Morning Oregonian.

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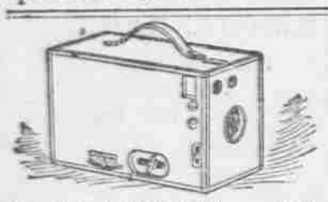

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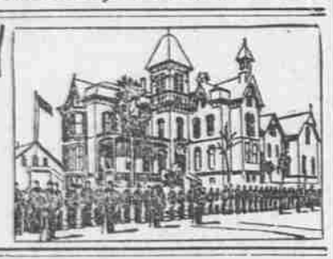

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REPORT OF CHAFFEE

Admiral Remey Also Sends Information.

HAS EMPRESS DOWAGER ESCAPED?

Minister Wu Says Positively That She and the Emperor Left Capital—What Comes Next?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—From General Chaffee today the War Department received official confirmation of the fall of Pekin and the rescue of the besieged Legationers. The dispatch of the American Commander was not long, and contained but few details, but the unconcealed satisfaction with which it was received by officials of the Administration indicated clearly the anxiety that had been engendered by his prolonged silence. His last communication to the Government prior to the receipt of today's advices was dated August 11, at Ma Tou, almost 30 miles from Pekin. The explanation of his silence is suggested in advices received by the Navy Department today from Admiral Remey, who, telegraphing from Taku on the 18th, says the telegraph line between that point and Pekin is interrupted.

The cablegram from Admiral Remey contains some important information not mentioned by General Chaffee. He makes the startling statement, on Japanese authority, that the inner city of Pekin was being bombarded by the allied forces. Admiral Remey says also that the Dowager Empress is detained in the inner city by Prince Yungedo. Advices received last night from the Foreign Office at Tokio, Japan, by the Japanese Legation in this city, confirms and amplifies previous accounts of the capture of Pekin by the allied troops.

Following is the text of the dispatch from General Chaffee as made public by the War Department:

"Che Foo, Aug. 19, Pekin, Aug. 15.—We entered Legation grounds at 5 o'clock last night with Fourteenth and Light Battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting. Otherwise all well. "CHAFFEE."

The dispatch, which was received during the morning, was transmitted immediately to the President at the White House. He expressed his gratification at the news it contained, particularly at the small loss sustained by the American troops.

It will be noted that the dispatch indicates that the American troops entered the Legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst. By the Washington officials and by several Legation officials to whom it was shown the date of General Chaffee's communication is regarded as an error of transmission. It is believed that the date "15" should be "16." All previous advices, official and unofficial, have indicated that the Legations were relieved on the evening of the 15th., Wednesday, after a day of sharp fighting. Minister Wu, the Chinese representative, and Minister Takahira, of Japan, were quite positive on this point, all their official advices being that the entrance to the City of Pekin was effected early in the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst.

American Troops Engaged.

The fact that only the Fourteenth Infantry and Riley's Battery entered the city, as shown by General Chaffee's dispatch, does not indicate that the Ninth Infantry and the marines, who were so conspicuously gallant throughout the advance upon the capital, did not participate in the engagement which resulted directly in the rescue of the besieged Legationers. It is pointed out as likely that General Chaffee, acting in consonance with the other commanders, divided his force, leaving the Ninth Infantry and the marines without the walls of the city to act as a rear guard to prevent the escape of the Chinese troops by other gates than those through which the allies entered, or for some other excellent reason. Only two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry are with General Chaffee. They comprise about 800 men. This would indicate that only about one-third of General Chaffee's force actually had entered the city at the time he sent his dispatch. The fact that only eight of the American force was wounded, none being killed, is regarded as notably fortunate.

Admiral Remey's dispatch, which contains much interesting information in a few words, is as follows:

"Che Foo, Taku, Aug. 18.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Telegraph line to Pekin interrupted. Information from Japanese sources Empress Dowager detained by Prince Yungedo inner city, which being bombarded by allies. Chaffee reports entered Legation grounds evening 14th. Eight wounded during day's fighting. Otherwise all well. REMEY."

The startling feature of the dispatch is that fighting within the City of Pekin was continuing, according to the advices of Admiral Remey. The inner, or, as it is popularly known, the "Forbidden City," evidently had not been taken. It is surrounded by a massive wall of solid masonry, more than 20 feet high, and it is not regarded as surprising that the Chinese should make their final stand within its shadows. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch, it was accepted generally as a fact that the Dowager Empress, in company with the Emperor and a large suite, had left Pekin. While nothing is said in Admiral Remey's advices, as to the whereabouts of the Emperor, it is deemed scarcely probable that he left the city without the Empress Dowager.

Says Dowager Is Not There.

Some doubt of the accuracy of the information received by Admiral Remey is expressed, particularly as the Chinese Minister is very positive that the Emperor, Empress Dowager and the entire Chinese court left Pekin before the arrival at the gates of the allies. Minister Wu said to the Associated Press today that he had official advices to the effect that the Emperor and Empress Dowager had gone from Pekin to the province of Shen Si, a considerable distance west of the capital city. He had not been advised as to what city they had gone, but said it was probable their destination was the capital of Shen Si province. The Minister believed they were entirely out of danger. The statement that the Dowager Empress was detained by Prince Yungedo, therefore, gave him little concern, although he expressed some interest in it. He said there was no Chinese Prince Yungedo. It is not a Chinese name. It might be, the Minister thought, a Japanese name, but personally he knew of no such person.

At the Japanese legation the dispatch of Admiral Remey was read, quite naturally, with the deepest interest. There, too, it was said that Yungedo was not a Chinese name. No Japanese official of that name was known to the legation attaches. Their solution of the question raised by the dispatch was that the name should be Tung Lu. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Chinese troops, and is said to have strong pro-foreign inclinations and sympathies. No conjecture was offered as to the reason for the detention of the Dowager Empress by him. Among Washington officials it is regarded as hardly likely that the Empress Dowager is being detained by any Chinese officials. If she be in Pekin at this time, she is there, probably, of her own accord. The assertion of Minister Wu, based upon official advices from his government, however, is most positive that she is not in the City of Pekin.

While no surprise was evinced at the statement of Admiral Remey, that the inner city was being bombarded, some concern was expressed lest the final stand of the Chinese troops within what they regard as most sacred precincts should prove a very serious affair. Pekin comprises possibly four cities in one. In extent of area it is about the size of New York City. The four segments of it are the Chinese City, the Tartar City, the Imperial City and the Forbidden City. The last is the "inner city," mentioned in Admiral Remey's dispatch, and is the residence of the Emperor and the seat of the imperial court. Nobody is allowed within its massive walls, except by special permission of the Emperor or Empress Dowager. The foreigners who have entered its gates are comparatively few in number. The Imperial City is occupied only by the highest Chinese officials and members and attaches of the imperial court. Further information as to the reported bombardment will be awaited with keen interest.

The Capture of Pekin.

Late last night the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, received the following advices from the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio:

"The Japanese Consul at Che Foo wired under date of August 17 to the following effect:

"'The foreign forces attacked on the eastern side of Pekin Wednesday morning. The enemy obstinately replied. In the evening the Japanese blew up the Chiao Yang gate and the Tung Chih gate of the Tartar City, and succeeded in entering. In the meantime other foreign troops entered the Chinese City by the Tung Pien gate. Detachments were sent immediately to the legations and opened communications. The Ministers and staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over 100, including three officers, namely, Captain Michiye and Lieutenant Watanabe wounded, while Lieutenant Yazak was killed. The Chinese loss is computed at about 400.'"

The information contained in the above dispatch was received by the Associated Press yesterday, direct from Tokio. It contains the explicit and reassuring statement that "the Ministers and staffs were found safe." It is more direct and complete in detail than the American advices thus far received. The officials of the Japanese Legation are much gratified at the conspicuous gallantry displayed by the Mikado's forces during the advance upon Pekin, and they have received with unconcealed pride the congratulations not only of the officials of this Government, but also of the diplomatic representatives of other countries at this capital.

The Next Move.

Now that the primary object for which the allied armies marched upon Pekin, viz., the rescue of the besieged Legationers, has been accomplished, the drift of the discussion in official and diplomatic circles reverts to the next step to be taken. Necessarily, many a prediction as to what this will be are purely conjectural, as it is realized that complete and definite information regarding the conditions of affairs in Pekin must be awaited before any positive action can be taken by the governments whose interests have suffered as a result of the Chinese troubles.

"We are on the threshold of an entirely new condition of affairs; a new aspect confronts us," said a well-informed official of this Government tonight. "The efforts of the several governments during the past few weeks have been devoted to the rescue of the Legationers in Pekin. Now that that has been accomplished, the course of the governments whose interests have been affected is for the present one largely of conjecture."

The presumption here is that the next move will be an agreement for an armistice. This may be undertaken by the commanders of the Chinese Army and those of the allies on the spot, where the fighting, according to the latest reports from Pekin, appears still to be in progress. This accomplished, the question of the withdrawal of the foreign armies, the payment of indemnities and many other problems may be left to commissions duly appointed to adjudicate them. Li Hung Chang has already been appointed a plenipotentiary by his government to negotiate terms of peace, and in this capacity he made an ineffectual attempt to stop the progress of the allies in their march on Pekin. Whether Earl Li will be continued in that capacity by the Imperial Government is not known here, but such seems altogether probable, as with his well-known ability and his acquaintance with the world, he would be able to make possibly better terms than any other Chinaman.

There are 11 nations, pointed out the same official, which have suffered as a result of the Chinese disturbances. All will expect a settlement of damages, which have resulted from the Boxer outbreaks, the murder of missionaries and the destruction of legation property. Spain is one of these, and, although she has not participated in the relief expedition, she has suffered alike with the others, and will expect to be indemnified for her losses.

It can be stated authoritatively that up to this time there has been no exchanges between the United States and the other powers regarding the steps to be taken in the future to bring China to terms for the losses that have been incurred. The sole interest of the United States up to this time has been the rescue of the Legations, which is now an accomplished fact. Informal discussion has taken place between the President and his Cabinet as to what this Government would do to secure reparation for losses, but the conclusions reached are purely tentative, and in no sense definite.

Another Battalion for China.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The Third Battalion of the Second Regiment Infantry, 525 officers and men, will leave Fort Thomas tomorrow for San Francisco, via Chicago, Colonel Corliss commanding. From San Francisco they will sail for the Orient, probably China.

CANADA STARTS AGAIN.

Her Remarkable Voyage From Norfolk for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—News was received today from Australia that the ship Canada had made another start on her memorable voyage to Manila.

The Canada left Norfolk, Va., with a load of coal for the United States warships in Manila Bay on August 27, 1895. Approaching the Leeuwins, bad weather was encountered, which was followed by a dead calm. A waterspout came sailing along and took the mizzenmast out of the ship. Early in May of this year the Canada put into Melbourne, Australia, to refit. As soon as she docked the coal was found to be on fire, and the vessel had to be flooded. On May 23 the Canada sailed once more. On June 26 she was towed into Freemantle, Australia, partially dismasted and in a generally dilapidated condition.

AFTER THE DOWAGER

Bruce's Report Indicates She Is Still in Pekin.

FOREIGN CONSULS THREATENED

Tsze Hsi An Must Be Respected by the Troops—Southern Mandarins Approve Capture of Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 4 A. M.—Rear-Admiral Bruce's report of the continuation of the fighting in Pekin puts a more serious aspect on the Chinese situation than was generally expected here. It appears effectually to dispose of all statements that the Empress Dowager had fled, although cirucmstantial accounts of her departure continue to come from Shanghai.

Despite defeat, the Chinese are apparently resolved to make a desperate struggle, not only in their ancient capital, but also in other parts of the Empire. Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy at Hankow, and Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy at Nankin, according to advices from Shanghai, have threatened the Consuls that if the person of the Empress Dowager is not respected they will withdraw from their present friendly attitude.

Another Shanghai dispatch announces the death of Li Ping Hang, Cheng and Chang Lui Lin in the fighting before Pekin.

The Mandarins in the southern provinces, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Hong Kong, have issued an important proclamation, recognizing the capture of Pekin as a just punishment of reactionary officials and warning the people not to interfere with the foreigners, but also pointing out that the sole object of the powers should be the punishment of the Boxers and then the restoration of peace, confining, however, their operations to the north.

Emperor Nicholas has wired to General Linvitch, Commander of the Russian troops in the Province of Pe Chi Li, congratulating him heartily upon the rapid capture of Pekin and bestowing upon him the third-class Order of St. George. The Russian Emperor also thanks Vice-Admiral Alexieff and the "heroic Siberian troops."

General Grobokoff, Russian Commander of the Amur Government, reports to the Russian War Office that Chingan Pass was captured August 16, after a bloody battle, in which the Chinese suffered heavily, losing four or five guns. The Russian cavalry was in pursuit of the enemy.

The principal Russian papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, commenting upon the victory at Pekin, declares that Russia should go no further in participating in common armed intervention, but should lead their military action to the frontier and the Manchurian railroad.

REPORT FROM BRUCE.

Last Stand in China's Capital—Dowager Held There.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 4:20 A. M.—Rear-Admiral Bruce cables to the Admiralty from Che Foo, August 19, as follows:

"Am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting still continues in Pekin, part of which is on fire.

"Yung Lu prevented the Empress from leaving, and a last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

Amur Now a Russian River.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—General Grodekoff, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, telegraphs a remarkable fact, which must be taken as a premonitory notice of what is probably to follow. The Russians have now conquered the right bank of the Amur, which is therefore no longer the frontier, but an internal river of the Russian Empire.

Prince Yung Held the Dowager.

ROME, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Taku, via Che Foo, August 18, says:

"Fighting continues in the streets of Pekin and the allies have bombarded the point that is still resisting. Prince Yung prevented the departure of the Empress Dowager."

New Chwang Capture Confirmed.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The Belgian Foreign Office has received the following from Tien Tsin, via Che Foo and Shanghai, August 18:

M. Ketels, Belgian Vice-Consul, confirms the report of the bombardment and capture of New Chwang by the Russians.

BIGGEST AX PLANT BURNED

Property Valued at $800,000; Insured for $450,000.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Aug. 19.—The entire plant of the Kelly Ax Manufacturing Company, valued at $800,000, was destroyed by fire tonight. It was the largest ax factory in the world, employing 900 men when running at full force.

The insurance on the plant is thought to be $450,000. The fire is thought to have originated from an overheated boiler. The fire was discovered by the watchman, and the woodwork between the boilers and grinding-room was ablaze. The plant was thoroughly equipped with an automatic sprinkler, but owing to the steam in the boilers being so low it would not work.

The great establishment was divided by a railroad switch, and all of the buildings on one side were burned. The burned district includes the forging, drop, grinders, polishers and pattern-makers' departments. In addition to the buildings, machinery and half of the finished stock, $150,000 worth of manufactured goods were destroyed.

Decoration for French Minister.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The French Government has received from several sources confirmation of the fall of Pekin and of the safety of the foreign Legations.

The order Commander of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon M. Pichon, French Minister to China. Today M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, visited M. Pichon's mother in Paris, announced to her the safety of her son and handed to her the decoration for him.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

China.

Attack on the "Forbidden City" continues. Page 1.

Empress Dowager is reported to have been detained, though Minister Wu says she got away. Page 1.

Viceroys threaten Consuls if Dowager be not respected. Page 1.

Southern mandarins say capture of Pekin was just. Page 1.

Russia makes advances in the north. Page 1.

Foreign.

More rebels are reported to have surrendered in Colombia. Page 2.

Lord Roberts issues a proclamation prescribing severe penalties for Boers who violate their oaths. Page 2.

Domestic.

Powers issued a statement, in which he declares his innocence, and says he had a political trial. Page 2.

There was an impressive memorial service for King Humbert in Washington. Page 2.

John J. Ingalls left an estate valued at $350,000. Page 2.

World's record for trotting team was broken at Pittsburg. Page 2.

Roosevelt writes to General Palmer about his Minneapolis speech. Page 2.

An express package with $25,000 disappeared between Chicago and Burlington. Page 2.

Pacific Coast.

Will the opposition parties of Washington effect fusion? Page 1.

Revival is coming to an old mining district in Eastern Oregon. Page 3.

Building is active in Boise, Idaho. Page 6.

Malheur County has a beautiful cave with a deep lake. Page 3.

Commercial.

The Berlin bourse is manifestly stronger. Page 2.

Cuban trade makes an unfavorable showing for the island. Page 2.

Berlin recognizes New York as becoming the World's banker. Page 2.

Local.

It is reported that the O. R. & N. has secured the Ilwaco Railroad. Page 12.

Portland man gives an uncolored report of the desperate situation at Nome. Page 8.

LOGICAL SUCCESSOR TO PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON

JOHN C. STUBBS.

John C. Stubbs, third vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, is mentioned as the logical successor to the late President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Stubbs has been with this company since February 27, 1885, though he previously had extensive experience with the Central Pacific, out of which the Southern Pacific grew, and is widely known as a shrewd, careful and conservative railroad man. For a number of years he has been closely connected with the moneyed interests in New York, and is probably as familiar with the system from an operating and financial standpoint as was Mr. Huntington. Mr. Stubbs was born May 31, 1847, at Ashland, O., and entered the railway service in March, 1869. Until October, 1870, he was a clerk in the general freight office of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis at Columbus, O. In the latter part of 1870 Mr. Stubbs went with the Central Pacific as chief clerk in the general freight office at Sacramento. From December 1, 1871, to July 28, 1873, he was assistant general freight agent, and on the latter date was promoted to the position of general freight agent. On May 5, 1882, he took another step up the ladder, and was made freight traffic manager for the road, which position he held until October 1, 1884. His success in the traffic department was so great that the management of the road soon made him general traffic manager of the entire system. His work attracted the attention of Mr. Huntington, and on February 27, 1885, he was induced to go with the Southern Pacific in the capacity of general traffic manager. Four years later, in December, 1889, Mr. Stubbs was selected to fill the position he now holds, and from which he may still advance.

CHANCES OF FUSION

Can the Bryanites Get Together in Washington?

IF NOT, REPUBLICANS EASILY WIN

The Rogers and Fawcett Fight Likely to Result in Dark Horses—The Union Convention.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—The surest guaranty of Republican success in the Fall campaign, both for the state and Presidential tickets, is the dissensions and bitter quarrels of the Fusionists. It is not meant by this statement that the Republican candidates are to have a walkover. But they will have a walkover if the silver parties fail to get together in an effective and reasonably harmonious manner. The "forces opposed to the Republican party" have the votes, or rather they had the votes, in this state for every year between 1890 and 1898. The Republicans were a minority party in the elections of 1892, 1894 and 1896. They won in 1898 against an imperfect fusion. It is agreed by all that the fusionists were defeated then by the stay-at-home vote, which numbered many thousands; but whether the stay-at-homes were inspired by an active desire to contribute to the disaster of the allied Bryan parties, or whether it was merely indifference and want of interest, opens up a question for argument. Suffice it to say that the Bryanites believe that this large vote sympathizes with and will act with them on many issues, and can again be brought to the polls in a Presidential year; while the Republicans believe that they will be able to hold all they gained between 1894 and 1898, and to secure many accessions from the newcomers, and from those who in the last election did not vote at all. It is always to be remembered that Bryan carried Washington in 1896 by more than 12,000 votes, and the Bryan parties lost it in 1898 by an average of 5000. Who can say now whether the excitements and revived prejudices of a Presidential year will be more beneficial to Republicans or the opposition in lining up their respective forces? The Fusionists say, and apparently they think, that their only problem is to get out their vote. The fact that Bryan is candidate for President will do the rest. The Republicans say, and undoubtedly they believe, that prosperity and expansion will prove irresistible; that no one who voted the Republican ticket two years ago will fail to do it again in 1900; and that many who did not so vote then, and others who did not vote at all, will be in line in November.

The Republicans have held their state convention and named their state ticket. The Fusionists are to follow suit at Seattle, Monday, August 27, and the issues will be made up, and a more thorough survey of the situation can then be made. We shall then know whether fusion is again a fact, or merely an unpleasant memory. And, even if it is a reality in some form or other—which is likely—we may then be able to determine whether it is loaded with powder and ball or with a blank cartridge; and whether the man behind the gun means business. The intricacies and vagaries of fusion politics in this state no man can follow intelligently. The hatreds of the Fusion leaders for one another are constant, consistent and well-founded, but they have existed in the past in pretty much the same degree, and yet have not prevented a common working understanding, though they have somewhat interfered with its efficiency. Governor Rogers has incurred the open-voiced disesteem of many a Populist leader. James Hamilton Lewis has his Lee Hart. Tom Maloney does not get along with Fish Commissioner Settle, and H. J. Snively with nobody at all. Yet all these men are powerful in their way, and all will probably give more or less active aid to silver success in November. The throat-cutting is going on now at a pretty lively rate. If it continues after the Seattle convention, farewell to all dreams of Bryan carrying the state.

The sincere desire and undoubted purpose of the various Fusion statesmen is to "knock" the other fellow. The followers of Fawcett, for example, want first to defeat Rogers, and, second, to nominate Fawcett. The followers of Rogers are animated by an exactly similar desire, the names being transposed. In order to prevent anybody that the other fellow wants from being nominated for Governor, it is planned now to apply the two-thirds rule at the Seattle convention. Originally the two-thirds scheme came from the anti-Rogers men, so that it would kill off Rogers; now the Rogers faction say that it is satisfactory to them. Their reason is that it will undoubtedly ruin Fawcett. Whether the two-thirds rule will be adopted at Seattle is not yet a certainty; but likely it will be. It has been recommended by the several Populist and Democratic conferences. The various state central committees have called separate conventions at Seattle, in the expectation that, after convening separately, the three bodies will unite. Doubtless the two-thirds rule will be made a condition precedent to the formal union. The Populists do not want to incur the risk of being outvoted by the Democrats, and vice versa.

Governor Rogers seems to have been almost uniformly successful in the conventions of Eastern Washington; and to have been only partly successful in Western Washington. The complete dominance of the Democratic party by Tom Maloney a while back was a very serious menace to Rogers' renomination; but there are now indications that Maloney's power has been seriously shaken. Columbia County, for example, declared for Rogers and refused to send C. H. Goddard, secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, and Maloney's factotum, to the state convention. Whitman County, and even Walla Walla, the habitat of the omnipotent Dunphy, are for Rogers. Spokane will probably be solid for the Governor. Senator Turner is in control there. His alliance with the Governor is well known,

(Concluded on Second Page.)