELLENBURG, Wash., Sept. 8.—The populist, democratic and silver republican conventions which are in session here, have met with unexpected opposition in the formation of a fusion ticket, and the hopes of two years ago, when fusion was effected at the last moment, are being repeated. At midnight the indications were that the deadlock would last all night, and that fusion was in danger.

The silver republicans have stood by and waited for the democrats and populists to agree on the appointment of officers. The contention is whether the populists shall have two supreme judges, or whether the democrats and populists shall have one each.

The democratic party has firmly stood all day for this concession, and has suitably insisted on it.

Most of the fighting has been done in the populist convention, where there is a large element in favor of conceding one judge to the democrats.

### CHAMBERLAIN SAYS GERMAN TREATY IS SIGNED

#### The English Statesman Talks on American Topics and Favors Our Retention of the Philippines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Tribune says: Joseph Chamberlain said frankly to a Tribune reporter that the treaty with Germany had actually been signed, thus making it known to the world for the first time that such an alliance had been made.

Dispatches from England yesterday made it clear that in that country it was still a matter of conjecture whether there was any true basis for the reports that England and Germany had come to an understanding. Moreover, while not stating it in so many words, for the reason, as he explained, that he did not wish to appear presumptuous, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that the English government favored the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

When Mr. Chamberlain was asked as to the opinion he held regarding the most advantageous course which the United States could pursue regarding the Philippines, he replied, diplomatically:

"However much I would like to talk upon this matter, I must not do so, for the simple and sufficient reason that anything I might say in that direction might seem like giving advice or suggestion to the United States by a foreign statesman, and that, besides being invidious, would be impertinent."

Leaving, thereupon, the direct line of inquiry, Mr. Chamberlain was asked for his opinion in the abstract as it were. Then it became apparent from Mr. Chamberlain's conversation that he viewed the holding of the Philippines as an advisable course for America, both from a national, naval and mercantile outlook. "Colonization is always a good thing for any country," he said. "England's experience bears out that statement thoroughly."

"In the first place it tends to uplift the whole character of a nation. The gov-

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE

#### The following is the report of the joint conference committee:

First—It was moved and carried that the fusion ticket bear the name of the people's party, and that the three conventions fuse under that name.

Second—It was moved and carried that the silver republican party have the nomination of one congressman.

Third—It was moved and carried that the democratic party have the nomination of one congressman.

Fourth—It was moved and carried that the people's party have the nomination of two supreme court judges.

Fifth—It was resolved as follows: That the three parties meet in joint convention and at that convention each party shall make its own nominations for the various offices accorded to them by the conference committee, and no candidate shall be considered the nominee of either party until he shall have received a majority of all the votes in the three conventions as such joint convention.

### POPS MAKE TROUBLE

#### In the populist convention the first four sections of the report were received and adopted without debate. The fifth section was the subject of a long and confusing discussion. Some of the delegates were suspicious that in the joint convention a coalition might be formed which would flout upon the populists unacceptable candidates. The discussion finally resulted in the adoption of a motion that the convention proceed to the selection of

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### WORLD'S WATER SUPPLY

#### REMARKABLE THEORY OF PROFESSOR CROOKS, WHO FEARS FOR HUMANITY'S NEEDS FOR WATER AFTER THE YEAR 1931.

BRISTOL, Eng., Sept. 8.—At the opening of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here today Professor Crooks devoted his inaugural address chiefly to the theory that the world's water supply will fail to keep pace with the needs of the growing population beyond the year 1931. The supply of fixed nitrogen, mostly in the form of nitrate soda, he said, might come to an end.

### POSTAL CLERKS IN SESSION

#### DETROIT, Sept. 8.—The association of postoffice clerks today elected Thomas Donnelly as president. Memphis was chosen as the next place of meeting.

### DEATHS AT CAMP WIKOFF

#### CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, Sept. 8.—The death list from the general hospital today was seven. Today there were 73 patients in the general hospital and 200 vacant cots. In the detention hospital there were 50 and 200 vacant cots.

### FLAG PRESENTED TO MCKINLEY

#### WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—By direction of General Miles, President McKinley was presented today with a Spanish flag which was captured by the American troops at Coamo, Porto Rico.

### SHAPFER IS NON-COMMITTAL

#### NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A special to the World from Camp Wikoff says: General Shapfer listened with interest to a synopsis of General Miles' interview criticizing him. Then he remarked: "I won't say a word."

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