

Allies Hard Pressed

One Hundred and Sixty of the International Troops Killed at Tien Tsin.

Relief Column Will Have to Force a Way Through the Chinese.

Several Regiments Being Hurried to Scene of Fighting From India.

London, June 24.—Dispatches from China give further details of the repulse of Thursday's attempt to relieve Tien Tsin.

According to a dispatch from Chee Foo, hundreds of Chinese with well pointed bayonets block the way of the allied forces. The guns of the allies could make no impression, and it was found impossible to shift the enemy's position. Nothing could be done except to fall back, and this was accomplished in good order. It was ascertained that the foreigners in Tien Tsin were making a gallant defence.

The French concession buildings had been vigorously attacked with fire, and in all probability have been reduced to ashes.

After the force retired, an armored train attempted to reconnoitre, but was derailed. More troops are arriving at Taku, and another attempt at relief with a force of much greater strength was to have been made last (Saturday) night.

The Chinese legation at Berlin received another telegram, dated last (Saturday) night, stating that all the legations in Peking were safe, and that the foreign ministers at that place were all well.

Troops for Taku. Hongkong, June 23.—The British transport Haloon, with 12 sappers and 1,000 tons of stores and ammunition, leaves here immediately for Taku. The British cruiser Pique and the torpedo boat destroyer Hart sail for Shanghai on Wednesday. The British gunboat Redpole has sailed suddenly for Canton. The steamer Valetta has been detained by the British naval authorities. She was taking arms north.

The Empress's Instructions.

Shanghai, June 23.—It is officially said that the Dowager Empress has issued emphatic instructions for the extermination of all foreigners in China.

Large numbers of refugees are arriving here from the north. All is quiet here and in the Yang Tse Kiang valley.

Opinion at Berlin.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese troubles have almost completely swept the South African war from public attention. Political circles here it is known that the foreign office was quite surprised by the increasingly serious character of the Chinese uprising. While it is true Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking, sent two months ago a detailed report from Peking containing alarming advice from the German consuls throughout China and predicting serious trouble before long, not much importance was paid here to this report. But though the Emperor and Count Von Bulow, the minister of foreign affairs, did not attach much importance to the first news from China, they are all the more aroused. His Majesty declared Friday at Kiel that German interests in China under no circumstances must be allowed to suffer, no matter how great the sacrifice. The bulk of the German press takes the same view.

The Chinese Capital.

The history of Peking is to be read in the walls which surround it in ruin or preservation, and if one traces them within and without the city they will now show where lay the famous "Manking" of the Khitan Tartars in 986; how the famous "Golden Horde" of Kin Tartars laid out their capital of Chung Tu in 1151; what Ghengiz Khan and his Mongols thought a great city should be in 1215; how the immortal Kublai Khan constructed Khanbaliq, "the city of the Khan," a century later—Polo calls it Cambaluc; and much more interesting history down to the advent of the present Manchus in 1644. And it is the walls, in excellent preservation, that mark the division of the Peking of today—first the so-called "Chinese," or Outer City, more properly the Southern City, adjoining it is the Inner or Tartar City, or Manchu properly North-east; inside this the "Imperial City," and inside this again, the "Forbidden City," the actual imperial residence itself. The ethnological distinctions of Chinese and Tartar are practically effaced; the only distinction for the foreign visitor is that the shops are in the Chinese City, while most of the temples, public buildings, and "sights" together with all the foreign residences, are in the Tartar City, and that the wall of the latter is much the larger and more massive structure. The ground plan of Peking is supposed to represent human body, but it is better described as being laid out on the chess-board plan of American cities west of Chicago.

There are two great streets which intersect at a central point, and from all parts of these other streets, lanes and alleys in straight lines. Every corner in Peking seems to be a right angle; there are no winding thoroughfares. The houses are all very low, with flat roofs, and it is hard to see a single first-class Chinese dwelling-house in the whole city. But it is the streets of Peking that strike the observer first, and fade last from his recollection. Whether wide or narrow, dark alley or main artery, they are entirely unpared—the native alluvial soil and the native sewage from every Pekinese pathway. From this state of things spring curious consequences. The roads are so uneven, the holes in them so numerous and deep, the ridges so high and steep, that no vehicle with springs can navigate half a mile.

The only conveyance, therefore, is the famous springless Pekin cart, drawn by a mule. After a good shower of rain in Peking, one cannot set foot out of doors; the mud is often three feet deep, and the centre of the street sometimes a couple of feet higher than the sides. But on the other hand, if no rain comes, there is the dust, and a Pekin dust storm, once encountered, is a dreadful memory forever. After a drought the dust is ankle-deep, every night at sunset it is watered with the liquid sewage of the city, and so it has come to be composed of dried, pulverized earth and dried pulverized filth in about equal proportions. And when the storm comes one is blinded and choked by it; it penetrates one's clothing to the skin, windows and doors and curtains and covers do not stop it for an instant; people say it even finds its way into air-tight boxes. So, whether the barometer indicates "rain" or "fair," one is equally bad off.

London, June 25.—Although the powers at last seem conscious of the magnitude of the Chinese peril and are concertedly hurrying forces to Taku, the international troops available to overcome the immediate perils of the situation are apparently totally inadequate.

The alarm not only for the safety of Vice-Admiral Seymour and his party, who are not mentioned in any of the dispatches purporting to come from Peking, but from his base at Tien Tsin, remains unaltered.

Almost the only ray of light is the report of Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs, forwarded by the French consul-general at Shanghai, to the effect that the legations were safe on June 19th, and that foreigners were preparing to leave the capital with the consent of the Chinese government; but the motives of the Chinese officials in keeping the powers apprised by reassuring messages is too obvious to allow the unreserved acceptance of the statements.

Tien Tsin is so hard pressed that it must be relieved before assistance can be sent to Seymour's forces. The absence of the exact dates of the last dispatch from Taku and other messages makes it difficult to connect the various stories, but some of the dispatches might be read as indicating that even the large force mentioned by Rear-Admiral Kempff as about to start towards Tien Tsin met the same fate as the combined American and Russian column which was repulsed June 21st.

India is sending eight battalions of infantry, a cavalry regiment, artillery and engineers as a fighting force, besides two battalions to guard communications.

The official gazette of St. Petersburg to-day contains an order of the Czar as follows:

"As we consider it necessary to raise the troops in the Amur military district to war footing, we direct the war minister to take the requisite measures. At the same time we direct that the necessary number of reservists belonging to the Siberian Amur military districts shall be called out for active service."

Official Dispatch.

London, June 25.—The admiralty has received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Beizer, dated Taku, via Chee Foo, June 24th:

"The total force which left Tien Tsin with the commander-in-chief for Peking was about 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships. No action could possibly be taken to relieve the commander-in-chief because it was only known that he was cut off by Tien Tsin being invested."

"Tien Tsin has been fighting for its life ever since."

"It was on the receipt of information that the Chinese army had ordered trains for attacking Taku, and that they were ravaging Ton Ku and other places, as well as mining the mouth of the Pei Ho, that it was promptly determined to seize Taku. Since then every effort has been made to relieve Tien Tsin."

"I have commandeered a small coasting steamer for taking troops and the sick and wounded across the bay to Wei Hai Wei, where I intend making a temporary base hospital and asylum for refugees."

Safe on Tuesday.

London, June 25.—The French consul-general at Shanghai, telegraphing yesterday, reported that the Chinese minister of railways and telegraphs had informed him that all foreign ministers and foreigners at Peking were safe last Tuesday, and preparing to leave with the authority of the Chinese government.

Casualties at Tien Tsin.

New York, June 25.—The Chinese bombardment of Tien Tsin set fire to the mission buildings first, says the Chee Foo correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

It is reported to the native city and destroyed everything. The attacking force, well supplied with modern artillery, has been pressing the small allied force very hard. Already the dead number 160. Relief is being rushed from Taku, but the column will have to fight its way through the big Chinese army."

The British shipbuilding firm arrived at Chee Foo, bringing 300 refugees from Ton Shan, including Messrs. Kinder and Parson and Mrs. Parson.

Pei Tai Ho, the great watering place of Northern China, where 200 prominent foreigners had their summer homes, has been abandoned.

The governor of Shan Tung province, in which Chee Foo is situated, after conferring with his subordinate mandarins, decided not to join the rebels, and issued a proclamation despatching all Europeans and Americans should be protected.

Admiral Kempff held a conference on Sunday at the American consulate with Consul Fowler and the captains of the Nashville and the Korktown. The local governor of Chee Foo was present, and promised there should be no uprising here against the foreigners, and gave other assurances which seemed all right on the surface.

The Taoist expressed confidence in the goodwill of the American government toward China, and said that feeling was reciprocated.

Capt. Edward Bayley, of the British armored cruiser at Taku, signalled the American captain yesterday: "Thank God the Russians were here, otherwise we would all have been murdered."

U. S. Cavalry for China.

San Francisco, June 25.—An order from Adjutant-General Corbin has been received at the Presidio directing that

the troops of the sixth cavalry shall be recruited to their full war strength, presumably to be sent to China.

In Accord With Russia.

Berlin, June 25.—An unfavorable impression is caused here by the attempts of the Russian press to create distrust of Germany in connection with the Chinese question. The inspired German organs insist that Berlin does not oppose the plans of St. Petersburg in the Chinese Empire, and that the future will clearly demonstrate Germany's perfect accord with Russia in Asia.

Movement of Warships.

London, June 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the new Russian cruiser Variaz will go direct from Philadelphia to Port Arthur.

Paris, June 25.—An official dispatch received here from Saigon, the capital of French Cochinchina, says the French armored cruiser Vanban and the transport Canavene have gone north with 500 marines and a battery of artillery.

As Viewed In Ottawa

Reasons Assigned For the Dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor.

He Should Have Resigned When He Learned of Mr. Martin's Defeat.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 25.—T. R. E. McInnes's letter which appeared in the Times, and which has been sent in part to the Eastern press, is merely quibbling with the whole question. The Lieut.-Governor was dismissed because he turned out of office a government and called upon another gentleman to form an administration that failed to secure the support of the people of British Columbia at the polls. This constitutional question is so well known that the Lieut.-Governor ought to have resigned at once when failure overtook his choice. As Premier Laurier stated, something more than a newspaper report was necessary before action could be taken from Ottawa. In that regard nothing more decisive could be obtained than a petition to Ottawa of 25 members of the legislature, out of 38, and which, most extraordinary of all contained the names of Messrs. Dunsmuir, Eberts and Turner, who had a few days before condoned the past acts of the Governor and swore to faithfully serve him.

It is learned here that the Governor refused to issue writs for the re-election of his ministers. Had he dismissed them, he would have been entitled to respect.

FLOODS IN SQUAMISH VALLEY.

Damage Estimated at Over \$15,000.—Worst Flood for Years.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—Steamer Deidamia, which arrived on Saturday night from Howe Sound, brought news of serious floods in the Squamish valley. The Squamish empties into the upper end of Howe Sound, about 30 miles from Vancouver. Early on Friday morning the dike along the river front broke through in several places. On Saturday, when the Deidamia left Vancouver, there was six feet of water above the dikes and over the lower farms. The damage was difficult to estimate, figures being given from \$15,000 to \$35,000, as being the loss occasioned by the floods.

Many of the hop fields were badly damaged, a number of cattle were drowned—the exact number being hard to ascertain—and outbuildings of some of the ranches were carried away. Several of the smaller houses also suffered in the flood.

The scene is described as one of great devastation. The whole mouth of the river was choked with logs and stumps and roots of trees. Everyone is living in the second story of his house, and moving from place to place in boats. The flood is the worst that the district has experienced in the memory of settlers who have been there for many years.

AMBUSHED BY PHILIPINOS.

Twenty Men Killed and Wounded—Troops in Samoa.

Manila, June 23.—A detachment of 40 men of the Fortieth Regiment, Captain Thomas Miller commanding, left Casuaran de Misamis, Island of Mindanao, scouting June 19th.

During the morning of June 14th they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The American attempt to charge was frustrated by the Filipino pitfalls and traps. The advance line, consequently, was under a heavy fire in front and on its flanks, and fell back on Casuaran.

Reports have reached Manila of troubles on the island of Samar, whence reinforcements—a battalion of the 29th Regiment and a battery of artillery—were dispatched to-day.

A Toronto dispatch says it is stated that the price of anthracite coal will advance 25 cents a ton on July 1st. This increase is largely owing to strike troubles.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The only medicine for children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

Thin Edge of The Wedge

Increase of Poll Tax an Earnest of What Government Intends to Do.

The Chinese Bill Being Considered in Committee of House To-Day.

Col. Prior Says He Always Talked on the Subject When in B. C.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 25.—There was a slim attendance in the House to-day when it met at 11 o'clock. It was the first morning sitting session.

Hon. W. S. Fielding's bill to raise the preference to Britain from 25 per cent. to 33 1/2 per cent. was read a third time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the second reading of the Chinese bill, which is restricting Chinese immigration. The bill was read a second time and taken up in committee.

Hon. G. E. Foster wanted to know if the Liberal members of British Columbia were satisfied. He called attention to a telegram which Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent to British Columbia a few days ago saying that his policy would be guided by the wishes of his friends in the West.

Premier Laurier replied that while the Liberal members of British Columbia were not altogether satisfied, they were with him in the same wagon. The increase was an earnest of what was to follow. It would have an educating effect and the royal commission, which was proposed, would get all the necessary information on the subject to permit of the problem being properly dealt with.

A. Morrison, New Westminster, admitted he was in the same wagon as the Premier. It was a superior wagon to the rickshack vehicle of the opposition. He admitted he was not satisfied with the bill, but it did not go far enough. But it did not suit him like Col. Prior, who never had a word to say against Chinese immigration until placed in opposition and had now become solicitous in this matter. Mr. Morrison said that the effect of the report of the Chinese commission which the late government was responsible for, which was opposed to an increased tax on Chinese, was injurious.

W. C. Edwards was opposed to the tax, and he said that there was no difference between the action of the Boers and that which was now proposed. Though it was supported, such legislation was doing that which Boers and "Boxers" were now doing. Such legislation was a horror to all who believed in free trade principles and freedom.

N. F. Davin, in reading an extract from the report of the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau, who was chairman of the Chinese commission, said that he (Davin) was responsible for the report.

A. W. Puttee was not at all satisfied with the bill. The Chinese were driving white labor out of British Columbia. In the name of all that was good in Canadian life, the Chinese should be excluded.

Col. Prior admitted that until a change of government he had not talked of the subject in parliament, but he always had done so in the province of British Columbia. (Laughter.) He had not spoken on the subject in the House until 1894. He did not know who asked for the commission.

G. R. Maxwell, in reply, wanted to know who brought the Chinese first into British Columbia. He said that it was the Conservatives. The Conservatives also promised to return them when the C.P.R. was built, but did not do so. The principal employers of Chinese were Conservatives.

In reply to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Maxwell said that the measure for Russell would not have his fine herds taken through contact with bad ones, and if so, how much more necessary was it to keep Chinese away. The Creator forbade the children of Israel to mix with the tainted.

When the House resumed at 3 o'clock Hon. G. E. Foster referred in feeling terms to the death of Tyrwhitt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke of Tyrwhitt as a patriotic Canadian and a gallant soldier, of good sense and never offends.

The Chinese bill was then again taken up.

Dr. Christie, Argentine, opposed the bill on the grounds that it was unchristian to tax his race of the community. J. Charlton would not sanction the government going any further than they proposed doing at present. There was much to be said in favor of the views of Dr. Christie, but the opinions of the British Columbia people were of still more consequence.

T. S. Sproule favored the exclusion of Chinese.

A. Morrison, in reply to Dr. Christie and others, said that there were strong sanitary objections to the Chinese.

There was also unfair competition for Chinese labor, and that applied even to Japanese than Chinese labor.

The market was glutted with Japanese. Japs were working for \$1 per day as ship carpenters. One railway discharged their white labor and employed Japanese. He wanted to propose an amendment on the lines of the Natal Act. In his opinion there could be no treaty obligations violated by this act. He therefore proposed an amendment providing that immigrants should not be permitted to land who could not read and write in one of the European languages, also any pauper or one likely to be a public charge, any idiot or insane person or any one suffering from loathsome diseases.

G. E. Casey opposed the amendment of Mr. Morrison and F. Oliver supported it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that for rea-

sons previously given as to the position British now occupied in the Orient it would be best not to allow the amendment. Besides Japan had restricted immigration to Canada to twelve a month and to the United States to five a month.

The amendment was lost.

The bill was amended to permit a clergyman's wife, when of Chinese origin, being exempt from the act. It was also amended restricting the arrival by land by the way of the States to one for 50 tons, the same as by sea. The penalty was made \$200, instead of \$100.

The bill was amended providing that the government, by order-in-council, could restrict immigration from any foreign country to the number which was arranged for by that country. In this case only 12 per month could leave Japan.

The Chinese bill was reported and stands for the third reading.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

Ashcroft, June 25.—The recent heavy rains and warm weather throughout Cariboo have swollen the Fraser river greater than at any time last year. All the bridges on the Bridge River district and also on the road to Cache mine have been washed away, and roads and trails are impassable. The water is still rising. The Thompson river here is higher than has been for two years. There has been in rain in this vicinity since Saturday.

Lillooet, June 25.—The river has been rising steadily for some days past. The Fraser is higher than at any time last year. All the bridges have been taken out on the road to Bridge River mines, and also on the road to Cache mines.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. HAMILTON.

He Breaks His Collar Bone by Falling From Horse.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 25.—The information from South Africa continues so unimportant that the afternoon newspapers here are trying to make a sensation out of Gen. Ian Hamilton breaking his collar bone by a fall from his horse.

Gen. Warren writes that the rebellion has been extinguished in the north of Cape Colony, but he does not mention the capture or dispersal of the considerable Boer force which has been occupying that part of the country.

Interest mostly centres in the Orange River Colony, where General Dewet is causing the British much annoyance.

In the hands of Boers.

New York, June 25.—The Tribune's London correspondent cables: "The Boers have 1,350 prisoners on the Delagoa Bay line, and probably about 800 in the Orange River Colony, which were taken at the Rhenoster River. Lords Lettman and Emslamore have been taken north with other members of the millionaire's battalion."

CLEVELAND CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, June 25.—A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch says an organization known as the "Canadian Association of Cleveland," has been formed here with a membership of about 200, including some of the most successful business men of that city. Its objects are to bring fellow countrymen together in social intercourse, render assistance and encouragement to new arrivals from the land of the maple, etc.

BATHING FATALITY.

(Associated Press.)

Roseland, June 25.—John James, a lad of 14 years, was drowned in a pond in the west end of the town to-day at 12:30. The lad was subject to fits, and was seized with one after he had been bathing and fell from a log into the water.

Other boys bathing with him were younger than he and frightened, and made no attempt to save him. After being in the water for half an hour the body was recovered. He was a son of Thomas James, a miner.

Lyddite is simply picric acid brought in to a dense state by fusion. The shells are coated inside with a special varnish, and the melted picric acid is cast into them. A strong detonator of a mixture of two parts of ammonium picrate to three parts of saltpetre, manufactured in much the same way as ordinary granulated gunpowder, is used.

House Work

Seems easy to a man, but there is a great deal of lifting and reaching to do a great many trips up and down stairs to make in the course of day's house work.

It's hard where a woman is well. For a woman suffering with some form of "female trouble" it is daily torment.

There are thousands of such women struggling along, day by day, in increasing misery. There are other thousands who have found a complete cure of their disease in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It stops debilitating drains, cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, nourishes the nerves, and gives vitality and vigor. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"For a number of months I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowan, of 1212 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies, but they were of no avail. The doctor said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to try you for help. I received a very encouraging reply, and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and as I continued my health gradually improved. It is improving every day."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for a book in paper cover, or 50 stamps in cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Railway Horror

Wash-Out in Georgia Causes the Wreck of a Passenger Train.

Fire Destroys All the Coaches, With the Exception of Pullman.

Thirty-Five Persons Killed in the Disaster—A Survivor Interviewed.

(Associated Press.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough, Ga., last night, and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the Pullman, was destroyed. Every person on the train, excepting the occupants of the Pullman, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped.

Thirty-five people in all were killed. Tremendous rains for the past two weeks were the cause of the washout. A cloudburst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock last night, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of the track nearly 100 feet in length. Into this the swiftly moving train plunged.

The train, consisting of a baggage car, a second class coach, a first class coach and Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire immediately after the fall, and all the coaches were burned, except the Pullman.

Story of the Wreck.

Atlanta, June 25.—A train bringing some of the dead from the wreck on the Southern railway near McDonough, Ga., arrived in Atlanta during the night. Jesse Rohr, a travelling salesman of Baltimore, one of those who were seen at the Kimball House. He said:

"I was in the Pullman car with the others who escaped with their lives, when the wreck occurred. There was not an instant's warning. We heard suddenly an indistinct crash and the next instant felt our car pitch forward and down. The forward car filled with water at once and the lights went out. We heard the roar of rushing waters and knew we were in a stream of some kind. We got down on all fours and felt and crawled one way to the top of the car and then the other. The car was hanging by the car trucks to the stone abutment of the culvert and sprang by the motion of water, swung to and fro like a great pendulum. It was pitch dark and the rain was coming down in torrents."

"Feeling into the breach in the track we could see a confused mass of bodies, already beginning to burn. What impressed me was the fact that not a single call for help was heard. Those in the forward cars must have met their death instantly. The wreckage was on fire when we reached the top of our car. Suddenly, to our horror, he lost his hold and down he came. He did not stop at the car this time, however, but went on into the river and was carried away by the terrific rush of water. I was delighted at daylight, however, to see him walking up to our party in McDonough. "Thank you, Q. I was worked like a hero. He got to the top and ran as fast as he could to a farm house near by and came with a rope. It was too short, however, and he had to make the trip again to another house. Finally he got plenty of rope and then pulled the two of us and all were rescued in ten or twelve minutes."

"When asked how wide the washout was, Mr. Rohr said: "I can't tell you accurately. To me it seemed the width of the Mississippi river, and the roar of the flames and water was something calculated to unstring any man."

Excursionists Killed.

Green Bay, Wis., June 25.—A north-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, loaded with excursionists bound for the Saucerefest in this city, collided at 10:15 this morning with a freight train at Depere, five miles south of here. Six persons were killed, one is missing and thirty-four were injured.

BIRMINGHAM RETIRED.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, June 25.—The executive of the Conservative Union of Ontario on Saturday afternoon appointed Messrs. John Thompson, son of the late St. John Thompson, and John Greer, both of Toronto, joint secretaries in the place of Robert Birmingham, who was retired. Mr. Birmingham refuses to speak regarding the action of the Union in deposing him, pending the advice of his friends.

It seems that in Paris an ingenious blanchisseuse has utilized the captive balloon for the purposes of a drying rack. Bamboo frames are attached to the car, to which the linen is secured, and the balloon makes sundry ascents during the day to the height of about a hundred feet.

Goss

The Death of a Russian

Work in the Arctic

London, Mouraviev, foreign affairs or ex the British

To quote "the death of a Russian" and sums up in pers, there Russia's China will Lord Lo... moved one... nected with... Ma... Before he... Lord Loch... which result... in 1890, an... the hands... 15 minutes... the mission... murdered is... common fr... to, his "th... the secular... will meet t... next to t... which, by... poned owing... Great B... is slowly a... what once... ally flare u... to be pract... ary move... in the Or... last two h... The Tr... tion is sc... ports ind... ly realiz... struggle... whelming... One of t... of the we... Robert's... towards t... persisted... British co... stern ven... ingly pass... after sur... ish arm, s... than of "K... Kummars... Hodgson... even affe... done to r... rains are... In De... with a c... edly be u... off the w... of how use... white tro... CAF... London... from Cap... fight at 2... 2,000 ma... weeks a... Robert's... stamps... troops... at Kin... Jameson... sketched... time of t... tent of t... growing