

DAWSON AS KNOWS

Pekin Diplomatic Corps by No Means Surprised.

CONGER'S REPRESENTATIONS

The Tsung Li Yamun Gave Extensive Replies—Reports of Missionaries and Others Set Out.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The last China mail to reach the State Department brought the report of Minister Conger, perhaps the last that will ever come to hand. This bears date of Pekin, May 21. It is of the utmost importance, disclosing as it does a full comprehension on the part of the foreign Ministers in Pekin of the conditions of the country, the Boxer uprising, even though Mr. Conger, himself by disposition optimistic, found some reason to hope that the worst was over at that date.

What Mr. Conger has to say as to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the Boxer movement, as revealed in the formal interchange that took place between himself and the Tsung Li Yamun, is not only of peculiar interest now, but probably will have a strong bearing on the final reckoning that must be had between the civilized nations and the Chinese.

Mr. Conger makes a very clear, through the publication of the French priest's letter, that at least one and probably all the European nations having interests in Northern China were acquainted with the actual situation at least two or three weeks before the actual outbreak in Pekin. The correspondence referred to follows:

Legation of the United States of America, Pekin, China, May 21, 1900.—To the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of today.

In response to the French Minister, the dean called a meeting of the diplomatic corps yesterday, and upon information furnished in the letter from the reliable Bishop in Pekin, and verbal reports by the other Ministers, the situation was considered so grave that the corps immediately inverted its position and turned to the Tsung Li Yamun and demand immediate and effective measures, which he did today by the note, copy of which is enclosed.

I also inclose copies of the bishop's letter and one from Rev. Mr. Killie, an American missionary who lives in Pekin, but travels a circuit to the north and east.

Conger to Tsung Li Yamun. "On the 18th inst., during an extended personal interview with the Tsung Li Yamun, I called their attention to the fact that, notwithstanding constant warnings from this and other Legations, the Boxers had continued to increase and spread, until now they are boldly organizing inside the wall of Pekin, the existence of thousands is known in the villages around Pekin, Christian converts are being persecuted, and missionaries everywhere, many forced to recant their religious professions, and some have been compelled to abandon their chapels and come to Peking for safety. I said: 'At a London mission near Chou Chou, 40 miles west of Pekin, two native Christians have been killed and their chapel destroyed. Near Pao Ting Fu a Catholic village has been massacred, and Christians murdered, some of them being burned alive. The foreign governments can no longer sit idly by and witness persecution and murder, and can only speak for my own Government, but it is becoming very impatient over China's continued treaty violation. It always has been and still is the good friend of China, and only wishes to see her prosper, but now more than ever determined to sustain the treaty rights of all American citizens and of the Christian converts. And it holds the Republic accountable to the strictest accountability for every treaty infraction in this regard. It will do this, not only for the benefit of its own citizens, but in the interest of China herself, whose government has threatened by these lawless organizations. At present it is true, they seem to have no capable leader, but should one arise and the Republic become really inflamed, the overthrow of the present dynasty is most likely to follow, and possibly the destruction of the empire.'

"They replied that I did not understand the many difficulties under which they labored, but they had succeeded in suppressing the Boxer in the Province of Shan Tung, and would do so here. 'I told them I saw no effective measures whatever being put forth. They replied that the movement had not heretofore been looked upon as serious, but thought now the throne was fully aware of the gravity of the situation, and that a recent confidential decree had been issued to the Viceroys, the Governors and neighboring officials, which would surely prove effective, suppress the Boxers and restore order.

"I told them that the most alarming telegrams were being sent to the newspapers of Europe and America of the existing state of anarchy here, and that the people of the world would be forced to believe that the Republic of China was abetting these murderous brigades or that it was too weak to suppress or control them, and its good name and credit would be irretrievably in consequence. After reading me the decree, which was much like those heretofore published, they asked if I would withdraw my opinion, and if they could and were suppressing the Boxers.

"I replied that at present I would not; that I had been for six months telegraphing the issue of the Boxer movement, and if they would show me the fact by actual and immediate repression, which they could if they would, in three days I would withdraw my opinion, and if they could and were suppressing the Boxers.

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measures. Newark en route Taku. I hope and believe the worst is passed.

"CONGRER." (Enclosure No. 1.)

Note of Diplomatic Corps. The diplomatic body to the Tsung Li Yamun.

"Pekin, May 21, 1900.—The Prince and Ministers: I have the honor to communicate to Y. H. and Y. E. the text of a resolution prepared yesterday by the representatives of the foreign powers accredited to Pekin.

"The diplomatic body, relying upon the Imperial decree already published, which have ordered the dissolution of the Boxers, demand:

"First: The arrest of all persons practicing the drills of that association, providing disturbances upon the public highway, posting, printing or distributing placards which may contain threats against foreigners.

"Second: The arrest of owners or guardians of temples or other places where the Boxers assemble, and the treatment of those accomplices and criminal abettors as criminals.

"Third: The chastisement of the public officials who may render themselves culpable by neglecting to suppress any disorder with which they are charged, or who may conspire with the Boxers.

"Fourth: The execution of the authors of the outrages (murders, incendiarism) against persons or property.

"Fifth: The execution of persons who are supporting and directing the Boxers in the present disturbances.

"Sixth: The publication in Pekin, in China and the other northern provinces of proclamations, bringing these measures to the knowledge of the people.

"Seventh: The publication of the diplomatic corps to inform Y. H. and Y. E. that it expects a satisfactory reply to this demand without unnecessary delay.

"I improve the occasion to refer to Y. H. the assurance of my highest consideration. B. O. COLOGAN, 'Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.' (Enclosure No. 2.)

A Bishop's Representations. Bishop Xavier to Mr. Fechon, French Minister (translation):

"I have the honor to inform you that the Bishop of Peking and North China, Pekin, May 19, 1900.—Mr. Minister: From day to day the situation becomes more serious and threatening. In the Prefecture of Pao Ting Fu, more than 100 Christians have been massacred by the Boxers. Only three days ago three nuns were cut to pieces. Many villages have been pillaged and burned; a great many others have been completely abandoned.

"More than 200 Christians are fleeing without bread, without clothing, without shelter. At Pekin alone about 400 refugees—men, women and children—are already lodged at our house and at the Sisters; before eight days we will probably have many thousands. We will have to disperse the schools and the colleges; also use all the hospitals to make room for these unfortunate people.

"Upon the east of Pekin and incendiaries are imminent; we are hourly receiving the most alarming news. Pekin is surrounded on all sides; the Boxers are daily coming nearer the capital, and spreading the destruction which they are making of Christians.

"Believe, I pray you, Mr. Minister, that I am well informed, and say nothing lightly. Religious persecution is only one light of the terrible persecution which is everywhere, many forced to recant their religious professions, and some have been compelled to abandon their chapels and come to Peking for safety. I said: 'At a London mission near Chou Chou, 40 miles west of Pekin, two native Christians have been killed and their chapel destroyed. Near Pao Ting Fu a Catholic village has been massacred, and Christians murdered, some of them being burned alive. The foreign governments can no longer sit idly by and witness persecution and murder, and can only speak for my own Government, but it is becoming very impatient over China's continued treaty violation. It always has been and still is the good friend of China, and only wishes to see her prosper, but now more than ever determined to sustain the treaty rights of all American citizens and of the Christian converts. And it holds the Republic accountable to the strictest accountability for every treaty infraction in this regard. It will do this, not only for the benefit of its own citizens, but in the interest of China herself, whose government has threatened by these lawless organizations. At present it is true, they seem to have no capable leader, but should one arise and the Republic become really inflamed, the overthrow of the present dynasty is most likely to follow, and possibly the destruction of the empire.'

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less only because of their own laziness and forbearance.

"All about us men were actively stirring up feeling against us, saying that we were poisoning the wells, and many villages have already been visited by epidemics to put into the wells to counteract the effect of the supposed poison. The recent rains which you have had in Pekin have not reached the part of the country, and hence no farming can be done, the people are idle and distressed at having no work, and consequently easily misled by the designing men to do as actively propagating this society.

"The Ho C'Huan is spreading like wildfire over all this district. Where two months ago there was practically no Boxer, today there are scores of active societies, which are rapidly becoming aggressive ones, and unless your excellency can secure the immediate and vigorous action of the Chinese Government in suppressing it, and in punishing a few ringleaders, it is certain (humanely speaking) that it is only a question of a very short time before the Boxer will be violent uprising in all this district. I believe that it is not yet too late to suppress it if taken hold of in earnest by the Chinese officials; but my judgment is that it will be necessary to have such experiences in my 10 or more years in China there is not a day to spare. Praying your excellency's kind offices in our behalf, I am, your obedient servant.

"CHARLES A. KILLIE."

MORE HOPE FOR LEGATIONS. Chinese Minister Optimistic—Japan's Preparations for Work in China.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A slightly more hopeful feeling for the safety of the Legations in Pekin is apparent in official circles tonight. The Boxer has reached the State Department, as nothing has been received during the day from the Consular representatives in China, and the United States Legation statements, however, which have been printed from various portions of the empire, regarding the diplomatic corps, with the exception of the German Minister, who says up to a certain specified time, together with the absence of any corroborative proof of their murder, is partially responsible for the slight hope which prevails.

The statements purporting to come from Sir Robert Hart, English Inspector of Customs, are regarded as the best information which has been received, and the dispatches have not been entirely without hope.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, continues optimistic until the alarming statements which have appeared. Such recent communications as he had with the officials of the Southern provinces leads him to believe that up to very recent date the Legation is still safe.

Considerable importance is attached here to the telegraphic announcements that Prince Ching is leading a counter revolution in the German Minister, who says up to a certain specified time, together with the absence of any corroborative proof of their murder, is partially responsible for the slight hope which prevails.

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WEIRD TALE OF THE SEA

HOW STOWAWAYS BREED A SERIOUS MUTINY ON THE DOLPHIN.

Military Authorities of Chile Called to Deal With the Affair—Offenders in the Calaboose.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The steamer Dolphin, which arrived last night from New York, through the Straits of Magellan, has a sensational trip, according to Captain John O'Brien, the day following her departure three stowaways were discovered. But for the stormy weather Captain O'Brien would have returned and landed to meet St. Lucia, the captain having with all his heart that he had followed his first inclination in this respect.

From St. Lucia, he took eight natives to assist the crew. About a week after leaving the West Indies, a native told the captain that one of the stowaways (and there were two) was a lunatic and the third was an escaped murderer. Edward Palmer, a negro steward, assumed an independent attitude before the Dolphin was past San Diego Hook Three days out from St. Lucia he attacked a freeman named McAllister with a chair and laid his scalp open. The O'Brien and Chief Engineer Winter took six stitches in the freeman's head. The West Indians then became friendly with the negro crew and they worked only "as they pleased."

Captain O'Brien intended to land the steward and the natives at Montevideo, but the United States Consul there advised holding them until an American vessel was sent. The steward was released from Irons and put at work painting and cleaning ship. Following this trouble the blacks showed a tendency to quarrel with the whites. The crew of the crew, but Captain O'Brien and his men kept their revolvers in plain view, being by their apparent readiness to use them.

Three days were spent at Montevideo in coaling. In sailing out to open sea, in the river Platte, a hurricane swept down on the Dolphin and she narrowly escaped destruction. In the Straits of Magellan the mutinying Puggans attempted to set fire to the Dolphin as they had done a year before. The Puggans were killed and the Chilean coaling post, the coal-passers obtained hold on board and the warpath and the crew were threatened with all the fire axes on board and threatened to kill every one on board. During the trouble, Purser Humes and Second Engineer George O. Carroll, were sent ashore by Captain O'Brien for their assistance and they lost no time in finding the men in authority. The nearest troops were 100 miles away, but a special train was sent after them by the government.

It developed that Humes and Carroll were better off on shore than they had been on the Dolphin, for in so out of the place they had been able to make attempt to get back to the ship.

"When we got back to the steamer," said Purser Humes, "the mutineers had the crew up in the rigging and were in the act of shooting me. The officers had a quieting effect on the negroes. The striking firemen were taken ashore in Irons and next day the court martial sentenced the six ringleaders to three months each in the calaboose. In the crowd were the steward and the three stowaways from St. Lucia. You can bet we would no time in getting out of Coronas as soon as sentence had been passed. I would not want to see my worst enemy in prison in Coronas. It is a desolate place, only leprosy and crime seem to thrive."

The Dolphin is on her way to Seattle, where she will go into the Alaskan trade.

RESCUE OF 900 PASSENGERS.

A Perilous Undertaking in the Sea Lake Erie Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Today's developments show that the storm which swept Lake Erie last night was one of the most sudden and most severe known to the Western coast. The yachtsmen were broken from their moorings and driven ashore, and the damage to the small craft was considerable.

The large passenger steamer Pearl, which was on her way to Toledo, was backing from her dock at Crystal Beach, Ont., with 900 Buffalo excursionists on board, and driven stern foremost on sandbar, was released. The damage to the vessel was not serious, but the driving sea foamed about them.

Several Drowned Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The bodies of a number of drowned seamen, still clad in their clothing, were washed ashore Wednesday by the schooner E. E. Birdall, which has arrived here from Fall River. Several of the bodies stood upright in the water, and at first sight the crew of the Birdall thought they were dead.

All the bodies were drifting seaward. There was nothing on their clothing to indicate what ship they had manned, and it is thought that the vessel broke up in the light between Salscoec and Southampton, L. I.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, July 8.—Condition of the bar at 6:15 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; water 10 fathoms, 10 to 15 feet.

San Francisco, July 8.—Arrived—Steamer Rival, from Gray's Harbor. Sailed—Steamer William Olsen, for Willapa; schooner Emma Olsen, for Cape Bar; schooner Lillian, for San Francisco; schooner John F. Miller, for Gray's Harbor.

Hoquiam, Wash., Sailed—July 7.—Barkentine Argo, for San Francisco; schooner Rosalia, Mexico; schooner Wawona, from Aberdeen, for Santa Rosalia, Mexico. Arrived—Steamer Newburg, from San Francisco; schooner Arctico, from Astoria; steamer Conville River, from San Francisco, for Hoquiam.

New York, July 8.—Arrived—La Gasconne, from Havre; Heinrich, from Liverpool; Palatia, from Mowille. Sailed—Kaiser II, for Naples and Genoa.

Southampton, July 8.—Sailed—Friedrich Groesse, for New York; Queenstown, July 8.—Sailed—Servia, from Liverpool, for New York. Arrived—Ivernia, from Boston, for Liverpool; Montpelier, from Liverpool.

Mowille, July 8.—Arrived—Tunial, from Montreal, for Liverpool.

Hong Kong, July 8.—Arrived—Honioulvi-Gaselle, from San Francisco, via Honolulu.

Injured in Grip-Car Wreck.

CHICAGO, July 8.—An open wreck at the intersection of Roby street and Milwaukee avenue, caused the derailing of a crowded southbound Milwaukee avenue grip-car tonight. Eight passengers were injured seriously and many were bruised or shaken up. The injured are: Mrs. Nelson, crushed and cut about body and face; Miss Frances Ewert, internal injuries; Mrs. E. Sauch, cut about head and face; William Hagedorn, limbs bruised and toes cut; Nora Christensen, injured in right hip and arm crushed; John Dorach, fingers crushed and internal injuries; Anthony Sokup, face and scalp cut; Frank Biever, injured in hip and back.

Hot Weather Leads to Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The suicide of Charles LeRoi, of Fullerton, Cal., on a Santa Fe train near Joliet, is said by his brother, Dr. LeRoi, of this city, to be directly attributed to the intense hot wave that swept over the Western States last week. He was a successful business man and had no private troubles to induce him to take his life.

Charles LeRoi was one of the developers of the great Bradford oil wells in Pennsylvania and New York, and went to California in 1892. Recently he acquired options and leases on oil lands in Santa Barbara County, and was on his way East to arrange a financial debt to develop his oilwells.

WEEK'S WORK IN LUZON

ELEVEN AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND SIXTEEN WOUNDED.

Dead Filipino Number 100 and Eight United States Prisoners Liberated—Accepting Amnesty.

MANILA, July 8.—The past week's scouting in Luzon resulted in 11 Americans being killed and 16 wounded. One hundred and sixty Filipinos were killed during the week and eight Americans who had been prisoners in the hands of the rebels were surrendered and 100 rifles were turned over to the United States officials. The enemy ambushed a wagon train between Indang and Nalc. The Third Infantry lost nine men while on an expedition to punish the Ladrones in the delta of the Grande.

In the Antigua Province of Panay, a running fight of three hours' duration resulted in the killing and wounding of 70 of the enemy. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The insurgents are slowly accepting the amnesty provisions. In some instances Americans are susp