a present of to the Water-
llison will not object. In
sition of the public build-
ortant district, that is
he whole population of the
ing district have an inter-
e a right to be considered,
n should also be given in
ol houses. The few build-
rinceton in anticipation of
y scheme going through,
number of small shacks
nt up to 22 should not be
nt in favor of Princeton as
vent the government from
favored position. You will
r. Editor when I tell you
has, at the least, of the
on the buildings in the
on is on three saloons, built
undred feet of each other,
usiness for one. Should the
induced to erect govern-
at Princeton on account of
sted there, they will do it
of saloons, and not in the
r. A. E. Howse has a large
e. Messrs. Cook & Co. who
Allison, occupy a small log
eton, built years ago. Mr.
baloon building which cost
contemplates moving to Alli-
dences, two of which are
ttages, are the only ones I
there are several shacks;
about 75 feet long, built of
ith a slab roof, and another
tial building of logs which
d for, has been jumped by
ing new settler; these with
dens constitute Princeton.
made by the Princeton rep-
y their bridge should be
for by the government, and
ildings, etc., erected at Prin-
e but little force when the
e known in connection with
d Cotton negotiations just
elections. These promises
made with the proviso that
t be returned to power, and
ature would vote the money.
returned to power and their
sed to endorse what had
the Semlin government, and
ernment are not likely, after
mselves of the facts of the
he legislature for a vote for
except from a Princeton
of view, is of no public bene-
who are said to have obtain-
from Mr. CarterCotton that
refunded the price of the r
y built it, did not show
xpedition in carrying out
of the bargain, it is
he Princeton representative
have only now let a
he approaches. Ever since
e Semlin government to give
ional promise they have been
filling until their actions are
hing stock of the district. If
earnest, why did they not
part of the bargain with Mr.
he went to the trouble of sup-
with plans and specifications,
until they saw how the elec-
going, and in the meantime
ding of the bridge over the
people of Princeton, and thus
o vote for Beebe; the cry was,
e, or you won't get the bridge
Princeton railway. It was not
lections were over that they
w of commencing construc-
ey then let a contract for a
all abutments, in order that
might be able to say when he
that the work was going on.
the remarks of the delegation in
road connection, they are of
pleading nature as appears to
ate from that quarter, he or
mention that all the machinery
he to Copper Mountain has
e only passable road built by
Mining Company, who would
e the best and easiest route,
is eleven miles, and six or
d dollars expenditure will make
of it, shortening it by several
road connects directly with
e, as can be seen by referring
You cannot build waggon
lways as the crow flies, the
who think so are the Princeton
eir offer to put their hands in
to build an impossible road is
h all their offers. In regard to
of Allison, it is no impracti-
ain bluffs covering half its site
s has, no cellars have been m-
Princeton's have, half its area
level as a billiard table, which
as been cultivated and large
ain harvested yearly; it has
flooded as indicated by the
elegate; the other half of the
rolling prairie, the railway line
ough the centre of the property,
t above the river. When the
he locomotive is heard rounding
ntain, situated on the western
llison, and at which point it
valley of Similkameen, its echo
a favorable breeze be heard at
this is all I can promise the
the shape of a railway. He for-
on in his letter that the railway
hrough Allison and can get no
it has also the main waggon
g through the townsite. Hotel
y, as well as other buildings, no
be allowed. Should Delegate
further information, enquire
group 14. ALLISON.

ABOUT ALLISON.

tor of the Colonist:

e in your issue of the 29th inst.
ned Delegate, and headed Alli-
rinceton. Self-styled and self-
delegates have been here before
eton; at one time, immediately
general election was imminent,
ell within the recollection of par-
took an interest in Similkameen
en, that the representations made
en borne out by the facts. As the
rom Princeton in the city is
sign his name it is hardly worth
ouble you with any remarks in
o such an irresponsible epistle. I
ar that the present government
osed upon as the Semlin govern-
but will, as the Martin govern-
refuse to be bound by the elec-
ses of the Semlin government,
or themselves determine what 's
course to pursue in the interest of
E. DEWDNEY.

July 30, 1900.

WATCHWORD OF WOMEN.

is woman's watchword. What-
ens her delicate sense of modesty
her. For this reason many a
ermits diseases of the delicate
organs to become aggravated
e cannot bring herself to submit
eal of unpleasant questionings,
xaminations, and obnoxious local
, which some physicians find ne-
oubtless thousands of the women
taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's
ree consultation by letter, have
o do so by the escape thus offer-
treatment repugnant to modesty.
woman may write to Dr. Pierce,
.Y., in perfect confidence: all
ng treated as strictly private and
onfidential and all answers being
in envelopes with no advertising
rinting upon them. Dr. Pierce's
Prescription has been long hailed
nd to women." It makes weak
ong and sick women well. "Fav-
cription' contains no alcohol,
lum, cocaine or other narcotic.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1900 VOLUME LXII—NO. 31

Gossip in England

Export Duty on the Coal Sent Out From Great Britain.

Immense Numbers of Volunteers Taking Part in the Manoeuvres.

Gathering Near London to Check An Imaginary Invading Army.

London, Aug. 4.—While deep in discussions of anarchism, the obscurity of Chinese affairs and the issue of their own general election, Englishmen are attentive to the course of the United States campaign. Rather curiously the journals here are taking sides in United States politics according to their views, not on the currency question, but on the South African war. Thus Mr. Labouchere laments that the English Radicals had not so positive a rallying cry as the Democratic anti-imperialistic platform. The Speaker touches upon American politics from the standpoint that the dominant issues in the general elections of both English-speaking peoples are about the same.

Great Britain has had a coal question for a generation, but thirty shillings for midsummer house fuel and the likelihood of prices going several shillings higher is making a political question. It is contended that the time has arrived to limit the foreign shipments amounting to forty million tons by an export duty, even though continental buyers go to the United States.

A feature of the volunteers manoeuvres beginning to-day is several thousand cyclists holding forty roads in the north of Sussex with the object of checking an invading army until British troops of all arms could collect nearer London to give battle in force to the invaders. Citizen soldiers from all over the kingdom are gathering into huge camps on Salisbury Plain and at Aldershot.

Three weeks' yacht racing began in the Solent to-day. Despite the season of mourning in court circles, the Prince of Wales has promised to appear at Cowes next week.

The route by which the Prince of Wales travelled to Coburg to attend the funeral of his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, was changed at the last moment, as a precaution against violence.

The visit of Major Burnham to Osborne will probably be postponed on account of the Queen's bereavement. It had been arranged that the Canadian scout, who rendered notable service with the British in South Africa, should dine with the Queen and spend the night at Osborne on August 8.

SEIGNEUR DEAD.

Mr. Greenough of Portneuf Killed by Paralysis.

Quebec, Aug. 4.—W. P. Greenough, seigneur of Portneuf, died yesterday as the result of a paralytic stroke.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Strict Quarantine Urged on Atlantic Side Against Vessels From Europe.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—Owing to the report published yesterday regarding the bubonic plague existing in London, Mr. H. Gray, acting chairman of the provincial board of health, has written the quarantine department at Ottawa urging that the strictest quarantine be enforced against all ships from Europe coming up the Gulf of St. Lawrence or into the ports of Halifax and St. John, as a measure against the possible introduction of that dread disease into Canada.

ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER.

Liberals Understood to Have Decided on Date to Appeal to Country.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—The Mail says: "A meeting of the executive of the Ontario Reform Association, with Sir Richard Cartwright present, was held yesterday. It is understood that as a result of the deliberations the general elections will take place about Tuesday, October 16.

If you want a healthy drink try Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

Many Manitoba Men Gazetted Out of Positions.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—The Manitoba Gazette to-day contains notice of dismissal of many provincial officials. Among those removed are Police Magistrate Hay and A. D. Macleod, of Portage la Prairie.

LISBON TO WASHINGTON.

King of Portugal and President McKinley Exchange Greetings.

New York, Aug. 3.—Congratulatory messages from President McKinley and the King of Portugal were exchanged to-day between the United States and Portugal over the new line of the cable company, which has just been put in operation between the Azores and this country. The cable connects at the Island of Fayal with the Europe and the Azores Co.'s line from the Azores to Portugal, and is the first to connect the Azores with the United States. It also opens direct communication for the first time between this country and Portugal.

METAL WORKERS' UNION.

Organization in United States Practically Completed.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—The metal workers of the United States practically completed their organization to-day. There will be twenty-eight local unions.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The New Company Will Proceed With the Work.

New York, Aug. 3.—John Crimmins, of the syndicate formed to construct an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, through the Eyre-Cragin concession, the existence of which was proclaimed yesterday by President Zelya, said to-day that the company, which had been organized under the laws of New Jersey, would proceed to carry out the terms of its contract without delay. The capital needed had been secured and if the estimate of cost, $130,000,000, made for this government be correct, the canal could be built by this company for the same money and probably for less. The route selected would be that hitherto called the Nicaragua.

BAPTISTS SAFE.

Missionaries in Eastern Central China Reach Shanghai.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Rev. Dr. C. L. Rhodes, of the Baptist Publication Society, received word to-day that all the Baptist missionaries of eastern Central China were safe in Shanghai.

Canadians Led At Heilbron

They Were the Leading Regiment in the Capture of the Town:

At Doornkop in Spite of Heavy Fire Only Seven Men Were Hurt.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Mr. Hamilton, the Toronto Globe correspondent, writing from the bank of the Vaal, May 20, says there was another hard day on Sunday, May 20.

The Canadians were the rear guard and marched at 9 a. m., not getting into camp until 7 p. m., after dark. The march was now northward upon Heilbron.

In the capture of Heilbron the Canadians were the leading regiment.

The battalion formed for an attack, and found its place opposite the town and to the east of it. The right of the line was formed by "C" Company, which searched the dongas and kopjes east of the town, while the rest of the line, in widely extended order, approached and entered the town.

The artillery and mounted infantry were further to the left. The fighting was very severe.

Mr. Hamilton, writing from Johannesburg on June 1, says of the fight at Doornkop:

"The hand of the battle rested lightly upon the Royal Canadian Regiment this day.

"Strong as was the Boer position, fierce and accurate as was the Boer fire, only seven men were wounded in the Canadian regiment."

London, Aug. 4.—The war office has received a despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, August 4, which says:

"Lord Algernon Lennox has been released by the Boers. Only the two officers remain prisoners.

"Commandant Olivier has managed to escape to the hills in the vicinity of Bethlehem with 1,500 men. He has informed Gen. Bruce Hamilton that he does not consider himself bound by Gen. Prinsloo's offer of surrender, and that his force intends to continue the war. He has taken up a position between Harrismith and the Newmarket road. Lieut.-Gen. Rundle is now following him.

"A prisoner captured by Gen. Ian Hamilton says that soft-nosed bullets are now served out to the Boers.

"I am presenting this matter and protesting to Gen. Botha."

ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT.

A Serious Charge Against a Kamloops Tax Collector.

Kamloops, Aug. 4.—(Special)—Martin Beattie, provincial constable and revenue tax collector, was arrested last night for the embezzlement of government funds. The amount of his defalcations is not yet known. The preliminary examination was held this morning, and the accused was sent up for trial.

FIVE KILLED.

Train Collision Near Brantford Has Fatal Results.

Brantford, Aug. 4.—The passenger train leaving Brantford on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo road about 8:40 this morning for Waterford, collided with a gravel train a short distance west of Brantford. Four ladies were in the passenger train, all of whom sustained a number of bruises and a bad shaking up. Four men on the gravel train were killed and some others injured. Engineer Gilmour of the passenger engine was killed.

GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mansion House Aid to Ottawa Fire Sufferers.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received the final remittance from Lord Strathcona of the Mansion House subscriptions to the Ottawa fire sufferers. The total amount subscribed through this source is $260,000.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Effective Steps at Last Taken to Their Landing in Canada.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The protests of Messrs. Prior, Clarke and other Conservatives against pauper immigration proved effective to-day, a proclamation issuing deciding that pauper immigrants cannot be landed at any port in Canada until the captain of the vessel bringing them places in the hands of the government immigration officials a sum sufficient to meet the temporary necessities of the immigrants, as well as to defray their expenses to the port of destination.

Mechanics Walk Out.

Men From Fort William to the Pacific Stop Their Work.

Company Says That the Action Taken Was for Trivial Reasons.

Officials Say Running of Road Will Not Be Affected by Strike.

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—The C. P. R. machinists and fitters are out on strike, from Fort William to Vancouver. The strike was ordered this morning from Winnipeg. In May last the machinists asked the company to adopt their schedule of prices and rules that had been arranged by the union. According to machinists interviewed, the company have been requested to adopt the union schedule; but the company stated that they could not afford to increase wages, owing to the partial failure of the Northwest wheat crop. The union schedule contains a great number of clauses, but besides the rate of pay asked there are but three clauses considered by the strikers as of importance.

As far as the Vancouver shops are concerned, the union ask that the minimum rate of wages be 30 cents an hour for machinists—it is now 28 cents—and 35 cents for gang bosses. The refusal of the company to grant this rate of pay and comply with the three clauses referred to caused the strike. The clauses are as follows:

"Art. III., Sec. 1—The company will not discriminate in any way against any machinist who from time to time men on committees of investigation." The strikers claim that men have been discharged for this cause.

have been discharged for this cause.

"Art. VI., Sec. 1.—When any complaint cannot be satisfactorily settled by the foreman, master mechanic or general master mechanic, a small committee will be given leave of absence and furnished with transportation to lay their grievances before the management at Winnipeg." The strikers say that this privilege was refused a Vancouver delegate quite recently, his free passage being stopped at Mission.

"Art. VIII., Sec. 1.—It is open for the machinist at any time to draw the attention of the master mechanic to the fact, when trade principles are considered as violated, so that the matter may be looked into and considered and referred to the general master mechanic if necessary." This privilege the strikers claim has not been allowed.

The strike was ordered by James McConnell, international president of the union, with headquarters at Washington, D.C. McConnell is now in Winnipeg.

The local men are not burdened with grievances, but lay down their tools in response to the call from Winnipeg. Many have since told the management of the C. P. R. that they are sorry that the strike has occurred.

Will MacClain, the socialist labor leader, is again prominent in the present strike, as he was in the fishermen's strike.

MacClain was discharged from the local machine shops a short time ago.

The C. P. R. officials disclaim that there has been any violation of the schedule binding the union and the company, and that the fact of a man named Rae not getting a pass to Winnipeg as a delegate to the meeting of the union machinists there, the chief matter complained of, was due to the union not sending in the revised schedule showing the grievances necessitating Mr. Rae's trip to Mr. Marpole, with a request to forward it to Superintendent Whyte at Winnipeg. Mr. Whyte refused to receive the delegate until this necessary formality had been attended to.

The management of the C. P. R. at Vancouver say that the running of the road will not be affected in the slightest and that there is little repairing needed at the shops, that the matter is not at all serious, the pity of it all being that most of the men do not know what they are striking for and are blindly following orders from Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—hTe machinists, boilermakers and fitters employed by the C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg, Fort William and other divisional points went to the Pacific Coast went out on strike this morning to the number of about five hundred. On Tuesday last about 25 men were discharged by the company, owing, the officials explained, to the prospect of hard times, and the less amount of work that would naturally follow with the reduction in traffic. The officials pointed out that with only half a crop in the province, there would be only half the freight shipments, and following the shortage there would be a corresponding falling off in the imports; in fact, they claimed that the latter was already noticeable.

Against this the men's claims are presented as follows:

At a meeting held on Wednesday night of a committee of boiler-makers, machinists, blacksmiths and allied mechanics, it was resolved that the reduction of the staff was a direct blow by the company against the union under false pretenses of decrease of business; that the company ignored whatever overtures were made to them for better conditions, and in the reduction of the staff the company practically aimed at the active members of the union; that preference was given to non-union men; that efficiency and length of service was totally ignored."

These reasons were endorsed by each of the unions and it was on these grounds that the strike was declared.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

NETS DESTROYED.

Thirty-Seven Have Been Cut to Pieces Since Tuesday Last.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—Thirty-seven nets have been destroyed since the 28th of July, all the gear being owned by the canners. A prominent canner said this morning that the statement published in the morning paper did not tell half the story; the list does not contain the nets owned by fishermen that have been destroyed, or the nets stolen bodily and taken over the line. Two white fishermen who owned their own boats, but were using Colonial cannery gear, have rowed over the line and are now turning in fish to American canneries. Another man got an advance of $80 from the Colonial cannery said a Colonial net; he then represented to another cannery that he would fish for them for the season and got an advance of $60. He is now $140 ahead, and is turning in his fish to a third cannery at 20 cents each. The police are after him, but before they can reach him he will be no doubt fishing across the border.

Rumor of Dewet's Death

Boer General Said to Have Died From a Shell Wound.

Burghers Keep Sending In to Hunter For Terms of Surrender.

London, Aug. 4.—Lord Roberts telegraphs the war office that Gen. Hunter reports that altogether 3,348 men have surrendered to him. Gen. Hunter also secured 3,046 horses and three guns.

Lord Roberts adds that Gen. Ian Hamilton continues his movement towards Rustenberg, and engaged the Boers in the Magalesburg range on Thursday. Lieut.-Col. Rhodes and Major G. A. Williams were among the 41 British wounded. The Boers left two dead and several badly wounded.

On Thursday night a train was derailed and attacked 20 miles south of Kroonstad, four men being killed and three wounded. Lord Algernon Lennox and 40 men were made prisoners, but were released at the request of the American consul-general, who was on the train.

A Boer force was attacked by Gen. Knox near the railway north of Kroonstad on August 1, and left five wagons and a lot of cattle.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated August 4, to a news agency here, says: "It is reported that Gen. Christian Dewet is dead from a shell wound. The report has not been confirmed."

Pomeriverberg, Aug. 4.—There are 2,500 Boer prisoners at Hunter's camp, and 1,500 prisoners and nine guns at Gen. Ian Hamilton's camp.

There were about 5,000 in the Caledon valley originally, but some refused to acquiesce to Gen. Prinsloo's surrender, and slipped away in the night. These have now sent in, asking for terms of surrender. It will take some days to ascertain the exact number. The Boers who excuse themselves for not fighting say they are in a hopeless position.

The ravines were choked with wagons, which were placed in the most dangerous spots on the roads, which were blocked for 20 miles.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 4.—A train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes has been derailed and burned at Honingspruit, south of Kroonstad, by a flying patrol of Boers. No prisoners were taken.

NARROWING THE CIRCLE.

Kitchener Closing In Dewet and Steyn.

London, Aug. 6.—A despatch from Pretoria dated August 5 says General Lord Kitchener has narrowed the circle around Dewet and Steyn by driving out the enemy from one of the flank positions which he held.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The General commanding at Paardekop cables to-day to the militia department as follows:

"Paardekop, Aug. 4.—Following casualties reported near Watervaal on July 30: Strathcona's Horse—Killed, (514) Sergt. Edward C. Parker; severely wounded (402) Pte. Frederick G. Arnold. (Signed) General Commanding."

There is no such name or number in the normal roll as that of Sergt. Edward C. Parker. Arnold is from Corkstown, Barrie, Ont.

Sir Alfred Milner cables as follows:

"Capetown, Aug. 5.—Dangerously ill at Bloemfontein, (339), Driver Sandercock, Canadian Artillery; (8,183) Smith Canadian Regiment of Infantry; at Capetown, (7,400) Wilson; (7,915) Corp. Coombs, Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Capt. McDonell was released by the Boers on July 26. (Signed) Milner."

Sandercock belonged to "D" Battery; C. L. Smith is with the Halifax company, and went with reinforcements to the first contingent; Wilson is one of the 10th Royal Grenadiers; and Coombes, of St. John, N. B., was wounded at Paardeberg on February 27.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—A letter has been received here from Sam Hughes, dated Blikfontein, July 23, in which he states that he is desirous of returning home, and has asked the General in command to relieve him.

MOB LAW RESULTS.

During New Orleans Riots the Wrong Man Is Lynched.

New Orleans, Aug. 3.—Last Friday, when the mob riots here were at their height, a negro supposed to be Burke Jackson, was taken away from officers at Erate and Dryard's streets and shot dead. It developed to-day that the negro was not Jackson at all, for the latter was captured at Magnolia to-day.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small: very easy to take: no pain: no griping: no purging. Try them.

Japanese Withdraw.

Their Forces Retire After Losing Thirty Men in Conflict With Chinese.

Foreigners in Pekin Exhausted With Constant Watching and Work.

It is Questioned in London Whether Allies Have Advanced.

London, Aug. 4.—(3:55 a. m.)—According to a special despatch from Shanghai, dated August 3, the advancing column of the allies was reported yesterday to have reached a point 35 miles beyond Tien Tsin. Nothing from any other point corroborates this statement. In fact the Standard goes so far as to say that it fears the real advance, apart from preliminary measures, has not yet begun.

Tien Tsin despatches dated July 30 tell of an action which is termed a "reconnaissance between the Japanese and Chinese" two miles beyond the Hsiku arsenal, in which the Japanese withdrew after suffering 30 casualties.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, under date of July 27, declares that the Americans and Germans have been ordered to move forward without waiting for the British.

A Chee Foo special, dated August 1, announces the safety of all the Americans in Pekin and the receipt of a letter from Dr. Chalfunan, dated Pekin, July 20, saying that on the previous day Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, had agreed to a truce, provided the Chinese came no closer, and adding:

"We hope that this means relief, but having defeated the Chinese, we are fearful now of treachery. All are exhausted with constant watching, fighting and digging trenches. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Squires, secretary of the United States legation, whose military experience and energy are invaluable."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the consuls here regret the independent action taken by the American Association and China Association, on the ground that it is injudicious. He says: "The settlements being international, the petty jealousies must disappear. The China Association is of little local influence." Presumably he refers to the American Asiatic Association.

The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express announces the arrival from San Francisco of Homer Lea, for some time secret agent in the United States of the Society for the Reformation of the Chinese Empire, with £60,000, which will presumably be utilized in connection with a revolutionary movement against the Empress Dowager, a movement quiescent since 1898 until within the last few weeks.

Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside of Pekin, the correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenceless converts. Imperial troops, it is stated, did the ghastly work.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, one of the members of the Tsung li Yamen, mentioned by United States Consul Goodnow as having been beheaded for pro-foreign tendencies, was Hsi Ching Cheng, former minister to Russia.

The correspondent says the Empress Dowager ordered his execution on the advice of Li Ping Hen. Li Hung Chang has been informed from Pekin that Prince Ching's only prominent supporters in his peace policy are Gen. Yung Lu and Wang Wen Shao, president of the board of revenue, whose influence is small.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Another move was made to-day in the diplomatic situation by the return of an evasive answer by Li Hung Chang to Secretary Hay's peremptory demand of August 1, to be put in communication with the foreign minister at Pekin. Li's answer is not final and leaves the matter open diplomatically. Li's action as reported by Consul Goodnow are unquestionably sinister, and will amount to a final rejection of the American proposition if persisted in. Mr. Goodnow's despatch contains some further information bearing on the question of responsibility for Pekin conditions. In the statement that the commander of the Chinese troops, by inference answerable to the Chinese government, ordered the Pao Ting massacre. It is learned here that Li Ping Hong, the commander referred to, is a civil official and well known to all the Chinese officials abroad as one of the most rabid anti-foreign leaders in China. He is a close friend of Prince Tuan and the association of those two in Pekin affairs, with power enough behind them to cause the ignominious death of two high officials, is regarded here as a bad sign.

Simultaneously with Mr. Goodnow's despatch came a characteristically diplomatic message from Yuan Shih Kai, governor of Shan Tung, repeating the story of two days ago, that the Chinese government was arranging to deliver the ministers in safety at Tien Tsin. No effort is made to reconcile that statement with Earl Li's refusal to allow communication with the ministers.

Gen. Chaffee's message as to the unexpected resistance offered to the Japanese reconnaissance is regarded by military men here as forecasting a greater degree of opposition to the international advance than had been anticipated.

It appears that some misunderstanding exists as to a St. Petersburg despatch printed here this morning, saying that the Chinese minister there and his colleagues in Europe had cabled the governor of Shang Tung, demanding that free communication be opened between the Pekin ministers and their respective governments. This communication was in fact a joint memorial to the throne, concurred in by all Chinese ministers abroad, including Minister Wu, in Washington. It was forwarded by Minister Yong Lu at St. Petersburg, because the latter is the dean of the Chinese diplomatic service. It was transmitted through the Governor of Shang Tung, to be forwarded to Pekin. This action is considered very important, as indicating that the Chinese ministers abroad have at last reached a unanimous conclusion tht the situation is no longer to be trifled with.

THE NEW LOAN.

Part of the Subscriptions Will Be Taken Up in the United States.

New York, Aug. 3.—Subscriptions will be taken up in this country for a new issued of £10,000,000 in 3 per cent. exchequer bonds, issued through the Bank of England, for the British government. The bonds are to be for three years and will be issued at 98. Subscriptions are authorized to be taken in this country by J. P. Morgan & Co., and Baring Magoun & Co., New York; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, and Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. No fixed amount has been assigned for subscriptions in this country.

Rumors of A Big Battle

Allies Said to Have Lost Twelve Hundred Men in the Conflict.

More News of Fighting Between Russians and Chinese Forces.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following cablegrams have been received at the navy dpartment:

"Chee Foo, Aug .6.—British warship fame reports, unofficial, engagement at Pei-tsang on Sunday morning, from 3 to 10:30. Allied, whose loss in killed and wounded is 1,200, chiefly Russians and Japanese, are retreating. (Signed) Tauseig.

"Chee Foo, Aug. 6.—Unofficial report believed to be reliable, about 1,000 allies heavily engaged Chinese at Tei-tsang at daylight on the 5th. (Signed) Remey."

London, Aug. 6.—The anti-foreign party again has the upper hand at Pekin.

According to reports emerging from Li Hung Chang's lodgings at Shanghai his baggage is packed preparatory to his departure for Pekin, but, it is added, he has applied to the throne for 20 days' sick leave. Li Hung Chang claims that his representations to the Yang tse viceroy and Tatoai Sheng will be denounced by Li Ping Heng, because they are friendly to the foreigners.

Correspondents at Tien Tsin are unable to give anything fresh, though a despatch from Shanghai, dated August 6, avers that the allies are making slow progress towards Pekin on account of the differences of opinion among the generals. The British, the United States and Japanese commanders favor one plan, this despatch affirms, and the Russians, French and Germans another.

A despatch to the war office at St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabarovski, August 4, says two squadrons near Teche engaged 1,000 Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns, and defeated the Chinese, killing 200. The Russians lost 8 killed and 8 wounded.

This despatch adds that the battle around Aigun was continued on August 3, the Cossacks losing 6 men killed, 25 wounded, and driving back the Chinese, killing 200 and capturing two guns and two flags. An inscription on one of the flags read: "The people of the large fist."

Other despatches report Russian successes near Port Arthur.

KRUGER IN WAR TIME.

His Famous Bed Five Feet From the Floor.

From Ainslee's.

"Since my last meeting with Mr. Kruger, two years ago, he has become more venerable in appearance, and seems to have lost in physical vigor. His hair is now snow-white and sparse; his complexion ashy pale, and his massive features, as a good burgher put it to me, remind one of a hippopotamus. His eyes give him trouble, and over them he wears at all times smoke-colored spectacles, with gauze sides. Two little gold rings in his ears, that were put in when he was a youngster, show plainly against the white hair. He smokes less than formerly, drinks more coffee, and while talking spits in a nervous, jerky manner.

"The war has proved a terrible strain on the old Transvaal patriot's nervous vitality. For the first time in his life he has been compelled to forego the habits of a lifetime, and Pretorians tell with wonderment how they have seen him working at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning with his secretaries.

"So exhausted has he been on several occasions that he mounted with great difficulty into the ancient Dutch bed which came out from Holland with the first Jacob Kruger. This bed is five feet from the floor and reached by a stairway. It isc a ponderous affair, shaped like a pyramid, broad below and narrow at the top. A wide strip on one side prevents His Honor from falling overboard. It has been Mr. Kruger's custom to retire to this couch at 7 in the evening and rise at 4. But with the arrival of telegrams and couriers from the front, his rest is constantly interrupted.

"Not so with his working regime. Though haggard in countenance, he is never one second late in arriving at the Raad House at 9 a. m. So punctual is he that when the clock shows exactly sixty minutes past 11 he breaks off abruptly, sometimes in the middle of a word, and stalks from the room. No possible contingency, apparently, would keep him after that moment. At 2 o'clock he is again at his post, and remains there until 4."

Guessing As Usual

No News From Tien Tsin and Conjectures Are Therefore Rife.

Sheng Objects to Shanghai Settlements Taking Steps for Protection

Russian Report From Chita of Successful Battle With Chinese.

Tien Tsin, Aug. 1, via Chee Foo, Aug. 4.—It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

Thirty thousand Boxers are eight miles north of Tien Tsin, and a battle is expected.

London, Aug. 5.—(3:50 a. m.)—Last night's despatches add nothing to the general information concerning the progress of events in China.

Although the agents of the cable companies at Tien Tsin on July 30 asserted that the censorship of press despatches had been abolished, it is evident that correspondents are not allowed to cable any account of the advance in the direction of Pekin.

According to a despatch from Shanghai, dated August 3, the principal opposition will be met 20 miles west of Tien Tsin, where it is stated the Chinese have extensive obstructions. Mines are said to have been located under the railway, the line apparently being left intact.

Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railways, objected to the measures for the defence of the foreign settlements, the enrolment of volunteers, and the presence of numerous warships, and asked the foreign consuls to suspend these measures.

The British consul replied by pointing out that the measures were only intended to strengthen the hands of the lawful Chinese authorities against disorder.

A despatch from St. Petersburg dated August 4 says Gen. Mozievski reports from China that a part of Gen. Ortoff's forces attacked and drove back the Chinese regulars on July 30, capturing one gun and a number of flags and killing the Chinese commander and 200 men. The Russian loss was 7 killed and 20 wounded.

Reports from Berlin say that Prince Henry, on behalf of Emperor William, made the parting addresses bidding goodbye to the Fourth Eastern Asian Regiment, which sailed from Bremerhaven for China to-day.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Indications increase that Germany is preparing another large body of troops for China. The latest news on this point has been given by the Frankfurt Zeitung, saying that despite the absence of official admission of the fact it is certain that three other large steamers of the North German Lloyd line have been chartered for September. Opposition papers criticize this because the reichstag has not been asked to sanction the step, and point out that another heavy army increase will be asked at the fall session of the reichstag for organization of a colonial reserve army.

In official circles here it is stated there is strong divergence on the subject of policy regarding China between the Emperor and the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, the latter being aware that Germany's aims at obtaining suitable satisfaction in China are seriously hampered by the Emperor's impulsive utterances. It is further stated that hot words have already passed between the Emperor and Count von Buelow on that subject.

Having formally refused the ministers to put them in communication with their governments and this having proved ineffectual to stop the advance, it would not be surprising if the Chinese government should next do one of two things, either come forward with a threat to renew the attack on the legations if the advance is not stopped, or resort to the plan of delivering the ministers safely at Tien Tsin, or at least to the commanders of the international column, trusting in that way to abate the force of the invasion and induce the powers to consent to negotiations for settlement of the trouble.

It is learned here that Viceroy Li Hung Chang actually undertook to do this, but sought to make the conditions for the safe delivery of the ministers that the imperial government should be held blameless for what had occurred at Pekin. This condition having been rejected absolutely, by the terms of President McKinley's reply to the Chinese government, it may be that Li is trying to arrange for the delivery of the ministers without conditions, trusting to the gratitude of the powers to grant the desired absolution.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Some features of the despatch received from Gen. Chaffee yesterday and which the war department refused to make public became known today. The first despatch received by the war department from Gen. Chaffee contained very little information, but closed with the statement that he was going forward to Tien Tsin and would give his views. It is what he has done. His views, as cabled in the despatch of yesterday, were far from palatable to several of the foreign governments, and that is one reason why the despatch was not made public. This much he asserted. Gen. Chaffee and the United States forces under his command have gone forward toward Pekin with the British and Japanese forces. The troops of the other nations assembled at Tien Tsin did not join in the movement, but the reasons given by Gen. Chaffee could not be learned.

The steady prosecution of military movements undoubtedly has frightened the Chinese viceroys, who have been spurring for time and endeavoring to use the diplomatic corps at Pekin as protection. The Tsung li Yamen despatch received this afternoon illustrated this condition and made it plain that the imperial government is trying to force a suspension of the advance on Pekin.