

The Fight At Tien Tsin

How a Volunteer Pierced the Chinese Lines and Brought Assistance.

Daring Deed of a British Midway—Capt. Bayly's Heroic Stand.

The steamers Glenogle, which arrived yesterday, came detailed accounts of the bombardment of Tien Tsin. The Kobe Herald says:

"There had been a great deal of excitement in Tien Tsin since the beginning of June from the end of May in fact—and serious trouble of an anti-foreign character was heard soon after the Queen's Birthday, and although many pious people, the idea of actual danger the majority appeared to neglect. It was only in the middle of June that the trouble broke. This was made clear a night or two before the commencement of hostilities. One of the best known of Tien Tsin's leading residents, Mr. Dickenson, gave a dance at his residence about two miles outside the walls, where the races were to go, and everybody went to it, and many of the volunteers who took the precaution to carry their rifles. That was the first sign that things were being taken seriously. Even then several thought it the action of alarmists."

Things developed rapidly. To show how quickly things turned it may be said that the 23 machines who had been quartered in Tien Tsin during the winter were to have left about 20th May, and a farwell dinner was given to them.

"The next day an order came to them to stop, and they were soon followed by 100 or 120 marines from Tongkah. No doubt that was due to representations from Sir Claude Maxwell, but the order mentioned there was a great deal of talk at the club and elsewhere of trouble being imminent, and instead of vague generalities and semi-humorous suppositions it was noticed that talk often drifted into sober discussions regarding possible places of refuge. It was generally agreed that Gordon Hall would be a rendezvous for all women and children and non-combatants, and in this connection not a few remembered Mr. Detring's services to the town. But for Mr. Detring the project which gave Gordon Hall to the town would probably have been abandoned. The present crisis has shown this German, who is a genuine friend to England and things English, in a new light, and confirmed the belief that this thoroughly representative man—this German who is too cosmopolitan in his ideas to despise his fellow-countryman—this man whose best friend, Tien Tsin has ever had, Gordon Hall is the only place in Tien Tsin that is shell proof, and it was put to the test during the latter part of June, when shells struck the walls but failed to penetrate. When the walls were built, he has found that more than once in the past when nothing seemed more improbable than an Anti-Foreign Outbreak in Tien Tsin, Mr. Detring had in view the idea that it would be a good place to fall back upon in the event of an attack on foreigners."

The Boxers first appeared in Tien Tsin on Friday night, June 15th, when they were seen from the high buildings in the Concessionary and passing the city carrying lamps. They appeared to be thousands of them, for the procession was miles in length and very soon many fires were started, the quarters of native Christians being given to the flames and their occupants (as is supposed) butchered. The attack failed, though some of the bold spirits among the Boxers got within fifty yards of the station.

"After the attack had been repulsed all was quiet for some time, until 4 o'clock in the morning, when an Alarm Was Sounded.

bugles sounded all through the settlements and bells were rung, this being the pre-arranged signal for all women and children to seek safety at Gordon Hall. Firing was heard in the direction of Taku road, near the vicar's hospital and Imperial Medical College, where the American troops were stationed. The Boxers were trying an attack from the southwest, but they found British fire in force at the Temperance hall, on the recreation ground, and at Taku road, and American troops on Taku road. Southwest of the French concession is a lot of clear land, and as they thought the Boxers could be discerned advancing, screaming and dancing and brandishing their swords. They set fire to some bits near the city wall—the outer wall—but disappeared after a few volleys from the allied troops. The British bluejackets were under Captain Bayly, who ordered his men to fire two volleys, thinking that would suffice to disperse the blood-thirsty horde. More than two volleys were fired, however, notwithstanding the desire to reserve ammunition as much as possible.

"The day passed quietly, but in the evening (Saturday) there were a lot more fires, and masses of Boxers were seen marching hither and thither setting fire to villages and slaughtering their countrymen who had, it was supposed, dared to challenge their authority. It was recognized that the military school across the river, opposite the place in maps of the foreign concessions marked 'Chinese reservation' was a menace to public safety, and the military officers arranged that the British and German forces should take the premises, which were enclosed in strong mud walls about eight feet high, the next day, the very day the Taku forts were taken, as was subsequently discovered.

"The 17th was quite quiet in the morning, but civilians who ventured down

quiet in the morning, and to every one's astonishment the relieving force—British, American, Russian, German, Italian—2,800 men in all—arrived. The British and American forces were behind the military school, the Russians and Germans were nearer the city and the railway station. Both columns had had serious fighting, but the Russians and Germans encountered toughest opposition, the former especially losing heavily. The Alacrity's men and the Welch Fusiliers were first. The arrival of the relieving force caused immense enthusiasm in the shot-riddled settlements, flags were flung out to the breeze and cheer after cheer was given as the dust-stained, tired and dirty men stamped along. Some of the force had come through from Taku in 36 hours. Some of the Chinese regiment and working party and Sikhs were with the British force, and by the way, Tommy was loud in his praise of the splendid work his Chinese companions-at-arms did on the march from the rail head to Tien Tsin.

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German Officers State That the Russians Were Forced To Do So.

Boxers the Very Best Material For an Efficient Army.

Back From The South

H. M. S. Phaeton Returns From a Seven Months Cruise From Port.

Open Season in Revolutions in Panama—She Loses Two Men.

When H. M. S. Phaeton steamed into Esquilmat harbor this morning, it required but a glance to convince the observer that she was fresh from a long cruise. Her upper works were comparatively clean, but just above the water line she was slimy and green through long absence from the dry dock, and close acquaintance with southern waters. She left Victoria on the 5th of December in company with the flagship for a cruise of the southern portion of the station. She left the Admiral's ship at Coquimbo, after which she made a cruise of the Chilean ports.

While lying at Coquimbo the captain, Capt. Kerby, contracted typhoid fever, and had exar since been on the sick list. The fever left him some time ago, but he is still suffering from plebitis, a swelling of the veins of the legs, which often follows fever. He returned this morning with his convalescence advanced. He is still on duty, having been sick for over ten weeks, he expects to return to duty shortly.

The longest stay of the trip was made at Coquimbo, where the Phaeton lay for five weeks. Here the 24th of May was celebrated, the British minister giving a reception, and the officers of the vessel also entertaining the two hundred odd inhabitants of British birth there to a dance.

Among the vessels which were seen in South American ports was the German vessel Geier, well known in this port, and the Spanish man-of-war Rio de Platata, which was presented to the Spanish nation by the Spanish residents of the Argentine Republic during the Hispano-American war. The vessel is now making a tour of the South, "showing her pieces." She is coming north as far as Guatemala later in the year.

A call was made at Panama on the 12th of July, in order to relieve the Leander. The revolution was then at its height, but the officers decided that a combination of yellow fever, rainy season and revolution was not exactly attractive for tourist tastes, and steamed away the following day. The Leander was lying over in expectation of seeing a big battle on the following Wednesday, the 10th. Little interest was taken in the rebellion, it being regarded as the inevitable rainy season diversion of the little southern nation.

Two fatalities occurred during the voyage, a leading stoker named Dawson, dying at Callao, and a Welsh boy named Rees passing away from tuberculosis on the voyage south. He was buried at sea.

Foggy and wet weather was encountered all up the coast, and last night in the dense fog the Phaeton passed within 200 yards of the U. S. battleship Iowa, which was steaming south. The dense fog prevented their seeing the Iowa until within the distance of some 100 yards. The only other feature worthy of note was an exciting battle between a thrasher and sword fish, and a whale, off San Francisco. The sword fish attacked the thrasher from beneath, while the thrasher, a huge sea monster, attacked it from top. The two worked in partnership, and the result was most disastrous for the whale. The ship also ran out of beer some time before reaching port, and needless to say, this calamity was keenly felt by everyone on board.

The voyage taken as a whole was a most uneventful one—the least noteworthy in the history of southern cruises from this port.

The Phaeton is expected to pay off here, the crew proceeding overland to England, and the vessel re-commissioning upon the arrival of the new draught.

Found in A Shark

Part of the Remains of a Drowned Man Thus Discovered Down South.

Ghastly Find Made by a Fisherman While Preparing Big Fish for Market.

Barriers' Tax

An Interesting Decision Made by Justices of the Peace Yesterday—Mr. Creese Fined.

Visiting The Capital

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—D. J. Macdonnell, Vancouver, is here on business with the interior department. J. H. Russell, Atlanta, is here on business with the public works and interior departments.

Cancer Cured IN YOUR HOME

Without the necessity of an operation. Everybody dreams the surgeon's knife, more especially in this so in the case of the cancer sufferer, as he can receive no assurance that operations will be of any avail to cure him. Next to the dread of the knife is the dread of the plaster with its crust and painful "drawn." Our remedy has superseded these tortures of bye-gone days, and we are able to give you a pleasant but effective constitutional remedy which will cure in the quiet of your home. It is a powerful antiseptic for the cancer poison, yet harmless to the most delicate system.

Our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," sent to anyone interested on receipt of 2 stamps. Stott & Jerry, Bowmanville, Ont.

Misery in a Hospital

Rheumatism Made Life a Burden—South American Rheumatism Cure Lifted It—A Permanent Cure.

The Hon. of John E. Smith, of Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, was one long "victim of misery," he was so afflicted with rheumatism, that he had no power of cure without much benefit. After having taken half a bottle of South American Rheumatism Cure he found great relief, and four bottles cured him permanently.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

\$5,000 Contest

A thoroughly interesting and profitable contest is now open to all who can read. The contest is for a grand prize of \$5,000. The prize is for a grand prize of \$5,000. The prize is for a grand prize of \$5,000.

Manage to Get Through

The dispatch rider and his escort returned with the relief force. It was ascertained that though the firing was heard at Taku, though the reflections of the conflagrations were visible, no one supposed that the concessions were in immediate danger. Rather was it supposed that the foreigners were shelling the native city.

Middy Got on Board

Two—possibly three—of the craft and set fire to them. That attempt of the enemy failed therefor.

"The next day—Friday—heavy shelling and firing continued until about noon, when it stopped entirely.

"June 23rd.—On Saturday all was

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Millions of Rounds

of ammunition in the arsenal and a number of splendid guns, probably in all worth half a million sterling. The Chinese inside the arsenal bolted. The destruction of this arsenal was a splendid piece of work. On the 20th the Taku fort, containing the main arsenal, was taken by the British. Being unable to advance they had to restore communication with Tien Tsin, but soon found that the railway had been damaged to such an extent that it was impossible to repair it. They therefore had to leave their camp, and began the march backwards along the bank of the river. Up till then they had only encountered resistance on the part of the Boxers.

The Boxers, Lieut. von Krohn thinks are only made use of by Prince Tuan and his family to overthrow the present Manchu dynasty. The Boxers' belief in their invulnerability, he says, is something marvellous, and they are led to think that even if they are wounded or even killed, their God will restore them to life and health in a few days. For this reason the Boxers always take their women and children with them, for they fear, judging others by themselves, that the "foreign devils" will cut their heads off, in which event it would be more difficult for their God to make again a perfect man out of them! At the outset they were only armed with long spears and knives, but they always take their rifles, and would run right on to the muzzle of the rifles. Lieut. von Krohn says that these Boxers do not number thousands or hundreds of thousands, but millions. Practically the entire population of the North of China are Boxers, for they are forced to become such. It is not hard to win a few adherents in a village, they go during the night and make the sign of blood (the knife and fork) on the doors of all the houses; this means that unless within 24 hours the person so selected joins them he will be killed and his house burned. If a village should refuse to join the Boxers, the inhabitants of other villages come and kill everybody, burning the entire refractory village. Under these circumstances it is easy to conceive that the entire population is in arms, and as their watchword is "Death to all foreigners," the danger cannot be overestimated.

It was only on the troops' way back from Langfang that they found out that they were not at war with the Boxers alone, but also with the regular troops, who are well armed with the latest pattern of rifles, using mostly very small calibre bullets. As an account of their wound ed, they were forced to march along the river, they had to storm every village in their path; on one day they stormed seven, and on the next six, working and fighting from 8 in the morning till 8 o'clock at night. As the Chinese are smokeless powder, it was the most hazardous work for the enemy frequently took up positions of trees or house-tops, where they could not be seen. But all these villages were finally taken and were all burnt down. Asked why the Chinese do with the women, children and old men, Lieut. von Krohn said that if possible such non-combatants emigrate from the villages with everything portable, but if this was not possible, as in the case of one village where the allied force surprised and surrounded the Chinese, killed the women and children, by cutting their heads off, and then threw them into the river, and on that occasion Lieut. von Krohn says that while sitting on the bank of the river, at least twenty bodies of headless women passed by in a stream. Lieut. von Krohn was asked about the statement of a German that the Russians had despatched the wounded with the butt ends of their rifles. The lieutenant said it was not quite as bad as that, but he

To Make Matters Worse

there was not a gun in position to reply. The Terrible's gun had been taken out beyond the wood mill. The Russians sent for it during the morning, and in response to their message the gun was taken over to the railway station, but it was found to be under cover fire and so was withdrawn, not before one of the gun's crew had been killed.

"The Pehlo river is a slight too gruesome for words. Bodies line the banks, dogs devouring them on all sides, and floating corpses are passed ever few minutes. Although the Chinese soldiers suffered during the bombardment, scarcely a night passed without one or two of the defending force being killed. Midshipman Donaldson, who is amongst the killed, lived some time after being wounded.

Lieut. Wright, who was badly wounded in the head by a piece of shell, was on top of the British consulate when struck by a ricocheting missile. One young Russian officer was shot dead by a Chinese of whom he had demanded a passport. The Chinaman showed his passport with one hand and with the other drew a revolver and shot the officer and two men dead, falling himself to the ground, and immediately afterwards well-directed shot, immediately afterwards for the enemy frequently took up positions of trees or house-tops, where they could not be seen. But all these villages were finally taken and were all burnt down. Asked why the Chinese do with the women, children and old men, Lieut. von Krohn said that if possible such non-combatants emigrate from the villages with everything portable, but if this was not possible, as in the case of one village where the allied force surprised and surrounded the Chinese, killed the women and children, by cutting their heads off, and then threw them into the river, and on that occasion Lieut. von Krohn says that while sitting on the bank of the river, at least twenty bodies of headless women passed by in a stream. Lieut. von Krohn was asked about the statement of a German that the Russians had despatched the wounded with the butt ends of their rifles. The lieutenant said it was not quite as bad as that, but he

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The prosecution against Lindley Creese for non-payment of his barrister license fee of \$12.50 came up for hearing yesterday afternoon before Justices of the Peace Pearson and Dalby. The case was for the purpose of testing the validity of the by-law so far as it imposes a license on lawyers. Mr. Bradburn appeared for the defence, and Mr. Lamplam for the defence. The latter disputed the validity of the by-law and also contended that the Municipal Clause act, so far as it imposed the license, was unconstitutional. The magistrates expressed the opinion that the validity of the act and the by-law should be contested in another court, and fined Mr. Creese \$1 and \$12.50, the amount of the license and costs. In default of payment the term of imprisonment was fixed at one week. The decision will be appealed.

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