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## There Will Be No Delay

### Japanese Determined to Push on at Once to the Chinese Capital.

### A Start Will Be Made This Week to Relieve the Foreigners.

### Dowager Empress Reported to Have Resumed Reins of Government.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 10.—The outlook in China is rather more hopeful. The foreigners in Peking are probably safe, amidst peril. Prince Ching is on their side, and the powers are united and their forces constantly increasing. It appears from the cautious statement given out by Tai Sheng in Shanghai, that the reason the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Peking were not used is that Prince Ching, who has 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition.

Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tuan's designs and dictatorial ambition. Sheng, who appears to be the sole Shanghai conduit of Peking news, cheers the foreign consuls by these confidential communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

The feeling of unrest in the southern and central provinces continues. The members of the official class in the province strive to remain neutral, with a leaning towards the foreigners until they see whether the moderate or extreme factions will win in Peking. Prince Ching seems to be standing for the dynasty and the old order against Prince Tuan's inordinate ambition.

From a foreign view point, the capture of Peking is the view to the situation, as there is a fear, says the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, that the new means one hundred recruits for the Boxers for every soldier of the allies in the land.

Two couriers arrived at Tien Tsin on July 1st from Peking. One brought a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, to the secret efforts to prevent the Boxers from attacking the legations. The couriers confirm the reports of the death of Baron von Ketteler. They say that Prince Ching is doing his utmost to protect the foreigners, but that the native feeling against the whites is strong. Two high officials opposed to the Boxers are reported by the British minister to have been assassinated. Sir Claude Macdonald's letter is dated four days earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart.

A news agency dispatch dated Tien Tsin, July 2nd, says:

The Empress Dowager, so far from being dead, is actively striving to prevent the factions fighting. Prince Ching has informed her that he would rather lose his head than be constantly obliged to warn her of the consequences of the proclamation of the present anarchy. Prince Tuan is quite willing that Ching should be decapitated, but the Dowager Empress will not allow this. Prince Tuan has decided that he will take full responsibility. He proposes to re-take Tien Tsin and Taku. Outside of Peking, except in the Pechili and the Shangtung country, the people are supremely indifferent. However all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time.

The last engagement of which news has come through occurred on July 6th. The Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better, the shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings. H. M. S. Terrible's guns against the Chinese, who shifted their artillery, re-opened the attack in the afternoon, but a thunder storm breaking, the Chinese suddenly quit. The allies immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost 30 killed and wounded in the process. The non-combatants are leaving Tien Tsin, and the opinion of a minority favors the military leaving also.

Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry not only the rank and file, but the commanders, who admit the necessity of reconnaissance and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust.

It is obvious that, though there are many thousands of Chinese camped behind the guns, nothing can be done at present except to await the arrival of reinforcements that will be foolish to attempt to advance before September.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, under date of July 9th, says: "It is certain that if the powers make Taku, they must be prepared to meet opposition."

A Chinese official in high favor with

Viceroy Liu Kun Yi, in the course of an interview, says the southern viceroys are only bound to neutrality so long as they are not interfered with.

U. S. Soldiers.

Washington, July 9.—A cabinet meeting was held at the state department today for the discussion of the latest developments in the Chinese situation. There were present Secretaries Hay, Long and Root and Attorney-General Griggs. The question at issue, it is understood, is the sending of reinforcements to China from the Philippines, pending the arrival of the troops ordered to the East from United States.

It is realized that only a small portion of the 6,000 troops ordered from this country will arrive out for two or three months at the earliest, and that troops in the Philippines are the only ones that can be utilized for operations in China within the next month. If action on a large scale is to be had at once it will be necessary to call on the troops in the Philippines. If war should result from the present troubles and the struggle be prolonged, the troops in the United States now under orders for the Philippines will be available in due course of time. It was rumored this afternoon that the officials had concluded to dispatch additional troops from the Philippines to assist in the proposed allied movement against Peking for the rescue of the foreigners, but it was impossible to verify the rumor in official circles. Those people who originated it seemed to be positive of its accuracy, and even went so far into details as to assert that the 18th regiment of infantry, now serving in the vicinity of Manila, have been ordered to embark for Taku.

Kaiser's Speech.

Kiel, July 9.—Addressing the first naval division on the departure for China today, Emperor William said: "Yours is the first division of armored ships which I send abroad. Remember you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons, to avenge the German blood which has flowed, but spare the women and children. I shall not rest until China is subdued and all the bloody deeds avenged. You will fight together with the troops of various nationalities. See you maintain good comradeship with them."

No Limit to Japanese.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented to and is even desirous that Japan should cooperate in the pacification of China. Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed and stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must cooperate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other powers.

London, July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise, this morning in announcing that the Dowager Empress, who had been reported within two weeks to be dead, to have died, to have been poisoned, and to have become hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30th, the same in which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Tingfang, saying the Imperial government was protecting the legations, appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning with reference to the alleged directions given by the Dowager Empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask if the legations are protected why the ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world.

Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations had been exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualing them. Besides this, it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies usually kept within the walls of the British legation.

In the meantime, according to the legation of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Peking must be delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien Tsin, but propose to advance on Peking during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that the 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces already available, will suffice to force an entrance into the Chinese capital.

Emperor William dispatched the German warship Buzard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruiser Gier and Seaside have been ordered to proceed to China as fast as possible from their American and Australian stations.

It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese legations here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Peking, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the legation declare the present trouble is entirely the work of Prince Tuan and that the government, the Dowager Empress and the Chinese generally are against the Boxers.

The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Peking is improving and that Prince Ching will succeed in protecting the foreigners. They scout the stories of the massacre of the people in the legations and the poisoning of the Emperor and Empress Dowager and express the opinion that Prince Ching and the loyal viceroys could best be assisted by the prompt dispatch of international reinforcements

and the promise of help in the formation of a strong government.

Empress Again in Power.

Shanghai, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the Empress had, on June 30th, resumed the reins of government and appointed Yung Lu prime minister.

It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nankin, by courier, at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the viceroys of the Yangtze and Kwang provinces for their loyalty, and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

Christians in Palace.

Tien Tsin, July 9.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Peking have taken possession of one of the prince's palace opposite, and commanding the British legation, and that the native Christians have been installed there.

Good News If True.

Washington, July 10.—The secretary for state has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, the Chinese minister general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shan Tung on July 5th, and that the outbreaks were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that the statement does not obtain general credence.

L's Grandsons.

New York, July 10.—Yao Yo and Tao Jih, two grandsons of Li Hung Chang, are visiting Washington incognito and spending much of their time at the Chinese legations, says a Washington special. One is 21 years old, the other 19. They speak English fairly well, have cut off their queues, and dress like American gentlemen. They came to America about six months ago, and went to Nashville, Tenn., to arrange for entering the Vanderbilt University. They will study under a private tutor until the fall. The elder of the two Chinese princes intends to become a civil engineer. The younger says he has not yet chosen a work in life.

A Chinaman's Opinion.

Chicago, July 10.—Chicago Chinamen are beginning to receive, by letters and papers, the first news from some of the trouble now existing in the northern provinces of their native land. One of the most intelligent Celestials in Chicago is in receipt of a letter from a man who is an officer in the Chinese army. Although the letter was written weeks ago, at the outbreak of the trouble, much that was written as to what would probably take place has transpired.

In regard to the contents of the letter he said: "It is the bloodiest war known in its history in any foreign land. I have no doubt. The man who is in charge of the military affairs in the region where the Boxers abound is well versed in the arts of modern warfare. Before this war ends I would not be surprised if 1,000,000 Chinamen were killed. How many more will meet death I cannot conjecture, but the number will be great. Ever since the Chinese learned a lesson from Japan they have been training themselves in the arts of warfare. They have as fine guns as behind them.

"My brother writes me that the great majority of Chinese in the southern provinces are against the ruling powers, and the Boxers. There is a large class in China called pensioners who will be the government, and as they are well trained soldiers, they will do terrible execution. "I would like to see the trouble surmount without war, but if it must come, it will be a good thing for the future of China.

"The ignorant Chinaman is of the belief that the missionaries are sent there to rob him of his land, and consequently this war will be for the home. The Chinaman has seen where Russia, France and Germany have taken parts of their country and the taxes greatly increased under European rule. He is trying to fight for his home and life, and he will not fight with knives or swords as many people suppose. The Chinaman is slow to anger, but once aroused, nothing can stop him.

"China needs a change, a good religion to sweep away all old superstitions. I believe the day is not far distant when the southern part of China, at least, will be Christianized."

London, July 11.—There is no authentic news from the Chinese Capital, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations here are still in existence, are permitted to communicate with their governments.

If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Peking, it might have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place, and are assisted by the imperial Chinese troops, with ample and efficient artillery.

According to a special Chee Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on the third and fourth, was the severest yet experienced. The British loss alone was thirty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Fortunately when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6th, the rain having abated somewhat, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H.M.S. Terrible's

4.7 guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting.

At Shanghai it seems now to be the general belief that the dates of the dispatches of July 3rd, asserting that two legations were still standing, is an error, either accidentally or intentionally. The couriers must have left Peking at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28th, while the alleged massacre are said to have taken place on June 30th. Until this point can be clearly understood the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

According to the Express Shanghai correspondent, it is war to the knife between the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. The recent edict of the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as Emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of his faithful Boxers, and in flowery language appeals to their enmity and fanaticism. In the same edict Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tuan the "Iron Capped" prince, Tsai Shan, his imperial clansman, and Kang Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after terrible sufferings.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "A message arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2nd, by courier from Peking, to the viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. The Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the Chinese government was protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The Emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion, and upholding the authority of his government. In a separate dispatch to the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama. These dispatches are taken to indicate that the Emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of events."

The Chee Foo correspondent of the Express telegraphing yesterday afternoon (Tuesday): The Japanese force are equipped with 36 heavy mortars and 120 field guns, and have pontoons and balloons. It is said either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The Japanese are now in the vicinity of operations extending two or three years. A further force of 33,000 men will be landed at Taku, and a week hence an additional 10,000 soon afterwards. Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China.

The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak, as published in Shanghai, is that the Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekingites, who, taking advantage of disturbances, shot him, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter who destroyed the Tsung Li Yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the Dowager Empress.

The Daily News correspondent at Tien Tsin says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack owing to the heavy commercial interest involved.

An Artillery Duel.

London, July 11.—The following dispatch from Tien Tsin has reached here: "Tien Tsin, July 5.—Yesterday large forces of Chinese troops attacked the settlement from two directions—one from the western arsenal and the other from the railway station on the opposite bank of the river. The Chinese evidently now have a more capable commander. The attack from the arsenal was directed upon what is probably the weakest point of defence, which has hitherto not been pressed. They advanced on this side across an open plain, without cover, and the attack was easily repulsed by the British guns. The enemy made a simultaneous attack upon the station with a large infantry force, covered by the fire of eleven guns. The British replied with two of H. M. S. Terrible's 12-pounders and five smaller guns, while the combined forces of British, French, Russian and Japanese infantry moved out to deal with the Chinese infantry attacks.

"The Chinese artillery attack was excellent, and the allied troops suffered terrible loss from a well directed shell fire.

"The Japanese, whose behavior was splendid, executed a well conceived movement and succeeded in turning the Chinese, driving the enemy from their strong position among the trenches.

"The Chinese retired to the native city, and the allied infantry then withdrew, and the affair became an artillery duel, lasting until darkness, with little damage to either side. A British regiment of Chinamen which was engaged proved very steady under fire. The casualties have not yet been ascertained, and it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss.

"In welcome addition to the force has arrived in the shape of two more of H. M. S. Terrible's guns. Painted on their carriages is the inscription: 'Ladysmith to Tien Tsin—immediate!'

"The Argentine today sent two four-inch guns, which will do much towards equalizing the artillery strength of the allies with that of the enemy. Most of the women and children left to-day and the remainder will follow as opportunity offers."

Reported Quiet.

Paris, July 11.—The French consul at Foo Choo telegraphs under date of July 10th:

"The town is calm. The viceroy and the British consul have issued proclamations favorable to foreigners and asking that warships should not come to Foo Choo. They propose in return to

place by a French gun, which had a similar experience, a shell bursting in the midst of its crew.

The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were one officer and seven men killed and 20 men wounded. The casualties of the other forces engaged are not known.

The Chinese in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have been reinforced during the last forty-eight hours by several thousands of Gen. Mas and Gen. Sasa's troops from Peking. The Chinese also have mounted a number of heavy guns, commanding the settlements. A force of Boxers, numbering about 3,000 men, was seen entering the native city yesterday.

Admiral Alcock has arrived here and is expected to assume supreme command. The allied forces now number about 10,000 men, including eight hundred Japanese, who arrived yesterday.

Arrangements are being made to send all the women and children to Japan by way of Taku and Chee Foo.

London, July 11.—Although Shanghai to-day repeats the statement that the Emperor and Dowager Empress were alive, and telegrams from Chinese officials again testify to the safety of the legations, yet no longer stimulate hope here, and pessimism will prevail as long as the authorities, who, on their own showing, are able to get messages to the coast, fail to send confirmation of the safety of the foreigners from some member of a legation at Peking.

In the disappearance and reappearance of prominent people at Peking and the efforts apparently being made to shift the blame from one to the other, and in the attempts to represent themselves as victims of, instead of principals in the recent occurrences, London sees only preparations for alibis and defenses in view of the approach of the troops of the powers and the anxiety they may discover on reaching the Chinese in the capital.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai the fighting at Tien Tsin on July 6th was the heaviest that has yet occurred. The Russians alone burying two hundred men. The allies are becoming exhausted by constant fighting.

A dispatch from Canton says Li Hung Chang is keeping excellent order there. Robbers and pirates are executed publicly, and the people are cowed and afraid to disturb the peace.

Japan Sends Army Division.

Paris, July 11.—At a cabinet council to-day the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from Tokio confirming the news that Japan will send immediately to Taku a complete division of 19,000 men.

A dispatch from Chee Foo, dated July 7th, says the orphanage at Shan Tung has been pillaged.

Rebels Reported Dispersed.

Paris, July 11.—The Chinese minister here has informed M. Delcasse that Li Hung Chang has called him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking asserting that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed.

Chinese Governor's Announcement.

Berlin, July 11.—The German consul at Chee Foo telegraphs that the governor of Shan Tung announces that according to reports on July 4th the foreign ministers at Peking were out of danger, and the revolt was decreasing.

Disclaims Responsibility.

Washington, July 11.—Wu, the Chinese minister to this country, came to the state department in person this morning and delivered to Secretary Hay a copy of a cablegram received by him purporting to be from the Chinese imperial government, believing to have originated at the Chinese war department, disclaiming responsibility on the part of the imperial government for the Boxer troubles, and asserting that the engagement at Tien Tsin was the direct result of the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreigners.

Foreigners Hard Pressed.

Washington, July 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department: Admiral Beary: "Chee Foo, July 10.—Arrived yesterday two battalions, 9th Infantry and one battalion of marines, Col. Meade, landed to-day to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces at Tien Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Orders Solace to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceeds soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer, and conveyed by Nashville. Just learned from Admiral Seymour at Tien Tsin that foreigners there are hard pressed. (Signed) Beary."

SIXTEEN THOUSAND DEATHS.

From Cholera and Famine in India During the Month of June.

London, July 9.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has received the following from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston: "The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Berar, Khanesh, the Central provinces, the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, but there has been much below the average elsewhere these tracts, except in Southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajapoot, an, Guzerat and Central India.

"The cholera mortality continues high in Bombay. The May mortality there was appalling.

"The number of persons receiving relief is 6,013,000."

The Governor of Bombay telegraphs to the foreign office as follows: "There were 10,370 deaths from cholera and 6,500 fatalities in the famine district during the last week in June. The total deaths among the numbers on the relief works in this district were 3,324. The number in the relief works is increasing rapidly in consequence of the drought. The numbers on gratuitous relief is increasing throughout the affected districts."

take such steps as will avert trouble in the Foo Choo province."

Presbyterian Missionaries.

Toronto, July 10.—Rev. Dr. Warden has received the following cablegram from Dr. McClure, Chee Foo: "Malcolm, Menzies, McClure and Wallace have arrived at Chee Foo, the rest are coming. Danger is great, but there is still hope."

This cablegram encourages the hope that all the missionaries of the Presbyterian church in Canada will reach the coast safely. Dr. Malcolm, Menzies and McClure form a considerable part of the Presbyterian Canadian mission. All are married and their wives and families have reached safety with them. The party with Miss Wallace, who is also a medical missionary, would number about a dozen. There are fully as many more to come out. Mrs. Menzies is a daughter of Mr. G. C. Robb, of Toronto, and Mrs. Malcolm is a sister of Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, at present spending his vacation in this city.

For French Operations.

Paris, July 10.—The chamber of deputies and senate to-day voted an additional 14,500,000 francs for the purpose of carrying on France's operations in China.

For Taku.

Washington, July 10.—Gen. McArthur cables the war department that the Fourteenth Infantry and Fifth Artillery will leave Manila on Friday for Taku. Other troops are being sent to replace these.

Europeans in Peking.

San Francisco, July 10.—Horace Herfelder, of Vienna, engineer and newspaper correspondent, has arrived here after a ten weeks' tour through China. He carries passports from his government showing that he is credited as a regular commercial representative. He was in Peking the last week in May, and speaking of the Boxer trouble, said: "I had a conference with the French Catholic bishop in Peking. He was the only one in this foreign settlement that expressed genuine appreciation for the safety of the Europeans and native Christians. He told me that there were all told about 180 Europeans in Peking. There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Chinese Catholics in Peking. They are the people who are in danger from the Boxers, probably as much as are the Europeans. There are four Chinese Catholic churches in Peking."

Attitude of United States.

Washington, July 10.—The department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up on the 30th of June, and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the president and communicated to the powers concerned on the 3rd of July. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles, and which the different powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The view announced at the start that the United States did not consider themselves at war with the Chinese nation, and that all their efforts should be directed to localizing the disturbances in the province of Chi Li, and keeping them from spreading throughout the empire by entering on the side of peace the powerful viceroys of Central and Southern China has now apparently been adopted by all the other powers.

Only One Escaped.

New York, July 10.—Rev. Dr. C. C. Cressan, general agent of the American board of foreign missions, has received a letter from the wife of the Rev. Horace T. Pitkins, a missionary stationed at Ploting Fu, where the disturbance began. Mrs. Pitkins is now at Leroy. Her last letter from her husband was dated May 25th, and in it Mr. Pitkins tells of a fight in a nearby village on March 16th. He says:

"It seems that in the moonlight of Saturday night the Boxers came down to the village, surrounded the houses of the Roman Catholics as they were pointed out to them, and then robbed them, allowing no one to escape. Finally they fired the houses, and as the people rushed out from the flames they were killed and thrown back into the fire. Only one man escaped, and they pursued him. He jumped into a well so they fired their guns into the well and throw down bricks, until thinking him dead they left. He managed to get out and started for Pao Ting Fu, told the Roman Catholics and they waited all day for other survivors to come. As none came on Monday they saw the provincial judge and he sent soldiers, but they could find nothing. The Roman Catholics were absolutely wiped out. Everywhere we hear they are not interfering with or molesting the Protestants. It is paying off old scores against the Catholics. The Boxers have it so arranged that a part of the family till the ground while the others drill and plunder. The Roman Catholics being few in number, stay on guard, and in consequence their fields are untilled and idle now. It will mean great distress for them later."

Chinese Reinforced.

Tien Tsin, July 4.—The Chinese shelled the foreign settlements all day long on July 3rd. Upwards of 150 shells fell into the concession and many houses were partially wrecked. The usual casualties, however, were few, the women and children being ordered to shelter in cellars.

Three companies of Japanese infantry, a mounted battery and a body of Russians engaged the Chinese artillery, but with little effect. The 12-pounder of the British first-class cruiser Terrible then came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the carriage and wounding the crew. The gun was withdrawn and re-