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...City mineral claim, situate in the ...Mining Division. ...located:—Mt. Sicker. Chemainus.

Notice that we, A. Wasson and E. ...Kee, Free Miners' Certificates Nos. ... and 48,901b, intend, sixty days ...e date hereof, to apply to the Min... ...order for a Certificate of Improve... for the purpose of obtaining a ...Grant of the above claim. ...further take notice that action, under ...37, must be commenced before the ...e of such Certificate of Improve...

...this 4th day of July, A.D., 1900.


# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900 VOLUME LXII—NO. 27


## Feeling In Europe

### Situation in China Discussed in the European Capitals.

### Proposed Memorial Services at St. Paul's Cathedral Postponed.

### French Government Still Have Hopes That Legations Are Safe.

By Associated Press.

London, July 21.—The request of Secretary Hay to the powers to make an immediate forward movement upon Pekin is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is as eager as the American secretary of state to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will be impossible until September on account of climatic conditions and the allies' lack of equipment. Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate in any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach the Chinese capital. Pekin, in the immediate future, would be military suicide. The government's attitude may be described as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the wosst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the troops to enter Pekin and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. Until that is accomplished every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China, but also as the the nature and severity of the retribution to be exacted.

Meanwhile British journals, which are bound to express opinion of some sort, and a majority of British people who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this far eastern horror, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is too great.

Minister Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation, already replete with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt. The greatest sufferer in this respect is Dr. John Colt, the venerable dean of St. Paul's. A few hours after the despatch giving the news of the receipt of a message from Minister Conger was published, the government issued a notice that the dean's projected memorial service on Monday for the victims of the Pekin massacre was undertaken without its sanction. Simultaneously letters appeared in the papers from relatives of those at Pekin, saying the dean had exhibited indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitaries in terms almost as strong as it did the Boxers themselves, whereupon the dean got up his back and declared that it was too late to cancel the service, but owing to pressure from high quarters to-day he had consented to postpone it.

According to the Statist Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the Chinese crisis, on account of the probability that that government would be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while if the government should try to hold Manchuria the outlay would be still greater. The Statist says, however, "this would benefit other European markets, as the probability is that much Russian gold will have to be sent to London, Paris and Berlin, partly to meet the interest of the Russian debt held abroad and mostly to pay all the obligations Russia has already entered into or is about to enter into. In that way the money markets may be relieved to a greater extent than is now calculated, for if Russia lets go of, say, twenty or thirty millions sterling, it will be an annual debt to the funds in the markets of Europe."

FRENCH OPINION.

Paris, July 21.—Is it anarchy or war? If this question was answered to the entire satisfaction of the powers there might be some light on the future situation in China; but with the absolute lack of trustworthy information, all are acting in the dark. No one is willing to hazard a guess as to what the outcome is to be.

"Western civilization," said an official of the foreign office to a representative of the Associated Press, "is apparently face to face with the problem. This time the powers have to deal not merely with the defenders of the Manchu dynasty, but to all appearances with an uprising of the Chinese people, who imagine that the European powers for the last two years have been aiming not to verthrow the dynasty, but to take China. This seems to have given rise to an unprecedented spirit of patriotism. We fear that North China will not alone be involved in the anti-foreign outburst, but that the Yang Tse Kiang valley will before long be caught in the vortex. There have been indications recently which inspire us with this apprehension. The movement of drilled forces is one of them.

"A significant fact in the present situation is that during the Chino-Japanese war, when the Japanese were inflicting serious defeat upon the Chinese, the viceroys of the central and southern provinces, in which were a great number of drilled troops, were instructed by Li Hung Chang not to send the soldiers north, but at the present moment these troops are under orders to march towards Pekin."

The French government still entertains hopes of the safety of the legations in Pekin in view of to-day's advices. It also declines to believe that any discord will break out among the powers, especially between Russia and Japan. Russia has her hands full with affairs in Manchuria, where it is pointed out she has been taken as much by surprise as have been the other powers. The invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese astounded the Russian government, which little suspected that the Chinese were in such strength or so well armed in the territory contiguous with Russia.

That no present break will occur in the accord of the powers is the general opinion in diplomatic spheres.

RUSSIA'S TASK.

Berlin, July 21.—The Chinese situation takes on a radically different shape from the news which has reached here from Russia. What Europe hitherto knew about the troubles in Manchuria was what the Russian government chose to let pass. Now a number of reports, some of them official, but a majority private, have reached here from St. Petersburg, which tally in the main point. The situation in Chinese Manchuria and along the 1,500 kilometres of borderland, on the Siberian side of which the Amur river forms a frontier, is much more dangerous for Russia than has hitherto been suspected.

The Associated Press correspondent has obtained at the Russian embassy here an impartial, though cautious confirmation of the above statement. A military contributor to the Tageblatt says official Russian news showed that Chinese regular troops, aided by irregulars, in all numbering about 120,000, are in open war against Russia, not only demanding the withdrawal of the Russians from Chinese territory, but after the Russian refusal to withdraw, the Chinese assumed the offensive and drove off the Russians from railroad construction, and are undertaking hostile operations against Harbin, Blagovestchensk and other towns, shelling the last named place. What makes the Chinese hostilities extremely dangerous, however, is the fact that the Chinese, by a series of recently constructed forts and redoubts, absolutely control the navigation of the Amur river for a distance of 20 versts, thus preventing Russia from transporting troops on the only route open, at least until these fortifications shall have been taken by the Russians.

Though the Russian censorship is again most severe, telegrams reached here to-day from St. Petersburg that Blagovestchensk was taken by the Chinese, who seized a large amount of money in the Russo-Chinese bank there. All reports agree that the Russian government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China; that the shilly-shally policy hitherto maintained will now be dropped; that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in North China, separate from the other powers, and that Russia will not be able or willing under these altered circumstances to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsin-Pekin campaign.

The Russian forces available along the border and throughout Northern China are stated to comprise 26 battalions of the line, 27 battalions of reserves, 17 Cossack regiments and 17 field batteries—altogether 78,000 men.

## The Legations Are Safe

### At Least So Say Chinese Officials in Reports to Powers.

### Tien Tsin and Vicinity Evacuated by the Chinese Hordes.

By Associated Press.

Brussels, July 21.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Fabreau, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated to-day:

"A telegram from the governor of Shan Tung announces that the ministers were safe on July 20. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities. Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai."

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two important telegrams. The first is from the director of posts and telegrams in Shanghai, and says:

"Fortunate tha Minister onger's telegraphic reply has come. An imperial decree of the 22nd this moon (corresponding to July 18) stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress the riot. He will find it difficult eo go."

The second telegram is from Li Kulyi, viceroy of Nankin, dated July 21, and was read by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock this morning. It is as follows:

"According to an edict of 22nd of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Paris, July 21.—Yu Kenk, the Chinese minister here, to-day handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict, dated July 18, giving the assurances that all the foreign ministers in Pekin, except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound, under the protection of the imperial court.

CHINESE EVACUATE.

London, July 21.—The admiralty this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin and neighboring territory evacuated by Chinese."

WILL BE ARBITRATED.

North Sydney, C. B., July 21.—A private letter received by a ship owner here, from Ottawa, stated positively that negotiations between the British, American and Russia governments regarding the seizure of vessels in the Behring Sea by Russia eight years ago had been concluded and the seizure would now be referred to arbitration.


## A Woman in the Wild, Wild West.

(By David Dalziel.)

A story by a local author of a woman's experience in a mining town. For sale by all Booksellers in Coast cities. Secure a copy. Price 50 cents.


## The Battle of Tien Tsin

### Details of the Big Fight Between Allies and Chinese.

### Terrible Fire Kept Up by Defenders of the City.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes a detailed story of the Tien Tsin fight. It comes from Frederick Palmer and has been copyrighted by the paper. It is as follows:

"Chee Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21.—The attack on the native city of Tien Tsin on July 13 resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed, up to midnight, would be a terrible disaster to the allies.

"The Russians went swinging to the north end and the other allies south at daybreak. The Russians were to take the forts near the city wall, and the other allies the city itself.

"Gen. Tukushina, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall, and, blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter. Upon this depended everything.

"Gen. Tukushina had not scouted the bridge, and in 24 hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made. The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was 30 feet high, with a moat 20 feet deep around it.

"An outer wall of mud made it impossibe for the infantry and marines coming up the field to reply to the Chinese. They lost 50 men in ten minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall which they had reached. Gen. Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line. The American marines and the Welsh Fusiliers together, under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate on the mud wall.

"Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Col. Luscum, of the Ninth United States Infantry. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Luscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Luscum moved, 'Get down the road anywhere quickly.' Col. Luscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. The staff then passed over the bridge leading to a field, which proved to be a cul de sac.

"Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected, besides to the fire from loopholes in the fort, to a fierce fire from the embrazures in a line of fortified mud houses in their flank. Three thousand rifles were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks, where the khaki uniforms of other allies could hardly be seen.

"The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground was marshy and lined with ditches. It was Col. Luscum's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall.

"At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

"Col. Luscum picked up the colors and stood looking around, apparently for a ford. The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

"All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

"Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

"At 1 o'clock Gen. Tukushina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city.

"I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in face of this fire from 2 o'clock to 5. Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Tukushina knew each other's whereabouts.

"Under the cover of darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with one man killed.

"The casualties were 91 men and 5 officers out of 426. The marines lost 30, including Captain Duvis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Colonel Meade.

"On the night of July 13 it was decided to withdraw, when news came that the Chinese were evacuating.

"The Russians were not so successful as was hoped during the day, and the total loss of allies were 700.

"The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire, the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

"The French, Japanese, Americans and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14. Their entry was unopposed.

"The American flag, at half-mast, was hoisted over the southern gate. The walls were strewn with the corpses of the Chinese soldiers killed by the shell fire which caused their flight. None apparently were hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

"There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost. The tired soldiers remain on the walls. The natives went looting through the Chinese town. The bank and the arsenal were heavy sufferers.

"An advance movement on Pekin is not contemplated soon.

"Colonel Luscum was buried at Tonku."

"Keep up the firing," were the last words spoken by Colonel Luscum, according to a Chee Foo cable to the Herald. The correspondent says the Ninth regiment and other Americans, with the Japanese, advanced against a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe or charge or do anything except fire a few rounds. The American hospitals at Tien Tsin are crowded, and surgeons are needed.

Colonel Luscum's body was escorted to the burial place by two battalions of the Ninth.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach and fought the Chinese hand-to-hand. Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

WILL BE CONTESTED.

Liquor Men Will Fight Against Manitoba Prohibition Law.

Winnipeg, July 21.—(Special)—The hotel-keepers have received a circular from the headquarters of the Liquor Dealers' Association, informing them that the association has taken every precaution to look after their interests when the constitutionality of the Macdonald liquor bill is tested by the courts. If a decision unfavorable is rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench, it will be appealed to the Privy Council, and eminent legal lights have been retained by the association.

A meeting of the provincial hotel men will be held in this city on Thursday, when the association will elect new officers and also discuss what steps should be taken to safeguard their interests.

SUDDENLY ATTACKED.

President of the Senate Taken Seriously Ill—Crisis Over.

Quebec, July 31.—(Special)—Sir C. A. Pelletier, president of the Senate, went yesterday afternoon to St. Lauent, where his family is passing the summer, and last night he was taken suddenly ill. He was in such a dangerous condition for a time that the family thought it proper to have the last rites of the church administered. The crisis seems to be over now, but he is not considered entirely out of danger.

## Big Battle in Progress

### Heavy Artillery Firing Heard in the Vicinity of Middleburg.

### Lord Roberts Attacks Strong-Hold of the Boers in Force.

By Associated Press.

Lorenzo Marques, July 21.—A despatch from Machadodorp says that heavy artillery firing has been reported in the neighborhood of Middleburg, where, it is reported, the Boers have prepared to retire upon the approach of the British.

Among the prisoners passing through Nooitgeracht this week were a number of Canadians captured at Greylingstad. Four German officers, who have been acting as President Kruger's military advisers, have just arrived, having received orders from Berlin to proceed to active service in China.

London, July 21.—A despaech from Capetown, dated to-day, says that Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defence.

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 21.—Little, temporarily commanding the third brigade, reports that on July 9 he came in contact, near Lindley, with Dewet's force, which broke through Hunter's cordon.

"The fighting lasted until dusk, when Dewet's force, being repulsed, broke into two parties. Little's casualties were slight. He buried five Boers.

"Hamilton and Mahon continued their eastward march yesterday and should join hands with Pole-Carew to-day, near Erstein Fabriken station.

"A body of the enemy wrecked a train carrying sick between Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom on July 19."

A WARM CITY.

Extreme Heat Keeps Visitors Away From Paris Exposition.

Paris, July 21.—During last week the barometer registered between 90 and 95 degrees, touching the miximum on Friday, when 102 was recorded in the shade, making it the hottest day ever recorded in Paris. The extreme heat continues today without any indication of a break in the hot spell. The streets during the week were deserted at midday and remained so throughout the afternoon by all except business people.

Many cases of sunstroke were treated to-day. The weather had a very unfavorable influence upon the attendance at the exposition. Parisians kept away entirely and only the provincials here for a short stay braved the sun's rays. The big drop in the number of visitors brought about an instantaneous slump in the price of tickets, which sold for 75 centimes when the show opened. They gradually dropped to 45 centimes, at which price they had been standing for the past few weeks. Yesterday, however, the hawkers had difficulty in securing buyers at 25 centimes.


Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.


## Still Are Kept Guessing

### Powers Trying to Discover If Chinese Are Telling the Truth.

### Encounters Said to Taken Place in the Vicinity of Wei Hai Wei.

London, July 23.—Though there are some indications that hardened pessimism is beginning to melt the warm showers of Chinese assurance, so that it is now admitted that perhaps not all the foreign ministers at Pekin have been killed, incredulity, however, remains the dominant note of European comment. No one seems able to reconcile the assurances of the imperial edict with Minister Conger's statement in his alleged message to Secretary Hay that he was in hourly expectation of death by massacre, though both documents purport to have been sent from Pekin on the same date.

Washington, July 23.—The state department has made public the following:

"The state department has received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, consul-general at Shanghai, dated to-day, saying that Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the Tsung Li Yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th, that none were injured, and that no attack was at that time being made. He does not say to whom the despatch of Prince Tuan was addressed, and it is to a certain extent at variance with the despatch of Mr. Conger of that date, describing the legation as being under fire at that time."

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Two encounters are reported to have taken place between British and Chinese forces near Wei Hai Wei. The latter, it is reported, were repulsed after a stubborn encounter. No dates are given.

M. Krutizki, engineer of the Eastern Chinese railway, telegraphing from Algatchi, in the Trans-Baikal territory, under date of Friday, July 20, reports the occupation of Chailar by Chinese troops.

The Russians, according to this despatch, continue to concentrate at Charbin.

Toronto, July 23.—Rev. Dr. Wardell, of the Presbyterian board of missions here, received the following this morning from Dr. McClure, dated Shanghai: "All missionaries safe. Resumption of work within a year improbable. Wire instructions."

New York, July 23.—A brilliant dash against a large force of Chinese at Tien Tsin was made this morning by Welsh Fusiliers and United States troops, says a Chee Foo special to the Journal and Advertiser, dated July 20.

The object was to capture a battery of large calibre cannon which had been doing great damage. The Anglo-American troops charged a large fort across an open space and were exposed to a hot, but poorly directed fire from the enemy. They dashed into the fort, and after engaging the Chinese in a sharp hand-to-hand fight, put the mto flight and remained masters of the fort. Eight large modern guns were captured together with cart and all the accessories. The battery was immediately turned upon the fleeing enemy, and under the well-directed fire they suffered heavy losses. The victory was won in an incredibly short time against an overwhelmingly superior force. Despite the charge under fire and the fight in the fort, neither the Americans nor British lost a single man. The Chinese army is now retreating towards Pekin.

ANOTHER BOER SUCCESS.

Dewet Captures a Hundred Highlanders and Cuts Communication With Pretoria.

London, July 23.—Gen. Dewet has again succeeded in cutting Lord Roberts' communications, both by railway and telegraph. He has captured 100 of the Highlanders. The story of the Boer commander's bold raid comes in the form of a telegram from Gen. Forestier-Walker, dated at Capetown, Sunday, July 22, forwarding a despatch from Gen. Knox as follows:

"Kroonstad, July 22.—Following is from Broadwood, sent by despatch rider to Honingspruit, and wired thence to Kroonstad:

"'Have followed commando since July 16. Had sharp fighting at Palmietfontein on July 19. Prevented from pursuing laager by darkness. Eight dead Boers found. Our casualties were 5 killed and 76 wounded. I shall reach Vaalkrantz to-day. The enemy doubled back through Paartee Kraal in the darkness. I shall march to-morrow to Roodevaal station. Send supplies for 3,000 men and horses, also any news of the enemy's movements. I believe the commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns, and is accompanied by President Steyn and both the Dewets.'

"Gen. Knox continues: 'The wire and main lines of the railway north of Honingspruit have been cut, and also the telegraph line from Pretoria via Pochefstroom. According to my information, Dewet has crossed the railway and is going north.'

"Gen. Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein under date of Sunday, July 22: "The railway has been cut north of Honingspruit, and a supply train and 100 Highlanders captured by the enemy.'"

A report was received this morning that a large force of the enemy is moving on Honingspruit. All communications with Pretoria are cut off. The Second and Third cavalry brigades are following the enemy.

Ottawa, July 23.—The following cablegram was received to-day by Lord Minto:

"Capetown, July 22.—I regret to report the following casualties: (66) Trooper A. D. V. Crawley, dangerously wounded near Bethlehem, July 3; (186) Private R. Lett, (2,489) Sergeant A. Wetmore, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein on July 21.

"I regret to report the dangerous illness of (7,915) Corporal F. W. Coombs, (7,400) Private J. Wilson, both of Canadian Infantry; (165) Private L. Mulloy, 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. (Signed) Milner."

ELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS.

Their Great Usefulness in Mechanical Work.

In making electrical measurements it is not only that we measure electric quantities and actions, but that by means of measurements made electrically we are able to measure all sorts of other important things accurately.

For instance, measure the actions of a motor and its efficiency at different loads, and then set the motor to drive a lathe or some other tool or mechanical appliance. By watching and noting the readings of the electrical-measureing instruments we have at once an easy, accurate and comprehensive method of observing exactly what the tool is doing under all circumstances and of the power required to drive it. We are, therefore, able to understand the working of that tool in a way which was not possible before. Again, the practice of testing engines coupled to dynamos—which, with proper arrangements, can be done continuously and with great accuracy and facility—has not only led in a few years to the production of dynamos of great efficiency, but it has enabled the output and working of steam and gas engines to be watched in a much more critical and detailed manner than has been possible before, and this has undoubtedly led to great mechanical improvements in steam engines.— G. L. Addenbrooks, in The Engineering Magazine for July.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

Port Townsend, July 21.—The transport Rosecrans has arrived from Nome. Her officers reported to the quarantine officials here that the smallpox scare at Nome had been exaggerated. The total number of cases would not exceed 18.

RECEPTION TO MONK.

Honors For the Man Who Exposed the Emergency Rations.

Montreal, July 19.—A big reception is to be tendered F. D. Monk on Saturday next at Lachine. Addresses are promised from Messrs. Clarke, Pope, Montague, Quinn, Bergeron and Casgrain, all members of the House of Commons.

"I don't think he's a man of much discernment," said the girl in blue.

"Why, he proposed to me only last evening," returned the girl in pink.

"Yes; I said he wasn't a man of much discernment," repeated the girl in blue.—Chicago Post.

## Butchered in The Streets

### Chinese Merchant at Shanghai Says He Saw the Pekin Massacres.

### White Women Hacked to Pieces and Children Tossed on Spears.

London, July 20.—(4:20 a. m.)—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"Intense indignation is felt here at the honors which the British in Hongkong have accorded to Li Hung Chang, who is looked upon in Shanghai as the originator of the whole fiendish anti-foreign plot.

"A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Pekin gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled in the streets by shrieking Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces. Their dismembered limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with howls of triumph. Some were already dead, having been shot by foreign civilians.

"He says he saw Chinese soldiers carrying the bodies of white children aloft on their spears, while their companions shot at the bodies.

"He gives other details too horrible to be particularized here.

"It seems the Boxer leaders had organized a plan including the offering of rewards and rich loot for the extermination of Europeans throughout China and that Prince Tuan's generals have been emphasizing the opportunity the soldiers have of seizing the bodies of white women."

A MURDERER IN COMMAND.

Extraordinary Story About the Defence of Mafeking.

Mr. Winston Churchill's telegram describing his interview with Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell appears in The Morning Post. It deals with the great attack made by the Boers just before the relief arrived:

"Morning broke on this situation; the Boers who had got inside Mafeking were unable to get out, but were defending themselves stubbornly; the Boers outside were doubting whether to fall on the town or not. It had been the General's practice for the previous fortnight to send out a flag of truce every day to inquire after the health of Major McLaren, the wounded prisoner in Snyman's camp. Though fighting within the town was at its height, he punctually observed his usual practice, and in his letters to McLaren, which the Boers of course read, he expressed the hope that the firing of the night had not alarmed him, adding that all danger was now past. This produced a profound impression on the waverers. But though the original stormers were not supported, the issue hung in the balance all day. 'B.-P.' had to release the European convicts from the prison, including the murderer who was under a life sentence, and to write them to take part in the defence. Armed with rifles, these men had fired from the roof of their prison on the Boers. When a bullet killed the jailer, the murderer took command of the prisoners, and their influence in the struggle was effective."

## Protection Asked for

### Canners' Association Appeal to Provincial and Dominion Governments.

### Many Fishermen Would Work If Not Molested by Strikers.

### Boats of Non-Union Men Seized by Agents of the Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 21.—The board of trade held an emergency meeting this afternoon and sent telegrams to the Provincial and Dominion governments asking for adequate protection for the fishermen at Steveston who desired to go out in the river to fish. Mr. T. Mathews, who took the side of the strikers, protested very strongly against the resolution. He said in effect that it was asking the government to interfere with the fishermen's union, and suggested authoritative violence against organized labor. He was reminded that violence had already been done by the strikers. Several canners explained that there were enough fishermen who would fish if protected, to satisfy all demands. The strikers demands were unreasonable; that it was almost a financial disaster that the action of the strikers should close up the canneries; and that the government should protect those fishermen from violence who desired to fish at canners' prices.

At a late hour to-night no word had been received from the Dominion government in answer to the telegram sent by the canners' combine or by the board of trade. At the North Arm of the Fraser the strike is not being felt much. The fish are running freely and one canner has put up 500 cases. One big Indian at the North Arm has been making big hauls. He stands in his boat with his rifle cocked, and every striker that approaches he tells that if they come within 20 yards of his boat he will put a bullet through their brains. He is not being molested. To-night the consensus of opinion among the canners was that unless the governments wired that protection would be given, the canneries would be closed on Monday.

It is claimed by many canners in Vancouver to-day that a state of affairs bordering upon anarchy exists in Stevenston. The news of the doings of the strikers in the fishing town last night has caused much excitement, and the canners have been in session off and on all day. According to the news received here, two fishing boats went out last night and threw their nets in the river as a test case. Ten patrol boats manned with strikers quickly followed them, and a police tug put out immediately afterwards, running between the two boats. It is said the strikers in the patrol boats were headed by Rogers, vice-president of the Steveston fishermen's union. The strikers captured the boats and towed them to shore, in defiance of the police, whom they jeered at, while their former occupants were exposed before the crowds on the streets and vile names hurled at them. Another story is told by Mr. Houston, the canner, that Policeman Lister stood on the wharf and watched a man being ill-treated and pounded by the strikers and was powerless to interfere, as unless he used his gun he would have been useless in such a mob. It is reported that Lister has informed his superior that the handful of police are powerless at Steveston under existing circumstances. Many other wild rumors are current as to policemen being roughly handled, but these rumors are not confirmed at this writing.

RECEPTION AT WINNIPEG.

Lord and Lady Minto Arrive at the Prairie City EnRoute West.

Winnipeg, July 21.—(Special)—The citizens of Winnipeg to-night tendered Lord and Lady Minto the finest reception ever accorded any public man in Western Canada. His Excellency and Lady Minto arrived at Winnipeg at 8:30, and as they paraded up Main street with a large military and civic procession, the principal streets were one blaze of light from the illuminations of buildings. At the city hall, which was most beautifully illuminated, the Governor-General was presented with an address and the key of the city, to which he replied briefly. The procession then proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency reviewed the procession. The grounds were gaily decorated with thousands of electric lights and lanterns. Prominent among the decorated buildings were the C. P. R. offices and buildings, the banks and leading blocks. Thousands of citizens blocked the streets during the procession. Lord Minto was warmly welcomed by his many comrades of the 90th Battalion, whom he accompanied to the front in the rebellion of 1885. On Monday he will open the Winnipeg industrial exhibition, which continues during the week.

WILL NOT INVESTIGATE.

Public Opinion Applauds the Stand of Collector Woods.

Ottawa, July 21.—It is stated that the government will not order an investigation into the complaints against Collector Woods, of St. John, as public opinion generally applauds his manly stand against the pro-Boers.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

London, July 21.—Richard Hodgson and wife, while driving into the city this morning, were struck by an incoming Eastern C. P. R. express at Maitland street, and both were instantly killed. Mr. Hodgson was a farmer and lived in London township. The horses escaped with little injury.