PART TWO

The Sunday Oregonian.

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CHINA MUST PAY IT

Heavy Bill of Damages for the Boxer Outrages.

WHEN ORDER IS AGAIN RESTORED

Probability of Sending Troops From the Philippines to the Disturbed Districts.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is said that the operations of the Boxers are rolling up a heavy bill of damages against the Chinese Government, and that this will be the subject of a strong demand for indemnity by the United States as soon that under the terms of our treaty with China not only are American missionaries entitled to the protection of the Chinese Government, but even their native converts. According to the doctrine that we have laid down in the Turkish missionary claims, the Chinese Government can be held responsible for outrages committed against American citizens, even in times of rioting, if the Government troops or its agents fail to respond to the call or participate themselves in the rioting. This is said to be the case with the Boxer disturbances.

It is learned in authoritative quarters that the negotiations relative to the Chinese crisis have led to a general discussion of adjusting and harmonizing the action of the several powers interested to maintain complete equilibrium and assure the continued peace of the world. The French authorities have been particularly active in urging that one of the requisites of any action was to see that it tended toward maintaining the balance between those interested in the East, and there is reason to believe the representations have had considerable influence in keeping any one of the several nations from putting a preponderation of military force in China, a course that would open the way to a general international disturbance.

The unconfirmed and unofficial rumor that Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin, had been killed, soon spread to diplomatic circles, and caused great uneasiness, as the erroneous statement got abroad that the State Department had received confirmation of the report. As a matter of fact, neither the State Department nor the German Embassy knew anything of it. The rumor was none the less disquieting. Aside from the grave international aspect of such an act, Baron von Ketteler is intimately known here, having been first secretary of the German Embassy up to a few years ago.

The only dispatch bearing on China received in diplomatic quarters today was one to the British Embassy announcing that Japan would send a small additional force of soldiers and marines to Tien Tsin. This probably is the mixed regiment reported from Yokohama as able to embark. A mixed regiment, under the Japanese system, will include cavalry, infantry and artillery with corps of engineers, sappers and an ambulance party.

Minister Wu, of the Chinese legation here, called at the State Department today, but he declared he was without any advice from his own government, and said his visit to Secretary Hay had reference to a personal matter.

Unless telegraphic communication with Admiral Kempff is restored speedily, a fast vessel will be ordered to proceed from Manila to Taku for news.

Secretaries Hay and Root were in conference with the President regarding the sending of troops to China. The conclusion reached was that if communication with Kempff is not established within a reasonable time, forces will be dispatched from Manila to reinforce the American contingent. Preliminary inquiries are being made to see what can be done in the way of preparing the expedition. An inquiry as to what constituted a reasonable time failed to secure a definite answer, but the impression was conveyed that unless Kempff is heard from by Monday, troops or a naval contingent will be dispatched from Manila.

Not a word of news came to the State Department over night from Minister Conger, who has now been cut off from communication since last Tuesday. Even the United States Consuls in North China ports were silent. This absence of official news has given rise to grave apprehension here. It was expected there might be delays in hearing from Conger, but in the case of Kempff an early report was looked for, and it is feared that the officers of the foreign fleet at Taku have been prevented from reaching the cable station there either by open hostility of the Boxers or by sinister orders of the Chinese Government.

The elements which advocate the use of troops at once are finding strong support in the apparent inability of the relief column to reach Pekin. They argue that sailors and marines are well enough in operations along the sea coast, but that they are helpless in a hostile country away from their base. There is nothing corresponding to the transportation branch of the Quartermaster's Department in the Naval service. It appears that with the railroad destroyed and without wheel or animal transportation, the relief column is in a bad way. The country will not afford either animals or vehicles, and everything must be carried on the backs of the sailors or drawn by coolies. Regular troops with their Quartermaster Department would be perfectly at home in such surroundings, and it is probable that consideration will enter largely into the probable resolution of the Administration to send troops to China.

IN NEED OF RESCUE.

Another Force May Be Sent After Seymour's Column.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Chinese situation has not improved during the last 24 hours, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Admiral Seymour, with 2300 marines, is not more than three-fifths of the distance between Tien Tsin and Pekin and the Boxers are destroying the railway in front of his force and burning bridges behind it. The excitement at Shanghai and Tien Tsin is increasing and it is rumored that the relief column is itself in need of rescue.

Admiral Seymour is a cool officer of excellent judgment, and he can be depended upon to conduct the force to Pekin, if supplies hold out. The foreign Admirals may have miscalculated the strength of the Boxers, and it may be necessary to send a Russian military force to support the marines. The Russian reserve of 1700 men is already on shore with guns and horses, and this can be increased by 4000 men from Port Arthur.

Dispatches received here before midnight were mainly from the coast towns, and there was little trustworthy intelligence from the capital. Christian refugees had swarmed into Pekin from the mission stations and the embassies and Protestant churches and buildings were barricaded. The China Inland Mission at Yunnan Fu had been attacked, and the insurrectionary movement was spreading from province to province. There were rumors of hard fighting, but these were not confirmed with authority.

The British policy is not understood, but there is a general impression among members of Parliament that a European concert will lead to Russian occupation, and that Lord Salisbury will not offer objections. Russia, by making a settlement of some kind with Japan in Corea or elsewhere, will have a free hand and not be interfered with.

English Warships Sail.

HONG KONG, June 16.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible, with troops, sailed for Tien Tsin this morning. Captain Scott, of the Terrible, previous to sailing, arranged to land a 12-pounder and other ship's guns for land service. The British first-class cruiser Undaunted has suddenly been ordered under sealed orders. She will sail immediately.

Trouble is brewing near West River. Riots have broken out at Bunchow, whence over 100 refugees arrived at Wuchow on June 12. About 5000 rebels have assembled at Kwei Li Sien. Bodies of troops passed through Wuchow June 12 on their way to meet the rebels.

Panic in Tien Tsin.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tien Tsin says:

Boxers control Tien Tsin and the native city officials have been burned at the stake. A great panic prevails among the Chinese.

Holland Sends a Warship.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The Governor has instructed the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies to dispatch a warship with troops to China.

ARREST OF KENYOUN

San Franciscans Want the Plague Subject Dropped.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY ORDER

Inspectors Will Search All Passengers From the Bay City at the State Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Dr. Kenyoun, the Federal Health Officer of this port, today issued an order to the railroad and steamship companies forbidding them to carry passengers out of this state unless the holders of tickets are provided with a certificate of health from the Marine Hospital Service. The order includes both whites and Asiatics, and was issued with a view to rendering futile the decision of Federal Judge Morrow, who yesterday decided that the quarantine of a section of Chinatown in this city was illegal and improperly conducted; that it was a discriminating and needless measure. Judge Morrow stated from the bench that he could not render a judicial opinion as to the existence of bubonic plague in this city, owing to the conflicting testimony of the doctors of the Board of Health and the experts on that disease introduced by counsel for the Chinese, but Judge Morrow stated it as his private opinion that plague has not existed and does not exist in San Francisco.

Dr. Kenyoun's Order.

The order of Dr. Kenyoun was issued on instructions of the President, who, May 21, during the height of the plague scare on this Coast, issued an order directing that no one be allowed to leave this state without a certificate of health signed by a Marine Hospital officer. Since that time two injunctions have issued from the Federal Court restraining the Board of Health and the Federal doctors from enforcing the quarantine by decisions declaring the quarantine an unnecessary and harsh measure.

When the latest order of Dr. Kenyoun was served on the transportation companies today, the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe law departments decided that it was necessary for the companies to enforce the order so far as whites were concerned, and the managers of the ticket departments were instructed to sell tickets to whites, first informing the purchasers of the risk of being detained at the border.

The order, in so far as it concerns Asiatics, will be obeyed. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has, however, decided to obey the order of Dr. Kenyoun to the letter, and today refused to sell to one Wong Wai, a Chinaman, a ticket to Eureka, Cal., unless he presented a certificate from the proper authorities. Wong Wai was the complainant in the first suit for an injunction, and carried his point successfully, Judge Morrow deciding in his favor. Wong Wai proceeded to the offices of his attorneys, and Attorney Shortridge decided to appeal to Judge Morrow for the arrest of Dr. Kenyoun for contempt of court for having disobeyed the order of the court in ignoring the injunction issued yesterday, and the one of May 18. After careful consideration of the application of Attorney Shortridge, Judge Morrow decided to issue an order for the arrest of Dr. Kenyoun, who must appear in court Monday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Dr. Kenyoun has not yet been placed under arrest.

Inspectors have been placed at the state lines, and all trains will be boarded and the passengers examined in accordance with Kenyoun's order. It is generally understood that while the order includes both whites and Asiatics, the whites will not be subjected to the same strict examination that Asiatics will. There are very few Chinese or Japanese leaving this state at this time, and the railroads do not anticipate any serious delay to traffic on account of the order.

Governor Gage is in communication with the authorities at Washington in an endeavor to have the order quarantining the state withdrawn. The merchants of this city, both whites and Chinese, are indignant over the action of Dr. Kenyoun, and there is some talk of an appeal to the President to have Dr. Kenyoun withdrawn.

W. M. Cutter, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, tonight sent the following significant telegram to President McKinley:

"In accordance with the law of March 27, 1890, and regulations thereunder promulgated by you March 21, 1900, the United States quarantine officer for San Francisco, in defiance of the decision of the Federal Court that there is not now and never has been any bubonic plague in this state, has quarantined the entire State of California. The indignation of the people is beyond expression. They protest in the strongest terms against this most unjust and unwarranted order and ask that you at once direct its immediate revocation. Your action in this regard is of the most vital importance."

George Stone, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who is now with the California delegation in Philadelphia, telegraphed an indorsement to accompany the above message, and adds the following: "Every interest is at stake."

DR. KENYOUN'S ACTION.

Authority for Enforcing the Regulations.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The action of the health authorities in making renewed efforts to prevent persons who may have been exposed to the plague from leaving San Francisco and California is explained by the following dispatch from Surgeon Kenyoun, at San Francisco, which was received by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, June 14:

"If the Federal Court orders the abandonment of the Health Board cordons against Chinatown, thereby permitting persons from infected districts to travel from the city, I will, unless otherwise directed, enforce the regulations of May 22 against persons leaving San Francisco for other states. I will instruct common carriers to refuse transportation to all persons desiring to leave San Francisco to go to other states, unless having a certificate of a Marine Hospital officer. I will reinforce guards at state lines and also notify state boards of surrounding states of the actual conditions existing here."

The order of May 22 was based upon a report sent by the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he enclosed a memorandum showing the existence of the bubonic plague in Chinatown, in San Francisco. He then requested the promulgation of such regulations as might be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one state or territory to another. These regulations provided that "no common carrier shall accept for transportation any person suffering with plague or any article infected therewith, nor shall common carriers accept for transportation any class of persons who may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service as being likely to convey the risk of plague contagion to other communities, and said common carriers shall be subject to inspection."

This order was originally directed against Asiatics, but since it has been found that no discrimination can be allowed, all persons are subject to the regulations. The inspection service has been in operation since May 22, the date of the order, but as Chinatown was surrounded by a health cordon, it was unnecessary to carry out its provisions in their entirety. The cordon having been removed, however, stricter precautions are to be taken by the Federal authorities, who will allow no one who has been exposed to the plague to leave San Francisco or California for other states. The Federal authorities, however, have no control over the movements of persons within the state.

Inspection in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., June 16.—An order was received last evening by the Federal Health Officer, McQuestin, in this city. It was sent by the Quarantine Health Officer, Kenyoun, in San Francisco. A local officer was ordered to search all east-bound trains for passengers from San Francisco at the state line. These were required to show certificates signed by the United States marine officer. In event of their failure to produce the document, they were to be turned backward in their journey.

Dr. Edna G. Terry, the Missionary Who Was Murdered by Boxers, Was Well Known in Portland.

A dispatch announcing the murder by Boxers of Dr. Edna G. Terry, a representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Tsun Hua, who is well known by Methodists in Portland, has been received, and adds another sad chapter to the fanatical uprising in China. Dr. Terry was attached to the medical missionary staff in China for 13 years, and was one of the most devoted workers in the cause. She had mastered the language of the country very thoroughly, which was of the greatest assistance to her in her labors. She conducted a hospital and dispensary at Tsun Hua, and also made many evangelistic trips through the empire.

It is related of her that under the most trying conditions she made journeys to some of the most distant places, traveling on one occasion over 1200 miles over bad roads in a rough Chinese vehicle, and prescribing for the wants of over 6000 people. At the time of the rebellion in 1891 Dr. Terry for safety sake was compelled to retire for a time, and came home to New England. In 1893 she courageously returned, only to lose her life in the midst of the present riots and depredations. Her untimely end is deeply deplored. In the above picture Miss Terry is shown at the left with a white tourist's helmet.

REBUILDING A TOWN

Activity at Lakeview Since the Great Fire.

ALL KINDS OF STRUCTURES GOING UP

Enemies Have Become Friends, and All Are United to Re-establish the City—An Ice Famine.

LAKEVIEW, Or., June 13.—Lakeview now resembles a mining town in a newly discovered gold field. Over the entire burnt district shacks are being thrown together and before the roofs are on business is being opened under them. Every man that can drive a nail is commanding carpenter's wages, and every man that can handle a pick or shovel is busy with steady employment, and may work day and night and Sunday if he desire. Every team is kept on the run, and horses and scrapers are used for excavating cellars under new buildings. Hundreds of strangers have flocked here from every point, and every one is given work as soon as he enters town. Men who formerly did a large business, both wholesale and retail, in two-story bricks, and had large warehouses attached, are now doing business in shacks and under sheds, with a handful of goods. Every man who was formerly in business here has opened up in some form again. The United States Land Office has fitted out quarters in the Daly concrete building, and the tables and shelving are made of rough boards of the crudest kind, as no other lumber could be obtained. Blanks are being hurried through from Washington, and the office is already doing business. The Town Council had a chicken-house moved upon the site of the former Town Hall, and the Town Recorder now holds his office and transacts the town's business where chickens formerly roosted.

Every Saw Mill Crowded.

Every saw mill for miles around is running day and night and Sunday, and lumber is the cry everywhere. It is impossible to supply the demand. While some good buildings are under construction, yet the majority are simply shacks. They are claimed to be put up for merely temporary use, but as is generally the case, many of them will stand and be used for years. Many think that a worse firetrap than the one just destroyed is being constructed. The Town Council has been implored to prescribe a fire limit, and the kind of buildings to be constructed therein, but it has taken no action. It is a difficult problem. Many of the business men lost all on earth they had except the lot made vacant by the fire, and some of them are Town Councilmen. To compel them to put up fireproof, or even good, buildings, would drive them out of business and outsiders would come in and take their places; for this is a great business field. So they are permitted to go on and construct whatever they are able to construct, with the hope that in a short time they will be able to build better houses and will do so for their own protection.

The town is a desolate looking place. Once a beautiful little city, with numerous pretty homes, surrounded by well-grown shade trees, it is now a blackened and charred area, with here and there new, rough-board shacks, with slanting roofs and slab windows and doors. Five of the six saloons have reappeared; in fact, were the first to reopen, and are doing a better business than ever before. The gambling houses are running full blast, and money flows like water. Strange to say, Lakeview is today on a boom.

Work on the town water system has been suspended until lime can be shipped in from the railroad. The electric light plant, which was shut off by the fire, has been connected with the town, and the streets are again lighted brilliantly.

Payments of Fire Losses.

Insurance is being adjusted, and with few exceptions payments of losses are being made as quickly as possible.

There will doubtless be an ice famine here this Summer, as the amount put up was short, and the fire having destroyed the ice houses, the ice nearly all melted before others could be built, owing to the scarcity of material.

The Lake County Examiner is being published in four- to eight-page form, three columns in width, on a job press, only being able to print one page at a time. The Lake County Rustler is being published at Alturas, Cal., 60 miles away, in the Plaindealer office, and has come down to a half-sheet. Both plants will be replaced as soon as they can be shipped in and houses can be had to place them in. Every shack and barn and shed, besides tents, are utilized at present. Under one shed, a blacksmith shop, a drug store and a confectionery and stationery store are being conducted.

There is no lawlessness here of any kind, and everything moves along serenely. There was a great deal of jealousy among the people before the fire on frivolous matters. Some had not spoken for years as they passed each other. This is now all laid aside, and they are united as one man in rebuilding the town. They borrow and lend and throw their shoulders to the wheel for one another whenever the emergency arises.

The usual Fourth of July race at this place will be omitted this year, and the horses that have been in training here have been taken to other points.

Central Freight Association.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A proposition is being considered by officers of roads operating east of Chicago to reorganize the Central Freight Association, which includes all the roads east of Chicago and St. Louis, and west of Pittsburg and Buffalo, and north of the Ohio River. The association is one of the oldest of the traffic organizations.

It is stated that the officers of the individual companies believe that the organization is costing them too much money. Cut rates are quoted daily, it is said, to the large shippers, and other concessions are being constantly granted by other certain members of the association in spite of the wide authorities of the officers of the association, who seem to be powerless to stop these practices.

It is believed that the usefulness of the organization will be increased by a reduction in the number of subheads of departments and other employes.

Chicago Labor Affairs.

CHICAGO, June 16. — The Building Trades Council had a prolonged session last night, in which the failure of negotiations for a settlement of the labor troubles was earnestly discussed, but adjourned at an early hour this morning without having promulgated any definite line of action. According to the statement of President Caroll, the members of the Building Trades Council unanimously approved the plan of arbitration suggested by the labor delegates to the Building Contractors' Council and the request for another conference at which there should be no members or officers of that organization.

ON THE OREGON LINE.

Passengers Will Be Examined Before They Reach Ashland.

ASHLAND, Or., June 16.—As yet no passengers from San Francisco have been detained in entering Oregon on the Southern Pacific Company's railroad on account of the bubonic plague in San Francisco. Dr. G. H. McGeer, acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service, has been stationed here since May 21, and has examined about 30 Chinese and Japanese passengers entering Oregon, all of whom were found to be in sanitary condition. Last evening, Dr. McGeer received orders from Dr. J. J. Kenyoun that in future all passengers leaving San Francisco, without respect to nationality, must have a certificate of health from the United States Hospital Service. This will require much additional work here, for the passenger traffic from San Francisco at present is quite heavy, and north-bound trains only stop for 30 minutes in Ashland.

Dr. McGeer went south on this morning's train to meet the north-bound train from San Francisco at Siskiyou, to facilitate the work of quarantine examination before the train reaches Ashland. Passengers who board the train after it leaves are not subject to these quarantine regulations.

Orders at Yuma.

YUMA, Ariz., June 16.—Dr. Mitchell, sanitary inspector at this point, has received instructions from the Marine Board in San Francisco to allow no passengers from San Francisco to pass the state line into Arizona unless accompanied by a certificate signed by a Marine Hospital officer.

At the Arizona Line.

NEEDLES, Cal., June 16.—A quarantine has been established here, and no persons will be permitted to leave California unless provided with a certificate. The inspector will be stationed at Blake, a station on the Santa Fe route, at the Arizona and California line.

THE CASE OF DREYFUS.

Amnesty Act Gives Him the Right of Reinstatement.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

It appears from a declaration made in the Chamber by M. Waldeck-Rousseau that the Government cannot deprive ex-Captain Dreyfus of the right of completely rehabilitating himself by any scheme of general amnesty. The amnesty act must give Dreyfus the right of reinstatement with his previous grade. M. Waldeck-Rousseau therefore opposes the general bill, but he will guarantee the support of the Government to a bill in which certain specified individuals concerned in the Dreyfus case will be exempted from criminal prosecution. It is believed that Dreyfus will make another attempt at complete rehabilitation at the close of the exposition.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has somewhat alienated the Socialists by a declaration he made to the effect that a workman who wants to work is as much entitled to the protection of the authorities as the workman who does not want to work. This statement was made in justification of the action of the authorities in giving an escort of 20 policemen to two workmen who wished to enter a factory where a strike was in progress.

The final action of the government in this matter is likely to have a most important effect toward settling on the Continent of Europe the amount of individual freedom which is to be accorded to workingmen.

KANSAS CITYANS OFFENDED

Their Demand for Exposition Tickets Turned Down.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—C. A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, left today for Chicago to complete some unfinished work in the headquarters there for finally opening his permanent headquarters in Kansas City. Mr. Walsh will return to Kansas City the 20th, remaining here until the convention shall have finished its work. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms, has already opened permanent headquarters here.

It developed today that considerable friction was displayed in yesterday's meeting of the subcommittee when the local managers requested 2500 admission tickets for Kansas City. Hon. James K. Jones, chairman of the National committee, said that he did not think Kansas City was entitled to any tickets. The honor of securing the convention, he thought, should be sufficient. J. G. Johnson, National committeeman from Kansas, took the same view of the matter. This was a thunderbolt to the Kansas Cityans, who entered a vigorous protest. They had, they declared, expended about $150,000 directly in preparing for the convention, and the committee proposed to violate all precedents by cutting the convention city off entirely. Finally, as a compromise, the subcommittee conferred on the Kansas City committee 800 tickets. This was immediately declined, the local committee saying it would be better off with no tickets than with so small a number. It is stated today that the local committee will insist upon having at least 3000, and under no circumstances will they accept the 800 offered.

PENSIONS IN TWO STATES.

Late Grants for Oregon and Idaho Claimants.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following Oregon and Idaho pensions have been granted:

Oregon—Original—Zachariah G. Wilson, Grove City, $6; John L. Ingle, Fulton, $6; Leander F. Wilhoit, Olalla, $6; Charles W. Atwood, Glendale, $6; Erial Clark, Ontario, $12; Robert Travilla, Goble; $6; Henry W. Miller, Montavilla, $8. Increase—Lewis C. Ray, Portland, $8; Gustav A. Wilpret, Portland, $8; William Muller, Mountaindale, $8; George L. Evans, Grant's Pass, $10; John H. Gibson, Pendleton, $8; Thomas Wells, Prosper, $10; Edward Thayer, Toledo, $10. Additional—Edward B. Smith, Riverton, $8; John A. Wilson, Hood River, $8. War with Spain—Jacob C. Bins, The Dalles, $6. Original widows, etc. (reissue)—Margariteh Goebel, Wallowa, $12; Ann E. Burnside, Haines, $12.

Idaho—Original—John White, Soldiers' Home, Boise City, $8; David E. Banks, Soldiers' Home, Boise, $6; De Forest H. Andrews, Boise, $8; Lucius L. Grattan, Stuart, $6; John A. Ashbaugh, Payette, $6; William S. Hill, Stuart, $6. Increase—(Special act, April 18), William Hamley, Kendrick, $50; Edwin M. Hanson, Troy, $10. Restoration and increase—Joseph A. Junken, dead, Sand Point, $10. Original widows, etc.—Sarah Jane Smith, Athol, $8; Emma R. Junken, Sand Point, $8.

Ketteler Married an American Girl.

DETROIT, June 16.—Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, who is reported killed in the Boxers' riot in Pekin, was a son-in-law of Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad. The Baron was married to Miss Ledyard in 1891. Members of the family stated that the Baron's wife was with him in Pekin and that a cablegram had been received from them a week ago saying that all was well.