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The Morning Astorian.

VOL. 1.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

NO. 335



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BIG BATTLE BETWEEN CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS CONTINUES AT TIEN TSIN

Hundreds of Whites Reported to Have Been Slaughtered by Native Forces.

BLOODY RIOT IS STILL IN FULL SWING AT PEKIN

Over One Hundred Foreigners Said to Have Been Killed in the Capital City—Li Hung Chang to Go to Peking on Wednesday, by Order of the Emperor, With a View to Establishing Peace—Li's Remedy Decapitation of the Boxer Leaders.

LONDON, June 22.—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with the prospect of being reinforced Thursday. This is the situation in China, as set forth in the British government dispatches.

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin," says a Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening, "and they apparently form part of the supplementary force, arriving with the German and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of Chinese there, but they had a surprising number of guns."

This information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to Chee Foo and telegraphed thence to Shanghai.

The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior.

Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Peking. According to these tales, the streets are filled day and night by Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops, and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Peking, though precisely what is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Peking and, consequently, underestimated difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim and Mausers.

The consuls at Shanghai still believe the foreign ministers at Peking to be safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai allege that up to June 13, one hundred foreigners had been killed in Peking.

LONDON, June 22.—A special from Shanghai says that it is reported from Japanese sources that 1,500 foreigners have been massacred at Tien Tsin.

CHEE FOO, June 22.—It is officially reported that the bombardment of Tien Tsin, with large guns, continues incessantly. The foreign concessions have nearly all been burned and the American consulate has been razed to the ground. The Russians are occupying the railroad station but are hard pressed. Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy.

The railroad is open from Tung Tu to Ching Long Chün, half way to Taku.

BERLIN, June 22.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, received here, Tien Tsin is being bombarded by Chinese regulars and not by the Boxers.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—The Petit Bleu states that a telegram was received yesterday by an important Brussels firm from China, saying that Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the Russian columns entered Peking simultaneously.

The legations were reported intact, and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—During the afternoon, M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, visited the state department. These frequent visits to Secretary Hay of the ambassadors of those nations interested in the Chi-

nese situation fairly illustrate the feverish anxiety with which every development in the situation is being watched.

The French government, in addition to those already recorded, has now its accession to an understanding that the movement in China is to be conducted in common interest; for the protection of the lives and interests of foreigners in China and not for any national gain.

The warships which have arrived at Shanghai are three Chinese Armstrong-bullit cruisers. Not much apprehension is felt on account of the appearance of these vessels at Shanghai, for the officials believe that there is no doubt as to the good intentions of the Chinese navy. It is only as to the Chinese army that doubt is expressed and administration officials are exasperated by the peculiar omission from every official message of any statement which would clear up doubt as to whether or not the Chinese army, as well as the Boxers, are opposing the relief column, and, if the former, then whether the troops are rebels or are acting under orders from the Chinese government.

This point is of the utmost importance, for upon it depends the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward China, and by that test must be determined the question, "Are we at war with China?" The state department still holds to the negative view.

Without exception, European advisers to the department indicate that the governments there do not yet regard developments in China as warranting the assumption that a state of war exists. The general disposition is to avoid the application to China of the same rules that govern intercourse between the highly civilized nations.

HONG KONG, June 22.—Li Hung Chang, who was interviewed in Canton yesterday, said he would leave for Peking June 27 in obedience to an order from the emperor to suppress the Boxers and to make peace with the Boxers.

He endorsed the opinion that he was the only man in China capable of coping with the situation. He said he believed the Boxers to be "a rabble, led away by fanaticism and anti-Christian feeling." But he also declared that, native Christian leaders were much to blame, inasmuch as they engendered litigation in the native courts. He asserted that in his opinion the emperor had been misled and misinformed.

Prince Li said he had been officially informed that Taku forts fired upon the allied fleets because the admirals sent an ultimatum calling for the removal of soldiers. He does not interpret that action as a declaration of war, and he has not received any instructions to the effect that war has been declared. His remedy for the situation is to decapitate the leaders of the Boxers, to send their ignorant followers home, and to make peace with the powers.

BERLIN, June 22.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku has wired as follows to his government: "A French officer who arrived from Tien Tsin, which he left June 20, reports that for three days the city had been bombarded by the Chinese and that the troops of the foreign detachment were short of ammunition. The German cruiser Irene has arrived here with 240 marines who, with 480 English and 1500 Russians, proceeded to the relief of Tien Tsin."

LONDON, June 22.—Lord Salisbury presided this morning at a meeting of the cabinet, especially summoned to

consider the Far Eastern crisis. Prior to the meeting, the French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, and the Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, paid a lengthy visit to the officials of the foreign office, and it is expected important developments will be the outcome of the cabinet conference, as Lord Salisbury is proceeding to Windsor after the meeting.

The apprehensions as to the fate of the Europeans cut off at Tien Tsin have been sharpened by Admiral Kempff's message, which was the first definite announcement of the bombardment and destruction of the foreign concerns. But in spite of Shanghai's grim statement that the Chinese used 40-pounders and that 1,500 foreigners were massacred, there is no reason to conclude that the foreign colony has been unable to protect itself.

A Shanghai dispatch reports that Tien Tsin was bombarded for two days, that the casualties were 100, that 5000 international troops are there and that now that the allied commanders at Taku are hastily pushing forward a relief column, it is hoped that the worst apprehensions will soon be dissolved.

Another Shanghai dispatch announces that all the members of the foreign community of Peking, including 23 Americans, have arrived at Chee Foo on board the Nashville, but they left all their possessions behind them.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai under the same date says five Chinese warships passed Woo Sung today, and that officers of the British armed cruiser Undaunted visited the Chinese commanding officer, and received assurance that the ships were under orders to act against any Boxer uprising. The superintendent of the foreign telegraphs has started for Chee Foo to organize a service thence to Shanghai.

It is understood the admiralty has received a dispatch from the British naval commander in Chinese waters on the subject of the heavy damage done to the foreign concession at Tien Tsin and the casualties of the international forces. This has not yet been published.

The admiralty sent orders to Portsmouth and Plymouth this morning to hold detachments of marine artillery and infantry in instant readiness for service in China.

It is thought in some quarters that Li Hung Chang's failure to go to Peking indicates that he is aware the situation is so bad that it is impossible for him to overcome the difficulties.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, in this city, received the following cablegram today: "Chee Foo, June 19.—Tien Tsin bombarded. Peking very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved. Gunboat."

"BROWN." The three mentioned are missionaries. Dr. Leonard infers that the remaining twenty-four missionaries at Tien Tsin have been murdered by the Boxers. Among them are many women, including five in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and members of the Hanford Pike and Hopkins and Brown families.

LONDON, June 22.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Broderick, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question, said the foreign office had no news from Peking or Vice-Admiral Seymour. He added that news by runner, June 18, from Tien Tsin, arriving at Taku June 21, announced that several attacks had been made and repulsed.

Continuing, Mr. Broderick said that on June 17 the Chinese shelled the foreign settlement and the Chinese military college was attacked by a mixed force of 175 Austrians, British, Germans and Italians. They destroyed the guns and burned the college when continued a considerable store of ammunition, and killed its defenders. The Russians, with their four heavy field guns, did excellent service. The British loss was one man killed and five wounded; the Germans had one man killed; the Italians had five men wounded, and the Russians had seven men killed and five wounded.

During the night of June 17, the Chinese tried to seize the Bridge of Boats, but were repulsed with loss, including, it is reported, a Chinese general.

Rear-Admiral Druce, at Taku, telegraphed last night the further information that at Tien Tsin June 20, fighting was proceeding, and that reinforcements were required. Mr. Broderick also said: "We have further heard from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, last night, and Chee Foo, this morning, as follows: "I am hoping Tien Tsin may be relieved tonight. No news from the commander-in-chief."

"The terrible landed this morning 352 officers and men of the Fusiliers." In conclusion, Mr. Broderick announced that he believed various other troops would arrive in a day or two, if they had not already landed, and that arrangements had been made by the government to supplement very considerably the force already ordered to China.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The state

department has received a cablegram from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, announcing the arrival there of two steel cruisers. No details are given. These vessels are supposedly British cruisers to protect the town in the event of an attack from the outlying forts.

YOKOHAMA, June 22.—The Hurik waited for Taku yesterday. The government has arranged to receive and treat the wounded of other powers. The Russian wounded have already arrived. Ships belonging to the standing squadrons are assembling at Saescho.

CALCUTTA, June 22.—Fourteen transports will convey troops from India to China. All except six are already in port. The Nerbudda and Palamcottah will probably sail Sunday with the Seventh Bengal infantry.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The sudden death of Count Muraviev is a startling incident which has an important bearing upon the China question and Russian policy. He was the most pacific minister of foreign affairs Russia had known during recent years and exercised restraining influence over the ambitious generals. The czar called him from Copenhagen when a successor for Prince Labanoff was needed, and that was a quiet capital where a minister had easily been convinced that Russia and Great Britain ought to get on comfortably together.

Count Muraviev not only took up the czar's project for a peace conference at The Hague, and carried it through in a sympathetic spirit, but he also practiced peace in his relations with the European powers, and declined to take advantage of England's heavy work in South Africa. His death has come at an inopportune moment for the settlement of the great questions connected with the impending dissolution of the Chinese empire. His successor may be more easily influenced from Paris and less cautious in dealing with Germany and England.

NEW YORK, June 22.—H. H. Rothstein, the Russian financier, who is said to be the chief adviser of the Russian finance minister, and who has been in this city for some days past consulting with local men of finance about a proposed Russian loan, will sail for home tomorrow.

Mr. Rothstein was asked last night for an opinion of the probable outcome of the present trouble in Chinese affairs.

"To read your papers," he said, "one might think all China aflame; that the foreign ambassadors and missionaries have been killed, and that there is great trouble."

"As one who knows something of China, I do not think this is true. I am convinced that communication will be restored in a day or two, and that all our people will be found unharmed. The powers are co-operating as one nation, and they will quickly restore order. Of that, I have no doubt."

"Will China retain her nationality?" was asked.

"Why not?" replied Mr. Rothstein. "Surely the powers will not want territory. For Russia I can say that we do not want one foot of Chinese soil."

"I confess there is a great question to settle. The Chinese are a hard people to understand. They are intensely proud. They believe their country is the greatest in the world. China has a vast population. She now has 450,000,000 people, and they increase like rats. How can one expect a strong central government for so many when there are 150 or more dialects spoken."

"I am sure now that the powers regret not having taken Russia's advice of a fortnight since. We said send 100,000 men with guns. The powers procrastinated. The present riots are a result."

"Will the powers claim money or territory?"

"They will insist on gold indemnities. China will pay in gold."

CLEVELAND, June 22.—General Nelson A. Miles, who came here to witness a test of the recently invented McClain ordnance, in an interview, is quoted as saying:

"The trouble in China is most serious, and the result is difficult to predict. The United States will send enough troops to China to protect the Americans there and American interests. More troops than those already detailed will be sent to China speedily, if the situation demands. The dignity and rights of the government will be upheld."

MORE DISGRACE IN CUBA. University of Havana Proves to Be a Hot-Bed for Dishonest Thieves.

ROBERTS NOW AFTER STEYN

Botha and Kruger Being Ignored For the Time.

BOERS TO BE SURROUNDED

Roberts' Plan to Crush Out the Last Remnant of the Once Powerful Boer Army—Severance Between Transvaal and Orange River Colony Complete.

LONDON, June 22.—General Steyn's forces in Orange river colony are for a time drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant-General Louis Botha and President Kruger. Severance between the Transvaal and Orange river colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be, by the arrival of General Buller's army at Standerton. The wide net around 6000 or 8000 men under General Steyn will now contract. Adroit maneuvering and brisk fighting are likely to take place, because until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end the British line of communications will not be safe.

President Kruger's sons who surrendered to General Baden-Powell are back to their farms working peacefully. General Baden-Powell rolls with only 500 men from Mafeking, and made the last section of his ride is Pretoria with only thirty-five men. General Dewet's farm houses have been burned by the British.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Pretoria, June 22.—Ian Hamilton's column reached the Springs yesterday en route to Heidelberg, where they will join hands with Buller's troops, which reached Paardekop yesterday and will be at Standerton tomorrow. Thus opening up communication between Pretoria and Natal, and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and the people of the Orange River colony."

"Baden-Powell reports from Rustenburg that he found the leading Boers very pacific and cordial on his return journey hence. Commandant Steyn and two actively hostile field cornets had been captured during his absence."

"Lord Edward Cecil, the administrator of the Rustenburg division, has to date collected 3,000 arms."

"The commissioner at Kroonstad reports that 34 rifles have been handed in at Wolmarstad."

NEW YORK, June 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "General Buller's advance to Sands Spruit is almost the only fresh point in the military situation in South Africa. His march is in the direction of Standerton, which commands the road northward from Pretoria. Lord Roberts has announced his plan of operations already, and the occupation of Heidelberg by forces from Johannesburg may confidently be expected within 48 hours. The remnants of President Kruger's and Steyn's armies will then be separated and gradually hemmed in and disbanded. The process ought not to require much time as the Dutch forces in the two sections cannot now number more than 10,000 men."

Military men are not surprised by the delay on the British side. They assert that the business of feeding over 200,000 soldiers in a country where food is scarce, is a most serious undertaking. Rumors have been revived that Generals Botha and Dewet will surrender their forces if they can gain any points by negotiation, but these appear to be premature. Dewet has not yet been thoroughly beaten and Botha came near surrounding French's troops during the last battle. The story that the bridge on the Delagoa railway was blown up by the premature explosion of a mine is hardly credible."

SENSATION AT ST. LOUIS. Detective Arrested for Placing Dynamite Under Railroad Bridge and Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The sensation of the day in the street car strike was the arrest of Ora Havill, a detective employed by the Transit Company, on suspicion of having been implicated in numerous dynamite explosions that have occurred along the lines of the Transit Company. Chief of Police Campbell recently detailed men to watch Havill, taking this action after Havill had reported to the Transit Company officials the details of an alleged conspiracy to blow up the street railway bridge over the river Desperes. Police detectives afterward caught Havill in the act of placing dynamite near the bridge.

Chief Campbell declares his belief that Havill has been planting dynamite and reporting the conspiracies in an endeavor to establish a record with the Transit Company as an energetic agent. Havill is out on bonds pending trial under indictment for the alleged embezzlement of \$4,000 from the Southern Illinois penitentiary, of which he was chief clerk.