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**WHOLE EMPIRE
IN A FERMENT**

Empress Dowager to Expel Foreigners or Surrender Throne.

POWERS LAND MORE MEN

Combined Forces at Tien Tsin Will Soon Be 10,000—Several Hundred to Start on the March to the Capital Today.

LONDON, June 15.—Observers at Shanghai and Tien Tsin think there is a great deal more trouble ahead for the concert of the powers than that of merely reaching Peking with 2,000 men.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Yun Nan Fu and Meng Tse, as well as other points at a considerable distance from the capital.

The whole Chinese empire seems to be in a ferment.

The intentions of the Empress Dowager are still equivocal, with the balance of testimony on the side of the determination to expel the appropriators of a part of her country or to lose her dynasty in the attempt. It is related of her that on Monday, following the murder of the chancellor of the Japanese legation, she was aroused to a sense of danger and went personally to Yung Ting, the gate of Peking, where she advised the rioters to disperse. But she took no steps to use force and the appearance of things are more threatening than before.

While Admiral Seymour, with the international relief column, is forcing his way to Peking, several of the powers are arranging largely to reinforce their details at Tien Tsin. Germany proposes sending 1,200 men. Great Britain sent 600 men from Hong Kong yesterday and 400 will go Sunday. Italy has ordered 1,000 to hold themselves in readiness. Russia, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch of Wednesday, has decided to bring her force at Tien Tsin up to 8,000. Thus the combined forces at Tien Tsin will probably soon be about 10,000 men.

The explicit statement made yesterday afternoon in the house of commons by Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Office Broderick, with reference to the identity of opinion among the powers upon the question of application of force, and the method of applying it, is accepted by all the morning papers as quite sufficient for the present and the hope is generally expressed that nothing will happen to diminish harmony.

TIEN TSIN, June 14.—The Russians have landed four eight-centimetre guns. These, with 1,700 men, will start on the march for Peking tomorrow.

TIEN TSIN, June 14.—A courier, who arrived this morning from Peking and Lang Fang brought a letter from the American legation, stating that General Tung Fuh Siang intends to oppose the entrance of the foreign troops into Peking. Thirty thousand troops are guarding the south gate, and the Chinese have guns trained on the American mission and British legation.

The courier reports that it is said that upwards of 2,000 Boxers are in the immediate neighborhood of Lang Fang. Railroad communication between this place and Admiral Seymour's international force has been cut three miles beyond Lang Tse Sun. Two brigades have been destroyed.

It is rumored that the Boxers are determined to burn Tien Tsin station tonight. Owing to the extensive damage done to the railroad, it is feared the international force cannot reach Peking before Sunday.

The Japanese cruiser Suma has arrived at Taku.

LONDON, June 14.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the position of the legations at Peking is most critical. According to this dispatch 30,000 Chinese troops are drawn up outside the gates of the city to oppose the relief force, and guns are trained on the American, Japanese and British legations. The American, Russian and Japanese ministers have sent couriers to Tien Tsin asking for 2,000 of each

nationality. The United States gunboats Yorktown and Castine left yesterday for Tong Ku. There are no foreign warships here.

YOKOHAMA, June 14.—Japan is about to send a mixed regiment to China. The government press declares that Japan alone could suppress the revolt but she must first win the confidence of the powers and avoid acts likely to awaken suspicion.

TIEN TSIN, Wednesday, June 13.—The international expedition is now at Lang Fan, half way to Peking. The troops found the station destroyed and two hundred yards of the track torn up. Upon approaching the station they found the Boxers still carrying on the work of destruction, but the latter bolted into the village upon the approach of the advance party. A shell from a six pounder was dropped into the village and the Boxers fled up the line. Above the station a small party was discovered engaged in tearing up the track, but a few long range shots drove them off. The patrol returned this morning and reports that a mile and a quarter of the track has been destroyed. The expedition will remain for the present at Lang Fang.

A courier, who arrived this morning from Peking and Lang Fang, brought a letter from the American legation stating that General Tung Fuh Siang intends to oppose the entrance of the foreign troops into Peking. Ten thousand troops are guarding the south gate. The courier reports that it is said that upwards of two thousand Boxers are in the immediate neighborhood of Lang Fang.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says:

The news from Peking is still vague. The marines are compelled to fight their way into the capital with rifle and Maxim. The British marines have been in action with the Boxers in clearing the railways, but eight nations are represented on the fighting line. There are persistent rumors that Russian troops are under orders to invade Northern China, but it is not yet clear that either England or Japan has consented to an exclusive movement by a single power. Japan will acquiesce if she is allowed to supply a large military contingent, but this is not included in the Russian scheme of military occupation. What Lord Salisbury's policy is, nobody in diplomatic circles can make out. It is strongly suspected that he has not hit upon a policy, but is cautiously feeling his way in the dark.

The China complications will exert a direct influence upon the present fortunes of the ministers here. It is now probable that Arthur Balfour will be induced to take the foreign office when the cabinet is reconstructed. He is deeply interested in the China question and has studied it in detail. He will probably be Lord Salisbury's successor in that office at an early date. This will leave a vacancy somewhere for Mr. Chamberlain, either in the treasury or the war office, and the leadership of the Commons in any event.

PORTLAND, June 14.—A special to the Telegram from Victoria, B. C., says: News was brought by the Queen Adelaide of an extremely narrow escape from a Russo-Japan war about the beginning of May. The threatened struggle would have been on before now, according to the advice received from Japan, had it not been for the refusal of Great Britain to aid Japan against Russia, owing to the fact that her forces were engaged in South Africa.

It seems that about six weeks ago such a crisis had been reached that hostilities were regarded as inevitable in Japan. The bone of contention was, as before, Masampo, Korea. Japan had, despite the protests of Russia, installed a Japanese trader in a very good, if not the best, location at the port over the ownership of which both nations were then contending, and where permission had been given Russia to settle, providing no fortifications were established by the Korean government. Russia called upon Japan to withdraw the trader from Masampo, but the Mikado's government refused to do so. Not only did she refuse to do so, but Japan sent a curt note to Russia to the effect that Japan was prepared to protect the trader.

Japan had understood that if it came to the worst, and it was to be war, she was to have the support of Great Britain, and accordingly the British authorities were informed of the strained situation. Instead of receiving the expected reply that Great Britain would be ready

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

**BOTHA SURPRISES
LORD ROBERTS**

Stands Two Days and Withdraws Without Losing a Gun.

PACIFICATION IS A BIG JOB

English Now Admit It Will Be a Matter of Months, Not Weeks—Krugger Holds On to His Gold and Issues Paper Currency.

LONDON, June 15.—That Commandant-General Botha should have been able to stand for two days against Lord Roberts and then to retreat without losing any guns or having any of his men captured, is taken to mean that he has a force which the British must still reckon as formidable when acting defensively.

The pacification of the whole of the Transvaal, especially the wide spaces, far from the railroad, is looked upon as a business requiring months rather than weeks. Meanwhile everything goes well for the British arms.

A Boer bulletin issued June 12, at Machadodorp, said:

"Both wings of the federal forces touched the advancing army at 1 a. m. yesterday, east of Pretoria. The fighting continued until dark. The enemy, though in overwhelming numbers, were checked along the line of thirty-six miles, and the burghers succeeded in driving back their right wing five miles. Two burghers were killed and ten wounded."

Another Machadodorp announcement is that the first regiment of General Buller's force attacked Almonds Nek and was "annihilated," but as the British were in overwhelming force, the burghers were compelled to abandon the nek.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques, of yesterday, says:

"President Kruger is holding on to his gold and issuing paper notes from the press in his executive car. The Boer government's coin in stock is exhausted and officials are now paying out plain gold discs unstacked. Some who have declined to accept the notes have taken their salaries in gold bars. Two steamers arrived at Lourenco Marques yesterday bringing several thousand tons of supplies, consigned to Portuguese merchants but destined for the Boers. General Buller will be unable to advance further until he gets supplies. Nearly every farm house his troops passed flew the white flag. The British took nothing without paying for it."

LONDON, June 14.—The war office issues the following report from Lord Roberts, under date of Pretoria, June 13, afternoon:

"The enemy evacuated their strong position during the night and have retired to the eastward. Buller's forces and mine have afforded each other mutual assistance. Our occupation of Pretoria caused numbers of Boers to withdraw from Laing's Nek, and Buller's advance to Volksrust made them feel their rear would be shortly endangered."

LONDON, June 14.—Lord Roberts' engagement with General Botha terminated, as expected, by the Boer commander-in-chief retiring from his position. Beyond driving Botha further from the capital, little seems to have been accomplished, as Roberts does not mention the capture of prisoners or guns or the infliction of loss. Perhaps the most important feature revealed by today's official dispatches is the announcement that the army of Natal is at last in touch with Roberts' troops. The accomplishment of this movement, long delayed, should considerably accelerate the pacification of the Transvaal.

That it is already bearing fruit is evident by the submission of the Wakkerstrom district to General Lyttleton. Another dispatch from Buller says General Cleary encountered no opposition in his march from Ingogo to Laing's Nek, which he now occupies. General Dartnell marched through Laing's Nek on June 13 on his way to Charlestown. Press dispatches say Charlestown was partially destroyed previous to its occupation by the Boers, but no damage was done at Volksrust.

In Orange River Colony affairs seem to be turning to the same status as obtained previous to the cutting of the line of British communications. Schreiner appears determined to adhere to his resignation of the premiership in spite of the pressure brought to bear on him by Sir Alfred Milner, and it is announced from Cape Town that Milner has sent for Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier, whom he understood to be trying to form a cabinet.

A Cape Town dispatch says: "At the opening of parliament Schreiner will explain that he resigned because he was unwilling to remain in office, supported by opposition, believ-

ing that his influence is greater with the moderate Afrikaners when a private member than as premier by force of progressives. Nevertheless, leaders of the Afrikaner extremists are said to consider Schreiner a traitor to their cause."

LONDON, June 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, June 13, 9:55 A. M., as follows: "Methuen advanced to Honingspruit yesterday and found all quiet. Kroonstad is strongly held. Methuen returned today to Rhenoster River, where the railway is being repaired. We were engaged all yesterday with Botha's army. The enemy fought with considerable determination and held our cavalry on both flanks, but Hamilton, assisted by the guards brigade of Pole-Carew's division, pushing forward, took the hill in his front, which caused the enemy to fall back on their second position to the eastward. This they are still holding. It is slightly higher than the one we have captured."

"The great country which has to be covered under modern conditions of warfare renders progress very slow. Details of casualties have not reached me, but I understand they are moderate in numbers. The only further casualties reported to date are two officers wounded."

LONDON, June 14.—General Buller reports to the war office as follows: "Headquarters at Laing's Nek, June 14, morning:

"General Lyttleton yesterday received the formal submission of the town and district of Wakkers which the enemy is believed to have completely evacuated."

LONDON, June 14, 10:35 A. M.—The war office issues the following report from Lord Roberts, under date of Pretoria, June 13, afternoon:

"The enemy evacuated their strong position during the night and have retired to the eastward. Buller's force and mine have afforded each other mutual assistance. Our occupation of Pretoria caused numbers of Boers to withdraw from Laing's Nek and Buller's advance to Volksrust made them feel their rear would be shortly endangered."

NEW YORK, June 14.—The London Daily Express correspondent telegraphs from Machadodorp, 140 miles east of Pretoria, under date of June 10, in connection with the capture and destruction by the Boer general, Dewet, of 3,000 suits of clothing:

"The British soldiers complain much of cold. There is much suffering among them and the hospitals are full of the sick and exhausted. The sickness among the horses, too, is increasing, thousands of the animals having succumbed on the road from Bloemfontein to Pretoria."

LONDON, June 14.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts reports that the Boers have evacuated their strong position and retired to the eastward. The forces of General Buller and Lord Roberts afforded mutual assistance.

CAPE TOWN, June 14.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, has sent for Sir John Gordon Sprigg, who is trying to form a cabinet.

BOARD OF HEALTH ON TRIAL
Injunction Proceedings in the Plague Case at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Argument of counsel in the injunction proceedings in the plague case occupied the attention of the court this morning. Attorney Dunne presented a long argument in support of the contention of the board of health, that it had not violated the law in quarantining the Chinese or that it had discriminated in so doing. He said the board of supervisors had the necessary power to vest the board of health with power to enforce such quarantine as the board of health deemed necessary for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of the city.

The attorney for the complainant then read a number of affidavits in support of the bill of complaint, in which the depositions swore that if plague existed, proper precautions have not been taken by the board of health. Other affidavits were to the effect that plague does not and has not existed in the city. Attorney Campbell and not finished his argument when a recess was taken.

BEGINNING OF THE END.
Police Withdrawn From Lines of St. Louis Street Car Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—Predictions that yesterday witnessed the beginning of the end of the great street railway strike were corroborated today when the police department withdrew its officers from all the cars and power houses of the St. Louis Transit Company and returned them to their regular beats.

CROKER RETURNING.
Famous Tammany Leader Sets Sail From England.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 14.—Richard Croker, the noted Tammany leader, was among the passengers on the American liner which sailed here today.

**MANY CANDIDATES
FOR THE PLACE**

Contest for Vice-Presidential Nomination Grows Warm.

REPUBLICANS ALL AT SEA

Hanna Says the Race is Wide Open and That the Best Man Will Win—Louisiana Federal Office-Holders Turned Down.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—With all the work preliminary to the entertainment of the national republican convention and its attendant throngs practically accomplished, Philadelphia is now contentedly awaiting her visitors. From the big convention hall down to the smallest detail, those charged with the responsibility feel that they have the situation well in hand, and the completeness of the preparations seems to justify the belief.

As yet, however, the hospitality of the city is by no means taxed. There have been very few arrivals today, and the lobby crowds at the hotels are composed principally of those interested in the contests with which the national committee is wrestling.

The great mass of delegates are not expected to arrive until Saturday or Sunday.

The most interesting event in the national committee today was the seating of the Warmouth delegates from Louisiana after a very spirited contest occupying nearly all day. This is an overthrow of the federal office holders of Louisiana, ten of whom were on the delegation, headed by Wimberly, collector of the port of New Orleans.

Although Wimberly is a member of the national committee and made the strongest possible presentation of the case, the committee, by a vote of twenty-five to eighteen, declared for his opponent, The man thus declared seated is William Pitt Kellogg, the former governor and at one time United States senator from Louisiana, who has been a delegate to every republican convention since 1860.

Warmouth and his friends, who were successful today, represent the sugar-planting interests of Louisiana, and the claim was made before the national committee that the recognition of this faction would make it possible to elect three republican members in congress from that state.

The Delaware case is in abeyance, while the subcommittee, which was appointed yesterday, is endeavoring to have the factions agree.

It is understood that the Dupont-Higgins delegates insist upon the absolute recognition of their entire delegation, while the Adickes men have shown a disposition to make some concessions.

Payne, who is chairman of the subcommittee, says the Delaware case may go over until Sunday before final settlement.

Chairman Hanna is the center of interest and is much sought after for interviews in the hope that he will give some indication of his choice for the vice-presidency. He is still non-committal and, while he has been quoted in several papers, his statements are of a general character.

As to the vice-presidency, while it is the uppermost topic of discussion, the members of the committee, and other leading republicans here, seem to be still at sea. Nearly every prominent republican who says anything about it, remarks that the "bid is still open, and the best man will win," which is taken to indicate that no one has been accepted by those who are managing the affairs of the party. Some favored candidates are Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, of New York, who has friends on the ground hustling for him; Secretary Loog, who was launched today as a full-fledged candidate by the general distribution of his pictures on which are labeled "for vice-president, John D. Long," and Representative Dooliver, of Iowa, whose friends are urging him because of his reputation as an orator and because of geographical reasons. According to the present outlook, besides the three named, there will be votes cast for a number of favorite sons, though in many instances it will be merely a complimentary vote. Among these are Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana; ex-Senator Washburn, of Minnesota; Governor Schofield, of Wisconsin; Judge Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, and Colonel Jay E. Torrey, of Wyoming, while the field is open for any others who may be entered in the race.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.
SACRAMENTO, June 14.—The democratic state convention in session here today, adopted resolutions reaffirming the Chicago platform, and instructed their national delegates for Bryan. The democracy is congratulated on the selection of W. E. Hearst to be president of the national association of democratic clubs, and resolutions were passed commending the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal for their effort in advocating democratic principles and championing the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for president.