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FOREIGNERS AT PEKIN ALL SLAIN PRINCE CHING DEAD IN THEIR DEFENSE

Boxers Make a Final Attack Upon the Legations and the Streets Are Filled With Chinese and Foreign Dead.

ALLIES MEET WITH CRUSHING DEFEAT AT TIEN TSIN

Russians Reported to Be Slaughtering Chinese Without Regard to Age or Sex—Several Foreigners Flee Through Pekin's Gates—The Worst Appears to Have Happened—Foreign Army East of Pekin Reported Cut to Pieces—Chinese Government Tries to Shirk Responsibility.

LONDON, July 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the following story regarding the position in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources:

The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6, Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the center; the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu.

The attack commenced with artillery fighting which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time both legations were destroyed and all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of dead bodies of both the foreigners and the Chinese.

Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Sha went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Sha were killed.

"Several foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates."

LONDON, July 12.—A terrible veil of silence enshrouds Pekin and there is nobody but what believes that the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been in vain leaves but one interpretation.

The Chinese representative in Berlin denies the statement that Li Hung Chang had sent to him a hopeful telegram. He says that on the contrary no direct telegram had been received by him from Li Hung Chang for some time.

The day's news is again restricted to the usual crop of untrustworthy rumors, the most serious of which reported by the correspondent of the Express is to the effect that Europeans are directing the Chinese military operations.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai, accusing the Russians of the indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants, without regard to age or sex. It is stated that the Tao Tai office of Shanghai protested to the powers against these Russian slaughters.

The news is circulating throughout Yangtze valley that General Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin, and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Pekin.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—"On to Pekin," is the policy adopted by our government. It is said that regardless of the issues raised as to the authenticity of the last Chinese note or the accuracy of its statement of fact, or the question raised as to the responsibility for the present situation, our government is at least determined not to relax its efforts to reach Pekin, to get in touch with Mr. Conger if he is alive, to take the necessary steps for the protection of American interests and, in fact, to do all those things set out in Secretary Hay's note to the powers, including the reckoning with the outrageous events of the past six weeks.

Twenty-four hours' consideration of the Chinese note leaves the officials here convinced that it marks the beginning of a general effort on the part of the Chinese officials to relieve the Chinese from responsibility for the treatment of foreign ministers and the

fighting at Tien Tsin. That, in itself, is regarded as a hopeful sign of the approaching collapse of the "Boxer" movement, and the termination of the state of insurrection that exists in Pekin and Shan Tung.

Victors do not apologize; hence the exultatory statement of yesterday is believed to be pregnant with meaning.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The plans of the war department for feeding the army in China are being gradually promulgated. All the troops destined for Nagasaki with a probability of service in China shall carry sixty days' rations which will be landed with them.

Manila will be utilized as a base for all supplies, and the commissary department has enough material there to meet all demands.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is the understanding of Japanese officials here that the Fifth army corps is now being put aboard transports at one of the great naval stations near Hiroshima. It is expected that the transports will go forward in groups as fast as loaded, each group being accompanied by a convoy of warships to afford protection. The Japanese troops will go straight to Taku, the trip taking about three and a half days.

YOKOHAMA, July 12.—Though no decision has yet been announced it is certain that Japan will send nearly 50,000 troops to China. The press agrees that the despatch of so large a force is a duty in the interests of humanity, but asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the trouble rests upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary action in China.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

TIEN TSIN, July 4, via Che Foo, July 5, and Shanghai, July 11.—A homogeneous army of half the strength of the allied forces could do better work than is being done by them. The operations are dangerously handicapped and the safety of this city is imperiled by lack of organization and the want of one commander to control all the forces. The representatives of the several nations manage their civil and military affairs largely without co-operation. The ranking officer of each nationality has absolute jurisdiction over the operations of his government's troops. Questions of policy are discussed daily at international conferences, which have not the power to enforce the wishes of the majority.

Admiral Seymour's method of commanding is to make requests which the other commanders generally follow; but there have been instances of the ranking officers holding aloof from operations of which they disapproved.

There is great need of more troops. The present force of 10,000 men is attempting to hold a line 15 miles long around the city. There is also great need of rebuilding the railroad to Taku, and getting artillery equal to the guns with which the enemy are bombarding the allies' positions. This work resulted in substantial gains for the Chinese as the allies lost 50 or 60 men and succeeded in accomplishing nothing.

Yesterday furnished a new illustration of the weakness of present methods. A majority of the commanders had agreed that it was imperative to attack the native city beyond the foreign settlements, and to destroy the artillery therein, which menaced the settlements. The attack was fixed for four days ago, but was postponed because the Russian commander considered his men unfit for the duty after their recent work. It was again fixed

for yesterday morning, but it was postponed because credible reports were in circulation that 10,000 regulars from the northwest had re-inforced the Chinese.

In the meantime the Chinese had removed two big guns on the forts near the native city, and had placed four in the open near the arsenal, two miles away. They shelled the city for four hours, sending in more than 100 shells. They got the range of the public buildings and of the club houses all about them. Fortunately most of the shells were defective and failed to burst and the others had a small radius of effectiveness.

On the absence of a concerted plan the Russians sent a few companies of Cossacks, with two field guns, and the Japanese a battery of six three-pounders and two companies of infantry, supporting the English 15-pounders from H. M. S. Terrible, to silence them. The Terrible's guns failed to get an effective position and the Russians had one gun dismounted and four men killed early in the engagement. The Japanese were confident that they silenced the guns in the open, but it appeared to the on-lookers that these guns fired the last shots as the Japanese were retiring. The Russians lost heavily and the Japanese had one killed and 12 wounded. The Chinese threw a few shells into the city to show that they were still alive.

A British officer described the situation as chaos. He said: "We have wasted many days in politeness and it is time we did something."

There is no disagreement among the commanders, but, in the absence of a definite head, several of them are disposed to follow their own methods, and they simply abstain from operations contrary to those methods. The foreign population is greatly aroused concerning this apparent apathy. While the city is being bombarded they are likely to suffer heavily, and they cannot understand the apparent negligence of the governments to furnish relief, and why reinforcements are not coming on faster. The Americans are particularly dissatisfied because, though they have one of the smallest representations, their interests are second to none. One experienced officer said: "It is impossible to realize at home that there has been more real war here than in the Philippines."

The Germans have occupied and raised their flag over the Imperial University of Tien Tsin. The officers of the university are Americans. The victory decided the property to them. Consul Hagsdale has protested against the action of the Germans.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Secretary Hay today demanded of the Chinese government that the state department be put in communication with Minister Conger at Pekin without delay.

The demand was made upon Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister in Washington, who has, no doubt, laid the matter before his government in a roundabout way through Sheng, the director of the Chinese telegraph system.

Secretary Hay has grown impatient at the delay in hearing from authentic sources the truth about the conditions in Pekin, especially in regard to Minister Conger.

Apparently the Imperial government at Pekin, the secretary declared when the Chinese minister appeared at the department of the state with a copy of the Imperial decree, was in communication with the outside world, and there was no reason why Washington should not be permitted to communicate to its representative at the Chinese capital.

Secretary Hay pointed out that while some credence should be put in advices from Pekin, all of which came from Chinese sources, the best way to prove their accuracy and authenticity was to permit Minister Conger to send a message to his government. It is believed the position taken by Secretary Hay will produce immediate results.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo, dated July 8, says:

A courier from Sir Robert Hart in Pekin has just arrived, bringing this message dated June 25:

"Close to good bye. Near the end."

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

A private letter from Pekin, dated June 24, and received at Tien Tsin June 30, says:

"We are in danger of death. Thirty thousand troops are attacking. Only three days' food is left. "No news from troops. If no troops come all seems hopeless.

"Mullen's store has been burned and the Hotel de Pekin bombarded. The Italian, Dutch, American and part of the British legations have been burned."

This confirms Sir Robert Hart's dispatch of the same date. Yuan Shih Ki has telegraphed Taotai Sheng that he has received a verbal message from Pekin, dated July 5, to the effect that two legations were still unburned and that more than half the Boxers had dispersed. Refugees who arrived today from Tien Tsin, which they left on July 5, regard the position of foreigners at Pekin as hopeless since June 24.

Belgian King, from Hong Kong, reports that A. H. Butler, president of the California & Oriental Steamship Company, with his wife and daughter, was in Pekin when the Boxer movement became dangerous, and only left the city the day before communication with the outside world was closed. They are now safe in Yokohama.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

A letter has just been published here from Lieutenant Von Lossch, attaché of the German legation at Pekin. It is dated May 29, and shows that the early failure to increase the guards of the various legations was due to the action of the late Baron Von Ketteler. The letter states that after the first attack by the Boxers on the Pekin-Hankow railroad, a meeting of the ministers was held to decide whether additional troops should be sent for to protect the legations.

Baron Von Ketteler was very much opposed to this being done, while the French minister was very much in favor of this course. The latter was, however, overruled by his colleagues. M. Pichon was so hurt by this refusal to ask for guards that he wept. Another factor that led the ministers to reach this unfortunate conclusion was the desire of the diplomatic corps to take their usual summer holiday, and it was feared that if additional troops were sent for they would not be able to do so.

Later on, as the Boxer movement increased, a second conference of ministers was called, at which it was resolved to bring detachments of at least 50 men to guard each legation.

MEXICAN TRAIN LOOTED.

First Train Hold-Up on Record in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., July 12.—A daring train robbery took place Tuesday night near Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central. After the train dis-tracked to let a passenger train pass it, it was found that the spikes on the siding had been pulled out. The train was derailed and the train crew attacked by a dozen bandits. Many shots were fired. Meanwhile the passenger train arrived and the crew, taking in the situation, pulled back to Chihuahua with the crew of the freight train. With a force of police and rurales, the passenger-train returned to the scene of the hold-up. The robbers had broken into several freight cars and carried away booty. The police and soldiers started in pursuit, and one robber was captured with some booty. Thus far this is the first train hold-up on record in Mexico.

FUSIONISTS FILL TICKET.

After a Long Tussle the Spoils Are Divided.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—The Nebraska fusionists in the state convention, beginning at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, completed their work at 5:30 o'clock this evening, after an almost continuous session. The ticket is as follows: Governor, William A. Poynter, Populist; lieutenant-governor, E. A. Gilbert, Silver Republican; treasurer, S. B. Howard, Populist; attorney-general, William D. Odham, Democrat; auditor, H. S. Griess, Populist; land commissioner, H. R. Carey, Populist.

One-half of the presidential electors were given to the Populists and the other half to the Democrats and Silver Republicans.

WILL MEET AT TACOMA.

Washington Republican Committee Prepares for the Convention.

SEATTLE, July 12.—At the meeting of the Republican state central committee today it was decided to hold the nominating convention in Tacoma, August 15. No other city was an applicant for the honor. The basis of representation will be two delegates at large from each county and one delegate for each 100 votes or major portion thereof cast in each county for W. L. Jones for congressman in 1898.

IMPRISONED IN THE "BRIG."

Captain to Be Court-Martialed for Brutal Treatment of a Sick Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Charges looking to the trial by court-martial have been preferred with Colonel Long against Captain Charles T. Baker, of the United States transport Sumner. The cause of complaint is that Captain Baker caused the death of Henry B. Ryan by confining him in the "brig," or prison aboard ship, while he was ill. In consequence of this a charge of murder is preferred against Captain Baker.

DEMOCRATS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Side-Show Will Be Held There to Attract Indiana Voters.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Bryan and Stevenson will be officially notified of their nomination at Indianapolis on August 8. If the plan adopted by the Democratic managers today holds good, Mayor Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, says the Democrats will be able to carry Indiana if the notification ceremonies are held in the Hoosier capital.

SENATOR LODGE NOTIFIES M'KINLEY

The President Reviews the Great Issues in His Reply.

CROWD HEARS THE SPEECHES

Lodge Speaks From the Same Porch on Which Senator Thurston Gave a Similar Address Four Years Ago—McKinley to Write His Views in Detail.

CANTON, O., July 12.—The second notification of William McKinley that he has been elected as the nominee of the Republican party for president was made at the same place as the first, and all the accessories were similar to the occasion of four years ago. Then the chairman of the committee was Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who had been permanent chairman of the convention. Today Senator Henry C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, stood upon the same porch and in the presence of a vast multitude officially notified President McKinley that he was the unanimous choice of the Republican national convention for president.

The speech of Senator Lodge and the response of Mr. McKinley were intended to be more than formal, and to a certain extent formed the basis upon which the campaign is to be fought this year. Their attentions were listened to with the closest attention by the many prominent Republicans present.

Mr. Lodge said in part:

"Mr. President: This committee, representing every state in the Union and the organized territories of the United States, was duly appointed to announce to you, formally, your nomination by the Republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia June 19 last, as the candidate of the Republican party for president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1901.

"To be selected by the Republican party as their candidate for this great office is always one of the highest honors which can be given to any man. This nomination, however, comes to you, sir, under circumstances which give it a higher significance and make it an even deeper expression of honor and trust than usual. You were nominated unanimously at Philadelphia. You received the unforced vote of every delegate; from every state and every territory. Such unanimity, always remarkable, is here the more impressive because it accompanies a second nomination to the great office which you have held for four years. It is not the facile triumph of hope over experience, but the sober approval of conduct and character tested in many trials and tried by heavy and extraordinary responsibilities.

"With the exception of the period in which Washington organized the Nation and built the state, and of those other awful years when Lincoln led his people through the agony of civil war, and saved from destruction the work of Washington, there never has been a presidential term in our history so crowded with great events, so filled with new and momentous questions, as that which is now drawing to its end. "On all of these questions you fulfilled the hopes and justified the confidence of the people who four years ago put trust in your promises.

"But on many of these questions you had as guides not only your own principles, the well-considered results of years of training and reflection, but also the plain declarations of the national convention which nominated you in 1896. Far different was it when the Cuban question, which we had already promised to settle, brought war and then peace with Spain. The peace you had to make alone. Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines; you had to assume alone the responsibility of taking them all from Spain. Alone and weighed with the terrible responsibility of the unchecked war powers of the constitution, you were obliged to govern these islands and in repress rebellion and disorder in the Philippines. No party creed defined the course you were to follow. Courage, foresight, comprehension of American interests, both now and in the uncharted future, faith in the American people and in their fitness for great tasks, were then your only guides and counselors.

"Thus you framed and put in operation this great new policy which has made us masters of the Antilles and a great Eastern power, holding firm our possessions on both sides of the Pacific. Rest assured, sir, that the vigorous measures which you have thus been enabled to take, and that all further measures in the same direction which you may take, for the protection of American lives and property, will receive the hearty support of the people of the United States who are now, as

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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SAN DIEGO, July 12.—The steamer