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# The Morning Astorian.

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## BOERS HOLDING PRETORIA FORTS

British Forces Have Not Yet Entered City So Far as Known.

## ENTRY INTO JOHANNESBURG

Lord Roberts Describes How He Was Received in the City—Everything Quiet and Boer Officials Still Discharge Their Duties—War Not Ended.

LONDON, June 2.—A cablegram from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, May 31, but which was not despatched from there until June 1, has been received by the war office.

It says: "The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quiet and satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Kraus, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town."

"Dr. Kraus met me on my entrance to Johannesburg and rode by my side to the government offices, where he introduced me to the heads of several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them."

"Johannesburg is very empty, but a crowd of people assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being floated. A royal salute was fired and three cheers for the queen was given."

LOURENCO MARQUES, June 2.—President Kruger yesterday was still at Machadodorp (about half-way between Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier on the railroad between the Transvaal capital and Delagoa Bay.) Boer commands, totaling about 10,000 men, held, Thursday, all the positions and hills around Pretoria, another large command was at Bronkhorst Spruit (about 40 miles from Pretoria), on the railroad leading to Delagoa bay. Telegraphic communication with the Transvaal is closed to the public.

Fervent excitement prevails here, owing to the almost total absence of news from either side. The object of the trip here of Freiche Eloff, President Kruger's son-in-law, and Dr. Heyman, the president's physician, appears to have been to place a large amount of gold in safety.

LONDON, June 2, 10:30 A. M.—Lord Roberts reports to the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows:

"Johannesburg, May 31, 9:40 A. M.—French's report of his operations during May 28 and 29, reached me at 3 A. M. today. He was opposed throughout his march, but managed to drive off the enemy from the strong positions they successively held with a very little loss, and is now holding the place, which I directed him to do, a little north of Johannesburg. Two officers were wounded and two men killed and 27 wounded."

BIG KNIVES BLOODY WORK. American Missionary Writes Concerning the Situation—Hated of Foreigners.

ELLSWORTH, Mo., June 2.—Dr. Mary L. Burnham, daughter of O. R. Burnham, who has charge of the hospital, or "compound," connected with the Presbyterian mission at Chinan Fu, China, in a recent letter tells of the work of the "Boxers" in that vicinity. The letter was written a few days before the massacre of several native Christians in towns near Chinan Fu and the killing from ambush of 26 soldiers in a regiment sent from Chinan Fu to the scene of the massacres.

Miss Burnham says: "The new governor at Chinan Fu has succeeded in quelling all outward signs of the Ta La Hui (Big Knife Sect, or Boxers) in the city. We cannot go from the city, however, without a guard, and much of the mission work is at a standstill."

"The British consul, Mr. Campbell, is still here. He had two men put to

death for the murder of Mr. Brooks. It was a cold-blooded affair, and was only possible because of the anti-foreign feeling at Pekin. I fear we have not heard the end of the big knives yet."

"The new governor is doing his duty, but is crippled by his subordinate officers. The head of the board of punishments (Judge) has given Mr. Campbell, the English consul, much trouble. Both the English and Americans have asked their representatives to insist on his removal."

"We are quite safe here now, but it has come to our ears that we had a narrow escape during the old governor's term of office. The Big Knives, emboldened by official favor, had decided to loot our 'compound' here. This came to our ears, and he headed two or three men whom he had in custody. From papers it would appear that the movement was going north and slowly gaining ground. I fear there can only be peace in China if it is partitioned, and if partitioned there will be a long period of unrest and unquiet."

## TRADE WITH CHINA.

American Vessels Almost Unknown in the Asiatic Ports—A Humiliating Situation.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—United States Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai has transmitted to the state department an interesting statement in regard to the Chinese commerce last year, which the consul says was characterized by an astonishing development.

The net value of the import trade for 1899 was \$188,103,778, double that of 1898. The importation of opium was over a million pounds in excess of the imports during the preceding year. The trade in cotton goods, which had remained practically stationary for three years, made a great advance, rising from \$54,555,571 in 1898, to \$73,571,917. In piece goods, a great increase in the imports of American product was noted, although it was considerably checked by the high prices ruling during the last quarter of the year.

The importation of sundries rose from \$66,658,167 to \$70,315,726. The value of the flour imported was \$2,266,138, and all of it came from the United States. The value of last year's exports from China is estimated at \$139,195,123, and this amount, as in the case of the imports, is more than double that shown in 1898. China's exports, it is said, are at present checked by price and inferior quality, due respectively to the cost of transportation and the heavy taxation and to adulteration and faulty methods of preparation. Prices will come down and the demand for Chinese wares increase, says the consul, when railways bring the goods more cheaply and the government takes steps to prevent the adulteration now rampant. The exportation of tea to the United States was five million pounds in excess of the amount sent out in 1898.

"It is a humiliating fact," says Consul-General Goodnow, "that of the total tonnage of vessels entering and clearing from Chinese ports last year, the United States only contributed one per cent of the total tonnage, the American flag floated over only three per cent."

## MURDERER MOSS SUICIDES.

Police Failed to Find Him But He Was Evidently Tired of Trying to Dodge Them.

PORTLAND, June 2.—Riley L. Moss, who on Thursday night murdered his wife, Naomi Moss, at Willamette Heights' Park, this evening shot and killed himself in the Silver State lodging house, corner of Seventh and Washington streets.

Moss entered the lodging house without being seen, and going to the toilet room, locked the door. The first that was known of his presence in the house was the report of a revolver which the landlady heard. She telephoned to the police station and an officer soon arrived. Forcing the door he found Moss lying on the floor with a bullet hole through his heart.

## ALASKA CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM.

SEATTLE, June 2.—Adolph Hochesang, a German, 40 years of age, was drowned in the Chilkat river near Bull Island, on May 23. Hochesang, accompanied by his partner, Gus Meirs, was en route to the Porcupine. They upset their boat, and Meirs managed to reach the shore, but Hochesang was drowned.

## TWO HIGHWAYMEN ROB THREE STAGES

Company of Cavalry Was Close, But Was Too Late.

## DID NOT BOTHER EXPRESS

Kept Two Soldiers Prisoners While They Robbed the Passengers—Only a Small Amount of Money Secured—Robbers Gave Drivers Their Cards.

RAYMOND, Cal., June 2.—One of the boldest robberies ever committed in California occurred today, when three of the Yosemite stage and turnpike company's stages, a private conveyance and two soldiers, were held up by two highwaymen who were evidently not aware that Major Rucker and Captain E. E. Wilcox, in command of sixty-seven men of troop "F," Sixth cavalry, from the Presidio, were close behind, enroute to Yosemite National Park.

The hold-up occurred at a point where the country is thickly settled with charraparr.

Sergeant Buchanan and another trooper had gone ahead of the cavalry to make arrangements for selecting a camping place. The highwaymen suddenly appeared, masked, and getting the drop on the troopers, took away their arms, and held the troopers till the stages arrived.

The robbers handed the driver of the stage a card reading: "Black Kid," and said: "They fooled me on the Big Oak Flat road, but you can't this time."

The robbers then took a hat belonging to T. H. Griffiths, of the Southern Pacific Company, a passenger on the stage, and collected \$150 from the passengers, after which they ordered the driver to go on.

Each stage was successfully held up, the robbers getting about \$350. The mail and express matter were not molested.

Among the passengers robbed was Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California.

## LONDON LETTER.

Gossip From the Great Metropolis—Little Bobs May Be Made a Duke by the Queen.

(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.) LONDON, June 2.—Popular opinion has proclaimed the advent of victory and whatever happens henceforth in South Africa the interest of the British public will be little, unless the event is endorsed by a peculiarly personal element.

The nation has made up its mind that the war is over, that the prestige of British arms is restored, that President Kruger is vanquished, that priceless territory has been annexed, that humanity has not been staggered and that, led by that little "Sir Galahad," "Bobs," Great Britain's army has fulfilled the most optimistic expectations.

It is scarcely surprising in view of the bewildering rapidity of Lord Roberts' progress during the past week that the anxiety attendant on the initial reverse of the war is completely forgotten in the jubilation of today or that the troubles still ahead of the army in South Africa scarcely receive a thought.

Nevertheless among the few more serious minded who have intimate knowledge of the Boers and the plans of the war office, there exist grave apprehensions of developments in the near future. In the systematic retreat of the Boers they see the possibility of long drawn out guerrilla fighting, treks into Rhodesia, internal disorganization in the Transvaal due to the bandits and a thousand and one lawless elements that evolve themselves from a heterogeneous army after it ceases to become an organized body.

Some of the acute authorities on South African matters say Major-General Frederick Carrington's work in Rhodesia may only begin when Lord Roberts finishes. Such speculation, however, can only be left for time to prove and this war, so far, has abounded in surprises which have completely upset the surmises of those best fitted to express opinions. Probably the most reasonable forecast of immediate developments in the Transvaal can be gained by reviewing the events in the Free State, or Orange River Colony.

There, though the country is formally annexed and is subject to a winnowing process by a long line of British troops, virile opposition still exists. The preponderance of numbers is bound to eventually reduce the inhabitants to subjection and so it will be, probably with the Transvaal, the occupation of Pretoria, and Johannesburg, being followed by operations similar to those uninteresting movements now undertaken.

The personal status of President Kruger since he left the capital is creating some discussion. A representative of the Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury will consider him to be president of the South African republic un-

til Lord Roberts is ready to annex that territory. Hence, wherever President Kruger may be, even if he goes into Portuguese territory any communications which he might make to the British or other governments looking to a cessation of hostilities would receive official recognition and be answered, though it is safe to say Lord Salisbury would merely refer President Kruger to Lord Roberts.

Some such message from "Oom Paul" is now expected at the foreign office. If the indicated line of procedure in answering it is carried out it can result in nothing unless President Kruger is willing to assist Lord Roberts in persuading the people to lay down their arms.

On one thing the British government is determined, i. e., President Kruger cannot stay in the Transvaal. In the event of his capture he must be transported, not necessarily in durance, but he must get out of the territory which Lord Salisbury expects will shortly be part of the British Empire. Every effort will be made to capture President Kruger, but the government officials are inclined to believe he will manage to get into Portuguese territory, where the British will be unable to touch him.

One of the most curious features of the closing chapters of the great war is the obduracy into which General Buller has fallen. A few months ago it was General Buller who could stem the tide of Boer invasion; it was Buller who would enter Pretoria on Christmas day. Yet now General Buller is scarcely mentioned. Generals French, Hamilton and others are all more frequently talked of and cheered than the former commander-in-chief, who seems to have become a negligible quantity in the shadow of the Biggarsberg.

Words fail to describe the national gratefulness to Lord Roberts. Wellington was never to England what Roberts is today in the eyes of the general public. A dukedom and the order of the garter, at the queen's disposal, through the death of the Duke of Argyll are the least rewards that could be bestowed on him.

Conscientious military critics occasionally try to bring in Lord Kitchener's name, but their efforts have small effect on the popular sentiments.

One evidence of Lord Roberts' capability is the uses to which he put wireless telegraphy. While Buller, White and other generals failed to develop the plant sent out to them, relying solely on the heliograph, Lord Roberts always has with him a body of wireless telegraph operators and is in constant communication with the various units of his enormous army. Several messages have been sent over 60 miles. The reports of naval experiments with this device are also satisfactory. The British battleship "Hambat," while under way, clearly read the battleship Jupiter's message at 22 miles distance.

The fact of the Duke of Connaught having taken Lord Francis Clinton Hope's Castle Blarney, County Monaghan, for the season with the option of five years, seems to indicate the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland.

The Duke of Argyll announces that Invermay Castle, with its immense domain, is for rent, and England is wondering what American millionaire will occupy this historic mansion.

One of the most remarkable though posthumous exposures of English life in high places came up this week when Mrs. Brinkworth sued the estate of William Beckett, a former member of parliament, for continued support of herself and her alleged children. Mr. Beckett was head of one of the wealthiest banking firms in England.

It now transpires that Mrs. Brinkworth lived as his mistress for many years, and that the couple amused themselves by buying children which they passed off as their own, as Beckett wished to use the children to "bluff" his own family into consenting to the payment of large sums to his mistress. Mrs. Brinkworth was non-suited.

The executor of the estate sued is Mr. Ernest Beckett, son of the man who lived such a double life. He is also a member of parliament and owns one of the finest houses in Piccadilly, where the Prince of Wales is often entertained.

A PRINCESS VISITS AMERICA. Travels Incognito With But a Small Suite—Will Visit Washington.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Traveling incognito, and attended only by a lady in waiting, the Princess Arlbert, of Anhalt, eldest daughter of her royal highness, the Princess Christiana and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, arrived in New York on the Majestic, Wednesday evening.

Her highness is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she is registered as the Countess of Munsterburg. It is the first visit of the princess to America, and her coming is known only to a few personal friends of herself and her mother, the Princess Christiana, who before her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, was the Princess Helena Augusta, second daughter of the queen.

The Princess Arlbert is here as a tourist, solely for pleasure, and has preferred to remain incognito, but as she leaves New York today for Washington, where she is to be received at the British legation, her identity can scarcely be concealed hereafter.

## SWEEPING BILL AGAINST TRUSTS

House Passes a Measure That Goes Far as Law Will Allow.

## ALL APPROPRIATIONS MADE

Stewart Defends the Course of the Administration in the Philippines in an Eloquent Speech—Both Branches of Congress Closing Up Their Work.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Only one vote was cast in the house today against the Littlefield anti-trust bill, to amend the Sherman anti-trust act, to make it more effective in prosecuting trusts, their agents or attorneys. Mann (rep.), of Illinois, cast the negative vote.

The bill, according to the statements of republican leaders, goes to the limit of the authority of congress under the constitution. All the democratic minority amendments, except one, were defeated. That was an amendment declaring that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trades unions or labor organizations. All except eight republicans—Aldrich of Alabama, Allen and Littlefield of Maine, Bailey, Long and Calderhead of Kansas, and Cannon and Hitt of Illinois, voted for it.

The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare that every contract or combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states or foreign nations, is illegal, or a party to such act, or combination, is guilty of a crime punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years.

It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisional provisions of law, may recover three fold damages. The definition of "person" and "persons" in the recent law, is enlarged so as to include agents, officers or attorneys of corporations.

For the purposes of commerce, it declares illegal all corporations or associations, formed or carrying on business for the purposes declared illegal by the common laws; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers and a confers jurisdiction upon the United States circuit and district courts for the trial of cases under it and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

The senate today passed a bill providing for the extradition of persons who have committed certain crimes in Cuba from the United States to the island. As amended the bill provides that the alleged criminal shall be punished under the laws of Cuba as administered by Cuban courts.

The last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency bill, was passed, as also was the emergency river and harbor bill, providing for numerous surveys and for certain other public works.

Stewart (sen.), of Nevada, addressed the senate on the Philippine bill. He argued that the treaty of Paris was the law of the land. Every American citizen is bound by it. To advocate the cause of Aguinaldo is to oppose the law of this country. Advocates of Aguinaldo have challenged the forces of the administration to battle at the polls and that challenge has been accepted. The result would not be doubtful. The American people will support the administration.

He said Cuba was the key to the Gulf of Mexico and should always be controlled by the United States. He was inclined to the belief that Cuba eventually would be annexed to the United States by the wish of the Cubans themselves.

## LOGGING CAMPS AT WORK.

Unprecedented Demand for Logs From British Columbia Mills.

SEATTLE, June 2.—The shut down of the logging camps of Puget sound, which was to have gone into effect yesterday and continued until July 15, has been postponed. The matter was recently brought before a meeting of the Puget Sound Timbermen's Association, at which it was resolved to vacate the former order and call upon the association camps to close down for one month, beginning July 1 and ending July 31. Several causes combined to bring about the postponement, the principal one being that last month the overstock of logs at the mills was not increased on account of bad weather and an unprecedented demand for logs from British Columbia mill men.