

The Morning Astorian.

VOL. 1.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1900.



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JAPAN OFFERS TO FURNISH TROOPS TO SUPPORT POWERS AT PEKIN

Asks United States If There Is Any Objection, and the State Department Replies That There Is None So Far as This Government Is Concerned.

BAD NEWS RECEIVED FROM REAR-ADMIRAL KEMPF

Tens of Thousands of Chinese Assembling to Assist in the Attack on Tien Tsin—Legations at Pekin Reported to Be Under Siege and Threatened With Starvation—One of the Chinese Factions at Pekin Appeals to the Powers to Send Forces to Fight the Boxers.

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WASHINGTON, July 2.—Bad news came this morning from Rear-Admiral Kempf confirming the worst stories which have emanated from China relating to conditions at Pekin, and a feeling of disquiet was noticeable among the administration officials and diplomats. The German embassy show particular anxiety for information respecting the sad end of Baron Von Ketteler. It was said this afternoon at the state department that the only news was that there seemed to be a unanimous agreement on the part of the powers to welcome with the utmost cordiality Japan's offer to furnish reinforcements for the forces now operating along the Pei Ho river in an effort to reach Pekin, as Japan alone of the powers is prepared to throw into China whatever number of troops may be needed. News to that effect had come to the state department from all directions, and particularly from England, Russia and France. As far as the state department is concerned it had previously accorded Japan a free hand in the matter of the number of troops to be employed in China upon a voluntary and courteous statement of the purpose of the employment of these forces.

The navy department tonight received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempf: Casualties to date, Corporal James F. Lannigan, Privates J. K. Miller, W. H. Morris, E. H. Provostal, John Hunter, W. H. Nichols; Boatswain's Mate T. Thomas, Gunner's mate B. Benson, Apprentices H. A. Bromann, Landsman H. S. Everson, seriously wounded; Cadet Taussig; Boatswain's mate Hologoke, Coxswain Thomas, and thirty-four others slightly wounded. Ships' crews of all nations are embarking. Soldiers and marines remain ashore. Captain McCalla is on duty. Captain McCalla was reported wounded in the previous cablegram so the latest news indicates that he was not badly hurt.

LONDON, July 2.—The allies are not advancing for the relief of Pekin. This announcement to the house of commons by William S. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was received with exclamations of astonishment and dismay. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett inquired for any information that had been received from the legations at Pekin, or as to the composition and command of the relieving force and of its present position. Broderick read the dispatches received today and said that the total allied force available is now about 13,000 as troops have been rapidly advancing, adding: "We do not yet know what arrangements have been made locally regarding the command of the expedition, but it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance. The consuls have been in communication with the viceroys in the Yangtze region and they are quite well aware that support will be given by her majesty's government in preserving order. It is obviously impossible that the representatives of the powers at Pekin should be consulted, as no communications are passing between them."

"The situation is desperate. Hasten." These words from the message of Von Bergen, a member of the German legation at Pekin, countermanded by Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs, and dated nine days ago, are the theme of all private comment. They are preparing for news of a frightful tragedy. Nine days ago the ammunition of the little garrison defending for-

signers was running low, and their food was nearly exhausted, while around them was a horde of Kan Su braves, having at their service Krupp guns and repeating rifles. Pekin was in the hands of revolutionaries. While nothing but sinister news comes from northern China, southern China is seemingly breaking away from the empire. All the provinces south of the Yellow river, whose viceroys and governors maintain friendly relations with the powers through consuls, have been formally constituted into a confederacy with Nankin as the capital.

TIENTSIN, June 29, via Shanghai, July 2.—A courier from Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs at Pekin, has just arrived. He left Pekin Monday, June 25, and reports the situation desperate. On June 15, he reports, Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister was killed. All the legations except the British, German and Italian have been destroyed. The diplomats and missionaries are in the British legation under fire. Cannon command the legations, but they are not being used. Captain McCalla, commander of the Newark, estimates that 20,000 soldiers will be required to relieve the ministers in Pekin.

BERLIN, July 2.—From well authenticated sources a representative of the Associated Press is able to state that today, after a detailed statement by Count Von Buelow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, regarding the Chinese situation, Emperor William made up his mind to insist upon full satisfaction for the death of Baron Von Ketteler, for which purpose he resolved to send altogether armed forces approximately as large as those of other powers chiefly interested in restoring order in China. A considerable portion of the German fleet will be sent also. Orders were issued to prepare five new battleships for sailing.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Rear-Admiral Kempf:

"Che Foo, July 2.—Secretary of the navy, Washington: Runner from Pekin reports legations are besieged; provisions nearly exhausted; situation desperate. German minister going to Tsung H. Yamen murdered by Chinese soldiers. American, Italian, Dutch (?) legations burned. Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers inside, 20,000 outside Pekin; 1,000 reported bound for Tien Tsin; still fighting at Tien Tsin. Communication with Tien Tsin by rail and river insecure. "KEMPF".

The word "Duty" in Adm'l Kempf's dispatch is taken to mean "Dutch," in reference to that legation.

BERLIN, July 2.—The consular body at Tien Tsin has unanimously proposed to their governments as the sole means of saving the foreigners at Pekin that the united powers should inform the Chinese authorities that the graves of the ancestors of the Imperial family at Pekin will be destroyed if the foreigners at Pekin, especially the ministers, are harmed. It is understood that Great Britain is now disposed to adhere to the proposal.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Official dispatches, given out by the admiralty, show that a foreign force of 14,200 officers and men has landed at Taku, and that the river route has been opened to Tien Tsin, where Ad-

miral Seymour still remains as commander of the foreign contingent. This force has 89 field and machine guns, and is capturing arsenals, blowing up forts and shelling Chinese positions and mobs. All these acts of war are committed by the eight powers whose official representatives have refused to leave the capital, and have jointly warned the Tsung H. Yamen that it will be held responsible for their safety and that of all foreigners in China. It is not yet known whether the allied forces are moving from Tien Tsin toward Pekin, but it is plain that their march will be opposed by Chinese regulars and swarms of Boxers, and that their advance will increase the dangers of the legations and enkindle revolt in middle and southern China.

The anomalies of the situation are so numerous that there is a growing feeling among well-informed men that there will be some diplomatic settlement by which the occupation of the capital may be prevented. A prominent member of parliament has assured me that a settlement will be brought about after a strong demonstration of military force at Tien Tsin and Taku, and that the partition of China will be deferred. While Russia covets Manchuria she is not prepared to assume the responsibility of governing northern China, and is unwilling to sanction the occupation of two or three provinces by Japan in addition to Corea, while France wishes the annexation of Yunnan to Tonquin, and Germany wants Shang Tung. England is not ready to assume the responsibility of the administration of the populous Yangtze Valley.

The crisis has come prematurely, and for this reason some of the most sagacious men in parliament believe that there will be some temporary adjustment with the consent of Russia, England, France and Germany, that the empire will remain in power, and that the existing excitement will pass away. It hardly seems possible to reconcile the military preparations now in progress with a policy of temporary expedients and pacific diplomacy, and public men who are assuming that the China question will be speedily settled do not explain what is to be done with Japan, whose troops now on the ground are inferior in strength only to those of Russia.

There are many rumors of increasing excitement in Canton and other cities of the empire, and there is the usual sheaf of contradictions and surmises respecting the legations. There is little trustworthy information and there are many signs here of public indifference. Englishmen are not eager for a second campaign this year with an enemy whose defensive resources are underestimated. They will consider it statesmanlike for Lord Salisbury to arrange a settlement of some kind with Russia, and the empire, if a compromise be practicable.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The latest developments demonstrating the disastrous consequences at Pekin of the attack on the forts have caused a remarkable revision of official settlement regarding Admiral Kempf, who abstained from participating in this act of foreign admirals. Official anxiety had for more than a week manifested itself in finding fault with him. No concealment was made of the displeasure caused by his too brief dispatches. With their exasperating omission of most important words and his apparent failure to discriminate between what Washington was most anxious to know and what it looked upon as trivial. Today more than one member of the cabinet was effusive in making amends for the strictures of a week ago, and the sturdy straight-forward sailor admiral is a hero.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is becoming apparent to diplomats in Washington that behind the international concert, prevailing with respect to China, interested nations are quietly trying to ascertain where each will stand when consideration is given to the question of the future government of the celestial kingdom. It is known that Japan has been sounding the United States and Great Britain to ascertain the position they will take in the event of certain contingencies growing out of any policy Russia may adopt. There is reason to believe that Great Britain has been equally zealous in making inquiries on this point and Germany, likewise, has not been behindhand.

One of the most important results of Japan's representations to Secretary Hay has been that he has informed the Tokio government that the United States, individually, has no objection to her placing as many troops in China as may be necessary to settle the trouble. Japan has approached other European powers to ascertain their views as to her intention to send an army into China, but the result can only be inferred. It is learned on authority that beside reinforcing her squadron at Taku, Japan has mobilized a division of between 17,000 and 20,000 men. As she has an effective force of 2,000 men already in China, it will be seen that she will soon be represented by a military force larger than that of any other power.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo says:

All the thoughts and energies of the naval and military commanders at Taku are now concentrated on the relief of the foreigners in Pekin, who have been shut off from the outside world since June 8. The allied forces now at Taku and Tien Tsin are awaiting reinforcements, before moving on Pekin, as it is estimated that 50,000 troops are required.

The Tsung H. Yamen, on June 19, ordered the ministers to Pekin that day. They refused to go and threw the responsibility for their safety on the Tsung H. Yamen. It is believed the powers will threaten to destroy their imperial tombs if injury befalls the legations.

The foreign force in Pekin for the protection of the legations numbers 425 men, of which 54 are Americans from the Oregon and Newark, with a Colt's gun under Captain Myers. Other officers are Captain Hill and Dr. T. M. Lippitt.

Baron Von Ketteler's interpreter was also wounded but saved himself by running into a legation. A runner from Pekin says that all were in great distress there and looking eagerly for relief. Those killed of Admiral Seymour's force were fearfully mutilated.

The British dispatch vessel Alacrity arrived at Che Foo this morning. She brings 17 wounded for Wei Hai Wei. There was an incident here on Saturday evening over cooling troubles. All is quiet here today.

All of the men of the naval brigade at Taku have been recalled to their ships and replaced by troops.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo says: Unrest is spreading, and the missionaries are making their way to the coast from all the northern provinces. A steamer sent out by the American and other consuls at Che Foo arrived here Saturday with 75 missionaries, comprising 33 Americans, 29 English, 10 Canadians and one Chinese.

The names of the Americans follow: Dr. Crawford and wife, Rev. Mr. Boeckel, wife and family; Rev. Mr. Daws, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Partch, wife and children; Miss Burnham, M. D.; Rev. Mr. Blalock and wife, Rev. Mr. Hudson, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Fitch, wife and children; Dr. Farries and three children; Miss Emma Parks, M. D.; Margaret Chalfant.

The American consul at Che Foo and the commander of the American gunboat Nashville urge all Americans to seize the first opportunity to leave Che Foo on merchant steamers. The Japanese have offered Japanese transports to convey Americans to Japan.

At Wei Hsin, the American Presbyterian and other mission premises were entirely destroyed on June 25, but the missionaries escaped.

British refugees arriving at Che Foo are being conveyed to Wei Hai Wei by the British first-class cruiser Terrible. There is trouble at Moukden. The Manchuria railway has been damaged and the buildings burned, and the Russians are sending troops.

BERLIN, July 2.—A telegram from Dr. Leuz, the German consul at Che Foo, says: "Our minister at Pekin was murdered June 18."

RACING EVENTS.

Coney Island Jockey Club Announces Stakes.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Coney Island Jockey Club announces a number of additional stakes for its fall meeting. The events are:

For two year olds—The Great Eastern, \$7,500, six furlongs. The Flatbush, \$5,000, seven furlongs. The Autumn Maiden, \$2,500 added, five furlongs. The Sapphire, \$1,250 added, five and a half furlongs. The Dash, \$1,250 added, five furlongs. The Bells, \$1,250 added, Futurity course. The Partridge, \$1,250 added, six furlongs. The Golden Rod, \$1,250 added, six furlongs.

For two year olds and upwards—The Flight, \$1,250 added, seven furlongs.

For three olds—The September, \$1,250 added, mile and three furlongs. The Flying Handicap, \$1,250 added, six furlongs. The Dolphin, \$1,500 added, mile and a furlong. The Reapers, \$1,500 added, mile and three-sixteenths. The Twin City Handicap, \$3,500 added, mile and a quarter. The Autumn Cup, \$3,500 added, two miles. The Turf Handicap, \$1,250 added, mile and a quarter on turf. The Russett Handicap, \$1,500 added, mile and a half on turf.

The Autumn Handicaps—The Fall Handicap, \$2,000, six furlongs. The Ocean Handicap, \$2,000, mile. The Omnium Handicap, \$2,500, mile and a furlong. The Westbury Steeplechase, \$1,500 added, full steeplechase course. The Minola Hurdle Race, \$900 added, two miles over eight hurdles on turf. The Lawrence Realization, \$5,000 added, is announced for the June meeting, 1901, for three year olds, mile and five furlongs.

JEALOUSY CAUSES MURDER.

San Francisco Restaurant Keeper Shoots His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Henry La Blanch, proprietor of the Saddle Rock restaurant, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Jealousy was the cause.

BRYAN INSISTS UPON SILVER

Kansas City Convention Must Adopt 16 to 1 Plank.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL MUDDLE

Nebraska Delegates State That Towne Is Bryan's Favorite Because He Stands Solidly for White Metal—Dave Hill's Chances Go Glimmering.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—The throbbing and thrill of a great national assemblage is beginning to take possession of this young queen city of the southwest. Throughout the day there has been the steady tramp, tramp of incoming thousands, by every train.

Among the day's arrivals are many of the interesting figures of the party, including Oldham, of Nebraska, who will make the speech placing Bryan in nomination; Hill, of New York; Percy Belmont, of New York; Teller, of Colorado; Senator Money, of Mississippi. Senators Allen, Helfeldt and Harris are here to aid the cause of Towne. Arthur Sewall, the Maine ship-builder, who ran with Bryan four years ago; Senator Pettigrew; Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, with two bands and an abundance of enthusiasm.

Aside from the formal proceedings, the day has many developments and some surprises in the general situation. The dominating influence of Bryan over the convention has been made manifest, causing some concern and just a little rebellion in some quarters. It is not by any authoritative or formal words or actions by him that this influence is exerted, out in ways none the less effective. Its importance, however, has not been so much in disclosing how strong a hand Bryan holds on the convention's course as in showing that there is little likelihood of a modification or dilution of the silver plank.

The arrival of the Nebraska delegation, fresh from conference with its leader, was mainly instrumental in showing Bryan's attitude. They were hardly off the cars before they met in caucus and formally put forward their declaration of principles. This expressed unalterable opposition to the surrender of the principle of bimetallism, and a demand for a financial plank making a specific for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independently of what any other nation may do. The resolution was accepted as little short of a notice to the other delegations as to the sentiment of men very near to Bryan. Some of them had just left him, and Judge Tibbets, head of the delegates-at-large, dined with Bryan and Governor Hill at Lincoln last night.

"The platform must be straight out for 16 to 1. There is no question as to that," said Judge Tibbets.

Judge Tibbets said that it had been accepted as positive that Bryan would not be a candidate unless the platform contained a specific declaration in favor of silver at 16 to 1.

The return of Senator Hill from Lincoln without any tangible result which he was willing to disclose, made it plain that his conference with Bryan at Lincoln had come to naught, and it served also to emphasize the general feeling that Bryan would not tolerate any temporizing on the platform.

The vice-presidential situation has not cleared up in the air today and tonight, apparently, is as much in doubt as when the delegates to the national Democratic convention were elected.

There was a shifting of the scene today when Benjamin Shively, of Indiana, was taken out of the race by his own emphatic statement. As the contest stands, after Shively's retirement, the two leading candidates seem to be Charles A. Towne and William Sulzer, with some man from New York like Judge Van Wyck or Elliott Daugherty as a possibility under certain contingencies.

The fact is that the vice-presidential situation is interwoven with the platform. If there is a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform some New York man may be selected for vice-president in the hope that he will assist in carrying that state. If there is a specific declaration for 16 to 1, then Towne may be made Bryan's running mate. It is pointed out as not quite conceivable that a convention which would refuse to make a specific declaration for 16 to 1, with a view of carrying some Eastern states, would nominate Towne, who left the Republican party solely on the ground of his attachment to silver. It is conceded by all the Democratic leaders that Towne's strength is in the West, and on the silver platform, and that he would not be strong in the East on a modified platform.

While it is not certain that Towne (Continued on Fourth Page.)

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