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HOT FIGHTING IN PROSPECT

Report Says There Are 170,000 Chinese Troops Ready to Contest the Advance of the International Forces to the Chinese Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Chaffee:

"Che Foo, Aug. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington, Tien Tsin, August 3. Conference today decided to give battle on Sunday. Chinese are entrenched east and west through Pei Tsang. Rest of the Chinese are protected by flooded ground, practically unassailable. Japanese, English and American forces, about 10,000 strong, will attack the Chinese right, west of the river in flank. Other forces, Russian, French, about 4000 strong on the opposite side, between the river and railroad. The Chinese position is apparently strong. Army reported 30,000 between Pei Bang any Yang Tsun, or crossing of road to Pei Ho. Yang Tsun is the objective. Our force, 2,000 and battery. Gonsenough arrived with the Sixth Cavalry which has been left at Tien Tsin for the guard of the city and are awaiting mounts. Ministers were safe on the 28th of July. CHAFFEE."

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A special to the Journal from Shanghai, says: There are 30,000 troops at Tang Tsun, under General Sung; 40,000 at Pei Tsang under General Tung Fuli Siang; 40,000 at Pekin already and more arriving daily and 60,000 in camp twenty miles west of Tien Tsin.

CHINA WILL OFFER RESISTANCE

Will Not Permit the Allies to Rescue the Ministers—Not Disposed to Avert a War.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 4:35 a. m.—"In case the troops advance the Chinese must fight. The suggestion that the allies should be allowed to enter Pekin in order to escort the ministers to Tien Tsin is absolutely impossible."

This is the dictum of Li Hung Chang. It was transmitted last evening to William-Pritchard Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr Tydvil, by his agent at Shanghai. The agent has carried to Earl Li a message from Mr. Morgan, urging that the allied troops be permitted to enter the capital, and stating that a settlement could be made at Tien Tsin, whereby a war of the world against China would be averted; but even the optimistic Li failed to hold out the slightest hope of its feasibility, although he reiterated to Mr. Morgan's agent his declaration that the ministers had left Pekin, fixing the date of their departure as August 2.—The agent makes this comment: "The consuls are without confirmation."

The messages have been sent to Lord Salisbury, accompanied by a statement by Mr. Morgan, urging that the allies should take no step to endanger the lives of the ministers.

A message from the Belgian minister, dated Pekin, August 2, seems effectually to dispose of the rumors that the ministers have either left, or are intending to leave, Pekin.

The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chi Chen Leh Feng Lob, says he has received a telegram from China announcing that a long imperial edict was issued on August 2, authorizing the immediate and safe conveyance of all Europeans in Pekin to Tien Tsin.

Operations Resumed.

GRANITE, Aug. 7.—Work has been resumed on the old Virginia mine at Robinsonville, at one time under the management of the Blewitts, which has been idle for several years by reason of the alleged gutting of the richest ore chutes. The property is owned by the Virginia Gold Mining company, in which John H. Mitchell, of Baker City, is one of the heaviest stockholders. The deepest shaft in the mine has been pumped out, and the work at present is being concentrated on an upraise, through which a fine body of ore can be opened up and mined.

Little Known of the Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The special dispatch to the Associated Press from Tien Tsin, dated Sunday, August 5, 8 a. m., via Shanghai, August 7, is the only press message which has got through from Tien Tsin since the battle at Pei Tsang.

Various Tien Tsin dispatches of earlier dates allude to reconnoitering encounters with the Chinese preparatory to a general attack on the Chinese positions, which are five miles long. The reconnaissance has developed that the Chinese are in greater strength than expected and the allies, according to a news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated August 2, are each day pushing nearer to the Chinese position.

The Russians who have been fighting around Tasi Chow are reported, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 6, to have killed 3000 Chinese.

The Tao Tai of New Chwang has refused the Russian demand to give up the forts there.

A dispatch from Hong Kong under today's date, says trade with the West River is at a standstill.

It is now fully confirmed that a fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

THE U. S. LEGATION WELL ON AUG. 7

State Department Advises Minister Conger of Approach of Relief Column and Asks Him to Be of Good Cheer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following cablegram from Minister Conger was received tonight by the state department:

"Tsi Nan Yamen, Aug. 7.—Secretary of state, Washington.—We are still besieged. Our position is more precarious. The Chinese government is insisting on our leaving Pekin, which would be certain death. There is rifle firing upon us daily by the imperial troops. We have abundant courage, but little ammunition and provisions. Two progressive members of the Tsung li Yamen have been beheaded. All connected with legation of United States are well at the present moment. "CONGER."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A reply has been sent to Minister Conger by the state department to the message received from him late yesterday. It advises him of the approach of the relief column and exhorts him to be of good cheer. The dispatch was sent direct to Minister Conger at Pekin, and a duplicate of it to Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. Goodnow was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to Minister Conger.

To Consul-General Goodnow, was also cable an emphatic statement of the position of this government, approaching close to an ultimatum, and saying that immediate action by the Chinese government is necessary. He was directed to communicate this to Li Hung Chang, and other officials who can transmit to whatever government there is in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Minister Wu this morning received an edict under date of August 5, in which the Chinese government permits the powers to hold open and free communication with their ministers. This includes the sending of cipher messages.

The Chinese minister has also received a copy of the imperial edict of August 2, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tien Tsin and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this conduct.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British consul at Tien Tsin, under date of Monday, August 6, announces that the Chinese have been expelled from Pei Tsang, and that they are in full retreat.

How's A Novel Mine.

GRANITE, Aug. 7.—One of the most unique mines in this section of the country is that of H. W. Tracey, near Robinsonville, known as the Black Hawk.

Mr. Tracey's mine consists of a pay chute not wider than a foot at its widest place. Its average width is from two to three inches. As the ore is very rich, however, averaging perhaps \$10,000 a ton, Mr. Tracey says he can get all the money he wants working single-handed. He considers the ground safer than a bank, and draws upon it only according to his needs. The property is only opened up by a 30-foot shaft and a short drift.

Mr. Tracey is now at work on another shaft on a parallel vein that averages from one-fourth to three inches in width. The ore in this vein is equally as rich as that in the first he worked. An adjoining claim, known as the Mollie Gibson, is also owned by Mr. Tracey.

Chicago Still Sweating.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The temperature today was 90 degrees, and two deaths and two prostrations were reported.

THE SITUATION IS INTOLERABLE

The Chinese Government Notified that the Present Situation Could Not Be Continued Without the Most Serious Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The message from Minister Conger brings the Chinese situation to its most serious stage, and the authorities in Washington regard the matter as one of great gravity. They are aware that nothing but the most vigorous action can meet the conditions, save the ministers and other foreigners in Pekin, and avert a war of long duration.

After a conference of the men in charge of the diplomatic and military affairs, in which President McKinley participated over the long-distance telephone, it was decided to send a message to Consul-General Goodnow, repeating the contents of the Conger message, and advising him that the situation was serious and a crisis had been reached. He was directed to communicate the fact to Li Hung Chang, to Sheng, and other Chinese officials who were to transmit it to the government of China with a strong representation that the present situation was intolerable and could not be continued without the most serious results. It is understood that the dispatch was practically an ultimatum, and an early reply was demanded. The answer is expected during the day or evening and it probably will determine the future action of this government.

It is not believed by the war department officials that the international forces now operating on the Pei Ho river can reach Pekin in time to rescue the ministers if active hostilities should begin against the legations by the imperial troops. So serious do the officials regard the situation that it is believed by some there is greater safety for the ministers and other foreigners to accept an escort of the imperial army to Tien Tsin than to remain in Pekin, if war should be declared.

The information received through the Chinese minister regarding the opening of communication between the ministers and their governments is the one ray of hope in the situation. Whether the promises contained in the edict will be made good ought to be speedily known, and if communication is established the monstrous consequences may be averted. Although there have been intimations before that such communication would be established, this is the first time that it has appeared in the form of an imperial edict.

As a result of this latest communication from the Chinese government and the message sent to Consul-General Goodnow, the United States government is now in a waiting attitude, hoping for the best, but apprehensive of the gravest possibilities.

Yellowstone Park Fire.

HELENA, MONT., Aug. 7.—The big fire that is raging in Yellowstone National Park is being fought by every soldier in the park and all the men engaged in road construction work. Deputy United States Marshal Jackson, who has returned from there, and who reported the fire, said that when he left it was reported that the fire had extended for a distance of ten miles and was still spreading. Men who had been in the park for years said it was the worst they had ever seen. Deer and elk have been driven out of the fire area by the flames. Buildings in the Upper Geyser Basin are in danger. In the dense timber region everything is usually dry and winds are carrying the flames with great rapidity. In Marshal Jackson's opinion it will be impossible for the force engaged to make any headway against the fire.

Sickness in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Root said today that the latest reports from General MacArthur show the sickness in the Philippines as 8 per cent, which he considered a remarkably good showing. Owing to the lack of surgeons, due to separation of commands, there are some small detachments without a surgeon, but this defect is being remedied with all due diligence.

Following is General MacArthur's official report of the sickness in his army on July 31: Sick in hospitals, 2755; sick in quarters, 1081; percentage, 8.4.

Allies Fighting On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Chaffee:

"Che Foo.—Adjutant-General, Washington, Aug. 5.—Pei Sang was hand-

somely taken early this morning by Japanese troops, supported by English and Americans. The Japanese loss is considerable; English slight; Americans none. The ground was very limited. In the morning the American troops occupied the rear position, which was to form a turning movement, but they were unable to form in line. We will cross the Pei Ho to the left bank tomorrow morning, and move on Yang Tsun.

"The consul at Che Foo has furnished a copy of the dispatch from the Tsung li Yamen on July 30, which he has cabled. CHAFFEE."

Yang Tsun is near eighteen miles from Tien Tsin, and 9 1/2 miles from Pei Sang, where Sunday's battle was fought.

ALLIES HAVE BIG JOB BEFORE THEM

Road to Pekin Is a Waste of Marshes, Dust and Death—Chinaman Tells About It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The country over which the allied forces are now fighting is, according to all accounts, of a sort to make it a wonderful accomplishment to reach Pekin in the face of a superior force. W. Kai Kee, of this city, who has traversed the route between Tien Tsin and Pekin several times, having gone from South China by the Grande canal, says of the country:

"Near Tien Tsin it is a waste of marshes and lagoons and wandering rivers. The Chang Ho, the Hun Ho, and similar streams, join the Pei Ho, somewhere in this mesh, but they are very much confused. About the city to the north are rice fields and gardens. Beyond these are marshes, across which the railway is built on an embankment, made of bamboos driven in the earth, the space between the two rows being filled in.

"At Pei Chang (Pei Tsang) the first good ground is found. It is 60 li (20 miles) from the town. The newspapers have much misstated distances, because Chinese miles are one-third of English miles.

"Here are great rice fields, stretching for many miles, with embankments built by the province along the river, which is very crooked, and with earth paths running every few yards through the rice. The water being very low, these paths and embankments would make natural trenches for fighting. Only on boats in the river or along the railway can artillery be used.

"For twenty miles and all about Yung Sung, Yan Tsun, which means dust and mud, are mud flats, which at this season are very dry and baked. The last summer I was along the road we often had to lie down and cover up our heads while the dust storms swept by. It is as bad to march through as water. Lafa-Sang, or the last place of mud, is where the low hills, covered with grass, begin to rise, and the country from here on to Pekin is fine and rolling, with many villages, rich farms and gardens.

"Before Lafa-Sang is reached there is not one stone as big as a man's fist which is natural to the ground, and not one tree is to be seen. If the soldiers stay long near the rivers, which in summer time have an awful smell, they will next month become ill with fever, and very many will die.

"There are not many people living between Lafa-Sang and Tien Tsin, except the Chinese whom the railroads keep at work on the track and to watch it so the water, which sometimes flows two different directions within an hour, will not carry a mile of it away."

More Armenian Massacres in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—Advices received from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, say that 200 men, women and children have been massacred in the Armenian village of Spakhank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha, the commandant of Bitlis. He is also said to have ordered the village to be burned.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lane Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It is positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver, and kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at Blakeley's drug store. 1

CHINESE STRONG- HOLD TAKEN

Americans Report That Battle Fought On Monday Resulted in Another Important Victory for the Relief Force Advancing On Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch has been received by the signal office of the army here:

"Che Foo, Aug. 9.—Signals, Washington—August 6.—Yang Tsun captured today. Wire us. Need own transportation. All well. "SCHRIVEN."

Yang Tsun is the town which General Chaffee indicated in his dispatch, received late yesterday, as being the objective of the international forces on their then pending movement. It is at the junction of the Pei Ho and the railroad leading to Pekin. Its capture will insure to the international troops, it is hoped, two routes of transportation to Pekin. It is seventeen miles from Tien Tsin.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The flooded country beyond Pei Tsang adds immeasurably to the difficulty of the progress of the allies toward Pekin. This news reaches Shanghai correspondents from Tien Tsin, with statements to the effect that the situation at Tien Tsin is again perilous, owing to the assembling of Chinese troops within striking distance.

The losses of the allies in the recent operations are now said to be 1130 men, of which number the Russians lost 600, the Japanese 410 and the British 120.

International suspicion has broken out among the consuls at Shanghai on account of the determination of the British to land there a brigade of Indian troops. It is reported that the French will also land troops at Shanghai to the number of 1200 men. While the ministers at Pekin remain unrelieved, it is not understood why Great Britain should divert forces destined for the relief expedition to garrison a place where peace thus far has been undisturbed.

A news agency dispatch from Che Foo dated Sunday, August 5, says a messenger from Pekin reports that the dowager empress sent four cartloads of food to the legations on July 28th.

The British foreign office is understood to have suppressed portions of the last dispatch of the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, on the ground that his explicit statements regarding the quantity of food and ammunition available might be useful to the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department from General Chaffee, sent via Che Foo:

"Yang Tsun, Aug. 6.—Yang Tsun occupied today. Wounded: Second Lieutenant Frank R. Long, Ninth infantry; casualties about sixty men, Ninth United States infantry, Fourteenth United States infantry and Battery F, Fifth United States artillery. Nearly all from Fourteenth infantry. Names later. Many men prostrated by heat and fatigue. "CHAFFEE."

Boers Take a Garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 11:30 p. m.—Lord Roberts fears that the Eland's river garrison has been captured, after ten days' resistance. The war office has received from him the following dispatch:

"Pretoria, Aug. 7.—Delarey, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach towards Rustenberg and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Eland's river. Hamilton reported that firing in the Eland's river direction ceased yesterday and that Lieutenant Colonel Hoare's garrison had evidently been captured. Hamilton left Rustenberg this morning, bringing Baken-Powell's men with him.

"Dewet commenced crossing the Vaal river yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come into contact with Dewet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning."

Roberts Reports the Progress of War.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The following report, dated Pretoria, August 8, has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Kitchener was informed yesterday by an escaped British prisoner that Dewet's wagons had crossed the Vaal. Afterwards I heard the sound of guns, which, I think, must have been Methuen's, as directed him to take up a position between Potchefstroom and Lindique, where he could intercept the enemy, who crossed the river at Dewetsdorp. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with cavalry and mounted infantry. "Hunter reports that he made 4140

prisoners in the Bethlehem-Harrismith district, a majority of whom are now en route for Cape Town. Three guns and 4000 horses were captured and ten wagon loads of ammunition and 195,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed.

"The garrison of Eland's River which I hear has been captured, consisted of about 300 Bushmen and Rhodesians. I had hoped that Carrington had been in time to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delarey, learning of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenberg, hurried westward and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived.

"Methuen telegraphs that he engaged a part of Dewet's force yesterday near Benter's Kloof. He drove the enemy off of a succession of hills, which they held obstinately. Our casualties seven men killed or wounded, including four officers."

DEMANDS MADE ON CHINA

China's Sincerity Will Be Tested by the Following Note to the Imperial Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The state department at 10 o'clock this morning made public the text of the note addressed to the Chinese government, which was last night delivered by Acting Secretary Adee to Minister Wu for immediate transmission to the authorities at Pekin. It says:

"We are availing ourselves of the opportunity offered by the imperial edict of the 5th of August allowing to the foreign ministers free communication with their respective governments in cipher, and have sent a communication to Minister Conger, to which we await an answer.

"We are already advised by him, in a brief dispatch received August 7, that imperial troops are firing daily upon the ministers in Pekin. We demand the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by imperial troops upon the legations, and urge the exercise of every power and energy of the imperial government for the protection of the legations and all foreigners therein.

"We are also advised by the same dispatch from Minister Conger that in his opinion, for the foreign ministers to leave Pekin, as proposed in the edict of August 2, would be certain death. In view of the fact that the imperial troops are now firing upon the legations and, in view of the doubt expressed by the imperial government in its edict of August 2, as to its power to restore order and secure absolute safety in Pekin, it is evident that this apprehension is well founded, for if your government cannot protect our minister in Pekin, it will presumptively be unable to protect him upon a journey from Pekin to the coast.

"We therefore urge upon the imperial government that it shall adopt the course suggested in the third clause of the letter of the President to His Majesty, the emperor of China, of July 23, 1900, and enter into communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. Such action on the part of the imperial government would be a satisfactory demonstration of its friendliness and desire to attain these ends.

"ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary."

"Department of state, Washington, August 9, 1900."

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blakeley's drug store. 1

Thunder and Lightning.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 8.—A severe thunder and lightning storm has been raging all day in Eastern Oregon. Quite a number of telephone poles have been struck by lightning and the wires are down, for some distance. It is thought that considerable damage has been caused from the effects of the storm.

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