

The Dalles Chronicle

WEEKLY

PART 2.

VOL. X

THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

NO. 51

MOVEMENT TOWARDS PEKIN

Sir Alfred Gazelle, Commanding the British Forces in China, Cables the London War Office That He Contemplates an Immediate Advance.

LONDON, July 31.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, William St. John Broderick, announced the receipt of a dispatch from General Alfred Gazelle, commanding the British forces in China, stating that he contemplated an immediate advance on Pekin, and that he hoped to have the co-operation of the allied forces.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Chaffee:

"Che Foo, July 30.—Adjutant-general, Washington: Have had interview with admiral. Go ashore this afternoon; facilities for unloading not adequate, therefore discharging slowly. Informed by Byron he ordered tug for towing two 70-ton lighters. If tug is obtained, discharging will improve. Indiana will finish discharging today and proceed to Nagasaki; take two days to unload horses Riley Battery; week before Grant discharged of cargo. Will see Daggett today.

"It is reported in Taku bay that it is the intention to make forward movement tomorrow towards Pekin; details not known here. Arrive Tien Tsin too late tomorrow to cable from there. Message from Tien Tsin must leave Tongku 6 morning to catch dispatch-boat at anchorage for Che Foo at 4 afternoon. Soon as possible will get definite information as regards conditions and purposes at Tien Tsin. Will cable my views. CHAFFEE."

LONDON, July 31.—6:10 p. m.—A special dispatch from Tien Tsin says: "A Pekin message dated July 21 reports that the first outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 10 the Tung li Yamun broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation.

"I understand converts are holding the North Cathedral. A thousand refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began July 17 after 26 days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours."

WERE HELD AS HOSTAGES

England Now Sure Ministers Are in That Position.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The effect of all the reassuring dispatches from China during the past twenty-hours hours, across the London correspondent of the Tribune, has been to impress the members of parliament with the fact that the survivors were virtually held as hostages. It was no longer asserted that the Chinese officials were lying in order to gain time for insidious attempts to divide the powers and for the removal of the seat of government from Pekin to Segat, a mountain stronghold far more inaccessible than Mr. Kruger's Lydenburg, in the Transvaal.

The theory of a small group of optimists had suddenly been taken up by the best-informed men in parliament, and in the clubs, namely, that the legations, after a siege of several weeks, during which many had been killed and wounded, had passed under the protection of the imperial government, which was holding the survivors at its mercy and endeavoring to induce the powers to suspend the advance of the army from Tien Tsin and to negotiate a settlement on the basis of heavy financial indemnities.

There are many proofs that an authority of some kind with a powerful will behind it has been substituted for anarchy. Viceroy and generals are going up toward the capital with strong bodies of Chinese soldiers, the governor of Kiang Su is marching north, Lu Chuan Lin is approaching Pekin, and other generals are moving. The military forces which were at Tien Tsin have retreated upon the capital, and there is a unity of direction in the Chinese councils and a dis-

tinct and determined effort from Shanghai to Che Foo to hold back the advance of the allies under a menace of the death of the survivors of the legations. If nothing else be plain in the Chinese maze, there are cumulative proofs that a single will is paramount at Pekin, and that a definite and positive policy has been adopted in dealing with the powers. One fact of supreme importance is the helplessness of the legations if the Chinese government chooses to renew the attack while the allied forces are marching toward Pekin. In that sense the envoys are hostages, and the empress and the Mandarins are making desperate effort to keep the powers out of the capital.

CONGER AGAIN HEARD FROM

Has Several Weeks' Provisions But Short of Ammunition—Chinese Attack Has Ceased.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The war department this afternoon received two cablegrams from China. The first read: "Che Foo (undated).—Corbin, Washington—Tien Tsin, July 27.—A message just received from Conger says: 'Since July 16, by agreement, there has been no firing. I have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. All safe and well.'

"I (Daggett) report that the allied forces will soon advance. There is practically no looting by the Americans, and no unnecessary killing. The India arrived July 26. Order McCann, Sladen, both Allens, Mitchell and Brice to join regiment here. DAGGETT."

The second read: "Che Foo.—Corbin, Washington. Tien Tsin, July 30.—The Flintshire arrived July 27. Two hundred and fifty-seven of the Ninth infantry are sick. Two doctors, 100 hospital corps men and twenty signal men are needed. There is unavoidable delay in unloading the transports. Foreign troops are arriving. DAGGETT."

The official confirmation of the news that Minister Conger is safe and well, coupled with the statement that he has provisions for several weeks, and that the firing on the legation has ceased, was welcome intelligence. The information from Colonel Daggett was promptly telegraphed to President McKinley at Canton.

The last message which came from Minister Conger was that obtained through the intermediary of Minister Wu, and was supposed to be dated the 18th, before which time nothing had come since June 12.

It is expected all the energies of the government, as well as those of other nations, will be concentrated for an advance on Pekin. The proportion of men of the Ninth Infantry reported by Colonel Daggett as sick is considered an alarming and unfortunate feature of the situation. Officials are unable to account for it, but agree that it may delay an immediate movement forward. The delays in unloading the transports are also discouraging and vexatious. Surgeon-General Sternberg already had given public notice that 100 contract surgeons were wanted for service in the East, but it will be some time before they can be on the ground, ready for active work.

Six Hundred Hostages
ROME, Aug. 1.—A dispatch received here says: "The Chinese government is detaining 600 Europeans as hostages, including the ministers and their families and the members of the legations."

It is believed here that when war is officially declared these will be ordered to leave Pekin within 24 hours. They will then be at the mercy of the Boxers. China, it is thought, will consider that the war has been declared as soon as the allies begin to march on Pekin.

Will Use United States Money.
PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 1.—In accordance with a recent order issued at Washington, the legal tender of Porto Rican silver coins ceased today, and hereafter American money will be the medium of circulation throughout the island. No time is set as a limit within which the exchange into American money can be made. In order to facilitate the exchange as much as possible, twenty-five or thirty postoffices and custom houses will be designated by the department as additional places of exchange.

A good blacksmith is much needed at Victor, this county. A competent man can have all the work he can do, and have the use of a suitable building practically free. Of course he must furnish his own tools and stock. Inquiries made of A. F. Evick, Victor, will be promptly answered. al-31w

ON THE MARCH TO PEKIN

Thirty Thousand American, British and Japanese Are Believed to Constitute the Army Which Started for China's Capital This Morning.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"The allies began the advance from Tien Tsin this morning," announced an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai at 11:10 a. m. today.

It is assumed that the Americans, British and Japanese are taking part in this forward movement, whether other nationalities are or not. An advance base will probably be established twenty or thirty miles nearer Pekin, and supplies will be assembled preparatory to a direct stroke at the capital.

Of the 60,000 allies debarked at Pe Chi Li ports, English military observers consider that 30,000 are available for an advance beyond Tien Tsin. The Chinese forces, according to the vague gatherings of the allies' intelligence officers, up to July 27, were disposed in a great arc 30 miles long and distant 10 or 15 miles. The numbers and exact location of the several divisions are utterly unknown. The Pei Ho River is blocked by sunken stone-laden junks for twenty miles beyond Tien Tsin and farther up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, and a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low-lying expanse of country.

The first engagement of the relief expedition will probably be at Pei Tang, where the viceroy of Yulu personally commands.

Tien Tsin, July 26, via Che Foo, July 30, and Shanghai, Aug. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The American commander received orders from Washington today not to delay the advance on Pekin. He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route. Great activity is noticeable at the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or British intend to be left behind the Americans, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all.

The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

CHICAGO CHINESE FULL OF JOY

Glad Tidings From China Brought the Mongolians From the Seclusion in Which They Have Held Themselves.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—All Chinatown violated the anti-noise ordinance last night with a native celebration. The police at midnight were finally compelled to put a stop to the ceremonies. The celebration was brought about by a document received from the Chinese of San Francisco setting forth comforting news of the situation in their native land.

At 7 o'clock the Chinese residents began to assemble in their gala costumes. Those familiar with South Clark street were astonished at the number of Mongolians who came forth from the Oriental stores and down from the apartments of the rich residents to the lower end of the colony. Many of the Chinese have secluded themselves during the last few weeks, fearing violence at the hands of the American populace, but the good news received from their countrymen dispelled their misgivings and they gave full vent to their relieved feelings. All the influential members of the colony were present.

The scroll received from San Francisco was produced and read. According to one of the prominent members of the colony, the Chinese have been informed that the Boxer rebellion is being quelled and the legations protected. After the reading of the manuscript the terrible clanging of gongs opened the celebration and the noise steadily increased in volume. The Chinese, singing and shouting, worked themselves into great excitement, and an immense crowd attracted by the weird demonstration, filled the street below and blocked the car line several times.

The police were finally notified and they ordered the Chinese to cease their deafening noise and disperse.

Short Wheat Crop.
TACOMA, Aug. 1.—(Special to The

Evening Telegram.)—State Grain Inspector George P. Wright is back from a trip through the wheat districts of Eastern Washington. He estimates that the wheat crop will be fully 20 per cent short on account of very dry weather just at the time the wheat was heading nicely. Fields which gave promise of yielding 40 to 45 bushels to the acre, will do well if they run as high as 25 to 30. The greatest shrinkage is in the foothills and valleys, where there is an enormous growth of straw, but the heads are small. Harvesting is progressing pretty well, and the grain is of good grade. Instead of Washington having a wheat crop of 30,000,000 bushels, as was expected, 25,000,000 will be a high estimate.

SECOND OREGON DAY AT REUNION

Deeds of Volunteers Celebrated By Old Veterans

PLEASANT HOME, Aug. 1.—Today was Second Oregon day at the G. A. R. reunion, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the programme given to honor the deeds of the later young American soldiery. Early this morning the camping ground was a scene of activity. Everybody was preparing for the day of patriotic observance, and the National colors were everywhere in evidence. At 10:30 the audience assembled and L. H. Wells addressed them on "National and Commercial Expansion."

After reviewing the events which led up to the war that placed Porto Rico and the Philippines in the hands of the United States, the speaker discussed the responsibility that has come also. He said:

"We may not like the job but we can't help ourselves. Who among you would turn back the hand on the dial of time and undo what has been done? We are going to have a part in the great commercial development that is taking place in the Orient. It will make this country, and especially the Pacific Coast, greater than ever. It would be a National disgrace, did we take the back track after we have made the start. There will be national progress or national decay. It is only when we are standing still and suffering from the cancer of stagnation that there is danger. We don't like to mix up over there in China, but we can not do otherwise. So long as we are a world power we must play our part or become a national sneak."

"You old soldiers helped make this great Nation, did you not? Of course you did. There is no danger of all this being undone. Let us be optimists and abjure pessimism. Great affairs have daily occurrence, and we cannot take the backward step without national calamity."

Bressi Does Not Deny Conspiracy.

ROME, Aug. 1.—In the course of his examination yesterday Bressi did not deny that he had been designated to assassinate King Humbert. It is now believed that the crime was arranged in Patterson, N. J. Bressi's brother, who is a lieutenant in the Italian army, stigmatizes the crime as the most cowardly act of the century. He had no news of his brother for a long time and thought he was still in the United States.

Parliament has been summoned to meet August 6th. It is stated that Queen Margherita will retire to Sirela, to live with her mother. The clergy of Monza and throughout Italy are holding memorial services today.

Great excitement is reported at Milan. The troops are in readiness at their barracks to prevent a disturbance. A score of prominent anarchists have been arrested. The police are active and other arrests are expected to follow.

Killed the Ducks.

TACOMA, Aug. 1.—(Special to The Evening Telegram.)—The ravages of the cutworm in the Puget Sound basin is reported to be nearly past. The pest appears to be going into the pupae state, and its work for the year will soon be ended.

In the past few days the worms have been making sad havoc of potatoes, boring persistently into the earth after them. Rutabagas and other root crops are also infected. One man not finding anything that would check the worms, turned his ducks into the garden. The ducks shoveled the worms up with great glee for nearly a day, but out of a flock of 62, 37 died before 24 hours.

The hop crop in the Payallup valley is reported to be badly injured, and fruit trees have suffered much. The worms are devastating the wild alder trees, the foliage of which is being trimmed off as cleanly as if cut off by frost.

Clark & Falk are never closed Sunday. Don't forget this.

CHINA IS TO BLAME

Imperial Edicts Condemned the Christians—Boxers Ordered to Kill—Government Indicted Before the World for its Cruelty

LONDON, Aug. 2, 4 a. m.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. Morrison, in today's Times, holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy as duplicitous that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from. Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian Charge d'Affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being eighteen miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin from the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 24. "We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continually. The enemy is enterprising, but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our ponies. The Chinese government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold for, say ten days. So no time should be lost if a terrible massacre is to be avoided."

Yet a Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree, dated July 28, commanding him to inform the consuls that the ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude MacDonald was over-pessimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date of July 21, announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers on the 28th is correct.

Sir Claude MacDonald's latest letter, while a strong indictment of the Chinese government, is not nearly so much so as Dr. Morrison's dispatch. That correspondent, with the imperial edicts as authority, declares that as late as July 2, the imperial government ordered the Boxers to continue "their loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians." He explains that the marvelous changes in the attitude of the Chinese have so puzzled the world that it appears all the appeals for intervention and protestations of friendship have been due entirely to the victories of the allies at Tien Tsin. The ministers at Pekin owed their safety up to July 21 not to government protection, but to the scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear which the Tien Tsin victories inspired.

When it is remembered how great reliance is placed upon Dr. Morrison in England, the importance of his exposure of the Chinese government can scarcely be over-estimated. It seems to banish all hopes entertained by Lord Salisbury that the Chinese government might yet be proved not directly responsible for the outrage, and it may result in an entire cessation of negotiations with Chinese diplomats, if not an open declaration of war on the part of the powers.

BOERS BAREFOOT AND IN TATTERS

Remnants of Their Army Are Suffering Many Privations—End Cannot Be Far Away.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A Tribune dispatch from London says: The war in South Africa is clearly approaching an end. Hunter has reported that he will have fully 4000 prisoners among the hills south of Bethelhem, and that Oliver alone has succeeded in breaking away toward Harrismith with a thousand men. Forty thousand British troops are able to catch that commando with its five guns.

The Free State forces now consist of two columns of 1000 men each, under Dewet and Oliver, several hundred miles apart, and enveloped with British troops, and when these surrender the Transvaal Boers will not have any justification for holding out, especially when the campaign has become one of intolerable suffering on both sides. The Boers are fighting in rags and bare feet and suffering from hunger, cold and every conceivable privation. The British troops are also badly clothed and fed, owing to

the wretched work of the transportation service.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt made a speech against the government yesterday in the house of commons, and displayed a semblance of his old-time fighting form. He referred to the estimate of \$15,000,000 for the operations in China and intimated that the ultimate cost of British operations in that quarter might exceed that in South Africa. He also assumed that the war in South Africa would cost fully \$400,000,000, and commented on the fact that consols which used to stand at 115 had gone below par. He even ventured to predict that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, if he were borrowing, would emulate Mr. Goschen's achievement in sending them to 95.

This speech was the most effective attack which has yet been made on the government. The war has not been well financed. A tax of a penny a pound on sugar would have yielded more revenue than the new schedule of increased taxes imposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at the expense of payers of income dues and other direct taxes.

FREE COMMUNICATION DEMANDED

Earl Li Hung Chang Practically Acknowledges Ministers Are Held as Hostages and Offers Their Release If Advance on Capital is Abandoned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The state department has made public the following correspondent between Li Hung Chang and the department regarding the abandonment of the campaign on Pekin: Telegram sent to the United States embassies in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg, and to the United States Minister at Tokio:

"Department of state, Washington, August 1, 1900: In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang that the ministers might be sent under a safe escort to Tien Tsin, provided the powers would engage not to march on Pekin, the secretary of state replied on the 30th of July: 'This government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese government. Power to deliver at Tien Tsin presupposed power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on.'

"This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on July 31st to the viceroy, who then inquired whether, if free communication was established between the ministers and their governments, it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Pekin, pending negotiations."

To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the first of August:

"Goodnow, consul-general, Shanghai: I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Free communication with our representatives in Pekin is demanded as a matter of absolute right and not as a favor. Since the Chinese government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility of acting otherwise."

"You will communicate this information to the minister of foreign affairs. HAY."

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—The allies advanced towards Pekin today. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms with 170 guns. It is hoped to reach Pekin August 12.

A Good Cough Medicine.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Fresh cracked Nebraska corn at the Wasco warehouse. Finest kind of chicken feed. mch25-1f