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The Astorian

VOL. LII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

NO. 45

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AMERICAN SCALED PEKIN'S WALL WITH ROPE BY WHICH OTHERS ASCENDED

Four Thousand Armed Native Christians Helped Allies Capture
Pekin and Had Supplied Legations With Ammunition.

FOREIGN ENVOYS ARE NOW PROCEEDING TO TIEN TSIN

Troops Entered Foreign Settlement Through Canal—Street Fighting Continues—Empress
With Great Treasures Surrounded by Japanese Cavalry—Chinese General Says
Foreign Devils Are Few in Number and Depend Upon Chinese Produc-
tions—America Refuses to Consider Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In the news that reaches London this morning, direct from China, there is nothing to confirm the report that the empress dowager has been run to earth. The foreign envoys, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, are proceeding to Tien Tsin. Street fighting, however, continues.

Considerable assistance in the capture of the city of Peking was rendered by 4,000 armed native Christians. The legations were enabled to hold out by purchasing ammunition from Chinese.

The American action in refusing to deal with Li Hung Chang in his peace proposition meets with unanimous approval at the hands of the morning papers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The cabinet session today practically opened the consideration of the momentous questions growing out of the capture of Peking and the war in China. Until today's session the absorbing question has been the safety of Minister Conger and the legations at Peking.

The meeting today was devoted entirely to the Chinese situation. Several questions were awaiting attention. The first of these was the application of Li Hung Chang for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other commissioner to negotiate for the cessation of hostilities.

The moving cause for this action is that this government is at present very much in the dark as to whether there is any existing government in China. With the capital in the hands of the allies, the emperor and empress dowager have fled to their hiding place.

As China is an absolute monarchy without any executive movement, the emperor and empress dowager are all powerful, and practically they are the emperors of China.

In the meantime there is reason to believe that the United States and all other powers interested will sign their names to the ground so that order may be maintained and at least a semblance of stable government brought out of the existing chaos.

This reply is couched in the polite language of diplomacy, but it is understood that it does not in any way commit the government to refrain from imposing on the emperor and empress dowager any penalty that subsequently might be decided upon in case it is proved that they were indirectly responsible for the recent atrocities.

There are now in China, the Ninth infantry, eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry, battery F of the Fifth artillery, eight troops of the Sixth cavalry and four companies of the Fifteenth infantry, the latter having recently arrived.

There are at sea, destined for China, four batteries of the Third artillery, Company E, of the engineers, four troops of the Third cavalry, eight troops of the First cavalry and eight troops of the Ninth infantry.

Besides these, there sailed on the Sherman today four companies each of the Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry. Some troops at sea should reach Taku within a week or ten days.

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PEKIN, Aug. 14, via Che Foo, Aug. 21.—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. Indian troops entered the British legation at

1, and the Americans at 2. There was a joyful reception from the walls. The unacclimated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five men were killed, and one hundred and sixty wounded.

The Japanese began the battle before daylight and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained.

The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded.

The Americans and British had few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack tomorrow, and troops were arriving at camp five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted and slept in the fields in the rain. The British, Americans and French on the left of the river, and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily.

The Americans and British met but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Really's battery attempting to breach an inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through a canal.

Company E, Fourteenth United States infantry, entered the city on the outer wall, Musicians trying to scale the wall with a rope, by means of which others climbed to the top.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.—The foreign officials learn here that the telegraph from Tien Tsin has been cut. The position of the allies is uncertain, and a large body of Chinese troops has taken the field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The cabinet today decided to reject the latest appeal from Li Hung Chang for a cessation of hostilities.

The rejection is based on the non-compliance of the Chinese government with the specific provisions of the declaration of the United States under date of August 12.

The state department has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, but declines technical features, and for this reason it will not be given out. It sheds no new light on the situation at Peking. An appeal was today received from the viceroys of Nanking and Hunan asking that no personal indignities be shown the emperor and empress dowager and renewing assurances of friendship and maintaining quiet in China if this is observed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The state department makes public the following extracts from a cablegram received last night from Minister Conger:

"United States Legation, Peking (undated), via Che Foo, Aug. 20.—Secretary of State, Washington: Saved; relief arrived today. Entered city with little trouble. Do not yet know where imperial family is. Except deaths already reported, all Americans alive and well. Desperate efforts made last night to exterminate us. Mitchell, an American soldier, and a Russian and Japanese wounded. German killed. Advise Woodward, Chicago, Conger, Des Moines, Sims, Council Bluffs, Conger, Pasadena, Porter, Paris."
(By Fowler, Che Foo.) CONGER."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from the Japanese consul at Amoy saying that Chinese mobs continue to work devastation in that neighborhood and have destroyed several chapels.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Shanghai of today's date saying it is reported there that the dowager empress fled from Peking with treasure amounting to 60,000,000 taels, and that she is surrounded by Japanese cavalry.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The following dispatch has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce:

"August 19 (Sunday).—The allies are reported to have entered the sacred city of Peking August 17."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The government has received positive confirmation from official Chinese sources of the departure of the emperor and empress dowager from Peking. They went westward, but the point at which they are now located was not given.

HONG KONG, Aug. 21.—A prominent reformer has obtained from the Yunnan runner a letter from General Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Northern army, to General Tung Fu Sian, commanding the Kan Su troops, saying:

"It is not convenient to accomplish my secret orders," and proceeding:

"The foreign devils, counting their superior strength in warships and guns, have dared to exert all their power to rob and invade us, but their populations are small and entirely dependent on the Chinese productions. China now possesses cannon and rifles and plenty of well-trained troops.

"I don't fear the foreigners. In the case of San Mun I refused Italy with the result that nothing was taken. It is evident the foreign devils are cowards, and Prince Tuan recently obtained the help of millions of Boxers, swearing to murder all the foreigners with the assistance of the Boxers who are supplied with arms."

General Tung Fu Sian, in his reply, was also obtained, says he is of the same opinion, and places the Kan Su troops at General Yung Lu's disposal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking, Friday, August 17, via Shanghai, says:

Contrary to the agreement of the allied commanders, the Russians advanced and occupied the first door of the outer gate early in the morning of the 14th, but failed to force the second door.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, the British and Americans entered the gate near the legations and met with only slight resistance.

The Japanese met more opposition at the upper east gate all day. At midnight on the 14th, they blew up the gate and entered the city. Many Chinese were killed.

The people in the legation were well but somewhat starved.

Minister Conger said:

"They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in. Prince China, president of the Tung Lu Yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death."

At 7 o'clock in the evening of the 14th, the Chinese opened fire and this continued all day.

If the relieving column had not arrived when it did we should probably have succumbed.

The Americans lost seven marines killed and 15 wounded and one child dead.

The whole movement is purely a governmental one. The Boxers are only a restless, ignorant mob. He had previously given his consent to it, but its premature announcement to the press before he had finished negotiations with foreign cabinets, was sprung upon him by the military party, anxious to bring about a fait accompli. Dr. Barth declares the treatment of the Waldersae question causes anxiety, as it looks as if military influences were at work on the foreign office.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

LOVES TO POSE AS A MARTYR

Prominent Filipino Goes to Jail
Voluntarily Every Night.

MUCH PLOTTING GOING ON

Press Censorship Has Herebefore Forbidden
Publication of Paterno's Vagaries—
Buencamino is Aiding American Authorities.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Associated Press.)
MANILA, July 15.—The recent political vagaries in Manila of Don Pedro Paterno, a prominent insurgent, have been noted but little comment in the local Spanish press because the press censor prohibited the publication of both here and in the United States of this man's strange doings.

Paterno's liberation from jail for the purpose of working on the peace propositions begun by Don Felipe Buencamino, his immediate publication of a most remarkable document in favor of Philippine independence, his subsequent resignation, and the fact that he then took the oath of allegiance to the United States and was freed but declined to accept his liberty, electing to remain in jail and martyr, raise more like an act from a comedy than the truthful records of a week's political happenings in Manila.

Paterno came to Manila about three months ago from Vigan. He says he was surrounded, but the army reports say he was captured. In Manila he was placed in the Andra street jail, along with Buencamino and other political prisoners. While there he meditated political coups, studied English and was well looked and fed at government expense.

When General Otis was leaving Manila he liberated Buencamino with the understanding that he use his influence with the Filipino people toward bringing about peace. Buencamino worked away on these lines alone until about the middle of June, when he realized that Paterno's influence would be a good thing to have on his (Buencamino's) side of the undertaking to be permitted was obtained from General MacArthur for Paterno to leave the jail every day in order to more easily confer and work with Buencamino.

Paterno returned to the jail to sleep nightly, and it was understood between General MacArthur and himself that his efforts and attitude must primarily embrace the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines.

With General MacArthur's permission there occurred, June 21, the locally famous meeting in Paterno's house where about two hundred well-known revolutionists met to discuss the terms of an honorable and dignified peace with the American army. Thirty of the two hundred men present were liberated from the Andra street jail purposely to attend the meeting, and, after a stormy and spicy session, they resolved that peace could be obtained on eight certain bases, which, that same evening, were handed to General MacArthur. The next morning the general was stricken with a local fever which prevented his attending to his official duties for nearly a week. This delay in the proceedings was seized upon by the Filipino enemies of Buencamino's plans (there were American enemies to the peace scheme as well, but these latter were passive) start an anti-peace campaign in the country with the idea of forestalling the good that the Manila group hoped to accomplish.

During the delay caused by the American general's illness, Paterno arranged his coup d'etat in the form of a most remarkable and impudent document, without reason without accuracy, without head or tail, which began with a quotation from a plan of Philippine government and ended with quotations from European statesmen like Gladstone, Von Moltke, etc. Paterno's plan was nothing less than a seditious plea for Philippine independence, and it had a disquieting effect on the people. It was published simultaneously in all of Manila's Spanish papers, a method of publicity which insured its spread throughout the entire archipelago.

In this document Paterno set forth what he and his followers graciously would deign to accept from the United States in exchange for a cessation of hostilities by the Filipino. He conceded the changing of the name "Philippine Republic" to that of "Free Philippine State" as a son to the American national pride; he demanded the admission, on a basis of equality, of Filipinos into the American army, navy and consular corps; he demanded the recognition of the Filipino flag, but saw no objection to the Stars and Stripes flying by its side. After many printed columns of rules for our future restriction and guidance in Philippine affairs by which he practically limited our power and control to the protection of the international relations of the "Free Philippine State," Paterno remarked that when the United States had conceded the foregoing he opined there would be peace. He also announced a meeting in his house for the following Sunday to discuss his new program.

As soon as the real nature and significance of Paterno's utterances were made known to the military authorities they forbade the meeting in question and Paterno was sent back to the Andra street jail and kept incarcerated.

The Filipino people jump at conclusions. They do not always read carefully and reason clearly, and Paterno's document in such a way that the common people at once concluded that the United States had conceded to the Filipino people all that Paterno had asked for, and Paterno's stock, as the man who had obtained these remarkably favorable concessions from the common enemy, boomed accordingly. On the streets natives talked wildly of the new "non-commissioned" and said they had always known they would bring the Yankees to terms eventually.

And during these days there was much talk of uprising in Manila, explosive bombs were found in the street, houses were fired, General Estrella and General Ricarte were captured in Manila, each boldly admitting they were

here to take part in an uprising, and Ricarte's followers passed pictures of Aguinaldo among the crowd at the Tondo market, whispering mysteriously that the time had come. But the excitement about an uprising died down, and Paterno took the oath of allegiance to the United States before the provost marshal of Manila, Colonel Whistler, and was given complete liberty. But complete liberty did not suit Paterno; as long as he was in jail he could pose before the people as a martyr in the cause of independence, and to do this is part of his scheme. So now he voluntarily returns to jail every night, saying he will not leave Andra street until every political Filipino prisoner under American jurisdiction has first been set free.

The prompt action by the American military authorities stopped the spread of the Paterno propaganda, but they were too late to stop among the natives the belief in his exaltation, and consequent depression resulting from their interpretation of the Paterno document, and to give Paterno an excellent chance to pose as a martyr for his country's welfare.

Notwithstanding the Paterno flare-up Buencamino has persistently and quietly gone ahead with his work; he has received from General MacArthur the latter's answer to the peace propositions approved by the Filipinos at the meeting held June 21, and has embodied the ninety-day amnesty and some remedies of his own in a pamphlet which is being distributed to the Filipinos, and many Americans hope for a successful outcome to these peace propositions. But, the idea has its Filipino enemies and but three days ago they showed their hand by suddenly causing to disappear the trusty messenger whom Buencamino intended should convey these proposals of peace and amnesty to Don Emilio Aguinaldo, in whatever corner of the woods that gentleman might be found.

POPS WANT A VICE-PRESIDENT.
Stevenson's Friends Are Working Hard to Have the Populists Agree Upon Him.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The latest reports received here indicate that the Populist national committee, which is to meet in this city on the 23rd, may not be as harmonious as was predicted when the executive committee was in session here early in the month.

The meeting is called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the vice-presidency. When Mr. Towne declined the nomination of the Populists it was generally supposed Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist endorsement by general consent. The correspondence which has taken place between members of the national committee since the executive committee meeting makes it plain that this result will not be accomplished without a struggle.

It is understood that many of the leaders of the party are strongly urging that the committee shall name an independent candidate. Those who take this position include a majority of the officers of the national committee, among them being Chairman Butler and Treasurer Washburne, who are pronounced in their views.

Vice-Chairman Edmondson is also said to incline towards the one who is solicited to decline the nomination of the Populists. It was generally supposed Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist endorsement by general consent. The correspondence which has taken place between members of the national committee since the executive committee meeting makes it plain that this result will not be accomplished without a struggle.

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(Continued on fourth page.)