ehem Captured

ells How Clements aget Entered the Town.

fused to Surrender e and Was Prompt- ly Routed.

anry Distinguish Them s and Re-take a British Gun.

uly 10.—Lord Roberts has lowing despatch to the war

July 10.—Clements' and es entered Bethlehem July rmer, on nearing the town, ag of truce, demanding its which was refused by Dewet; t, making a wide turning succeeded in geting hold of s most important position e town. This was carried e by the Munster Fusiliers ire Light Infantry. The fol- rning the attack was con- by noon the town was in our and the enemy in full retreat.ualties were: Four officers of the Munsters wounded, 1 Captains Macpherson and d Lieut. Conway severely, . Boyd Rochfort, Scottish ntly wounded; 7 men of the wounded, 1 killed; Imperial 2 wounded.

reports that but for the accu- ce of the Thirty-Eighth Royal nd the Fourth City Imperial the casualties would have more.

Powell reached Rustenburg evening of July 8, without He found all quiet there, confidence entirely satisfac- ks to the prompt and bold he situation taken by Major Tracey.

istrict west of this is some- ttled, owing to the small force acked Rustenburg being still eighborhood. Measures are n to meet this.

er information regarding the Bethlehem has now been re- n Clements. He states that y there is broken and difficult. tly his and Paget's cavalry ble to make any wide turning s. Clements attacked one hile Paget attacked another. osition assailed by Clements ntly captured by the Royal , who captured a gun of the seventh Battery lost at Storm- he list of casualties has not yet ived, but Clements states they considering the strength of the assaulted.

er's cavalry, under Broadwood, Bethlehem July 8. Hunter with force was within nine miles of when Clements despatched his

, July 10.—The war office has nother casualty list for South showing that during the week July 7 there were killed, or captured 15 officers and 180 The accidental deaths were 2 eaths from disease, 4 officers men; invalided home, 72 offi- 1,306 men.

tal casualties as a result of the 48,188 officers and men.

ngton, July 10.—It is learned announcement from Lorenzo that Mr. Hollis, the United onsul there, has been recalled is. Mr. Hollis has not been in the judgment of the depart- y such a repression of his per- ympathy as becomes a United fficial charged with such deli- ies as have devolved upon the t Lorenzo Marques. It is be- hat the department was obliged nd him of that fact, but it has lled him, nor has it any present n of doing so.

ADIANS COMING HOME.

rchmer in Command of Invalided Party on Parisian.

real, July 10.—A special from to-day says there are 27 Cana- n board the steamship Parisian, its way to Canada. They had n invalided to England from Africa, and had recovered suffi- to be allowed to return to their across the Atlantic.

F. B. Strong, of "F" Company, one of the party, is announced war office to be insane.

-Col. Herchmer, who went out h Africa in charge of the Mount- es, but was taken ill shortly after ival and was invalided to Eng- s in command of the party. He ing splendid, having regained his good health.

Sunday Gen. Hutton's brigade of ed Infantry had a sharp skirmish es southeast of Pretoria. The ans took a leading part.

Weir, of the Queen's Own Rifles, o, who was invalided to England outh Africa, visited Bisley camp as warmly greeted by the Cana-

In conversation he declared that harges made by Mr. Burdett- in the British House of Com- were untrue to a large extent. ted that he had been well treated nburg, but very badly treated at e River hospital.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

of Bavaria United to Duchess Marie Gabrielle.

ch, July 10.—Prince Ruprecht, parent to the Bavarian throne, rried here to-day to the Duchess Gabrielle of Bavaria. The Em- William was represented at the ny by Prince Joachim Albrecht ssia.

UGHT UNDER PAPINEAU.

of French-Canadian Who Fought in 1837 Rebellion.

treal, July 10.—The death has taken place at his residence, 1 street, of Narcisse Lafrenier 1837 fought in the rebel side. ed, who was 82 years of age, as an officer under Papineau, part in most of the engagements n the rebels and the loyalist He leaves a family of four n, 21 grandchildren and 40 great hildren.

Hurrying To the Front

Many War Correspondents Go Out to China on the Empress.

Lynch of the Express Hopes to See Canadian Fighters There.

Special Service Men Going Out —Experiences of Some of the Routes.

On the steamer Empress of China, which sailed last night for the Orient, there were war correspondents, war photographers, special service men, legation employees, returning army men of many nationalities—all bound to the present theatre of the world's attention, where the Boxers box and the powers "act in harmonious accord."

There was George Lynch, of the London Daily Express; Edwin Wildman, of the Journal-American-Examiner, the three dailies of W. Hearst; J. C. Hemment, photographer for Collier's and the Hearst syndicate; H. Manley, his secretary; Lawrence Maill, of Vancouver, secretary to Mr. Lynch; and W. Fagan, of Vancouver, who went out as an unconnected free lance—of the newspaper fraternity; Colonel Collard, of the Army service corps, who went to join the transport service; Capt. Murai, a veteran of the Chino-Japan war, who went to join his fellow-fighters; George Stewart, of the Esquimalt dockyard, who goes over to take over the engine-room of the torpedo-destroyer Whiting, which did such good work in connection with the capture of the Chinese torpedo-destroyers at the Taku fight; R. Towers, secretary of the British legation at Pekin, who,—if the awful rumor of massacre is true—will represent alone, until others arrive, the British government at Pekin. They go to Nagasaki for the most part, whence they will try to get transportation by transport steamer.

George Lynch, who is going out in the interest of the Daily Express and the Sphere, both London papers, represented the Daily Chronicle in the Cuban campaign, and, coming home with Cuban fever, was incapacitated from travelling "with Kitchener to Khartoum." Since then he has contracted smallpox, inflammation of the lungs, dysentery and enteric fever, and as there is very little else to have, he hopes to get through the Chinese war without sickness. At the beginning of the African trouble Mr. Lynch was sent out to the Cape. With him went poor Stevens.

"He was a splendid fellow," says Mr. Lynch. "He was my beau-ideal of a war correspondent. He was not like the fellows who imagine battles from the rear. He always wanted to see things. He was in the fighting line with the Gordons at Elandslangte and Rienfontein. Always cool and courageous in war, he was a most charming personality in peace. I was not with him when he died. I left Ladysmith in December and was captured in an attempt to get through to Buller with despatches. I had succeeded in traversing the Boer lines, and was ten miles away from Ladysmith when a fellow ran across me and took me prisoner. I was not armed. I never carry even a revolver. Some fellows do, but I don't think it is part of the game. However, I shall this time," and Mr. Lynch nodded significantly.

"I spent a most interesting week at the Boer front, and then they sent me to Pretoria. I was rather badly treated there, and was put in the common jail where they kept such African colonial troops as they had captured. You know they hate them with an exceedingly bitter hatred. It turned out that they thought I was a spy, and, had I been armed, I should have had very short shrift indeed. I persuaded them to cable home to my paper, and meanwhile made arrangements with my Kaffir jailers to escape. A horse, waterproofs and a revolver were to be ready outside the jail, and I was to mount and ride away while the Boers were indulging in the New Year merry-making. However, I heard that I was to be let go, so I didn't make the attempt.

"'Talking about escapes reminds me that when Churchill got away there were about ten other fellows who had made arrangements to leave a little later on, but Churchill published the whole story, and the Boers took good care to prevent the departure of the others."

After leaving Pretoria Mr. Lynch was laid up with enteric fever, and on recovering returned on the Kildonan Castle. There were a number of Canadians on board in charge of an officer of the Guards, who, says Mr. Lynch, was perfectly delighted and enthusiastic about his command. They were the finest lot of fellows he had ever handled; they were resourceful and had not to be spoon-fed like the ordinary Tommies.

"Do you think you could provide another Canadian contingent for China?" asked Mr. Lynch.

"There are thousands of men who are aching for a chance to go. Already an offer has been sent from Victoria," said the interviewer.

"I am very glad to hear it. We are getting a little short of men at home and there is no doubt that colonial troops led by British officers make the finest fighting mixture in the world. The thing is past the experimental stage. The war office knows that Canada can turn out fit men as easily as shelling peas. It would be a ripping good idea to send a regiment right out from the West."

"The transportation from England to the front? Oh that was awfully well done. There must be a certain amount of inconvenience and there will always be some grumbling. But just compare the United States feeding their men for days on hard tack and coffee almost at their own doors. You know we did pretty well in the Boer war. Modern rifles give an advantage of at least eight to one to the defenders, and you must remember it was an exceptionally easy country to defend. It is at least doubtful if any other country could have done what we did."

"When do you think they will get matters finally straightened out there?"

"I was asked that question on my return to England last May. I was laughed at when I answered it. I said then that it would be late autumn or winter before it was over, and I am of that opinion still."

Mr. Lynch has a great deal to say about the comfort and pleasure he derived from his journey across the continent on the Limited. He was particularly struck with the politeness of the officials. With regard to the use of the route for the purpose of sending men and munitions of war to China, he says that at present troops are being sent from India, but that should they be sent from England there is no doubt that while in point of time there is no difference between that and the Red Sea route, they would land at the front in much better condition after a cool journey across Canada than after sweltering through the Red Sea, where occasionally the ship has to be stopped and turned around in order to let some air into it."

According to Mr. Lynch, who, as war correspondent of the London Times, was one of those in beleaguered Ladysmith with Gen. Sir George White, it was the "disaster" of Nicholsen's Nek, with its loss by capture, killed and wounded, of one thousand men that saved Ladysmith from surrender.

"You have no idea how close the Natal city was to surrender," said Mr. Lynch, "when the rescue was effected. The newspaper reports do not seem to have placed the serious state as plainly as it was. Ladysmith was at its last gasp. It would have had to surrender if the relieving army had been delayed two weeks longer, and if those one thousand men lost at Nicholsen's Nek were not taken the time limit on the garrison's fight would have ended before the relief."

"Would the city have surrendered then?"

"The city? Yes; but the army, never! Sir George White intended to stop the food supply of the Kaffirs in Intombi camp in eight days from the morning on which the rescuers came, and then had the siege continued the food would have been held from the wounded. It was awful, but what else was there to be done? Then when the last food was ready to be eaten all those who could would have been mustered out, after blowing up and destroying all that would have to be left, those of the garrison still able to move would make a desperate sortie and endeavor to cut their way through the besiegers. Sir George White would never have surrendered. Fortunately, though, he was not forced to make the choice, for unexpected and unannounced the relievers of brave old Gen. Buller came.

"Another matter which little has been told of in the newspapers was the good work of the special service corps. Nothing was told of their wrestling with the problems of getting the food supply forward, which was expedited in a most remarkable way. This corps did noble service."

THE SESSION'S LAST DAYS

Colonel Prior Starts for Home To-Day Mr. Foster Scores Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 10—Col. Prior leaves for home to-morrow.

Mr. Casey protested to-day against the published statement that the demand for increased indemnity only came from Quebec. He had signed the round robin and was not ashamed of it.

Mr. Davin moved the six months' hoist on the government bill respecting newspaper postage, but it was rejected by 79 to 27.

Mr. Moore urged the granting of the Franchise to women, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that parliament has relegated the matter to the provinces.

Mr. Foster made a slashing speech on the motion condemning the government's reckless expenditure, which was defeated by 86 to 44.

The Senate, by 20 to 17, threw out the provision increasing the Montreal judges by three.

The statement that it is intended to extend the Canadian Northern to the Pacific Coast in the near future is denied.

Liberal members have been recalled to Ottawa for fear that the opposition might yet get a chance victory.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES.

Cablegram From Chee Foo Tells of Their Safety.

Toronto, July 10.—Rev. Dr. Warden has received the following cablegram from Dr. McClure, Chee Fu: "Malcolm, Menzies, McClure and Wallace have arrived at Chee Fu; 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.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

It Has Appeared in Severe Form at Kohat.

Simla, July 10.—Cholera has appeared in a severe form at Kohat, 25 miles south of Peshawur. Two hundred and seven cases and 77 deaths occurred among the camp followers between July 3 and January 9. The prospects for the monsoon are slightly more favorable.

CAPE COLONY GOVERNOR.

Sir George Goldie Is Likely to Be the Man.

London, July 11.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands at the termination of the war in Africa, the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Goldie will be appointed governor of Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, who now holds both the governorship and high commissionership of South Africa, simply retaining the latter office.

MILE A MINUTE.

Record Time Made by Grand Trunk Between Toronto and Montreal.

Montreal, July 10.—The Grand Trunk made a new running record between Toronto and Montreal, the distance of 333 miles being covered in 6 hours and 40 minutes by the second section of the Chicago express, which left Toronto last night and pulled into Bonaventure station this morning. The trip was broken by eleven stops, and these had the effect of reducing the actual running time to 340 minutes. The average speed of the train, therefore, was nearly a mile a minute.

A Little Blackguard"

Insult Hurled at President of French Chamber of Deputies.

A Member Raging Like a Bull Is Dragged From the Room.

Paris, July 10.—The senate and chamber of deputies to-day concluded the debate upon the budget and were prorogued until autumn. The session of the chamber of deputies has been usually tumultuous, and it preserved this character to the last, to-day's sitting being marked by one or two noisy incidents. The first of these arose over the government's supplementary list of decorations in connection with the exposition. M. Berry (Conservative) declared that Mr. Miller and the minister of commerce chose the jurors from among their political friends. The members to the left protested against this statement, whereupon Barry stigmatized them as "servile majority of the government."

An uproar ensued, and M. Berry was censured for his expression by M. Deschanel, president of the chamber.

Later, another Conservative, M. Debaudry d'Asson, indulged in an unparliamentary observation, and was called to order. This annoyed him, and he continued a series of interruptions of the speaker who followed, until M. Deschanel said:

"You are making me tired, M. Debaudry d'Asson."

At these words the latter lost his temper and, springing up, rushed at M. Deschanel, with clinched fists, shouting: "You are a little blackguard." Before he could mount the steps of the presidential tribune, he was seized by several ushers, who, with the help of friends of M. Debaudry d'Asson, dragged him from the chamber, all the while struggling and railing at M. Deschanel at the top of his voice like a mad bull. His friends were obliged to place their hands over his mouth. Even in the street M. Debaudry d'Asson's rage was so ridiculous that M. Deschanel himself was unable to restrain himself from laughter, and he decided to take no official notice of M. Debaudry d'Asson's conduct.

The remainder of the session passed off calmly and nothing more was heard of M. Debaudry d'Asson until Premier Waldeck-Rosseau read the decree of dissolution, which was greeted with cries of "Vive la republique!" when M. Debaudry d'Asson fired a parting shot, shouting, "Long live the King!"

WESTERN TRUST AND LOAN.

Directors Hope That Not Much Loss Will Fall on Shareholders.

Montreal, July 10.—There was a meeting of the directors of the Western Loan & Trust Co. this morning, and the affairs of that corporation were carefully investigated. The auditors' report shows that while the business of the company is not in first-class condition, some of the officers are of the opinion that by careful management they may pull out without any great loss to shareholders. As Western men are deeply interested in the company, there is some talk of removing the headquarters of the trust company to Woodstock, Ont., or some other Western point.

GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

New Treaty Under Dingley Act Has Been Signed.

Washington, July 10.—The long delayed reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Germany has been effected at last. Secretary Hay and the German ambassador have subscribed to the convention, and the President will issue his proclamation putting the new duties in force in the course of a few days. The arrangement is generally similar in terms to the first arrangement, made with France, and abates duties on still wines, argolas, paintings and statuary from Germany entering the United States. It does not require the approval of the Senate, being drawn under section four of the Dingley act.

CHIEF JUSTICE FALCONBRIDGE

Sworn In by Sir Oliver Mowat at Toronto.

Toronto, July 10.—The ceremony of swearing in William Glensolme Falconbridge as chief justice of the Queen's bench division High Court of Justice, was performed this afternoon at Government House. Lieut.-Governor Mowat administered the oath of allegiance.

FORMER PRIEST MARRIED.

Former Professor in Ottawa College Turns Presbyterian.

Montreal, July 10.—Rev. Arthur Coutlee, formerly Father Coutlee, O.M.I., who was married yesterday at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Georgina Perrier, a school teacher from Northern Ontario, is the son of the late Dominic Coutlee, former member for Soulanges, and is about 35 years of age. He was at one time professor of the University of Ottawa, afterwards being sent to Belgium and Rome, and then placed in charge of the mission at Baie des Peres, Temiscamingue. He left his mission about two months ago, abandoning the priesthood and embracing the Presbyterian religion at Worcester, where he now is on probation for Presbyterian pastor and preacher.

BROKE HER SHAFT.

Steamer Winnie Obliged to Put Back to Queenstown.

Queenstown, July 10.—The British steamer Winnie, Capt. Wandless, which sailed from Manchester July 4, for Pugwash, returned to this port to-day, with her eccentric shaft broken.

HODGESON IS SAFE.

He Has Arrived at Cape Coast Castle With His Party.

London, July 10.—The Daily Mail's Accra correspondent telegraphing July 10, says: "Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgeson, governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife, arrived at Cape Coast Castle to-day. The remainder of the party is expected to-morrow."

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The C. P. R. Able to Handle Five Thousand Per Day.

Should the outbreak of hostilities in China demand the presence in the Orient of large bodies of British troops, the bulk of them would doubtless proceed to the scene via Canada, being handled by the C. P. R. and transports from Victoria. Already the C. P. R. has given consideration to the possibility of being called upon to handle troops; and the railway officials believe they could do so with little difficulty.

Speaking at Vancouver the other day anent the present outbreak of hostilities in the Orient, Mr. Marpole said that the C. P. R. was in a position to transport 50,000 troops from the Atlantic to the Pacific as quickly as any road on the continent. It was possible that the resources of the road are not fully realized. If during the course of the next two months the Canadian transcontinental highway were called upon to place its resources at the disposal of the Empire—and this was not at all unlikely—it would be found that troops and supplies could be hurried from ocean to ocean with astonishing rapidity.

Mr. George McL. Brown heartily concurred with all Mr. Marpole had said. He referred to the fact that some years ago Sir William Van Horne had said that if at any time it became necessary the C. P. R. could place on the rail 5,000 troops per day. The transcontinental trains could be kept moving without the slightest difficulty, and as all the transport fleets that could be obtained would be placed on the run between this port and China, if the occasion ever arose during the present trouble with China, the troops could be kept on the move.

The impression is common that in the event of a large number of British troops being sent via Canada, they would all embark for the long ocean voyage at Vancouver. In the opinion of those who are in a position to speak with some knowledge on the subject, this would not necessarily be the case, though it might happen in some instances. Esquimalt being the supply depot, and the men probably requiring additions to their outfits, it is not improbable that the transports would sail finally from Victoria or Esquimalt. Victoria would in this event witness many busy and stirring scenes.

AN ASSISTED ORDER.

From the Smart Set.

When Mr. Meddlar tried to use his telephone, a few days ago, the "hello girl," probably dreaming of her social triumphs, instead of giving him the number he called for, connected him with a line over which a conversation already raged. Mr. Meddlar had listened for only a moment before he discovered that the line had a very irascible female at one end of it and a not overbright grocer's clerk at the other, and that the lady's order was being given somewhat tempestuously. He therefore decided to facilitate the proceedings, and the wires began to heat up in short this fashion:

Woman's Voice—And I want a dozen eggs—understand?

Mr. Meddlar—Yes, mum. Do you want them fresh, mum?

Woman's Voice—Of course, stupid! Do you take us for cheap folks?

Clerk's Voice—Yes, mum; a dozen eggs.

Mr. Meddlar—Did you say a dozen or a bushel, mum?

Woman's Voice—A dozen—a dozen—a dozen, idiot! And I want a bottle of pickles. Got that?

Mr. Meddlar—Yes, mum; a barrel of olives.

Clerk's Voice—Yes, mum; all right, mum.

Woman's Voice—No, no, no. Oh, sugar. A bottle of pickles, I said.

Mr. Meddlar—Oh, yes, mum. Excuse me, mum, I was out with the boys last night an' am kinder twisted today. But you know how it is mum. A barrel of sugar, you said? All right, mum.

Woman's Voice—No-o-o-o-o! Can't you hear you drunken booby? I say a bottle of pickles.

Mr.Meddlar—You said sugar, mum.

Woman's Voice—I didn't. And if—

Clerk's Voice—What did you say that last was, mum?

Woman's Voice—A bottle—bottle—bott'e of pickles—pickles—pickles.

Mr. Meddlar—All right, mum; three bottles of pickles.

Woman's Voice—Oh, you fool! Well, let it go at that. And I want two quarts of vinegar.

Mr. Meddlar—Sugar's what you need, mum, and lots of it.

Woman's Voice—Oh, if I only had you here, you—you—you—

Mr. Meddlar—That's right, mum. U—U—U-se lots of it.

Woman's Voice—Gurgle! Gasp! Choke! Choke! Gasp! Gurgle!

Clerk's Voice—Beg pardon, mum, but I didn't catch that last. Please repeat it, mum.

Woman's Voice—You impudent imp! You tadpole! You shrimp!

Mr. Meddlar—Fresh or canned, mum?

Woman's Voice—Oh, wait till I get my hands on you! I'm coming round there this instant. You just wait!—

Mr. Meddlar—All right, mum. How are all the folks?

Then the 'phone was furiously rung off—it sounded to Mr. Meddlar as if it had been wrung off the wall entirely—and, with a beatific smile gamboling over his countenance, he resumed his seat at his desk and began drafting his report as president of the local Christian Endeavorers.—Alex. Ricketts.

"The bearded woman has lost all her money."

"That's too bad. But, then, I'm sure she will be able to face misfortune like a man."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Feminine intuition: Mistress—"Jane, you may clear away the breakfast dishes and put the house in order. I am going to my dressmaker's to have a new gown fitted." Jane—"Yes, ma'am. Are you going to take your latch-key' or shal I sit up for you?"—Chicago News.

"What do you think of the census?" asked Mr. Beechwod. "It is a questionable proceeding," replied Mr. Homewood.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mutual regard: She—"If I were your wife, sir, I'd put poison in your morning coffee!" He—"If I were your husband, madam, I'd drink that coffee!"—London Sketch.

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A Despatch From Tien Tsin

A Description of the Battle With Chinese on Wednesday Last.

The Allies Drive Them From Their Trenches After Severe Fighting.

London, July 11.—(4:15 a.m.)—The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak, as published in Shanghai, is that the Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekiners, who, taking advantage of disturbances, shot him, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter of whom destroyed the Tsung Li Yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the Dowager Empress.

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

The London Daily papers comment favorably upon Secretary of State Hay's circular. The Times says: "It will meet with general approval and welcome in Great Britain. While it is manifestly dictated by regard for American interests it coincides in all important respects with England's policy. The reason is simple. In China the interests of both countries are primarily commercial and it is from their commercial interests that their political interests are derived."

The following despatch 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 behaviour 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.

A 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 Agerine to-day sent five 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."

Two thousand Japanese troops landed at Taku to-day and 13,000 more are expected in a few days.

Berlin, July 10.—The foreign office today informed the Associated Press that all the powers had consented to Japanese landing a large force in China, but the stipulation made beforehand was that no power could derive any territorial advantage from the fact of them having more troops in China than other powers. The Japanese government has expressed perfect willingness to send troops under these terms.

Shanghai, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the Empress had, on June 30, resumed the reins of government, and appointed Yung Lu prime minister. It is said that she sent a despatch to Nankin by courier, at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the viceroys of the Yang-tse-Kiang provinces for their loyalty, and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

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 fled, to have been poisoned, and to have become hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, 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 Ting Fang, saying the imperial government was protecting the legations, appears to fit in with the despatch from Shanghai of this morning with reference to the alleged directions by the Empress Dowager 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 have been exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualizing 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 Pekin must be delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien Tsin, but propose to advance on Pekin 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 despatched the German warship Buzzard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Gier and Seeadle 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 legation here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Pekin, 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.

London, July 10.—Mr. George Wyndham, secretary of state for war in the House of Commons yesterday said that since 1895 English firms had sold the Chinese government seventy-one guns of position, 123 field guns and 297 machine guns, with ammunition for each class. He also said a German firm in 1899 sold China 460,000 Mauser rifles.

Tien Tsin, July 3.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Pekin have taken possession of one of the prince's palace's opposite, and commanding the British legation, and that the native Christians have been installed there.

The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Pekin 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 Chang and the loyal viceroys could best be assisted by the prompt despatch of international reinforcemnts, and the promise of help in the formation of a strong government.

Washington, July 10.—The secretary of state has received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shang Tung that the legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that the statement does not obtain general credence.

A MONSTER OF A GOLD BRICK

Cariboo Sends One Worth Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars.

Ashcroft, July 10.—Parker's Cariboo stage line brought down to-day what is said to be the largest gold brick which has ever been made. It is the first clean-up of the season from the Consolidated Cariboo Mines, J. B. Hobson manager, at Quesnel Forks, and more commonly known as the Cariboo mine. The brick is worth just $135,000. It is the result of about 62 days' work. The outlook for another big brick the coming fall is of the best, and the net result of the season's work should not be less than $325,000.

THE USUAL WAY.

"Seat for one on the left!" bawled out the street-car conductor in a tone of authority, and the passengers obeyed meekly. Two women came forward and stood before the vacant seat.

"You sit down," said one.

"No, dear, you sit down your own self."

"I'd just as soon stand as not."

"So would I."

"I don't mind standing in the least."

"Neither do I."

"I've been sitting nearly all day."

"So have I."

"I insist on you taking the seat."

"And I insist on you taking it."

"But, really, I'd rather stand."

"So would I."

"You sit down."

"No, you."

"I never mind standing in the least."

"I rather enjoy it, so you'd better take the seat."

"Isn't there room enough for both of us?"

"There would be if the other passengers would only sit a little closer."

"Of course there would. There! they've moved along a little more. Now we can both sit down."

And when they have squeezed into a space scarcely big enough for one of them, they take out their purses, and one of them says:

"I'm going to pay the fares."

"No, I am."

"I have the change right here."

"So have I."

"Do let me pay it."

"No, let me pay it."

"You're real mean!"

"So are you."

"I said first that I'd pay it."

"What if you did?"

"Here comes the conductor. I'll pay him."

"No, I will."

"No, I——"

"There, it's paid!"

"That was horrid of you. But never mind, I'll get even with you some way. Oh, here, I have some candy in my bag. Take some."

"Oh, thanks!"

"Oh, take more than that!"

"Oh, this will do."

"Why, you haven't taken any."

"Yes, I have. See, I have taken three pieces."

"Three pieces! What's three pieces? Take a whole handful."

"Oh, but I don't want to rob you!"

"You're not robbing me."

"I am, too."

"Take more than that."

"No, really, I—oh, don't give me so much!"

"I will, too."

"Take more than that."

"No, really, I—oh, don't give me so much!"

"I will, too."

"Oh, thanks!"

"Not at all."

"Ever so much obliged."

"You're entirely welcome."

"Thanks!"—J. L. Barbour in July Lippincott's Magazine.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The new charter of Havana will go into effect in a few days. By it the number of elected officials is increased and the city is given control of all matter within its boundaries.

Fire broke out in the sheds of the Elder Dempster line at Liverpool yesterday, large quantities of palm oil feeding the flames. The company's steamers Benguela, Romny and Onron caught fire but the vessels were saved.

The Strike On The Fraser

Japs Work For Twenty Cents a Fish In Spite of Union.

Strikers Maintain Patrol on the River—Canners Hold Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 9.—The relations between the whites and Indians on the one side, and the Japanese on the other, in the fishermen's disputes at Steveston, it was thought, would be brought to a crisis last night. The situation, however, is still the same at this writing. The Japanese have up to the present continued to fish and dispose of their fish at 20 cents each, while the white and Indian fishermen remain ashore.

Last night the striking fishermen paraded in force around Steveston, and although posters and verbal threats had been suggested, no violence was used.

Last night again the white fishermen succeeded in getting another promise from the Japanese that they would not fish for less than 25 cents per fish, but it is not thought the Japs will keep their promises. In the afternoon notices were posted reading as follows:

"To White Fishermen and Indians:—Any Japanese or other fisherman selling fish at less than union rates, 25 cents, will be shot or have his boat stove in—the former preferred."

In spite of this, 300 or 400 boats went out, all manned by Japanese; and when they returned there was no violence offered. Towards evening, however, a patrol of white fishermen went out to the fishing boats and threw many of the fish caught by Japanese overboard, and ordered in the Japanese fishermen. Some of them obeyed these orders, and some refused to be ordered by the whites.

Last evening 500 fishermen were harangued by Secretary Rogers from the top of a cordwood pile. He said the Japanese had promised to stand by the union rates; if so, well and good; otherwise, he said, the patrol on the river would be kept up daily, and the men fishing would be sent back to town again.

Several canners in Vancouver were seen by the Colonist reporter this morning. They expressed themselves as not worrying over the situation, and said that if the fishermen would not accept their offer of 20 cents, every cannery on the river would be closed. They claim that the figures in the possession of the banks who loaned the money for canning purposes would show any person who desired to secure the information that even at 20 cents there was no profit in canning salmon; so that it was absurd to offer 25. One or two of the cannerymen said the authorities should take an active part at once and send an armed force to Steveston for the purpose of guarding those who desired to fish from the intimidation or possible violence of those on strike, as the situation was very grave.

The canning combine held a meeting to-day. It was private, but it is understood that it was decided not to depart from the decision to offer no more than 20 cents per fish.

It is reported from Steveston that several Japanese fishermen have been drowned. Two overturned boats have been discovered off the mouth of the Fraser. It is supposed that the accidents were due to the storm on Sunday night.

LATER.

Vancouver, July 10.—News from Steveston to-night is to the effect that practically all the fishermen, Japs included, are on strike. The town is very quiet. One hundred fish were taken from Japanese boats to-day by the union patrol.

TELEGRAPH FROM QUESNEL.

Progress Being Made to Connect With Line to Dawson.

The telegraph line being pushed north from Quesnel is now completed 258 miles north from Quesnel and going ahead at the rate of six miles per day. The Omineca branch will be from Fraser lake instead of Stony creek, as was at first intended. Stations north of Quesnel so far are: 16-Mile Cabin, Blackwater, 52, Bobtail Lake, 80; Stony Creek, 110; Fraser Lake, 138. At other points every 25 or 30 miles neat cabins are being erected and supplies put in for operators and linemen, it being intended that each station, averaging 30 miles apart will have two men stationed there and half way between each station is a refuge house for use in an emergency.

Mr. Trodden, the foreman, enforces one very good rule, no liquor and no firearms are allowed with the party and consequently there is no trouble. Thirty-five white men are working on construction and also a large number of Indians, many of the latter being packers.

A. O. F.

Court Vancouver Chooses New Officers For the Ensuing Term.

Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A.O.F., last evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term, which resulted as follows: C.R., H. Maynard; S.C.R., D. McKenzie; Treas., W. B. Hall; Secty., S. Wilson; S. W., A. P. Mansell; J. W., J. L. Smith; S.B., W. Neill; J.B., E. Norey; trustee, F. R. Watson. A joint convention of Courts Vancouver and Northern Light will be held this evening, when the D.C.R., J. Bennett, of Nanaimo, will be present for installation. A committee was appointed by the two courts to arrange for entertaining the distinguished brother at a banquet to be given in his honor. A joint committee was also appointed to make arrangements for a church parade in the near future, when it is expected a large gathering of Foresters will be in the procession. Bros. P. R. Smith and W. J. Gower are the committee from the court to act in conjunction with other societies in the city for the Societies' Re-Union to be held in Nanaimo on August 11.

BLACK WALNUTS.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: In regard to the cultivation of the black walnut in Vancouver, I might say that the walnut is indigenous to the peninsular of Western Ontario, where the climate is very similar to this; the tree, however, flourishes best on a limestone foundation.

FRANK MOBERLY.