The Taking of Tien Tsin.

How the Japanese Cavalry Cut up Bxers and the Chinese Soldiers.

Jap Correspondent tells of Atrocious Doings by Czar's Fighters.

Detailed news of the desperate fighting between the allies and the Chinese, incident to the captured of the native walled city of Tien Tsin on July 14, were received by the steamer Argyll, which left Yokohama on July 19—two days after the Glenogle. The walled city, which is referred to by the Japanese war correspondents who tell the story as the "castle," was captured by the allied forces on the 14th, after a sharp struggle, in which the assailants had about a thousand men killed and wounded. It appears that the Chinese had their main positions there and in the western and eastern arsenals. But for the purpose of bombarding the foreign concessions they were in the habit of advancing to the race course and its environs. The latter positions, as well as the western arsenal, appear to have been comparatively easy range, and the Chinese stationed there maintained such a destructive cannonade that the allied commanders determined to storm the places. On the 6th a vigorous fire was opened on them with 22 guns, two of which—British naval 12-pounders—seem to have proved very effacious. In this artillery duel the Chinese were temporarily silenced—but only temporarily. They re-commenced their cannonade from the 7th, and it was decided, as stated, that they must be dislodged.

For that purpose a mixed column of 2,849, consisting of 1,149 Japanese, 900 British, 400 Russians and 100 Americans, was formed, and at 3 a. m. they advanced to the attack. The attacking column had ten guns—six Japanese and four British—and was accompanied by a squadron of Japanese cavalry. The British guns were two four-point sevens from the Centurion, flagship of Admiral Seymour, and two four-inch guns from the Algerine. These guns were used merely as guns of position, and did not go into action. The Japanese guns were three-inch field pieces.

About 4,000 Chinese troops under Gen. Nieh opposed the advance. They had six guns mounted behind a parapet on the race course. The Japanese cavalry were ordered to outflank the enemy's left, and the remainder of the allies advanced on the right in three bodies. The Chinese cannonade was furious. According to the Terrible's men, it was worse than anything they had experienced at Ladysmith. But within two hours the Chinese guns were silenced by the British and Japanese.

While the Chinese were thus engaged, the Japanese cavalry adroitly moved around without exposing themselves, and charged into the thick of the enemy five times, cutting them down and shooting them so that at last they fled in confusion. The allies advanced and captured four guns, the Chinese escaping into the walled city and leaving 300 dead upon the field. Their haste to get through the gate was so great that they blocked their own line of retreat. The allies opened fire on them at this moment of confusion and inflicted heavy loss. The Japanese had five killed and many wounded, and the losses of the British and Russians were small. The western arsenal was captured about the same time with two guns, but the walled city and the eastern arsenal remained in the possession of the enemy and were not captured until the 14th, when a joint attack was made by the whole of the allied forces, the British, the Americans and the Japanese advancing on the left, the Russians, the Germans and French on the right. The action was most bloody. The allies had 600 casualties. Again the Japanese distinguished themselves. They bore the brunt of the fighting on the 9th, and it was by them that the Chinese position was captured on the 14th. They had 250 killed and wounded on the latter occasion. The Chinese fought better than any of the foreign troops had ever expected. They stood a perfect hail of bullets from the machine guns of the powers, and remained in their positions during a terribly heavy fire of lyddite, which caused a great loss of life. In many ways they showed unexpected fighting qualities. On one occasion a battalion attacked a regiment of Sikhs with the bayonet, making a most desperate attack, which, however, was repulsed with loss.

When the allied troops entered the captured city the scene was indescribable. The Chinese dead were piled up breast high, and the Japanese correspondents say it was feared that an outbreak of pestilence would occur. Even after the allies entered the town the Chinese fought hard for the possession of the Chinese camp, the task of taking which had been given to the Russians. This was not captured until the following day.

The Germans anne Russians lost very heavily early in the fight, for an hour after the opening of the fight a tremendous explosion took place 600 yards from the German and Russian infantry. Many men were killed and wounded, and the French mounted mule battery stampeded. When the troops entered the city in the evening the Russians set it on fire and began to loot on all sides. The Japanese correspondents charge them with all kinds of licentious doings.

Mr. Ishikawa Yasujiro, editor of the Mainiche Shimbun, who is war correspondent at the front for his paper, says that the slaughter of the wounded is the least of the crimes of the Russians. He says they kill peaceful people without compunction; slay men and women; shoot children that cling weeping to the corpses of their murdered parents; break into shops, massacre their owners and steal the goods. The Pei Ho is full of dead bodies, including numerous women and children, and the Chinese have come to regard the Russians as regular devils.

The Japanese editor adds that a case came under his notice where the Russians loaded 300 bodies on a junk and burned them. The dead were for the most part pack coolies of the Russians, and suspecting their fidelity they had killed them and loaded them on the junk, had it fired and sent it drifting down the Pei Ho.

Letters to The Editor

CUT WORMS.

Sir:—In answer to Sportsman's enquiry if farmers in Eastern Canada mix paris green with meal for potato bugs, I may answer no, and yes. That is to say, they mix it with meal, but not bran; any dry powder is used, such as meal, flour, land plaster, etc., for dusting, and water for spraying. The potato beetle and their larvae have a different way of working. They remain on the potato tops all the time until it is devoured. On the other hand, cut worms usually feed at night and secrete themselves during the daytime in the soil. It has been found that they prefer bran in preference to the potato vines. The fine meal sticks to the foliage and the bran will not. Sportsman says it is not the dead worms that kill the birds. My letter stated in the Times last Saturday that I killed a covey of young pheasants a few years ago by spraying nursery stock with paris green and water to kill cut worms, and it was the cut worms that killed the birds. Last year around here there were about eight or nine pheasants nests found, that the hens had never come back to; running from five to fifteen eggs each. What killed all of those birds? Not shot gun or coons. Poisoned grubs. And again, what killed all of the young birds in their nests?. I have not used poison since I was the means of killing the pheasants. With the exception of hellebore for larvae of the saw fly, that is so destructive to the foliage of gooseberry bushes, but it is used with a liberal hand in this vicinity. I love the birds. A meadow lark sang to me every day for about three weeks last spring from the top of a plum tree, and I enjoyed it better than the best concert I ever heard. In reference to paris green not being mixed strong enough, out of twelve samples that were analyzed back East, only one came to the standard, and some of them had only thirty per cent. of paris green. As to wood ashes as a remedy for cut worms, I put a lot in a flower pot and buried them this afternoon with dry ashes taken out of the stove; they are as lively as ever just now, and I will leave them until the morning, and I think I will find them all right.

G. A. KNIGHT.

SQUASH THEM.

Sir:—In this morning's issue of the Colonist I see a correspondent advocates several methods of killing cut worms and caterpillars. Will you allow me to explain a much simpler process than placing them in solutions of hellebore and kerosene. First catch your grub! Place it carefully on some hard surface, (a path will do.) Put the sole of the right foot full upon the offender and let your weight come upon the same foot. This generally settles it. I find this a very cheap method, about 5c. per 10,000 in shoe leather. I do not claim any credit as an inventor, Mr. Editor, as my grandmother frequently showed me how but I do claim that it is more effectoctous than either of Mr. Robertson's methods. If any of your readers spray with kerosene oil in the ratio of 1 pint to 6 quarts of water they may kill the grubs, but will assuredly take every leaf off the plants and in all probability kill them. The proper strength is which kerosene oil may be used is one wine glassful to a gallon of water, and even then it has to be handled very carefully. Some few days ago a correspondent stated that the caterpillars fattened on arsenic. This is a very curious fact, one worth the trouble of investigation by Darwinian students. Some people eat preparations of arsenic to improve their complexions, and by gradually increasing the dose are finally able to take without ill effect what would be a toxic amount to any ordinary mortal; but that caterpillars, in their short life—4 or 8 weeks in the larvae stage—should be able, and have the requisite knowledge to acquire the habit, is really extraordinary. There are two kinds of grubs at work. One, the ordinary cut worm, the beggar that hides in the ground by day and does the mischief by night; the other, I believe, is the larvae of the small English white butterfly (pieris rapae). I find that spraying with paris green in the proportion of a teaspoonful to three gallons of water, is effective. But the spray must be applied with sufficient force to bend the plants over and wet the under surface of the leaves. If the caterpillars eat the sprayed plants they die. I also apply my grandmother's method upon every opportunity, and by the most efficient aid of some ducks, have succeeded in holding my own fairly well.

E. A. WALLACE.

Invertavish Nursery, Aug 4.

THE POUND.

Sir:—I beg leave through your columns to venture a protest against the system at present pursued as regards the collection of dog taxes. I have lived in many countries, but this is the first time I have seen the law so barbarously and rigidly enforced. In England and France, all owners of dogs receive an official notice, giving them three months to pay the tax, failing to comply with which, proceedings against them are, of course, be taken. Here, the first notification you receive is by seeing your dog, (generally a personal favorite, bigger dogs being wisely avoided), hauled off at the end of a rope by a young ruffian, and if you expostulate, or attempt a rescue, you are insulted and browbeaten by that amiable gentleman known as the pound keeper. Surely some better and less violent measures could be devised by which needless cruelty and personal inconvenience could be avoided.

OBSERVER.

The Police Court.—The barbers' assault case mentioned in the Colonist yesterday came up before Magistrate Hall at the morning's session, Gus Baeden being charged with assaulting H. Rostwick, the proprietor of a Government street shop, but it was remanded until to-day in order to allow the defence an opportunity to secure witnesses.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE must bear fac-simile signature. Brent Good

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Now Pushing Towards Pekin

Relief Force Will Follow the River Using Boats for Transport.

Chinese Official Beheaded Because He Urged Preservation of Legations.

London, Aug. 3.—The forward movement for the relief of the foreign legations in Pekin began on Sunday, July 29.

A message from Tien Tsin on that day says the advance guard of the Russians occupied the Chinese camp, and the Japanese pushed up the right bank of the Pei Ho river without opposition. It was expected that the whole of the allies, about 20,000 men, would be on the march by July 31.

It is proposed to follow the river, using ferry boats to carry food, ammunition and artillery.

Shanghai correspondents learn that the Russians were defeated north of New Chwang, and that a body 5,000 strong are endeavoring to relieve the force besieged at Toski Chow by 40,000 Chinese and numerous guns.

Four Russian steamers on the Amur river are said to have been sunk or damaged by the Chinese.

The smuggling of arms continues. A junk was seized at Canton on August 1 with 70 rifles and 10,000 cartridges on board.

Foreigners at Macao fear an attack. An imperial irade authorizes the passage of the Bosphorus by Russian transport vessels, but the simpler process than placing them in solutions of hellebore and kerosene. First catch your grub! Place it carefully on some hard surface, (a path will do.) Put the sole of the right foot full upon the offender and let your weight come upon the same foot. This generally settles it. I find this a very cheap method, about 5c. per 10,000 in shoe leather. I do not claim any credit as an inventor, Mr. Editor, as my grandmother frequently showed me how but I do claim that it is more effectoctous than either of Mr. Robertson's methods. If any of your readers spray with kerosene oil in the ratio of 1 pint to 6 quarts of water they may kill the grubs, but will assuredly take every leaf off the plants and in all probability kill them. The proper strength is which kerosene oil may be used is one wine glassful to a gallon of water, and even then it has to be handled very carefully. Some few days ago a correspondent stated that the caterpillars fattened on arsenic. This is a very curious fact, one worth the trouble of investigation by Darwinian students. Some people eat preparations of arsenic to improve their complexions, and by gradually increasing the dose are finally able to take without ill effect what would be a toxic amount to any ordinary mortal; but that caterpillars, in their short life—4 or 8 weeks in the larvae stage—should be able, and have the requisite knowledge to acquire the habit, is really extraordinary. There are two kinds of grubs at work. One, the ordinary cut worm, the beggar that hides in the ground by day and does the mischief by night; the other, I believe, is the larvae of the small English white butterfly (pieris rapae). I find that spraying with paris green in the proportion of a teaspoonful to three gallons of water, is effective. But the spray must be applied with sufficient force to bend the plants over and wet the under surface of the leaves. If the caterpillars eat the sprayed plants they die. I also apply my grandmother's method upon every opportunity, and by the most efficient aid of some ducks, have succeeded in holding my own fairly well.

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Li Hung Chang is alleged to have sent a message to Pekin to keep Li Ping Hong.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—Li Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin, and Shen, administrator of railways and telegraphs and Tao Tai of Shanghai, have both declared officially that the foreign ministers are held by the Chinese government as hostages, and that if the allies march to Pekin they will be killed.

Chee Foo, July 26, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—The latest reports from Pekin were brought by disaffected officers of the Chinese. They are considered reliable. The officers left Pekin on July 25. They say anarchy had reigned in Pekin for months and the streets ran in blood. The Chinamen were fighting among themselves. Jung Lu, commander of some of the imperial troops, and Prince Ching espoused the cause of the foreigners, and endeavored, with the part of the army loyal to them, to expel the Boxers. Later, with the majority of the imperial troops under anti-foreign leaders, Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fuh Sian were victorious, and Jung Lux. Prince Ching and their followers were prisoners in their yamen when the bearers of these reports left Pekin.

Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fuh Sian appeared to control the government, according to these officers, and issued edicts printed in the Gazette exhorting the Chinese to kill all foreigners.

An officer says that there are 16,000 troops in Pekin, including Tung's army, and 3,000 more at Yung Tsun. The soldiery held all the streets within a mile of the legations.

The foreign troops when the officers left Pekin had burned and abandoned the Chenmen gate. Their ammunition appeared to be failing, and their quick-firing guns had been silenced for days before July 15. They were using rifles only when hard pressed. The officers say that every foreign bullet killed a Chinaman. The American and English troops defeated Gen. Ma in a night battle on July 10.

Reports from Chinese sources were to the effect that all of the legation forces had been killed.

Chinamen caught a messenger who was trying to leave the legations on July 10 with the following message: "To any foreign commander: Make all haste if you intend to save us. We can hold out but a few days."

Two French nuns at New Chwang were deliberately burned alive.

Dr. Ting, a graduate of the American college, refused to renounce Christianism after receiving 2,000 lashes.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The state department makes public the following telegram received to-day from the consul-general at Shanghai and the consul at Chee Foo:

"Shanghai, Aug. 2.—Secretary of State, Washington: Americans left Chun King yesterday. Li told the French consul to-day that no messages will be delivered to ministers because the foreigners are advancing on Pekin.

"Kee, pro-foreign member of Tsung Li Yamen, was beheaded on July 27 for urging the preservation of the ministers, by Li Ping Hang, now commanding the troops in Pekin. He ordered the Pao Ting massacre. (Signed) Goodnow."

Chee Foo, Aug. 2.—(Afternoon)—Secretary of State, Washington: "Have just received a telegram from the governor of Shan Tung, requesting me to transmit to you the following: 'Have just received a telegram, dated July 30, from the Tsung Li Yamen, stating that various ministers, the German legation and others (foreigners) all well. Not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly, and we are now conferring as to the proper measures to protect the various ministers to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended. (Signed) Yuan, Governor.'"

KRUGER'S OFFER.

A Frantic Appeal to Burghers Not to Desert.

Pretoria, Aug. 3.—President Kruger and Commandant-General Botha have issued a proclamation promising to pay all damage done to the farms by the British provided the burghers remain with the commandos.

London Aug. 3.—An official despatch from the date of Gen. Smith-Dorrien's repulse of the Boers at July 31., The despatch says:

"In the morning a flag of truce came to Smith-Dorrien's camp, demanding his surrender. Before he could reply the Boers opened a heavy fire. The British losses were slight."

"Ian Hamilton met with slight opposition at Vitebealanek. His casualties were light."

Capetown, Aug. 3.—Liebberg's commando attacked Smith-Dorrien near Pothefstroom, but was easily repulsed.

Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenberg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison.

Seven hundred and fifty additional Boers have surrendered to Gen. Hunter.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

John Coughlan to Erect the New Building For Robert Porter.

The contract for the new building about to be erected for Mr. Robert Porter, on the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, was yesterday given to Mr. John Coughlan, of this city, by Mr. W. Ridgway-Wilson, the consideration being in the neighborhood of $14,000. The plans call for a thoroughly substantial and up-to-date structure, covering the full area of the lot, with a large basement arranged for a cold storage plant, and rising two stories above the street level. Mr. Porter having great faith in the future progress of the city, gave instructions for a thoroughly up-to-date building of stone and pressed brick, disdaining the use of galvanized iron or cement imitations, which the architect has faithfully carried out in a neat and thoroughly modern design, with a judicious blending of color in sandstone, red and buff pressed brick and terra-cotta, with substantial interior construction, in which steel girders and iron columns form a leading part.

Work is to be commenced next week, in order that the new premises may be ready for occupation for the Christmas trade, the business being carried on meanwhile in the old Commercial hotel building, on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets.

MATCH-MAKING IN IRELAND.

There Hardly Exists Among Peasantry Such a Thing as Love-Making.

From London Standard.

Among the Irish peasantry, there hardly exists such a thing as love-making. Courtship consists exclusively of the sharpest kind of bargaining as between man and man. The woman do not come into the question at all at this stage of the proceedings. They are merely a necessary adjunct to the wedding ceremony. When all is over, however, and the pair married, Irish women make as faithful and dutiful wives as are to be found in any country.

In Ireland, as in Italy, friends and neighbors busy themselves to make up suitable matches among the boys and girls. "Boy," it should be understood, means an unmarried man regardless of age. Thus, there may be, and often are, "boys" of 50 years of age.

A brother and a sister must, if possible, be married at the same time, in order that the latter's portion may be forthcoming without disturbing too much the affairs of the farm. Thus, in a country district, there occurred one of these double marriages, and the whole story may be regarded as a typical of a large class. A likely "boy" of about 45, the possessor of a good farm, lived with his sister, some ten years his junior. She was a bright, nice-looking person, and, better still, a hard-working woman, an excelent farmer's wife, in short.

Accordingly, a neighbor began to take the matter into consideration. He looked about him and found out the fortune of two or three girls in the neighborhood. There was Brian's youngest daughter with one hundred and fifty pounds, with maybe a heifer thrown in, and there was the widow Doonigan, with a farm all her own and well stocked with cattle and two young horses, to say nothing of a good field of turnips. She was nearly fifty, and had lost all her teeth years ago; but where's the teeth that could pull against two young horses rising four? And, finally, there was Flood's daughter, with only a poor hundred, hardly worth looking at, for money, but a comely woman at thirty.

These three candidates for matrimony were offered to the "boy," and he was told he could have his choice. The sister loudly urged him to take the widow, for "what was the difference of a few years agin' a farm like that?" The ambassador, too, was in favor of the widow. He was a married man himself, and spoke out of his experience, saying, "Me father, God rest his sowl, whin he was findin' a wife for meself, had two girls offered to him, so he did, and one av 'em had two heifers in the fortin' and the other had three, and so, av course, he tuk the one wid the three cows, and it was meself was wishing for the other; and, ses he, Mike, see he, take the three cows, me lad. I know the worruld, and I know women, and there bain't in all the worruld a woman one cow better nor another. An' he war right, for didn't I marry her, and wan't she a good wife to me for fifteen years afore she died. May the Saints save her sowl in Glory!" The "boy" remained silent and said never a word, but a few days afterwards he called at Flood's cottage and spent the evening smoking with the old father. He never spoke a word to the daughter; but that was unnecessary, since the fact of his calling after the "message" had been sent by the ambassador intimated his acceptance of the girl.

There remained nothing to be done, as far as they were concerned, but to go to the priest and get married. But this could not be until a husband was found for the sister, a far more difficult job, since she imposed a condition. "I'll take any man you like," said Biddy, "but I'll never go into a house wid women-kind. I'll not go under a woman after me bin' mistress here for twenty years." Such particularity occasioned delays. However, at length a man was found who was satisfied with Biddy's fortune, and who, moreover lived alone with his brother; there were no woman folk in the house. Without more ado Biddy said she would take him for a husband. She announced her immediate marriage to the lady of the manor, in whom she placed great confidence. "Are you very fond of him, Biddy?" said the lady, hoping to discover a little romance in this cabin love-making. "Ah, musha, what odds does it make what I does be thinkin'. I must get married now me brother's brought a wife home." "But surely you wouldn't marry a man if you did not love him, that wouldn't be right?" she urged. "He's a dacent boy, an' I'm willin' to take Tim Flanagan's (the ambassador's) word for it, he'll make a good husband," said Biddy, with calm philosophy. "I never seen him himself but twice, and we are to be married Thursday, plase God."

The wedding took place as settled, and at half-past six in the morning Biddy and her "dacent boy" drove away from the chapel married for better or for worse. It seemed to be for worse at the outset at all events, for Biddy was weeping copiously, "roarin' an' bawlin," as she expressed it, when telling of her wedding tour. In fact, her wedding-tour was quaint. It lasted barely twenty-four hours. "We druv the ass cart into the town," said Biddy in her story, "an' I roared and bawled the whole ten mile. An' himself wanted for to get a bite to ate, but I wouldn't touch anything the whole day. I couldn't see a ha'porth, for me eyes was that swelled, and he said he'd take me home straight, an' I might go back an' he'd niver axe me to stay wid him. Ah, he was very kind intoirely."

A Popular Hotel.—Manager Virtue, of the Mount Baker hotel, reports the present the most successful season which that popular hostelry has enjoyed since it was opened. The house is now crowded with guests and many applicants for accommodation have had to be refused.

The Queen From Alaska

Brings News of Another Northern Tragedy—Commissioners Arrive.

The Heroes of the Florence S. Disaster Near White Horse.

The 250 passengers of the Queen, which returned from Alaska last evening, were mostly excursionists. There were only 70 Klondikers, Skagwayans and Northerners, and of the contingent few brought out much treasure. The gold on board, the officers said, did not exceed ten thousand dollars. Among the passengers who came down were the members of the boundary delimination commission for the work of deliminating the provisional boundary between Canada and Alaska in the Chilcoot, Chilkat and White Passes, is finished. The last work was done on the Chilkoot Pass. The commissioners are W. F. King, representing the Canadian government; O. H. Tittman, for the American government, and his assistant, O. B. French. There was also a corps of helpers.

Another passenger who has been figuring in the papers of late was W. G. Matthews, who is accused of embezzling between $5,000 and $6,000 at Savannah, Georgia. Extradition papers having arrived, he was sent back to the Southern state for trial. He says he will furnish a story on his arrival that will make good reading. He says he can prove his innocence, and moreover will have some thing to say which will make his accusers look silly.

S. Archibald, the rich director of the Standard Oil Co., was another passenger.

News was brought by the steamer Queen that the dead steward of the wrecked Florence S., who was Walter Monastes, of Skagway, and not Macabe, as stated, died like a hero. Monastes, who was but 17 years of age, was standing on deck with Capt. Sid. Barrington when the steamer turned turtle. He was very cool during the panic which followed, and did good work in trying to save the passengers. He admonished all not to get excited. He was an excellent swimmer, and when thrown into the water swam around waiting to see what he could do in the work of rescue, but suddenly he disappeared, and after his head sank beneath the water was seen no more.

Charley Sinclair was the hero of the hour. He was on the ill-fated craft at the time of the accident, but landed in the water right side up. He caught an upturned boat belonging to the floating near him and righting the same picking up nearly all the passengers and crew that were saved, paddling between wreck and shore with one broken oar, and carrying three persons at a time.

R. J. Burde, editor of the White Horse Tribune, and formerly of the Colonist, who came out to salt water shortly before the Queen sailed, brought the information from White Horse that the Florence S. was wrecked by a part of her cargo shifting. That part which shifted comprised a lot of heavy machinery.

"The machinery," says Mr. Burde, "was set on the deck and not securely braced or fastened in its place.

"The Florence S. started from White Horse at 2 o'clock in the morning, and was followed four hours later by the Bailey, both bound for Dawson. The Bailey started to make a record run down the river, and as I gathered it, the Florence S. was determined not to be overtaken by the other boat, and so steamed away at a lively gait. In going around the curve in the river, the small boats have been in the habit of shooting forward without restraining themselves, whereas the larger boats back water, and allow their noses to drift round about in the proper course by the force and set of the current. The Florence S. probably took the short cut method, and suffered the consequence of her cargo shifting and the craft turning turtle.

"Those aboard who escaped alive either swam or got ashore on pieces of drift, boats or otherwise. The river there is not wide, probably not more than 300 feet, and it was not far for one to make either shore.

"The Bailey came along shortly after the Florence S. was wrecked, and picked up her stranded passengers and others and took them on down the river. The news of the accident was largely wired to White Horse by various ones before I left there for Skagway.

"Sid Barrington was pilot on the steamer."

The only others drowned besides the purser were Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, of this city. A northern paper received by the Queen says Mrs Stewart and her daughter of 18 arrived in Skagway from Victoria on the Amur, and stayed a short time at the Golden North hotel. None of the bodies were recovered.

News was brought by the Queen of another northern tragedy. The body of George Metcalf, a trapper, who with Nelson, a partner was trapping foxes and other fur bearers near Haines Mission, was found dead about nine miles from Haines. Many believe that the dead man was murdered by Indians, but a coroner's jury who held an inquest did not know what to ascribe the cause of death to, and brought in a verdict that he had come to his death from an unknown cause.

The people of the vicinity have put forward a number of ideas. One is that the man, who is supposed to have been George Metcalf, was killed by Indians, who suspected him and his partner, called Nelson, had been putting out poisoned fish to kill foxes. It is said the two men were in the vicinity last fall trapping for foxes and other fur-bearing animals, and according to an idea put forward, the red men put one or both of them out of the way to rid them from their hunting grounds. The Indians, it is said, believ the animals should not be killed by poisoning.

The body of the man found is not accepted conclusively as that of Metcalf, some think it may be that of Nelson, saying perhaps Metcalf killed Nelson and then put the papers belonging to Metcalf in the clothes to throw others off the scent.

Nelson is sad to have been an exceedingly tall man, and the body of the man found, it is said, was six feet tall. A registered letter was sent away by Nelson from Haines last fall, and the receipt for that letter, now at Haines, has never been called for. This has led to the belief that perhaps Nelson and Metcalf are both dead, or that Nelson at least is dead.

It is reported the Indians have cautioned the whites of late not to go up the Chilkoot river. Just why is not known, but it is presumed they want to maintain that part of the country for hunting grounds, and oppose the intrusion of the whites.

The body of the dead man who was found was buried near the place found.

News was given also by the Queen that the river steamer Clifford Sifton has gone through the White Horse Rapids and made an arrangement with the Canadian Development combination fleet whereby it will get freight from the railway at White Horse, to which point the trains are now running. This means the additon of another steamer to the company's already large fleet on the White Horse-Dawson run.

The additon of the Sifton gives to the White Pass & Yukon Route a total of fifteen steamers plying on the Dawson-White Horse run. The total freight capacity of the steamers is 2410 tons. The passenger capacity of the fleet is 2,275. The round trip time of these vessels between White Horse and Dawson is perhaps seven to twelve days, making it possible for them to transport many tons of freight in sevral weeks' time of high and favorable water.

Besides the steamers having traffic arrangements with the railroad company on the Dawson-White Horse run, there are several running independent, gathering their traffic at the Dawson and White Horse terminals. They include the Ora, Flora and Nora, of the Klondike corporation's fleet; the Gold Star, and a few others. The Florence S., which was wrecked several days ago, had a traffic agreement with the road, but she is now considered a total loss, and is out of the list.

A rich quartz strike is reported from Juneau. P. C. Early, of Douglas Island, says that he was passing along a well worn trail near Yankee Cove, when he came upon some decomposed quartz. Upon investigating closely he discovered a twenty-two inch vein of rich quartz which he traced for a distance of eight hundred feet. It is claimed this quartz will run from $75 to $1,000 per ton.

The Pure Truth of July 27 says of the new diggngs discovered near Juneau:

Prospectors returning from the new diggings on Nugget and Goat Creeks cannot be said to be over-enthusiastic, but nearly all of them express the belief that the diggings are good.

Gold has been found on nearly every claim but none of them have been sufficiently prospected to determine the fact that they will be paying investments.

The Messrs. Crawford and W. N. Matlock have faith in Discovery claim, which covers all of what is known as the middle basin, and are whip sawing lumber and making other preparations prparatory to developing their property.

Goat creek, which empties into the Nugget at Discovery, has been located from its source to its mouth, and the stakers think they have a good thing.

Sevral bench claims have been staked (or rather they are hillside claims) and their locators say they will ascertain in the near future whether they have ground worth working.

Fred Chase located above Discovery and will soon return to prospect his claim. He brought in a small quantity of gold from his property, but not enough to demonstrate that it is of much value. In fact, there has not been enough gold brought in from the camp to convince old miners that rich placers have been discovered.

The upper basin contains large beds of gravel similar to that found in Gold creek, but not so extensive.

It is hoped the new camp will turn out rich, but it will take some time to demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of the waiting public.

AN OLD CHURCH.

It Was Built During the French Regime But Now Must Go.

From the Montreal Star.

The old church of Notre Dame des Victories, standing in the enclosure of the Church of Notre Dame de Pitie, off Notre Dame street, at the head of Lambert Hill (Montreal), has been pulled down. The building was one of the oldest structures in the city, having been erected in 1711, to commemorate the destruction of the British fleet of Admiral Hovenden Walker on Egg Island, as he was moving up the St. Lawrence to attack Quebec. The building was a very unpretentious one, being about forty feet wide, and not more than one hundred and fifty feet long. It has stood the effects of time well, and could have lasted for many years more. The masonry was solid, but there was very little cut stone in it. It was the property of the Sisters of the Congregation, and for the last fifty years has been used as a warehouse, and for a time as the boiler room of a printing office. It was beneath its roof that the small French colony of those days met to celebrate the defeat of the invader, and in after years it was the silent witness of many religious professions and other religious ceremonies. It welcomed several generations of worshippers, and as progress advanced it was closed in by more pretentious buildings, while the faithful worshippers went to the adjoining church of Notre Dame de Pitie, erected in 1856. Mr. Lighthall, who visited the old building several times, says that it contained some curious woodwork of the time of Louis XIV. It was removed to make way for a garden which the nuns intend to lay out.

BREEZE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Salisbury by Use of Sunny Ways Brings Peace.

London, Aug. 3—Another breeze blew up in the House of Lords to-day, as the outcome of the debate of Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion.

Lord Rosebery to-day somewhat testily resented the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, taking him to task for suggesting that the commander of the forces, Lord Wolseley, ought to come to the house and give his authority to the government's military plans. Lord Rosebery said he did not propose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered a public duty.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the war secretary was responsible to parliament, and the commander-in-chief was responsible to the war secretary.

Other peers having spoken, the premier, Lord Salisbury, arose and said he understood Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolseley would come to the house and express his approval of Lord Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolseley could be called upon to do that, he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he did not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was of an abstract kind.

The subject was then dropped.

Runaways Caught.—The four boys who escaped from the provincial reformatory on Wednesday morning were re-captured yesterday through the ever-ready police, the youthful offenders being found at Oak Bay, evidently trying to obtain some food from the numerous campers out there. They are again under the charge of the reformatory officials.

Canadian Yacht Ahead

The Redcoat Wins First of Series for eawanhaka Cup

Yankee Vessel Beaten by Over a Mile by Duggan's Boat

Montreal, Aug. 3.—The first of the series of international yacht races for the Seawanhaka Cup, between the Minnesota, of the White Bear Club, of St. Paul, and the Redcoat, of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, was sailed on Lake St. Louis this afternoon and resulted in an easy victory for the Canadian boat.

The course was a triangular one and one-third mile each leg, three times around, making 12 miles, and the Redcoat won by 6 min., 21 sec., in time, and nearly one leg, or considerably over a mile in distance.

The wind was what might be called a full sail breeze and little or no sea. The crews were as follows:

Redcoat—G. H. Duggan, tiller; W. Angus, main sheet; C. Route, midship; F. Sherwood, jib.

Minnesota—G. M. Griggs, tiller; J. L. Wann, mainsheet; F. M. Douglas, midship; Sam Bun, jib.

The first leg of the triangle was a beat to windward, and it was at this work that the Canadian boat excelled, for at the buoy she had gained 50 seconds.

The second leg was a broad reach, at which the Minnesota did better, reducing the lead by 15 seconds; but there was only one leg out of nine in which she gained, with the exception of the last, when Skipper Duggan had the race well in hand.

The third leg was also a broad reach, but the Minnesota lost 22 seconds on it.

On the second beat to windward the Minnesota took in a reef, and the Redcoat substituted a small jib, as the wind had freshened somewhat.

But rounding the buoy for the reach, the Redcoat replaced the large jib, while the Minnesota carried a reef half way through that reach before letting it out.

The Minnesota lost the grip of the water when the breeze increased. From then out the Redcoat increased its lead, completing the second round 5 min. 15 sec. ahead, and finishing the race 6 min. 21 sec. ahead. The only chance for the Minnesota seems to be the drifting match. The time was:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Redcoat.....	1.29.10	1.13.58	1.44.48
Minnesota....	1.29.10	3.20.12	1.51.20

Redcoat won by 6 min. 21 sec.

Provincial

Boundary.

Canadian and American Commissioners Return From the North.

Rights of Property Owners Duly Guarded by International Agreement.

Among the passengers arriving from the North on the Queen last night were W. F. King and Dr. Tittmann, the Dominion and American boundary commissioners, and their assistants, who have been engaged in defining the provincial boundary between Canadian and American territory in the North, as arranged by representatives of the two governments in October last. They have completed the work, which consisted of running lines and erecting monuments across the Dalton trail and the White and to the Yukon territory. Mr. King, who is a guest at the Driard, where he will remain, Chilkoot Passes, the chief points of entry for several days, in an interview, said that the agreement entered into by the governments provided for the protection of all who have obtained property rights, but very few were effected, except in the Porcupine district, where some claims were staked in Canadian territory by men who thought they were on the American side. However, these claims had not been worked to any extent. He could not say whether the owners would now have to mine under the Canadian or American law.

Dr. Tittmann says the work of delimitating the line on the Chilkoot Pass was not difficult because of the sharp and pronouced summit. "We found the trip an enjoyable vacation," he said, "we were entertained part of the time by L. D. Rinney, promoter of the Dyea railway enterprise. The waggon road on the Chilkoot trail we found still passable, but the bridges are going to rack. They were strong enough to bear us, but they are in poor condition. There was some snow on the trail near the summit. Dyea river was alive with salmon. We caught several with a gaff when coming down the trail without difficulty. We saw a dog take a fish from the water, and when they are so common that a dog can take them from the water, they are not few. The Indians, though, seemed to be absent from the country, perhaps fishing elsewhere. Dyea, Sheep Camp, and other places along the trail are, in a phrase, now only rows of abandoned, ghost like, blank and staring vacant houses. Sheep Camp is now utterly abandoned, and its line of empty buildings is a strange sight."

Mr. King will go over to Vancouver next week to determine the longitude of that city by telegraph from Vancouver. This work will keep him busy for a couple of weeks.

A Logger Insane.—John A. Thomas, a logger employed at the mills at Chemainus, arrived on the noon train yesterday, in the custody of friends, and is now confined in the provincial jail. The poor fellow is violently insane and will probably be sent to the asylum at once.

To Go North.—Mr. W. Marchant, customs appraiser, leaves by the steamer City of Seattle on Sunday for the Yukon valley, to investigate certain matters in connection with his department. He will go direct to Bennett. Mr. R. S. Clute, Dominion labor commissioner, goes north by the same steamer.

FORTY SECOND

Has Left

Pe

Italian Government patches Saying The Ister has Start

Asserted That He Towards Tien Ts July 31.

Difference of Opinion Amour Landing Tro Shanghai.

London, Aug. 9.—(4 a.m.) official news given out y morning papers contain no mation of importance from C to the despatches of Sir Cl ald and Admiral Bruce, th al disposition to take a view of the situation. The appointment of Field Mars Waldersee as commander-i international forces meets approval.

The Rome corresp