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# The Morning Astorian.

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## ADVANCE ON PEKIN TO BEGIN AT ONCE

British and Americans Will Start Alone if Others Refuse.

### CANTON'S VICEROY FRIENDLY

Ministers Have Food but Little Ammunition—Death Threatened to Ministers if Allies Advance—Cipher Dispatches Not to Be Delivered to Them.

LONDON, August 1.—The sensational Shanghai correspondent still hints that the Chinese are juggling with dates, but in the face of constantly accumulating evidence that the ministers were safe July 22, and despite the omission from all dispatches of anxiously desired information regarding the real situation, political or otherwise, at Peking, there are very few in London who do not believe the dispatches genuine and reliable.

The allies now confront a most difficult and dangerous problem. Without doubt the ministers are held by the Chinese as hostages, and the outcome of the advance on Peking, which in all probability has already begun, will be awaited with intense anxiety.

Today's dispatches show that the allies, notably the Japanese, have been pushing their preparations with feverish haste, organizing a service of pack cars, trains and junks.

It is reported from Berlin that Lieutenant-General Von Lessele, commanding the German forces in China, whom Emperor William has just promoted to the rank of general commanding army corps, has been selected as commander-in-chief of the allied forces.

The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Wang Tsun, from which position, however, it is believed they can be ejected without great difficulty. The danger is that if defeated there, the Chinese will retire to Peking and put the remainder of the Europeans to death.

It is also possible that the advance of the allies will be the signal for the Chinese authorities to compel all foreigners to quit the capital, in which event they might become the prey of fanatical Boxers.

The feeling of newspapers here is that nothing whatever should now delay the advance, and that no negotiations of any kind should be countenanced until the allied troops reach Peking and assure themselves regarding the fate of the foreigners.

Important additional confirmation of the safety of the legations was received in London last evening by Duncan Campbell, representative in Europe of the Chinese customs service, from the commissioner of customs at Che Foo, in the shape of a Peking dispatch not dated, but believed to have been written July 21, signed by both Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of customs, and Robert Bredon, deputy inspector-general, to the following effect: "Staff and family still safe." This has been confirmed by the commissioner of customs in Shanghai who telegraphed last evening: "Authentic, inspector-general safe."

Tien Tsin advices say that General Sir Alfred Gaselee and staff, together with large foreign reinforcements, arrived there July 25.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Doubt has given way to a feeling akin to certainty that the legationers at Peking and the gallant marines who managed to reach the Chinese capital just in the nick of time, were not only alive on July 22, but in all probability are still alive and likely to remain so until they are released from their state of siege.

The officials here feel certain that the attack by the Chinese on the legations will not be renewed.

The officials here, while anxious that the movement on Peking should begin at once, do not attach credence to the rumor mentioned by General Chaffee that a forward march was to begin today. There are two reasons for the incredulity. In the first place, Chaffee's force, his splendid cavalry and his battalion of artillery, are exactly what are needed to strengthen the weak spot in

the international column. In the second place, some of the foreign commanders are still of the opinion that they cannot begin the campaign before the last week in August at the earliest. The United States government has not acceded to this view, and is relaxing no effort to bring about a change of plans on this point.

A rather startling proposition was advanced today, which, if adopted, might put at once to the test the Chinese profession that the Boxers and not the Chinese government are responsible for what has happened in Peking. This was to the effect that the Chinese government should be informed that the international force was prepared to take that government at its word and to join forces with it in crushing out the insurrection.

BERLIN, July 31.—Hope regarding the security of the foreigners in Peking now runs high in Berlin. The German foreign office no longer doubts the reports from various quarters that the ministers, with the exception of Baron Von Ketteler, are alive. The papers take the same view and urge that there should be no delay in the advance upon Peking.

CHE FOO, July 31.—The governor of Shan Tung has telegraphed United States consul Fowler that the Tsung Li Yamin desires him to notify the consuls that as military operations at Peking and Tien Tsin are unsettled, "only messages in plain language without cipher or reference to military affairs will be delivered to the ministers."

The governor thinks that rebels occupying Pao Ting Fu, and Consul Fowler fears that the missionaries there have been murdered.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The war department this afternoon received two cables from China. The first read: "Che Foo (undated).—Corbin, Washington. Tien Tsin, July 27.—Message just received from Conger says since 15th, by agreement, no firing. Have provisions for several weeks, little ammunition. All safe, well."

"I (Daggett) report that the allied forces will soon advance. There has been practically no looting by Americans; no unnecessary killing. The India arrived on the 26th. Order McCann, Staden, both Allens, Mitchell and Brice to join the regiment here. (Signed) DAGGETT."

The second read: "Che Foo—Corbin, Washington. Tien Tsin, July 30.—The Flinthshire arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven of the Ninth infantry sick, two doctors, one hundred hospital corps men, twenty signal men needed. Unfavorable delay unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving. (Signed) DAGGETT."

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Colonel H. C. Cochrane, commandant of the marine barracks at Boston, has been ordered to China to take command of the marine forces in that country, aggregating about 1,500 men.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Adjutant-General Corbin today received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge, commanding the Ninth infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Che Foo, and is as follows:

Tien Tsin, July 27.—The following letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba, military attaché at the legation of Peking, dated July 23, arrived at Tien Tsin on the 25th, at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"Peking, July 22, evening.—We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of the reinforcing army. When are you coming? All the legations have been blockaded since the 13th of last month, and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by Chinese soldiers from more than ten encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily waiting with the greatest anxiety the arrival of reinforcements, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. The emperor and empress dowager appear to be still at Peking. Were our reinforcements to arrive it is very probable they would flee to Wan Shoshan. Up to date there are eight killed, one captain of infantry and an ambassador attaché; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of the twenty slightly wounded."

"The number of Europeans killed is sixty in all."

PARIS, July 31.—According to dis-

(Continued on Page Four.)

## PLAN TO MURDER FOUR MORE RULERS

Assassination of King Humbert Part of a Big Plot.

### ANARCHISTS ENDORSE BRESSI

He Had an American Wife in New Jersey—Paterson Anarchists Declare That All Monarchs Must Die—Europe Horrified.

ROME, July 31.—Bressi was born in Prato in 1859.

He was denounced in 1895 as a dangerous rioter and deported to the island of Pantelleria. In 1896 he was liberated under amnesty after the battle of Adowa, and in 1897 he went to the United States.

ROME, July 31.—All the Italian troops took the oath of allegiance to the new king today.

ROME, July 31.—The Tribune says the assassination of King Humbert is believed to be the result of a plot. A non-militant anarchist recently declared, so the Tribune asserts, that a meeting had been held in Paris at which lots were drawn and several persons were selected to kill the king.

The papers announce that King Victor Emmanuel III will reach Brindisi today and will go directly to Monza.

LONDON, July 31.—The entire European press utters a cry of indignation and horror at the Monza crime, and expresses sympathy for Italy and Queen Margherita. The difficulty of dealing with such insensate anarchist outrages is emphasized in many quarters. The Daily Chronicle observes:

"The dagger that killed Carnot was no protest against 'monarchical institutions,' and Bressi, who had been in America, might have had as coherent a motive for taking President McKinley's life as he had for shooting Humbert."

Curiously enough, it seems that there had been forewarnings of the tragedy. The Berliner Tagblatt reminds its readers of its news from Graz on June 12, when an Italian received a letter from his son saying that the lot had fallen on the latter to assassinate the king of Italy, adding that four other princes were doomed.

At Vienna it is asserted that Bressi stayed at Budapest two years ago, at which time he had plenty of money and attracted the attention of the police, who suspected him of being an anarchist or of having anarchistic proclivities. Suddenly on the news of the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, he disappeared.

Many arrests of Italian suspects have occurred recently at Ischl, the summer residence of the Austrian emperor.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Gradually a number of facts concerning Gastano Erosi, who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, are being brought to light. He was a native of Tuscany, Italy, and came to the United States five years ago. He was not a naturalized American citizen, though his wife is of American birth.

Bressi left Paterson, N. J., on May 22, sailing for Havre by the French line steamer La Gascoigne. He told his wife that he was going to visit his birthplace in Italy to look after a little property that belonged to him. But he sailed under an assumed name—Branchi Grossari. His wife says she received a letter from him since he arrived in Milan, but he said nothing about killing the king. She refused to believe that her husband was the assassin, even when the newspaper reports were shown to her. It was only when the assassin in Milan confessed his name and gloried in his crime that his wife believed. Mrs. Bressi lives in Hoboken.

When shown copies of the papers containing the dispatch describing her husband and giving the date of his birth and other facts, she exclaimed:

"My God! Can it be he? I cannot believe it. It is hardly two months since he left me, and it was only three days ago that I got a letter from him, telling me how happy he was and how soon he expected to be home. I am an American woman. My maiden name was Sophie Nell. I met Bressi about three years ago in West Hoboken. We worked together in the same factory. I knew he was a socialist and that, and was opposed to kings and queens and capitalists, but my husband would never kill anybody intentionally. He was not strong. He was never violent. He was afraid of a mouse. He would not have had the courage to commit such an awful act. And yet the description matches him so correctly. I even see how they got the name of Angel's Bressi, that is his brother. He is a captain in the Italian army. Some called him by that name here. Poor

Gaetano! I'm afraid the news will kill me.

"My husband was of an unusually quiet disposition. He said very little to others, even keeping his business affairs from me; but of late I have noticed that he was particularly quiet, and that caused me to think that he had something on his mind. If he was connected with any band or organized body of socialists or anarchists I know nothing of it. He never mentioned any such organization to me. I have heard him tell of this young man Spero who murdered the foreman of Wideman's dye works in Paterson, and then killed himself, a few days ago, but I do not believe that my husband was on intimate terms with him. He may have known him slightly, but as my husband never brought him to the house, I do not think they were intimate."

Bressi's most intimate friend in West Hoboken is Rafael Magnoli, a fellow-countryman, living at 718 Cortland street. When asked to give up a photograph of the assassin he refused, saying:

"It would be as much as my life is worth to part with that photograph. This part of West Hoboken is a perfect nest of anarchists. Were it known that I had given you information regarding this I would have a knife in my back before I was 24 hours older."

NEW YORK, July 31.—There was a meeting of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., last night, at which the killing of King Humbert was endorsed. A reporter who sought admittance was welcomed, and it was said that these anarchists wanted the world to know their sentiments. The principal speaker of the meeting was Ernesta Crevello, 21 years of age. In the course of an impassioned address she said:

"We are members of the group of anarchists to which Bressi belonged. He is a martyr. He has done what we would have him do. Ask me if we approve the killing of Humbert; I will answer the question before you ask it. Of course we do. It was not our instruction with Bressi to kill, but he has done what he knew to be right and we will sustain him and give him our sympathy. Was Humbert ever kind to us? No. Was he good to the poor? No. He was a monarch, and all monarchs according to our vows must die."

"Let Nicholas of Russia tremble, and let the new king of Italy prepare for death. They are both inhuman. They are inhuman because they are monarchs. They would not consent to take the places on the thrones, were they not inhuman. It is a republic that we want and it is a republic that the anarchists in every country will have."

Then came an implied threat against high officials in this country, when the young woman shouted:

"They have run us out of Italy where to have stayed would have been to have starved. Things are no better here. We are treated like dogs in the mills. We are not considered human by Americans. We do not starve but there is a worse death than starvation. It is neglect. Who is responsible for this government? We will try to better it by fair means, and if we cannot succeed we will try other methods."

NEW YORK, July 31.—Nicola Gigliotti, R. D. Rosalia and P. Pascale are known to the Italians of the United States as the "triumvirate." They are really the executive committee of the "Italian Republican Federation" of this country. Gigliotti is secretary. He made the following statement concerning the murder of Humbert:

"In the name of the Italian Republican Federation of the United States, I affirm most emphatically that there has been no plot in this country to kill King Humbert. We deplore the killing, but we question very much the goodness of King Humbert, whose record as regards labor has been a bad one. Many Italian laborers were killed by his soldiers in the bread riots not long ago, with but the slightest provocation. It may be that the man who has killed him vindicated the blood of the unfortunates who lost their lives on that occasion. The Italians in this city do not believe that the murder was concocted or was the result of a plot. I do not know what will be the situation in Italy, but one thing is sure, that soon the monarchy will be a thing of the past."

The Italian Federation is about 105,000 strong in the United States.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It can be stated that the French police are in possession of important facts concerning the antecedents and associates of Bressi, the murderer of King Humbert, and that they are in communication with the Italian police on the subject, says a cable to the Times from Paris:

While Italian anarchist leaders who have found refuge in Paris publicly declare that there is no plot behind the assassination, the information in the hands of the police shows the reverse to be true. One of the chiefs of the political police in an interview declared that, after the Milan troubles, Italian refugees poured into France, and that many who suffered terms of hard labor then are now coming out of prison and finding their way abroad. These

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## ONE THOUSAND INSTEAD OF FIVE

Other Boer Leaders Refused to Surrender With Prinsloo.

### PETTIGREW JOINS BOER ARMY

Son of the Dakota Senator Is 'on Both' Staff—British Troops Reported to Have Been Starving During the Campaign.

LONDON, July 31.—Laurence Marques correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"The Boers are preparing to retreat from Watervalboven."

"Frank Pettigrew, son of Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has arrived here, and has joined Commandant-General Botha's staff."

A dispatch received at the war office today from Lord Roberts materially modifies yesterday's statement of the surrender of 5,000 rebels under General Prinsloo. It now appears that Generals Prinsloo, Villiers and Crowther surrendered with 986 men, 1422 horses, 255 rifles and a Krupp nine-pounder. Some of the leaders in more distant parts of the hills hesitate to come in on the plea that they are independent of General Prinsloo. Lord Roberts adds that he has directed General Hunter to resume hostilities forthwith and to hasten to no excuse.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The surrender of the entire force under General Prinsloo was brought about after an exchange of letters. Generals Clements, MacDonald and Rundle co-operated in this arduous and brilliant campaign, but General Hunter receives the credit for the capture of this large force, and will be one of the heroes of the war. Commandants Prinsloo, Bondfourie and Cobbe are among the Boer leaders in the Orange River Colony who have surrendered. De Wet's is the only force of any importance still in arms in the colony, and this is reported to be held at bay near Retzburg by Colonel Broadwood's troops, with General Methuen marching from Potchefstroom to complete the investment.

A large British army will be released in the eastern district of Orange River Colony for final operations in the Transvaal.

The satisfaction caused by the surrender of Commandant Prinsloo is clouded by the painful recital of the correspondent of the Daily News of the shocking manner in which General Rundle's men have been starving during the campaign.

### MURDER NEAR DAWSON.

Supercargo Shot a Scow-Master Because the Scow Ran Aground.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—Herbert Davenport, who came from the western part of New York, and who was a man about 40 years of age, was the victim of a murder on the Yukon, near Dawson, July 16.—He was the master of a scow, and, because it ran on bars, the man in charge of the cargo, Alexander King, said to be from Sacramento, Cal., quarreled with him. On the morning of the 16th the scow went on a bar. King picked up his rifle and fired. The bullet penetrated Davenport's heart, killing him instantly. When the scow reached Dawson King was arrested.

### SULLIVAN DEFEATS DIXON.

Six Rounds Enough for the Once Invincible George.

NEW YORK, July 31.—One time invincible George Dixon succumbed to Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, at Coney Island tonight.

The end came as the men shaped for the seventh round, when Tom O'Rourke, Dixon's chief second, admitted defeat of his man and claiming that his left arm was disabled, refused to permit him to continue.

### FAMOUS HISTORIAN DEAD.

NEW YORK, July 31.—John Clark Ridpath, the historian, died in the Presbyterian hospital this evening from a complication of diseases.

### CORBETT AND MCCOY MATCHED.

NEW YORK, July 31.—J. J. Corbett and Kid McCoy were matched this afternoon to fight before the Twentieth Century Club on August 20. The men will go twenty-five rounds.

### WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 31.—Wheat, Walla Walla and Valley, 66c; bluestem, 55c.

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