

\$1.50 per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 20.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1900.

NO. 47.

THE HORRORS IN THE FAR EAST

Rumors From China Are Unanimous Regarding the Massacres of Foreigners at Peking.

GHASTLY SCENES IN CITY OF TIEN TSIN

Thousands of Bodies of Chinese Lie Unburied in the Streets—Five Thousand Native Converts Reported to Have Been Killed.

(Associated Press.)
 London, July 6.—In response to an inquiry cabled to Shanghai in regard to the situation at Peking, the following cablegram has been received from an authoritative quarter:
 "Shanghai, July 5.—Prepare for the worst."
 Bremen, July 6.—The firm of Mathers & Company, of Shanghai, telegraphs under the date of July 6th: "We have reason to believe that all the foreigners in Peking have perished."
 "The rebellion is spreading in North China."
 "The foreigners at Tien Tsin must quit that city as fresh Chinese attacks are expected. The disturbances are increasing in Shang Fung."
 "We see at present no occasion for apprehension in the Yang Tse territory or at Shanghai, as the viceroys of Wu Chang and Nan Kiu do not recognize the present holders of power at Peking."

London, July 6.—There is a mass of wild rumors from the Far East. Though so contradictory on most points it continues unanimous as to the consummation of the tragedy at Peking. To reports of the massacre of the whites are now added the additional horrors that savage soldiery butchered at the capital five thousand native Roman Catholic converts. This comes in a Shanghai dispatch of July 5th, which only adds to the reports given by respectable Chinese who have arrived from Chien Pa and who describe Peking as an inferno, as the streets run with blood. They confirm the stories of executions and untold tortures of isolated foreigners and European soldiers captured by the mob.
 The authority of Yung Lu, the Chinese imperial treasurer, who advocated moderation, was completely effaced by Prince Tuan and Tung Fuh Siang.
 The danger of a general revolt in China becomes more and more patent, and Europe is being confronted with a rapidly increasing fear, not merely that the international column will be forced from Tien Tsin, but that the international troops at the colonies and treaty ports will stand in grave danger of repulsion.

In view of the fact that the previous assurances of the viceroys have proved untrustworthy, their promises of protection for the whites are hardly convincing.
 In the meanwhile, the hitherto unconquerable jealousies of the European powers stay the hands of Japan, though it is hoped an understanding will soon be reached.
 The foreign office here has received dispatches from Tokio to-day and the Associated Press understands that the Japanese government, through the foreign office, states that in addition to the forces already landed in China, Japan had 20,000 troops mobilized and ready for action the moment she should receive the mandate of the powers. Great Britain is now awaiting answers from the chancellors to its proposition.
 The British cabinet had a long meeting this morning under the presidency of Lord Salisbury, and fully considered the crisis.

Mutilating the Dead.
 Tien Tsin, June 29, via Chee Foo, July 1, Shanghai, July 5.—The best informed in Tien Tsin consider the position of foreigners in Peking as almost hopeless. It is useless to attempt to force the way with the force. The commanders are willing to resort to desperate means, but to attempt a forced march from Tien Tsin with the forces at hand means destruction to the army, besides slaughter of the civilians left at Tien Tsin. Enough soldiers are necessary to defeat the Chinese army, maintain communication with the base of supplies and guard the hospital en route. The water supply is an important problem in a country furnished by none except river wells, which are being poisoned.
 The Chinese are committing terrible

atrocities upon the wounded and are mutilating all the dead which fall into their hands.
 Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, with 10,000 of the best troops in the Chinese army—Mahomedans—are marching from the southwest towards Peking. The army thereabouts numbers 50,000. The Emperor fled to her summer palace. The Mahomedans and Boxers are fighting in Peking.
 Ten regiments of Gen. Nieh's command, north of Tien Tsin, are reported to have deserted and gone to pillaging the country.
 Residents declare that the Chinese commune was inaugurated by peaceable Chinese, who have been the greatest sufferers from the foreign soldiers who are burning the outskirts of Tien Tsin to deprive the enemy of shelter.
 The Boxers are destroying outlying villages for loot. The smoke of a hundred fires can be seen in every direction.
 Tien Tsin was not bombarded to-day for the first time in a fortnight. Families are returning to their homes within the concessions. Women and children will be sent to Taku as soon as the tide runs. No unfriendly Chinamen are visible in the streets. A few of the richest, on their families, are hidden in the mountains in the provinces for protection. Others, concealed in various houses, shoot at the Europeans on the street.
 Chinese dead about Tien Tsin number thousands. Most of these who have been killed lie unburied in fields. The river to Taku is full of floating bodies and many have been washed up by the tide. Dogs are feeding on these bodies along the banks.
 The small United States contingents everywhere distinguished themselves. Capt. McCall and Major Waller are most popular at Tien Tsin. Their men are placed in the lead of every movement. By common consent the British are close behind them.
 The foreigners in Tien Tsin declare, however, that they owe their lives to the Russians, without whom the other small detachments must have been overwhelmed on that darkest Wednesday, when the Chinese were pressing on either side and the bravest men were abandoning hope. The Russian commander, Col. Wosack, arranged the main body with the civilians to make a sortie in the direction of Taku. He left 400 Russians to defend the city and engage the attention of the Chinese, the intention being for them to sacrifice themselves. The arrival of United States troops saved the day. Their arrival proved a complete surprise.
 Among the evidences of the immense Chinese military preparations for war may be mentioned that arsenals and stores, hitherto unknown, have been discovered with ten million dollars' worth of arms and ammunition of the most modern type. These arms and ammunition have been destroyed. In three arsenals outside of Tien Tsin several thousand troops, under Gen. Nieh, are holding the native city, five miles north of Tien Tsin.
 It is rumored that 40,000 Chinese will attack the place at noon to-day. The troops under arms failed to materialize.
 Admiral Seymour was wounded slightly by a spent ball, which struck him in the shoulder, while in a house with Commander McCall and Commander Tauszig.
 The hero of Tien Tsin is Jas. Watts, a young Englishman, perhaps the best rider in China, who, with three Cossacks, ran the gauntlet to Taku with messages for reinforcements, charging three villages under fire repeatedly. Several foreign commanders have recommended the quartette to be decorated.
 French Consul Safe.
 Paris, July 6.—The foreign office here has received a telegram to-day from M. Francois, the French consul-general at Yunnan Sen, who left Yunnan Sen with all the foreigners after being in a position of great peril, announcing his arrival at the French outpost station within the Tongkin frontier. All the party were safe and well.
 Insurrection Spreading.
 Washington, July 6.—A dispatch has been received at the state department from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 5th, in which he says that the situation is serious and the insurrectionary movement is extending.

If the allies' forces of the north, he says, should meet with reverses the disturbances certainly will extend to south China, resulting in the expulsion and murder of the foreigners in the interior and the ruin of trade. A strong force, he says, is necessary to check the viceroys in the north and to support the viceroys in the south.
 In understood that the consuls of all the powers in China have sent identical dispatches to their respective governments.
 British Legation in Danger.
 Berlin, July 6.—The German consul at Tien Tsin wires under the date of July 1st that an authentic letter from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, to the British consul here, dated Peking, June 25th, has just arrived. The consul adds that it confirms the statements that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, has been shot dead on June 20th by Chinese soldiers, while on his way to Tung Li Yamen. His companion, an interpreter named Cordes, was dangerously wounded. Sir Claude Macdonald feared an immediate attack on the British legation.
 Canadians at Chee Foo.
 Toronto, July 7.—Dr. Warden last night issued an official statement as to the position of a large number of Canadian missionaries of the Canadian Presbyterian church in China. He directs attention to the cables from Chee Foo on Monday announcing that the steamer sent out by the consuls to gather the refugees had arrived at Chee Foo on Saturday last with 73 refugees, including 10 Canadians from Honan, where the Canadian Presbyterians are.
 Missionaries in Peking.
 New York, June 6.—Dr. Halsey, of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, has received word from Chee Foo. The cable reads: "Chee Foo—Hodges, Sincaes, Taylor at Paoting Fu; Lowrie, at Tien Tsin; Millers, Corea; none left Peking; Shantung missionaries safe. Elterich."
 This means, said Dr. Halsey, that Dr. Corelandt, Van Rensseler, Hodges and his wife, Dr. G. Yardley, Taylor and the Rev. S. B. Simcoxes and wife are at Paoting Fu, and have not made their escape. The Rev. J. Lowrie has escaped from Paoting Fu and is now at Tien Tsin, and the Rev. J. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller have escaped and gone to Corea. The next statement is important as it indicates that all the Peking missionaries are still at the capital. The final part of the message is still more important, as it shows that all the missionaries, some sixty in number, in the Shantung district are safe.
 Financial World Depressed.
 New York, July 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "A severe decline in consols and securities of all kinds is indicative that the financial world is depressed by the alarming news from China. Berlin is more deeply interested than London in Chinese bonds, which have fallen heavily as evidence has been supplied that the empire does not now possess anything that can be described as a responsible government. But apart from these securities, there is general depression with rumors that another large war loan will be required for extensive military operations in the Far East, and that the financial position of European powers are likely to be clouded by jealousies and rivalry when a serious attempt is made to arrange the terms for the occupation of Peking."

London, July 6.—A story that all foreigners in Peking were murdered on June 30th and July 1st appears to be circulating simultaneously at Chee Foo, Shanghai and Tien Tsin, yet, as it is not confirmed by official dispatches and is not traceable to the southern viceroys, who are still in certain communication with Peking, there is a basis for the hope that it is untrue.
 Express correspondents at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources which, pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted, the Boxers and imperial troops rushed the British legation and poured into the courtyard with fanatical fury. The foreign troops were so hopelessly outnumbered that their fate was certain. The moment the mob broke in the courtyard was
 Converted Into a Shambles.
 Others of the invaders spread into the interior of the building. The correspondent adds:
 "There is only left the hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes, the men of the legations had time to slay with their own hands their women and children. The Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breaths. Their attitude towards the foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph; even the rabble in the native quarters are silent."
 Two Manchus who arrived at Shanghai certify to the truth of the statement that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the Emperor and the Dowager Empress the alternative of poison or the sword. The Emperor, they say, took poison and died within an hour. The Dowager Empress also chose poison, but craftily swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived.
 On the same day the Chinese customs bureau was destroyed, Sir Robert Hart, the inspector of customs, and his staff escaping to the legations.
 Intense indignation is felt in Shanghai against the supposed action of the powers in
 Restraining Japan
 from sending an army to Peking immediately. The powers are accused of being guilty of murder, as are Prince Tuan's

fanatics, and Sir Robert Hart is blamed for not having informed the foreigners of the immense imports of arms, especially four weeks ago.
 The Chinese commanders are preparing for a severe campaign, and are putting into operation plans drawn up by German officers last year for an invasion of the seaboard by Russia.
 The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of July 5th, 12:10 p.m., says it may be taken for granted that all the foreigners in Peking have been wiped out. Tacti Yu admitted to the correspondent that the case of the Europeans in Peking is hopeless, in his opinion. He believes that if they have not yet been massacred, it is only a matter of hours before they will be.
 A letter brought by courier from Peking, received in Shanghai July 4th, says the Boxers are gathering huge forces about Peking. Reinforcements are arriving from all directions. This is taken to indicate a concerted action among the nobles, who are believed to have thrown in their lot
 With the Boxers.
 The Emperor and Empress Dowager, the letter says, are completely under the thumb of Prince Tuan and Yang K'i.
 Jones says the "Triads" secret society are assuming a threatening demeanor.
 Li Hing Chang has sent 5,000 men to occupy the Borgho fort, at the mouth of the Canton river.
 The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires, under date of July 4th: "The governor of Shang Tung telegraphs the French consul here that Prince Tuan is preparing an edict ordering the extermination of all foreigners. It is probably intended to prepare the public for the worst news. Chinese cumulative reports, which are generally believed here, declare that all the foreigners in Peking have been massacred."
 Safety of Foreigners
 in North China depends upon Japan's prompt action. Japan has 70,000 troops, but is prevented from sending them to China by internal jealousy.
 The morning papers have various continental dispatches, handling the question as to why Japan does not send more troops to China; but none of them throws much light upon the subject.
 The Daily Mail offers some direct testimony from a Yokohama correspondent, to whom was sent the query: "Could Japan have relieved Peking if given a free hand?" The correspondent replied: "Yes, Japan's strength is ample, and her ability to use it is unquestioned. The truth is that the Mikado's ministers have been excessively cautious, fearing that a great
 Display of Force
 might precipitate complications among the powers."
 The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs, under date of July 4, as follows: "The commanders of the allies recognize the fact that they must wait for reinforcements some time before advancing. The worst is rumored and feared. Viceroys Liu Kun Yi wires to the British consul that he will be able with the Hunan troops to preserve order."
 The Times Odessa correspondent says that on July 1 orders were received from St. Petersburg to prepare the 13th division to embark for the Far East.
 No Confirmation.
 London, July 5.—In the House of Com-



IF THE OTHER FELLOWS DON'T WATCH OUT, THE BEAR WILL BE RUSSIAN CHINA. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

mions to-day, Mr. Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said that Rear-Admiral Bruce had telegraphed that all the allied admirals at Taku were working in perfect accord.
 Replying to other questions, Mr. Broderick said he thought it doubtful if any organized government existed in China, with which Great Britain could consider herself at war. The government, he also said, had no confirmation of the reported massacres at Peking.
 Retreat Out Off.
 Berlin, July 5.—The Deutsche Zeitung prints a Chee Foo special, saying that the Chinese banner troops seized on Monday night the Fei Ho bridge, securing the line of retreat of the international troops to Taku, after repeated fierce attacks, in which the Chinese lost hundreds. They next drove off the Russians from their station outside Tien Tsin, after a two days' desperate resistance, and effected the concession, which military artillery is now dominating.
 The Chinese minister is still here. He told a representative of the Associated Press to-day that he did not know where the Empress, the Emperor and Tsung Li Yamen now are. He thinks it likely that Prince Tuan has seized the throne and especially as the Prince has legitimate claims thereto, his father having been appointed Emperor.
 Bishop Anzer before leaving Berlin declared it probable that the powers would master the present revolt if they acted harmoniously throughout. Otherwise he believed the revolt would spread throughout China, and then the task would prove to be an impossibility.
 Preparing to Leave.
 Berlin, July 5.—A telegram from Chee Foo says that owing to the threatening situation the American authorities are preparing for the departure of those under his protection. It is added that the peaceful relations heretofore existing between the foreign residents and natives were so endangered by the influx of agitators and the threatening attitude of the Chinese soldiers that special steps were necessary to safeguard the foreigners.

London, July 7.—Japan has received a free hand from the Russian government to apply military force in China.
 The terms of this consent are summarized in the following dispatch for St. Petersburg, under date of July 6th: "In reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet, regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the government declared on May 27th that it left the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, and the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops."
 Political considerations that were thought to have been benumbing the action of the powers are thus laid aside, for a moment at least, by the government supposed to have the clearest purposes.
 Respecting China's Future.
 Japan's sending troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Peking.
 Baron Kayhashi, the new Japanese minister, who arrived in London on Friday, said that ten days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. His dictated statement contains these sentences: "If all the conditions Japan asked were conceded, I

see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the troubles. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebels, but it does not seem that they are agreed on the means." From these authoritative utterances it is inferred that Japan does not mind conditions, and that the concert with the powers is a little tangled.
 Recitals of further horrors in Peking are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughtering in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces, and wherever there were native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these stories nothing further comes regarding the legation forces, except a repetition that they are all dead.
 The correspondents aver that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital, they could do so, and therefore the
 Worst Reports
 are accepted as true.
 Prince Tuan's coup d'etat is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail as a sequence to the grand council of ministers, at which Yung Lu advocated the suppression of the Boxers promptly. The Dowager Empress gave her whole support to Yung Lu, and a scene of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately interposed, backed by Kang Hi. They rushed from the council, and their partisans raised the cry, "Down with the foreigners." The effect was electrical. The churches and palace officials of all sorts and most of the populace took up the cause of Prince Tuan, and his agents immediately put the Emperor and Dowager Empress under restraint.
 The Express Chee Foo correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, says there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 that left Tien Tsin for Peking on June 11th. The Russians had a complete field gun complement and carried their own transport. As nothing has been heard from them for twenty-four days, it is assumed that they have been overwhelmed. News is received to the effect that all the country in the northeast of Peking is covered with corpses of men and horses of the western garrisons.
 Fighting of a Desperate Character
 took place in the immediate neighborhood of Tien Tsin on June 30th.
 A Taku dispatch says an attack in great force is expected at any moment. The Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to retake the city.
 A Daily Telegraph dispatch from Shanghai says the loss of the allies up to June 20th totalled 600. According to the correspondent United States Consul McWade had great influence with Li Hing Chang and persuaded him to issue a proclamation containing detailed instructions to prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates. It orders them to detect, behead and otherwise severely punish Boxers. These officials, the proclamation says, will be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries and native Christians. The governors of two Quonngs join in the proclamation.
 Another proclamation issued by Li Hing Chang says that the persons starting any uprising shall be at once beheaded and that those spreading false rumors shall be severely punished. This latter phrase, in a Chinese sense, means slow strangulation by wooden collars.
 Official dispatches from Port Arthur

THE NATURE
 THE PER
 OF
 BOTTLES ONLY. It allows anyone to sell or promise that it answers every part. C.A.S.T.O.E.A.
 VITALLETS
 MAKE HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.
 ED
 ERIES
 KERS
 ONTO.
 AUCTION
 OF SALE.
 OF SALE.