

The Dalles Chronicle.

WEEKLY



PART 2.

VOL. X

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

NO. 50

EMPEROR APPEALS TO MCKINLEY

Asks President to Take Initiative With the Powers—Our Position is Explained.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The correspondence between the president of the United States and the emperor of China was made public by the state department today.

Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu, July 20, 1900, from the Tao Tai of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900: Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan, of Shan Tung, (dated 23d day of this moon, July 19), who having received from the Privy Council (at Peking) a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the president of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted, as follows:

The Emperor of China, to His Excellency, the President of the United States—Greeting: China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust towards the other.

Recent outbreak of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the imperial government toward the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been a clash of forces with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

Now, China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty, China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to your excellency in all sincerity and candor, with the hope that your excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

Kuang Hsu, 26th year, sixth moon, 23d day (July 19).

It is, therefore, my duty to transmit the above with the request, that your excellency in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a reply.

YU LIEN YCEN,
(Tao Tai at Shanghai.)

Kuang Hsu, 26th year, sixth moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900.)

This cablegram was at once communicated to the president at Canton, O., and the following is his reply:

The President of the United States, to the Emperor of China—Greeting: I have received Your Majesty's message of July 19, and am glad to know that Your Majesty recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the powers which have landed military forces in Your Majesty's empire.

I am to infer from Your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, and who now hold besieged in Peking those foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from Your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be the case, I most solemnly urge upon Your Majesty's government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition.

Second—To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

Third—To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition; that co-operation may

be secured between them for the liberation of the legation, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order.

If these objects are accomplished, it is the belief of this government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles and the friendly good offices of this government will, with the assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at Your Majesty's disposition for that purpose.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
July 23, 1900.
By the President: JOHN HAY,
Sec'y of State.

After the Battle.
TIEN TSIN, 6 p. m., Sunday, July 15, via Che Foo, July 17, and Shanghai, July 24.—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Peking are living, having taken shelter in a bomb-proof building.

About 7000 Chinese were engaged in the battle here July 11th. More are coming from Peking. General Nieh was imprisoned because he opposed making war on the foreigners, but afterwards was released on the condition that he fight them. To this he acceded with lukewarmness. After the battle he committed suicide. A large part of the walled city was burned last night, and today the Chinese hold a perfect orgie, plundering, smashing houses and fighting like demons over stores of silks, furs and jewelry. Hundreds of dead Chinese are along the walls, women and children killed by shrapnel are lying among the smoking ruins.

It is rumored that some correspondents have in their dispatches asserted that General Dorwood thinks Colonel Liecum blundered in taking the Ninth Regiment to the right instead of to the left, and that the feeling is strained between the Americans and British. The fact is that the greatest harmony exists. General Dorwood has asked the names of Americans to report them for gallantry.

All the wounded are doing well.

MINISTERS TO BE SENT TO TIEN TSIN

The British Minister at Peking Appeals to the Home Government for Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Chinese minister received a dispatch this morning from Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the foreign ministers are to be sent from Peking to Tien Tsien under escort; also that the imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

LONDON, July 24.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the British consul at Tien Tsien, dated Saturday, July 21, stating that he had just received a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, and dated July 4, appealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight, the letter said, but the garrison was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths, and about double that number wounded.

The foreign office thinks the dispatch does not affect the main question of the reported massacre of members of the legation at Peking.

Next Message From Conger.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said tonight that he hoped that the reply of Minister Conger at Peking to the second message sent to him by Mr. Hay would be received with more expedition than the first, which came to hand last Friday. That message and response took nine days. The second message was sent by Mr. Wu Sunday. Evidently Mr. Wu places some hope on the talk of the removal of the foreign ministers to Tien Tsien, and he suggested tonight that possibly one of the important messages received from China in the near future would be "Conger is in Tien Tsien."

Some of the officials here have noticed with considerable interest Li Hung Chang's reported statement that the approach of allied forces near Peking would result in the immediate death of the foreigners there, and it is this connection they point out that apparently the real object of Li's visit to the north is for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the advance of the relief column.

French Missionaries Killed.

PARIS, July 25.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs today that five French missionaries have been killed by Boxers to the Manchurian district.

CHINESE SOLDIERS KILLING BOXERS

Many Indications of Widespread Dissension Which Probably Marks the Beginning of the End of the Trouble in China.

TIEN TSIN, Friday, July 20.—Copy-right, 1900, the Associated Press.—Chinese coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of wide-spread dissension.

It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking, when, in all probability, Jung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching would be able to regain sufficient influence to make peace, especially if the foreigners in the capital were safe. This appears to present the general native opinion here, as far as it is possible to ascertain it.

In the meantime, reliable news as to events in Peking and whether the foreigners are alive is entirely lacking, or is only obtainable from Chinese sources, and even this is most meager and contradictory. It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will probably take place earlier than was at first intended, possibly by the end of this month, but nothing definite will be decided before the arrival of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the Indian contingent.

A runner who arrived from Peking yesterday reports that the foreigners were safe on July 10th, and that there has been considerable fighting between Boxers and soldiers inside the city.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM CONGER

On July 4 the Chinese Army was the Only Government in Peking and They Determined on the Slaughter of Every Foreigner in Peking.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department this morning:

"Che Foo, July 24.—Navigation Bureau, Washington: A written message signed by Conger, dated July 4, and received at Tien Tsien on the 21st says:

"'Been besieged two weeks in the British legation. Grave danger of general massacre by Chinese soldiers, who are shelling the legation daily. Relief must come soon if at all. City is without government except by Chinese army, which is determined to massacre all foreigners in Peking. The entry of relief forces into the city will probably be hotly contested.'"

The message is from Captain Charles M. Thomas, commander of the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The message from Minister Conger which came over the wires from Captain Thomas this morning was the first communication of unquestionable authenticity which has been received from the American minister at Peking since his urgent appeal for help of July 12. It establishes clearly the fact that the American minister and probably the other legationaries were alive on July 4, though in sore straits. Therefore, it completely and finally disposes of the first stories that were published from Shanghai of the massacre of June 27.

It is true that it does not in itself negate the subsequent reports of the massacre on June 6, two days later than the date of the dispatch, but the officials here feel that there is quite as much reason to believe that the second report was false, as in the case of the first report, now shown to have been erroneous.

Victory for Allied Forces.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A dispatch to the Record from Tien Tsien, dated Saturday, July 21, via Shanghai, says: Today's performance will break the backbone of the Chinese war party. At daylight this morning the combined forces turned their attack upon the Chinese left, which was penetrated. As the Russians failed to make a suitable bridge across the canal, the Chinese made a smart counter attack on our right and left outposts. This was repulsed by a handful or two of men, who fought with

great bravery, but with heavy casualties. No Americans were injured.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the allies bombarded the native city, and, after an hour of magnificent work by two four-inch guns and three twelve-pounders, the fort and adjoining military pagodas were in flames. Their destruction was complete. The fort replied feebly with a few rounds, when one gun got the exact range and fired several lyddite shells. This is the fort that has been shelling Tien Tsien since June 17th.

The allied forces have spared the portions of the native city from which operations have not been directed.

ARE NOT SO PESSIMISTIC

England Begins to Believe Ministers May Be Alive.

LONDON, July 25.—The tone of the European press with regard to the message dated July 4, received here from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, continues pessimistic, and the endless and extraordinary succession of Chinese dispatches purporting to describe the situation at Peking only serves to bewilder.

However, the earlier unquestioning belief that a massacre took place has to some extent been shaken, and it is now admitted, despite the heavy load of evidence supporting the reports of the massacre, that as Sir Claude MacDonald's letter disposed of the first story alleging that the crime occurred June 30, so Minister Conger's dispatch and other stories reporting the legations safe July 10, 14 and 18, give some ground for assuming the possibility that the second reports were also unfounded.

Another version of the story reached General Li, commanding the Pei Tan forts, by a runner from Peking, who brought to him yesterday a report of anarchy in the Chinese capital, saying that the British legation was being bombarded when the messenger left Peking July 14. Prince Ching, this report says, was assisting the ministers, and his palace was protected by 10,000 Chinese troops.

Prince Ching, according to this report, considered himself able to cope with the situation.

The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent asserts that the attitude of the United States government is regarded as a decided triumph for Chinese diplomacy, while the Daily News says the attitude of the Washington authorities is regarded in Berlin as a regrettable error. Similarly the London papers regret "that the president of the United States has taken a line that can hardly fail to encourage the Chinese further duplicity."

Boers Retreat to the North.

BRONKHORST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—The Boers, having got wind of the British advance, have evacuated all their positions, and are reported to be moving to the northeast, toward Leydenberg, whither President Kruger is going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Bruseveldt, whence they attempt to interrupt communications on this line. The bridges here and smaller bridges to the east have been destroyed.

The British forces comprise two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested. The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish, but that the foreigners are persistent.

Anarchy in Peking.

CHE FOO, July 24.—General Li, commanding the Pei Tang forts, near Taku, reports to the British office commanding at Teng Ku that a runner who left Peking July 14th reports that Peking was in a state of absolute anarchy; that the regular troops were fighting the Boxers, and that the latter were getting the better of the struggle; that the ammunition of the legation guards was exhausted, and that they were using their rifles; that the guards recently rushed the walls and silenced the Chinese guns, and that a number of Chinese officials were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but were in the minority. General Li is anxious to avoid fighting the allies.

Safety of the Ministers.

BRUSSELS, July 25.—The foreign office today received the following dispatch: "Shanghai, July 25.—Li Hung Chang told me the Chinese government was arranging to guarantee the retirement of foreigners in Peking from Tien Tsien. "DECARTIER."

Decartier is secretary of the Belgian legation at Peking.

CAMPAIGN TAKES A NEW TURN

Robert's Army Has Left Pretoria and Johannesburg Under Strong Guard and is Now Advancing on President Kruger's Stronghold.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The campaign in South Africa has taken an unexpected turn. Lord Roberts' army has advanced to Bronkhorst Spruit, about half way between Pretoria and Middleburg. He is leaving Pretoria and Johannesburg under a strong guard, and acting on the theory that the Boers profit by his halts and loss whenever his columns are in motion. The Boers have attempted to thwart his plans by raids west and north of Pretoria, and to hold him back by hanging on his flanks, just as they did when he set out from Bloemfontein to Pretoria.

He has again pushed ahead, and is striking for the gateways to the Lydenburg district, leaving Lord Methuen and General Baden-Powell to suppress the raiders in the western district and Col. Broadwood to pursue General Dewet across the Vaal.

It is not clear whether General Dewet has made a fresh haul of 200 prisoners belonging to the Welsh Fusiliers near Roodervall, or whether this incident is an amended form of the previous account of the capture of 100 Highlanders.

The situation is most confusing, and veterans are shaking their heads over it, but apparently Lord Roberts has decided that the best method of suppressing guerrilla warfare is to follow the railway toward the entrance to the Lydenburg district, and to cut off Boer communications with the only remaining base of supplies at Delagoa Bay. The plan is a bold one, since commandoes of raiders are prowling about in many directions, but Lord Roberts counts, without doubt, upon effective support from Sir Redvers Buller, and also upon the paralyzing effect of a renewal of the advance toward Mr. Kruger's last stronghold.

LI IS GIVEN BUT FIVE DAYS

Unless He Furnishes Shanghai Consuls With Indisputable Evidence to Contrary, Powers Will Accept Stories of Murder and Act Accordingly.

LONDON, July 26.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang has taken up his abode at the arsenal, as a measure of precaution. It is not stated whether he feared attack by Chinese or attempts of the powers to curtail his liberties. Apparently the foreign consuls at Shanghai have informed the viceroy that unless he obtained definite dispatches from Peking within five days they would conclude the ministers had been murdered, and act accordingly.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Ye, the Korean Charge here, took to the state department this morning a dispatch from his government denying positively the published stories that the Boer movement had extended to Korea, or that any Chinese Boxers had crossed the Korean frontier.

LONDON, July 26.—It is reported here that Russia has borrowed nearly £10,000,000 sterling from the Imperial bank of Russia since the commencement of the troubles in China.

A Religious War.

LONDON, July 27.—The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

"There are daily arrests of Boxers and smugglers caught loaded with arms and ammunition. Execution quickly follows, but the rowdy element remains practically undiminished. In the country districts the people are more threatening and bolder than in the city. Inflammation placards are freely posted, such as the following:

"We, the Chinese children of the sages, are faithful and filial as well as modest. How does it come to pass, then, that any of us can so far forget himself as to become the proselyte of a barbarian religion. Tens of thousands of native converts have been killed in North China and their houses and possessions destroyed. Because of this, all the countries of the world have sent soldiers to Tien Tsien to protect the converts. This

they have failed to do. The mission churches, the foreign consuls and all the barbarian troops have been slaughtered, just as you kill chickens and dogs. By following the doctrines of these renegades and foreigners you have forfeited your rights as men. We warn you at once to fly to safe hiding places, while yet there is opportunity."

Agitation Against Wheels and Traps.

ASTORIA, Or., July 26.—The agitation against fish wheels and traps is assuming large proportions, and there is now little question that the legislature will pass a bill abolishing those appliances. It has been made plain to everyone interested that the wheels prevent natural propagation, being located near the spawning waters, and that the traps catch the young fish, making big salmon an impossibility.

Several members of the Multnomah county legislature delegation have been in Astoria during the past week inquiring into the situation. With Representatives Allen and Hahn, of Astoria, they have carefully studied the situation, and are convinced that immediate steps must be taken if the industry is to be preserved. The packers, too, are beginning to take up with the discussion, though those who own traps will probably fight any attempt at legislation. George W. Hume, the veteran salmon canner, says he believes traps and wheels have no right on the river, which is the common property of all, and not to be monopolized in the matter of taking fish by any class of people. Other men of prominence and experience and hold the same view, and it is believed here that the legislature will pass the bill, which will be offered by the delegation from Clatsop.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Stratsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store.

Scarcity of Salmon.

BRIDAL VEIL, July 26.—Owing to the scarcity of fish and the low stage of the water, P. J. McGowan closed his seining grounds at Sand Island, opposite Bridal Veil, and took off one crew from the Rooster Rock grounds this week. Fishermen claim this has been the poorest season for salmon the upper river has ever known, but the high price paid for fish has enabled the seiners to make some money above expenses.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. 12

Searching Party May Start Today.

SPITZBERGEN, July 26.—If the program decided upon in June is carried out the relief expedition to search for Andree, the Arctic aeronaut, will start from here today. The party that has volunteered to make the perilous voyage numbers forty, and is headed by Captain Ernest Andree, brother of the aeronaut.