

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. REES, Manager. A. G. SANDISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.

Parts of a year at the same rate.

Per week, if delivered, 10c.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

Six months, 50c.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

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LAURIER'S TRADE POLICY.

The trade issue is by far the most important one before the people in the present contest. What the Government's policy is is plain enough. It is set forth in Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto in the clearest and the most forcible terms. There is therefore no need of saying more, that it is the policy pursued by the Liberal Conservative party during the last seventeen years. But as there seems a considerable diversity of opinion even among the Liberals themselves as to what the Liberal policy is, it may be worth while to let our readers know what their policy was declared to be by their leader in a speech which he delivered in Winnipeg not quite two years ago. This is Mr. Laurier's exposition of the policy of the Liberal party:

"And now I will ask you, what is the policy of the Liberal party? I refer to freedom of trade such as exists in England, freedom of trade as it is practised in Great Britain, freedom of trade as was in vogue at the time of Cobden and Bright."

"We shall give you free trade, and although it will be a hard fight, we shall not give in one inch, or retrace one step, until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade as it exists in England to-day."

"When the Liberal party comes into power we shall examine very closely as to which is the best way to raise the amount necessary for carrying on the affairs of government. We shall, I say, examine the proper objects upon which to levy taxation."

"To get the money which will be lost if we take off some of the present taxation, and to make up the deficit which will arise, it will be necessary to get an addition from some other sources. This will be attempted to be done in this manner: In the first place there will be a difference made in the present tax imposed upon raw materials to be used for manufacturing purposes."

This is exceedingly clear and definite for Mr. Laurier. He will give Canadians free trade no matter how hard he has to fight for it, and he is to keep on fighting until he has gained his object. His free trade tariff will not yield him as much revenue as the present National Policy one does, but he faces the difficulty of a deficit manfully. He will make up the loss by taxing the raw material of manufactures.

Grit candidates and others will, of course, have now no difficulty in defining the trade policy of the Liberal party; it is free trade as they have it in England with this slight difference, that heavier taxes are to be levied on the raw materials of manufacture. In England the raw materials of manufacture are allowed to enter the country free, and so are all articles of food wherever they may be produced. We trust the Liberal candidates will bear this in mind when they next address the farmers of Sanich or any other of the farming districts of the Province. It would, indeed, be convenient for them and the Grit stump orators to cut this declaration of the Liberal leaders trade policy out of the Colonist and paste it in their hats.

"CROSS-EYED CANDIDATES."

The Hamilton Spectator speaks of the "cross-eyed candidates" of the Opposition. The expression is a happy one, for the Grit candidate who can reconcile the contradictory expositions of the policy of his party on the trade question and the school question must be able to look two ways at once and to see round a corner. How, for instance, can Mr. Templeman make his declaration that when the Liberals are in power the protection to farmers will be continued with Mr. Laurier's promise to give the people of the Dominion free trade—"free trade as it exists in England to-day." Again, how can he reconcile his professions of non-interference with

Manitoba so repeatedly and so emphatically made with the following engagement entered into by Mr. Talbot, of Bellechasse, another Grit and supporter of Mr. Laurier:

"I engage solemnly in the face of this church and in the presence of this immense assembly to work with all my force to redress the ills of the minority in Manitoba."

What, according to Mr. Templeman's creed, has Mr. Talbot to do with the ills of the Manitoba minority? According to the theory of the non-interference advocates it would be just as sensible for Mr. Talbot to engage to redress the ills of the suffering Christians in Armenia as to undertake to redress the grievances of the minority in Manitoba. Candidates whose position compels them to attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable or to see no differences between things that are diametrically opposed to each other, must be, indeed, cross-eyed.

A BIRD OF ILL OMEN.

Mr. Edward Farrer lately visited the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. He, being a man of the silent kind, did not say a great deal about his mission, except perhaps to his friends of the Liberal party. Previous to the elections of 1891 Mr. Farrer busied himself considerably about Canadian affairs. He was then working for the Liberal party. He was an enthusiastic advocate of unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union, which is now regarded as merely a preliminary to annexation. He then did a great deal more harm than good to the Liberal party and his presence in the Canadian cities at the opening of the present campaign is, we should say, as far as the prospects of the Liberal party are concerned, ominous. He is an avowed annexationist, and his ambition has for some time been to prepare the way for the political union of Canada with the United States. Report says that he is provided with something more substantial than election leaflets to further the cause he has at heart. There may be no truth in this report, but it may be taken for granted that Mr. Farrer's visit to Canada is not to promote Imperial Confederation or to do any kind of work that loyal Canadians can approve.

THE TRUTH SUPPRESSED.

The Grit newspapers from the highest to the lowest are, to say the least, most disingenuous. It is folly to expect the best of them to tell the whole truth about any subject if anything is to be gained by keeping part of it out of sight. There is in the Toronto Globe of May 25 an article on "Manitoba and Coercion," in which the position occupied by Mr. Hugh John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper is defined and compared with that of Mr. Laurier. The Globe is careful to tell its readers that the Conservative leaders are prepared to resort to what it calls "coercion" if the Provincial authorities do not settle the question; but it refrains from saying that Mr. Laurier has declared his determination more than once or twice to do exactly the same thing. Here is what it says about the course that Mr. Laurier proposes to pursue:

"He, Mr. Mowat, has won the friendship of the Province by opposing coercion; he is in favor of the course which the Province has invited, that of investigation and conciliation; he proposes to entrust with that mission the Canadian statesman, who, above all others, is qualified by experience, skill and temperament to suggest a just and wise and workable arrangement."

The Globe neglects to tell its readers that in the very same speech in which Mr. Laurier declared his intention to send that prudent and experienced Canadian statesman to suggest that very fine arrangement he informed his hearers that "if conciliation would fail I would have to exercise the constitutional recourse which the law furnishes, a recourse which I will exercise completely and in its entirety."

Here we find from Mr. Laurier's own declaration that what he and his organs call coercion is quite as much his policy as conciliation. Yet the Globe tells its readers in honeyed accents a great deal about the conciliation but nothing at all about the coercion. This is dishonesty of the same kind as the Kamloops Sentinel was guilty of when it published the part of the sentence in which conciliation was promised and suppressed the part in which coercion was threatened, and threatened, too, in the strongest terms.

Let us compare what the Globe gives as Mr. Macdonald's position with what Mr. Laurier declares is his position. Mr. Macdonald is reported as saying: "I shall be compelled against my will to restore separate schools in Manitoba unless the Provincial authorities settle the question." I hope the settlement will be made!

Mr. Laurier said: "I will put him (Mr. Mowat) at the head of a commission where all the interests at stake will be represented, and I assure you I will succeed in satisfying those who suffer at present. Is not the venerated name of Mr. Mowat alone a guarantee of the success of this scheme? And then, in the end, if conciliation should fail, I would have to exercise the constitutional recourse which the law furnishes, a recourse which I will exercise completely and in its entirety."

The Globe states the whole of Mr. H. J. Macdonald's position, but it gives only

one half of Mr. Laurier's, deliberately and for the purpose of deception suppressing the other half. It is well worth while to compare the two statements. The intelligent reader will see that, although they are differently worded, there is not the slightest difference in their meaning!

THE RUSSIAN HORROR.

What a mob will do when its gets excited and has no one to direct it may be seen by the fearful destruction done by the Russian multitude through sheer stupidity, and without the slightest intention to hurt any one. It was, indeed, if the figures given in the telegram are anything like accurate, unimaginably large. There were, it is said, nearly half a million of people on the ground. If such an immense mass as that were once put in motion and then became excited it is easy to see that it would soon become perfectly unmanageable. When once the crowding and crushing began the individuals composing it would not know what to do or which way to turn. They would, for a time at any rate, be perfectly helpless, driven hither and thither by the pressure on all sides. The efforts made to save themselves from injury and to prevent others from being injured served only to increase the confusion and to make the danger to the weak and helpless the greater. The wonder is how anything like a rush was permitted. Arrangements must have been made to keep the prodigious gathering in order. It is reasonable to suppose that everything would be done with military precision and that there would have been force enough on the ground to maintain order. The authorities must have seen that terrible consequences would be certain to ensue if anything like a panic should take place in so vast a multitude. That there was a panic; that it lasted some time and raged furiously, the horrible loss of life sufficiently shows. The disaster is, we think, unexampled.

A CORRECTION.

The Montreal Gazette says: A Nova Scotia dispatch to the Toronto Globe speaks of Nova Scotia's loss of population during the last decade being the cause of the province's representation in the House of Commons being reduced by one. The assertion is a fair sample of many unfair reports that are being made with the object of hurting the government in the present election. Nova Scotia suffered from no decline in population during the past decade. None of the provinces show a decline in population. Nova Scotia loses a member because its population did not increase as rapidly as did the population of Quebec.

CHANGED SIDES.

Among the prominent New Brunswick Liberals who are fighting the Conservative battles in this campaign is Mr. F. H. Hale, of Carleton. Mr. Hale sat in Parliament from 1887 to 1891 behind Mr. Laurier. He is likely to sit from 1896 to 1901 behind the Conservative Premier. He is a Government candidate in the county he held for years for the Opposition.

SHOULDERED OUT.

In two more Ontario constituencies, East Bruce and Prince Edward, the Liberals have formally withdrawn their candidates, and will give their support to the Patron nominees. Mr. Laurier's leadership of the Liberal party continues to lead to results encouraging to every party but his own.

Mr. Justice Drake yesterday dismissed the rule nisi to prohibit the magistrate sitting in the small debts court from committing defendant in Cohn v. Jones for refusal to answer certain questions. In his decision Mr. Justice Drake states that prohibition can only be granted for excess of jurisdiction, and that the magistrate was quite within his powers in committing for general unsatisfactory answers given by defendant. The judgment does not deal with the constitutionality of the small debts act, that question being pending before the Full court. Mr. F. B. Gregory for plaintiff; Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., for defendant.

An Urgent Request.

Great Interest Still Manifested in Securing Queen Victoria's Photo, "Our Home" Paper and Other Premiums.

Hundreds of people have written to us expressing the hope that we will continue the offer made in April and May, which reads as follows:

"An elegant full cabinet photo (from a recent copy taken by royal command) of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; a four-page pamphlet giving dates of births, marriages and deaths, and other items of interesting and useful information relating to the royal family; a set of three small photo access to Mr. Diamond Dye; Dolls with extra dresses; and a card of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, showing colors of Diamond Dyes, sent free to every man, woman and child who will send in 25 cents in money or stamps for one year's subscription to Our Home, a paper that thousands declare to be worth a dollar."

In order to comply with the wishes of the ladies everywhere, we have extended our arrangements with the publishers of Our Home, and have also ordered another stock of the elegant cabinet photos and other premiums, and will extend our offer until the last day of June.

We trust our friends will send in their orders at once, so as to avoid any delay that may result from a rush of orders at the end of the month.

Twenty-five cents in stamps or money will secure Our Home for one year, and all the other premiums mentioned above. Address Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak highly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A SET OF ROGUES.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

We lost no time, be sure, in going back to Algiers, blessing God on the way for our escape, and vowing most heartily that we would be led into no further folly, no matter how simple and innocent the temptation might seem. And now began again a tedious season of watching on the mole of Algiers, but not to make this business as wearisome to others I will pass that over and come at once to that joyful, happy morning when, with but scant hope, looking down upon the deck of a galley entering the port, to our infinite delight and amazement we perceived Richard Godwin waving his hand to us in sign of recognition. The vessel came and with joy we would have cast ourselves in the sea had we thereby been able to get to him more quickly. Nor was he much less moved with affection to meet us, and springing on the quay he took us both in his open arms and embraced us. His first word was of Moll. "My beloved wife?" says he, and could question us no further.

We told him she was safe, whereas he thanks God most reverently, and how we had spoken with her, and then he tells us of his adventures—how on getting Don Sanchez's letter he had started forth at once with such help as Sir Peter Lely generously placed at his disposal, and how, coming to Elche, he found Mrs. Godwin there in great anxiety because we had not returned, and how Don Sanchez, guessing at our case, had procured money for us, and how he had paid Moll's ransom, and did further charter a neutral galley to bring him to Algiers—which was truly as handsome a thing as any man could do, be he thief or no thief. All these matters we discussed on our way to the Cassanabah, where Mr. Godwin furnished himself as we had with a trader's permit for 28 days.

This done, we set out with a team of good mules, and reaching Thadivir about an hour before sundown we repaired at once to Ali Onkadi's, who received us with much civility, although 'twas clear to see he was yet loath to give up Moll, but the sight of the gold Mr. Godwin laid before him did smooth the creases from his brow, for these Moors love money before anything on earth, and having told it carefully he writes an acknowledgment and fills up a formal sheet of parchment, bearing the dey's seal, which attested that Moll was henceforth a free subject and entitled to safe conduct within the confines of the dey's administration. And having delivered these precious documents into Mr. Godwin's hands he leaves us for a little space and then returns, leading dear Moll by the hand. And she, not yet apprised of her circumstances, seeing her husband with us, gives a shrill cry, and like to faint with happiness totters forward and falls in his ready arms.

I will not attempt to tell further of this meeting and our passionate fond embraces, for 'twas past all description. Only in the midst of our joy I perceived that Mohand on Mohand had entered the room and stood there, a silent spectator of Moll's tender yielding to her husband's caresses, his nostrils pinched and his livid face overcast with a wicked look of mortification and envy. And Moll, seeing him, paled a little, drawing closer to her husband, for, as I learned later on—and 'twas no more than I had guessed—he had paid her most assiduous attentions from the first moment he saw her and had gone so far as to swear by Mohammed that death alone should end his burning passion to possess her. And I observed that when we parted and Moll in common civility offered him her hand, he muttered some oath as he raised it to his lips.

Declining as civilly as we might Ali Onkadi's tender of hospitality, we rested that night at the large inn or caravansary, and I do think that the joy of Moll and her husband lying once more within each other's arms was scarcely less than we felt, Dawson and I, at this happy ending of our long tribulations, but one thing it is safe to say—we slept as sound as they.

And how gay were we when we set forth the next morning for Algiers. Moll's eyes twinkling like stars for happiness and her cheeks all pink with blushes like any new bride, her husband with not less pride that passion in his noble countenance, and Dawson and I as blithe and jolly as schoolboys on a holiday, for now had Moll by this act of heroism and devotion redeemed not only herself, but us also, and there was no further reason for concealment or deceit, but all might be themselves and fear no man.

Thus did joy beguile us into a false sense of security. Coming to Algiers about midday, we were greatly surprised to find that the sail chartered by Don Sanchez was no longer in the port, and the reason of this we presently learned was that the dey having information of a descent being about to be made upon the town by the British fleet at Tangiers, he had commanded the night before all alien ships to be gone from the port by daybreak. This put us to a quake, for in view of this descent not one single Algerine would venture to put to sea for all the money Mr. Godwin could offer or promise. So here we were forced to stay in trepidation and doubt as to how we, being English, might fare if the town should be bombarded as we expected, and never did we wish our own countrymen farther. Only Mr. Moll and her husband did seem careless in their happiness, for so they might die in each other's arms I do think they would have faced death with a smile upon their faces.

However, a week passing and no sign of any English flag upon the seas the public

apprehension subsided, and now we began very seriously to compass our return to Elche, our traders' passes—that is, Dawson's and mine—being run out within a week, and we knowing full well that we should not get them renewed after this late menace of an English attack upon the town. So, one after the other, we tried every captain in the port, but all to no purpose. And one of these did openly tell me the dey had forbidden any stranger to be carried out of the town, on pain of having his vessel confiscated and being bastinadoed to his last endurance.

"And so," says he, lifting his voice, "if you offered me all the gold in the world, I would not carry you a furlong hence." But at the same time, turning his back on a janizary who stood hard by, he gave me a most significant wink and a little beck, as if I were to follow him presently.

And this I did as soon as the janizary was gone, following him at a distance through the town and out into the suburb at an idle, sauntering gait. When we had got out beyond the houses to the side of the river I have mentioned, he sits him down on the bank, and I, coming up, sit down beside him as if for a passing chat. Then he, having glanced to the right and left to make sure we were not observed, asks me what we were not to be taken to Elche, and I answered that we would give him his price so we could be conveyed shortly.

"When would you go?" asks he.

"Why," says I, "our passes expire at sundown after the day of Ramadan, so we must get hence by hook or by crook before that."

"That falls as pat as I would have it," returns he, but not in these words, "for all the world will be up at the Cassanabah on that day to the feast the dey gives to honor his son's coming of age. Moreover, the Moors by then will not rise before 2 in the morning. So all being in my favor I'm minded to venture on this business, but you must understand that I dare not take you aboard in the port, where I must make a pretense of going out a-fishing with my three sons and give the janizaries good assurance that no one else is aboard that I may not fall into trouble on my return."

"That's reasonable enough," says I, "but where will you take us aboard?"

"I'll show you," returns he, "if you will stroll down this bank with me, for my sons and I have discussed this matter ever since we heard you were seeking a ship for this project, and we have it all out and dried proper."

So up we get and saunter along the bank leisurely, till we reached a part where the river spreads out very broad and shallow.

"You see that rock?" says he, nodding at a large boulder lapped by the incoming sea. "There shall you be at mid-



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very good English, but gasping for breath, "hold hard a moment, for I've a thing or two to say to you as is worth your hearing."

So I, mightily surprised by those words, stop, and, seeing the alley quite empty and deserted, sits down on a doorstep, and I do likewise, both of us being spent with our exertions.

"Was that man you were talking with a little while back named Haroun?" asks he when he could fetch his breath. I nodded.

"Did he offer to take you and three others to Elche aboard a craft called the 'White Moon'?"

I nodded again, astonished at his information for we had not discussed our design today, Haroun and I.

"Did he offer to carry you off in a boat to his craft from the rock on the mouth?"

Once more I nodded.

"Can you guess what will happen if you agree to this?"

Now I shook my head.

"The villain," says he, "will run you on a shoal, and there will be crept by the janizaries and you will be carried prisoners back to Algiers. Your freedom will be forfeited, and you will be sold for slaves, and that's not all."

adds he. "The lass you have with you will be taken from you and given to Mohand on Mohand, who has laid this trap for your destruction and the gratification of his lust."

I fell a-shaking only to think of this crowing scandal, and could only utter broken, unintelligible sounds to express my attitude for this warning.

"Listen, master, if you cannot speak," said he, "for I must quit you in a few minutes, I get my sons thrashed when I return home. What I have told you is true, as there is a God in heaven. 'Twas overheard by my comrade, who is a slave in Mohand's household. If you escape this trap, you will fall into another, for there are no bounds to Mohand's devilish cunning. I say, if you stay here you are doomed to share our miserable lot, by one device or another. But I will show you how you may turn the tables on this villain and get to a Christian country ere you are a week older if you have but the spark of courage among you."

(To be continued.)

LAURIER'S SCHOOL POLICY.

Speaking at Quebec on May 9, 1896, Messrs. Templeman and Milne's leader, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, said:

"If as people of Canada carry me to power, I feel convinced they will, I will see to it that the satisfaction of all the parties interested. I will have with me in my government Sir Oliver Mowat, who has always been in Ontario, at the peril of his personal popularity, the champion of the Catholic minority and of separate schools. I will put him at the head of a commission where all the interests at stake will be represented, and I assure you that I will succeed in satisfying those who suffer at present. Is not the venerated name of Mr. Mowat alone a guarantee of the success of this scheme? And then, in the end, if conciliation would fail, I would have to exercise the constitutional recourse which the law furnishes, a recourse which I will exercise completely and in its entirety."

NORTHWEST NAVIGATORS.

There was a well attended meeting of the Natural History Society last evening. The feature of the evening was a paper by Capt. Walbran, continuing the series on the early navigators of the Northwest Coast. Included in the narrative was the account of the voyages of Portlock and Dixon, Meares and Capt. Barkley—after whom Barclay Sound was named. It dealt principally, however, with Meares, whose visit and subsequent purchases from Chief Magilla and occupation of a piece of ground, constituted a history-making epoch in the affairs of the Northwest Coast, out of which grew the celebrated "Nootka affair," and British possession of the coast. Capt. Walbran gave a very interesting account of many incidents, comparatively trivial in themselves but full of local coloring and establishing many facts otherwise unobtainable. His descriptions, which are the most graphic of all the writings of the early navigators and at the same time in the main reliable, notwithstanding the aspersions cast upon them by some American authorities. It will be interesting to know that Capt. Barkley, well known to British Columbians, is a grandson of the navigator referred to in the foregoing. May is the twelfth year old when his grandmother died. He remembers well the stories told by that lady, who was the first white woman who ever visited this coast, so far as known. She accompanied her husband on his voyage and visit to Barclay Sound, and thus the living present is linked to the historic past in a peculiar manner. Capt. Walbran had a letter from Capt. Barkley in connection with his recollections of these matters, in which he claims, and justly too, that Barclay Sound should be spelled Barkley Sound. In his next, Capt. Walbran will continue his account of the discovery of the strait of John de Fuca by the

So far this month only two fires have been recorded and the entry is something remarkable, for not in many previous months of May is the showing as good. It is at the opposite extreme of last month's record, when the firemen spent hardly an idle day, and but few undisturbed nights. The first fire of the month occurred at No. 51 Davis street in a house owned by A. Rusta, and occupied by T. Collins, and the damage resulting did not exceed \$30.

The customs returns for the month of May are as follows: Imports free, \$88,849; dutiable, \$159,856; total, \$248,705. Duties collected, \$52,162.97; other revenues, \$8,364.16; total, \$60,527.13. Exports: Goods, the produce of Canada, \$80,620; goods not the produce of Canada, \$8,919; total, \$89,539.

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LATEST

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LONDON, June 4

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