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TROOPS WILL RETIRE FROM PEKIN

The Conviction Grows that the Withdrawal of the Allies from the Imperial City is the Only Practical Procedure.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The afternoon papers today appear to be perplexed at American-Russian accord to secure the prompt evacuation of Peking. They point out how completely this upsets preconceived notions of the grouping of the powers on the Chinese question and the consensus of London's editorial opinion is that the proposals are antagonistic to British interests, and that the allies should remain in Peking until the Chinese government is re-established and the ringleaders of the present uprising are punished.

The Globe seizes the opportunity to indulge in unfriendly criticisms, accusing the United States of breaking the concord of the powers and playing into the hands of Russia against Great Britain by supporting the suggestion of the employment of Li Hung Chang, who, the paper declares, is notoriously hostile to Great Britain and friendly to Russia.

The Globe urges that the government oppose to the uttermost the idea of the evacuation of Peking, in which course, the paper adds, it will be supported by Emperor William of Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Associated Press has authority for announcing that the American-Russian proposal in favor of the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking with the view of facilitating negotiations for the conclusion of peace, has not only met with considerable favor at European chancelleries, but it is almost certain to be adopted. In the meanwhile, the question of employing Li Hung Chang as intermediary is meeting with more and more favor, and, as the Associated Press has intimated in recent dispatches, will in all probability be settled affirmatively as soon as Li Hung Chang is able to obtain the necessary authority.

The recent statement that the admirals of the powers in Chinese waters contemplated detaining Li Hung Chang at Taku is devoid of foundation. Li Hung Chang will remain at Shanghai, endeavoring to the utmost to open communication with his colleagues of the Chinese government. There is a growing conviction in official circles here that the withdrawal of the allies from Peking is the only practical procedure under the existing circumstances, and it is believed the retention of the allied forces at Peking is liable to raise further complications of a dangerous character and unnecessarily irritate the Chinese populace.

There is, however, no doubt in official circles that it will be necessary for the powers to maintain their hold on the Taku forts and certain other strategic points until satisfactory terms are arranged and ample guarantees given by China for her future good behavior.

RUSSIA HAS NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS

As Soon as Order Is Established, She Will Retire Her Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The State department has just made public the text of the Russian proposal and its own response as follows:

"Purpose of Russia in China, Aug. 29.—Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Tokio, and St. Petersburg.

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.—The Russian charge yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect. That, as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that equally with other powers she sought the safety of the legations at Peking and to help the Chinese government to suppress the troubles; that, incidentally to necessary defensive measures on the Russian border, Russia has occupied New Chung for military purposes, and, as soon as order is re-established, will retire the troops therefrom if the action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; that the purpose for which the various governments have co-operated for the relief of legations in Peking has been accomplished; that taking the position that, as the Chinese government has left Peking, there is no need for her representatives to remain, Russia has directed the Russian minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will be likewise withdrawn; and that when the government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and will express a desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses the hope that the United States will share the same opinion."

Boers Still on the Retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, August 29th, reports to the war office as follows:

"Boiler telegraphs from Halvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Watervalshoven and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town.

French's column reached Doornhoek, overlooking Watervalshoven, with slight opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcone's Horse, is further near Nooit Gadacht. We have occupied Watervalshoven and Watervaldon. Boer reports that Nooit Gadacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a stream up the line toward Watervalshoven. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commandos left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalshoven, except for a small bridge near the station, which has been destroyed."

Will Build a University.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—With assets and pledges amounting to upward of \$500,000, the Sons of Veterans are making active preparations to begin work on a national college which is to be dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic and in commemoration of the men and women of the Civil war. The collections and pledges were secured after one year's actual work, but four years of planning preceded the vigorous campaign resulting in the collection.

While the money has been raised for the erection of the buildings and the endowment of the institution, the location has not been selected. William T. Church, a member of the committee, said that the movement had outstripped the intentions of the founders to such an extent that the college idea was to be abandoned and a university founded instead.

"The university will be unique among educational institutions," said Mr. Church. "In addition to regular scientific and classical courses we have a chair especially for the teaching of American history, another for patriotic course, and a third for military instruction."

Powers Must Fall in Line.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The entire course of the negotiations on the Chinese question is now dependent upon the responses of the powers to the Russian-American proposals. It was stated authoritatively at the close of office hours today that no answers had been received from any source other than those of a preliminary and inconclusive character heretofore announced. Moreover, it is stated by responsible administration officials that not until all the answers are received will the negotiations assume any definite form, as the last answer may prove to be the dissent from an international accord, toward which all efforts are now being made.

Regent for China.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Official Gazette publishes the following dispatch, dated Peking, August 20, from the Russian minister, M. de Giers:

"There is an unconfirmed rumor that Prince Ching has been appointed regent, but is afraid to return here unless the foreign envoys will guarantee his liberty. Ten dignitaries remaining in Peking have consequently resolved to petition the diplomats in the interest of an amelioration of the situation to invite Prince Ching to return to Peking and give explanations."

McKinley's Policy Commended.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—The Colorado conference of the Methodist church, in session at Salida, today, almost unanimously passed a resolution applauding the "course of all those who in the senate and house of representatives have supported the administration in the foreign policy which means an open door for Christianity, as well as for trade and the protection of American life and property all over the world."

WHY SON KILLED FATHER

Said He Had Been Abused, and He Made up His Mind to Put an End to Ill-Treatment.

PENDLETON, Or., Sept. 1.—"I killed my father because he kicked and cuffed and swore at me for leaving a hatchet at our last camping place," said Arthur Kelly, the lad less than 12 years old who blew out his father's brains Tuesday while the two were on a hunting trip in the fastnesses of the Blue mountains. Arthur said this to an Oregonian representative while the tears streamed down his face. Young Kelly was found at his home near Milton, Thursday, having come in Wednesday from the place where he left his father's body. The exact location of the murder is not known. Arthur says that he will have difficulty in finding it, as it must be at least forty miles from Milton, far away from beaten trails.

Local sentiment inclines toward attributing the patricide to an innocent, childlike resentment of brutality by a man who habitually abused his son. Young Kelly's story tends to bear out this theory. "We had moved Monday from a place where we had camped, and I had packed up the grub and things we had with us," he said. "I forgot to put in the pack a hatchet we used for cutting kindling, and my father was awfully mad when he found it out Tuesday at our new camping place. He seemed to lose his temper completely, and knocked me about in an awful rage. I was pretty badly scared, and he hurt me, too, and I lay all night thinking about it. I didn't see other fathers kick their sons like my father kicked me, and as I kept thinking I made up my mind I ought not to stand it.

"We made our beds on boughs, with blankets, and early in the morning I was waked up by my father and ordered to get breakfast. It gets pretty cold away up there in the mountains, and I had to crawl out from the warm blankets while my father rolled over in his comfortable bed and snored. But I got up, and as he was dozing off I got the Winchester—a 30-70—and thought I'd kill him. I went around behind him, and, pointing the barrel at the top of his head, pulled the trigger. The barrel was only a couple of feet away, and the ball tore off the whole top of his head. Then I went back home. I live 10 miles from Milton. I told my mother that my father had gone away from me, and that I didn't know where he was. My mother was putting away my blankets, and found some blood on them, and asked me how the blood came there. I told her and the rest of the family that my father had killed himself with a pistol, and made up a story about it. Then I met Deputy Sheriff Blakeley on the road between home and Milton, as I was going for our mail, and he took me back and asked me a whole lot of questions, and all the time I kept seeing my father lying away up there in the mountains where I shot him, and I just owned up that I killed him."

Killed His Father.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 31.—Arthur Kelly, who is not quite 12 years old, was brought here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Blakeley for the murder of his father, 45 miles northeast of Milton, early Tuesday morning. Frank Kelly, the murdered man, was about 50 years old and lived a few miles from Milton. He and Arthur had been in the mountains for a week. Arthur returned home Wednesday and said that his father had left him. Blood was found on the blankets which the boy had brought back with him, and an investigation was made. The boy then said that his father had killed himself with a revolver. Deputy Sheriff Blakeley got the boy at his home, brought him to Milton, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon he confessed that he murdered his father by shooting him with a rifle. Arthur said his father abused him and threatened to kill him.

The killing occurred near the boundary line between Union and Umatilla counties. The remains of the murdered man will be brought home. Mr. Kelly left a wife and nine children. The boy told the details of the crime, evincing neither emotion nor callousness. Apparently he does not realize his position and the enormity of his crime.

Concert Is Broken.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 4 a. m.—The publication of the text of the Russian proposals has intensified, rather than diminished, the suspicions entertained by England of Russia's proceedings. The rupture of the European concert is considered an accomplished fact. Opinions

differ, however, as to the way in which the powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britain, Japan, and the Triple Alliance will stand together in refusing to leave Peking.

The Daily Telegraph, which expresses regret that "President McKinley has committed the United States to follow the Russians" considers that Japan, "whose consistent policy since the war of 1894 has been to conciliate the effects of the reproachment with China," will throw her lot with Russia and be reluctantly followed by France, who does not dare to risk a divergence with Russia. "Events have therefore conspired," says the Daily Telegraph, "to throw the balance of diplomatic power into Lord Salisbury's hands, for Italy and Austria must side with Germany, who will probably propose some compromise and be supported by England."

The Times feels perfectly clear, it says, that neither honor nor the interests of England will permit her to follow Russia's example. It trusts that Germany also will refuse to leave Peking, and expresses the hope that the report that the state department in Washington disapproves the Russian suggestion may prove correct.

Other morning papers express similar views, and decline to believe in the sincerity of Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria.

As Viewed in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Chinese situation, as viewed in Paris, has assumed a brighter aspect. The practical unanimity of the United States, Russia, France and Japan in the desire to maintain the integrity of the empire is regarded as disposing of any question of partition. England's position is undoubtedly as strongly favorable to the foregoing policy as that of any power mentioned, but it is more pleasing to France that bonds of accord should be shown between the United States France and Russia and that these three nations should appear to be the controlling influence toward peace. America's proposition to accept Li Hung Chang as a go-between in the negotiations, is well received, although it is desired that he produce tangible evidence that he is acting for the central power. In fact, France is ready to treat with any plenipotentiary able to furnish proper credentials. Russia's proposal to withdraw the troops from Peking coincides with the feeling entertained in Paris in favor of a conciliatory policy.

The acceptance of these two propositions by all the powers is considered an important step towards a satisfactory solution, and one which will avoid causing a convulsion within China, and will minimize the danger of a conflict among the powers. Germany and Italy form a doubtful factor in the present exchange of views, but it is thought the weight of the pacific influence of the other nations will bear down any bellicose intentions on their part on the scales of European policy.

Boers Disheartened.

VLACKPONTEN, Aug. 31.—Reports are received here that the Boers are disheartened. General Botha, before his flight, replied to the burghers, reminding them of their promise to make a last stand at Machadodorp, but they would not fight again, running away out of shame.

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.

Disposition of Americans.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 29, via Taku, Aug. 30.—Orders received from Washington direct that the 5000 American troops be divided between Peking, Tientsin and Taku for the winter. Abundant supplies are now arriving and all that is necessary is being rapidly forwarded to Peking.

Financial Panic at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—There is a financial panic in Chinese business circles here. Probably an important factor is the money rate, which is now 36 per cent per month. The traders are trying to get the ear of the officials.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold at Blakeley's drug store.

SAVED BY HIS WILL POWER

Details of the Loss and Finding of Norman C. Wilson in the Mountains of Arizona.

The Arizona Republican furnishes the following account of the loss and finding of Mr. N. C. Wilson, brother of Mrs. B. S. Huntington, of this city, who disappeared from a hunting camp in the mountains of Arizona some three weeks ago:

The party consisting of Dr. Wylie, Mr. Wilson, Allen James and George Lyke, had established a camp between the headwaters of east and west Clear Creeks, two streams flowing in opposite directions, the latter into the Verde and the former northward into a tributary of the Colorado. The Flagstaff road, a broad and well defined road, runs between them and parallel with them. The hunters had made excursions in the neighborhood, locating fishing places and likely hunting regions, but the hunting had not really begun. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday, August 15, George Lyke, the cook of the camp, came in and said he had seen a deer about a mile east or a little south of east of the camp. Mr. Wilson picked up his gun and taking a half dozen shells set out. He did not return at nightfall and even when he had not come at 11 o'clock there was no uneasiness for he is not as was supposed a tenderfoot. Dr. Wylie, who has had a great deal of experience in hunting, said he was as wood-wise a man as he ever met, barring professional guides. His companions supposed he had missed his way and that if he had not wandered into one of the numerous horse, cow or hunting camps in the vicinity, he would return in the morning. However, they fired guns at intervals until midnight and were answered by firing from a camp a mile or two away.

On Thursday morning Mr. Wilson's friends resolved to wait until 10 o'clock before beginning a search for him. They grew impatient before that time and set out. The first information was brought them by a Mexican who said he had seen the tracks of a man on foot following a wounded bear about six miles southeast of camp. It was subsequently discovered that the Mexican was lying. The party set out with six bloodhounds, but the dogs were unable to find a trail. On the following day the searchers discovered a trail in the canyon of East Clear creek. They judged from the fact that the trail led through a thick clump of bushes when there was a path around them, and brought up against the precipitous wall of the canyon, though there was a "draw" near by, that the tracks had been made in the night. They could be followed no further than the wall.

On the first day Dr. Wylie had offered \$25 for the discovery of Mr. Wilson; the third day he offered \$100. Wilson stock was rising rapidly, but hope was sinking rapidly. The doctor took sixteen men on horseback and stationing them 100 feet apart, directed them to search the country thoroughly. They were looking for a dead or an injured man and it was necessary that every foot of the region should be inspected. He also gave two men \$25 to make a wide circuit in search of a trail and to visit all the camps within a radius of five miles. Notwithstanding the four days of constant search and inquiry, broken by sleepless nights, Mr. Wilson's companions never found him, for he found himself.

MR. WILSON'S STORY.

Mr. Wilson said that when he left camp he expected to return at nightfall. He went to the locality where Mr. Lyke said he had seen a deer and found one after traveling about two and a half miles south. He shot it, wounding it and then for the first time noticed that night was rapidly coming on. It came with a rush and all landmarks were quickly obscured. Mr. Wilson remembered that he had gone east from the camp, but forgetting that the deer had drawn him south he started straight west and passed the camp two and a half miles south. He came to a place where he made a descent of eight or ten feet at every step and wisely concluded to camp for the night lest his steps should grow fatally long. He was then near the bottom of the Canyon of West Clear creek. At daylight he perceived his whereabouts, but was ignorant of the precise direction of the camp. He had been fishing a day or two before in the creek, farther down, he thought, because there was no water where he was then. He started down the stream and traveled a half day, when he found himself between perpendicular walls a hundred feet high. He retraced his

steps to his camping place, reaching it at night. This was Thursday night. He had killed a deer in the canyon, but not being very hungry he decided not to waste one of his seven matches cooking a part of it. He reasoned that a time might come when he would be hungrier.

The next morning he set out again with the object of finding the Flagstaff road. To find the camp would then be easy. He shot a squirrel, cooked and ate half of it, and carried the rest with him. At length he came to a place where he seemed to be hemmed in on all sides by unscalable walls. He had traveled so long that he was afraid he might not be able to find his way back to the place where he had entered the canyon; beside, he did not want to camp in the same place so often, fearing he would wear out his welcome. He found cow signs and reasoned that cattle having been there must have got out. He followed the signs into a well developed trail and found his way out. He had eaten the other half of the squirrel, and that evening he shot another, but shot half of it away. He ate the rest greedily.

THE SUFFERING BEGINS.

To this point Mr. Wilson had been reasonably comfortable. He had not permitted himself to get scared. He had water in the canyon and food, though not in great quantity and variety. He would have been uncomfortable if he had known that he would neither eat nor drink within the next twenty-four hours. This was Friday night. On Saturday morning Mr. Wilson came upon a road which he believed was the Flagstaff road. He traveled along it until he came to a signboard which informed him that it was twenty miles to Verde. He knew then that he was not on the Flagstaff road. He made up his mind to go to Verde. There were people and water and life there. Every other direction so far as he was concerned led into the vast unknown, into eternity and death.

He was clear headed enough to doubt whether he could reach Verde, for his hunger and thirst had become terrific. He tried to shoot a cow, but was so weak he could not aim accurately. He then started in a methodical way upon his doubtful journey. He resolved to save his strength and keep down a dangerous longing for water by resting twenty minutes of every hour. After a while he left the weight of his useless gun, and hiding it by the roadside, he carved his name upon a tree near by, carved under it the word, "Gun," and an index finger pointing to the where it was hidden. After a while the deadliness of his thirst began to oppress him. He began to see strange things at the roadside and was inclined to break into a run for somewhere, he did not know. But he restrained himself and during his resting spells forced himself to think of pleasant things than thirst on an Arizona desert. He resolved to waste no time hunting for water. He had no time to waste, for his hours were few unless he got to Verde. He saw more and more things and though he had no thought of giving up, he fully understood his danger and as accurately as possible counted the chances against him. He even made provision against the worst. He resolved that he would never leave the road; if he did not reach Verde, his body would be found on the way there. He even went into the ghastly detail of taking \$50 from his pocket and putting it into the lining of his hat, intending when the worst came to lay his hat in the road and crawl off a long distance from it so that when the coyotes or other wild beasts tore his body and clothes to pieces, persons traveling that way would find the hat and thus learn to whom the scattered bones and fragments of cloth had belonged.

But Mr. Wilson's resolution and forethought carried him into Verde, where he arrived on Saturday night. The next morning he set out on horseback for the hunting camp under the direction of a guide. He got in on Sunday night. His companions had had one day more of anxiety than he.

Outbreak in Bohol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The war department today received the following dispatch from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Sept. 3.—Adjutant-General, Washington: General Hughes reports an outbreak in Bohol. First Lieutenant Lovok, Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, reports an engagement near Carmen. At Bohol our loss in killed was one, wounded six; the enemy's loss in killed was 120. Have not received further details.

MacArthur.

Bohol is an island in the southern part of the archipelago, 305 miles from Manila. It lies north of the large island of Mindanao and is not far from Cuba.

Real Estate for Sale.

Twenty-three lots, located from Seventh street to Twelfth, for sale at from \$50 up. Inquire at the Columbia Hotel.