More Tales Of Massacre

News Brought in by the Steamer Tartar Which Arrived Yesterday.

Russia Is Pouring Thousands of Troops Into Manchuria From the North.

According to a correspondent writing in a recent issue of the Kobe Herald, received by the steamship Tartar, which arrived in port yesterday:

"Russia is pouring tens of thousands of Cossocks from the North into Manchuria, and report says no human soul is being spared and a wide open tract is being made as the troops press forward. They are, nevertheless, meeting some opposition en route as the whole of the Chinese come out against them. I fear we know really but little of what is going on in the Far North and interior of the country. Refugees continue to flock to Vladivostock from the interior and steamers are leaving fully laden with them. On the 9th more than twelve Roman priests took passages in the Yamashiro Maru, also a considerable number of Japanese and Chinese and it is expected that for some time to come ships will be full up. Matters in this country are quiet and as long as the Boxers can be kept out of it little or no trouble with such an element as that will disturb Corea. If the Boxers get a footing in Corea the natives from sheer fright will be obliged to join them.

"The very handsome gift to the allied troops by the Corean Emperor is very significant and many venture to think he would do well to send a few hundred soldiers to join the allied forces. Confidence seems to have been restored amongst the foreigners living in the northern ports. By the by the twelve Chinese transports, with 20,000 Boxers, of which we heard the other day, have not yet arrived in the port of Fusan.

"When in that port some few weeks ago I found many believed in the report. Of all places in Corea Fusan is most safe. It is the most southern and best guarded place in the whole country. Besides being so near to Japan there is generally one Japanese man-of-war there, and always 200 to 300 well-trained soldiers, besides a Japanese population of 6,000. Seoul and Chemulpo just now are very hot, but our friends from China will no doubt find it better than the filthy dirty cities of China. Many missionaries are the guests of the residents of both Seoul and Chemulpo. The railway between the two places is in good working order and it is a great boon to the public, as is also the electric railway in Seoul."

In Shanghai on August 8th it was reported that ten French missionaries and converts were murdered at Tameifu, Chili province. The total number of murdered Christians in Chili alone is estimated at over 10,000. The French journal published in Shanghai reports the number of the murdered missionaries at six and the Mercury reports that one bishop and five missionaries arrived at Tameifu, but they were ordered to leave the town by the authorities. They accordingly left, but were waylaid and murdered five miles out of town. Five or more Catholic missionaries were murdered at Ningchow, Chili. The church was looted and then destroyed.

On August 9th the river steamer Pioneer arrived at Ichang from Chungking with 100 foreigners on board. The British vice-consul and three foreigners are at Chungking. There are over 100 foreigners in Szechuen and the Pioneer is expected to return to Chungking for these men.

Wan Chi Chung, governor of Anhui, has dispatched General Go from Chin Kiangpo northward with one battalion of cavalry. Entrenchments have been built and moats dug around Hunan arsenal.

On August 8th 100 troops from Hupeh had been dispatched to Shinyowchow, Honan province, to guard the railway.

It was reported at Takio on August 11th that peace proposals have been received by the Japanese government from the Chinese government; but the former were keeping the fact secret. It had leaked out, however, that Baron Nishi would be empowered to discuss the proposals when the time arrived for negotiations.

The outlook in Chee Foo is calm outwardly on account of Governor Yuan's quiet attitude; but the garrisons of the forts are apparently indignant, and are watching for a chance to strike a blow at foreigners.

A Japanese officer, in order to ascertain the actual object of the Boxers, invited the leader of the Boxers who was then stationed a few miles from Tien Tsin, to come and see him. On receiving the third letter from the Japanese officer the leader of the Boxers accepted the invitation, the Japanese officer having pointed out to him that the present dispute was due to religious feelings entirely and that there was no malice between the Chinese and Japanese, who were men of the same character and religion. The Boxer leader, however, forwarded another letter eventually and declined to come to Tien Tsin, as it was crowded with foreign troops, the deadly enemies of the Boxers. He invited the Japanese officer to his camp, but the latter declined the honor. It is considered quite probable that the Boxers cherish ideas similar to those expressed by the Japanese officer.

It is stated that 15,000 Chinese soldiers with a number of guns are encamped to the southwest of Tien Tsin. They are in possession of an Imperial decree ordering them to retake Tien Tsin and Taku at any cost.

Warships are said to be no longer required in North China and the powers are reducing the number of warships there. Vice-Admiral Togo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese standing squadron, decided to return home and sailed, leaving Rear-Admiral Dewa as the commander of the remaining warships in Taku.

The Chinese state that their countrymen who were attacked by Russians at New Chwang were troops engaged in the protection of foreigners. They were not taking any hostile line towards foreigners, and there is indignation at the Russian outrage.

News of the extraordinary Russian proceedings at Harbin and Houchun have reached Inkow, and the Chinese are fleeing in large numbers.

The Catholic mission in Kobe is being kept advised of the fate of Catholic missionaries in China from Shanghai. By the latest mail comes the news that Fathers F. Georgon and M. Leroy have been murdered in Manchuria, and that Fathers J. C. Monnier, A. H. Roubin and F. Delpal have escaped. It is known that a number of Catholic missionaries from the interior of Manchuria have been able to reach Vladivostock, and these or others are expected to come on to Japan. So far only one Catholic refugee missionary from China has come to Japan, and he, having just arrived, had not been able to go forward to his post.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the German Emperor to the German Admiral Bendemann:

"In good health Captain von Usedom with the larger part of his landing troops, has, I am glad to hear, returned to his ship. The brave and circumspect captain has won the admiration of all, especially of the English and Russian admirals. My imperial thanks to him and to all who have helped so bravely to crown my young navy with laurels. I appoint him to be my aide-de-camp (Flugeladjutanten). Make this appointment known by signal. Wilhelm, I.R."

Disturbing elements in Canton are having a bad effect on trade. The banks for the most part refuse to advance money, and the scarcity of silver has added considerably to the interest. A large number of refugees (Cantonese) have arrived from New Chwang, bringing with them a considerable quantity of trading materials. It is said that the business of Canton with North China has fallen off to the extent of five million dollars for the last few months.

A. S. Annand, one of the Tien Tsin volunteers, says it is the men in the rear of a force attacking the Chinese who are in real danger. They fire too high to hit the men in the firing line. This is fully borne out by an English bluejacket who in a letter to a friend writes: "In attacking the Chinese the safest people are in the firing line, as you would never get shot there. It is the supports and any one in the rear (who are in danger), as the Chinese don't bring their rifle to the shoulder, but fire from our ready; and in their trenches they don't show their heads, but merely put their rifles over the trench and fire, and then run like hell."

The following strange sequel to a steamboat collision which occurred off Wada Point, last year, is narrated in the Kobe Herald: "It may be recalled that a schooner named the Sumiyei Maru was run down by an unknown vessel off Wada Point in May last year (the 11th, at 2 a.m. to be precise). The vessel sank. She had been struck by a tugboat believed to be the Hanshin Maru, commanded by a Japanese, Okuno Masaichi. The latter, however, left the scene without offering any assistance to the sinking schooner. The tug was steaming at the rate of nine knots per hour at the time. The captain immediately ordered the side lights to be covered and, as stated, left the scene. He, however, thought better of it after a time and desired to return to the spot. The charterer of the tug, who was on board, objected and persuaded the captain to return to Osaka at full speed to get out of trouble. The crew of the schooner, who were rescued, reported the matter to the water police, giving the size and appearance of the vessel and the direction from which she appeared. A telegram was sent to Osaka and an investigation was instituted. The Hanshin Maru was discovered to have been the guilty vessel and the authorities boarded her in the Ajikawa, where she was lying, but the captain and crew denied the charge that they were connected with the affair. Evidence was lacking and the matter was dropped for several months. Trouble occurred, however, among the crew of the tug recently, and one man disclosed the truth regarding the collision to the authorities. The affair has now been tried at the Osaka marine court of enquiry and Okuno Masaichi was found in fault. A short time ago he was sentenced to have his certificate suspended for two years and six months, for negligence and violation of the laws of his profession. Costs amounting to yen 67.68 were also given against him. When this judgment is confirmed, the man will be prosecuted at the local Criminal court in accordance with the Imperial Criminal code. The man will, however, appeal to the higher marine court at Tokio against the decision."

According to reliable information the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will shortly resume the running of its steamers on the North China lines, as the chartered steamers will gradually be discharged by the government, and the company is also requested by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and others to transport their cargo to North China. It is reported that the freight on coal at Moji is falling at present, as many discharged steamers are now gathering there.

The Mainichi states that the contract relating to the shipping subsidy hitherto granted to the N.Y.K. by the government, to the amount of yen 880,000, has been renewed. It expires at the end of September. Under the new contract the amount of the subsidy has been reduced to yen 550,000, to the Hokkaido government's subsidy being at yen 127,000.

The latest addition to the N.Y.K. fleet of steamers the Shimano Maru, which has just arrived at Japan, was built in Glasgow, by Henderson Bros., and is a splendid specimen of modern shipbuilding. The Shinano's dimensions are: Length, 448 feet; beam, 50 feet; draught, 26 feet. She has twin screws, triple expansion engines, and a speed of 16 knots. Her registered tonnage is 3,835, and her gross is 6,000. She has 9,892 tons cargo capacity. There is accommodation for 36 first class passengers, but no second or third class.

The steamer Hideyoshi Maru took 1,000 small carts, ordered by the British authorities for the use of the troops in North China.

Most of the small banks in Japan have been hard pressed lately on account of the financial position. There are said to be over twenty of them now on the verge of bankruptcy.

It is reported that an elderly man died from Asiatic cholera at Kiyohori, Higashi ku, Osaka, recently. The cause of the attack was traced to some melons.

A Morioka dispatch lately stated that a heavy rainstorm set in in that part of the country on Sunday and the Kitakamigawa and Shidukuishigawa rose 20 feet above the normal level. Numbers of dwellings were inundated and railway traffic between Morioka and Yahata had to be suspended.

In a dispatch of 13th of August to the home department, the Governor of Kumamoto Ken reports: The Shirakawa is flooded and the river banks have been destroyed at several places. Two iron bridges collapsed and over 5,000 dwellings inundated. Two hundred persons were drowned. Further details are now being obtained.

A soldier of the Twenty-fourth Regiment at Fukuoka ran amuck on the 11th inst. and wounded fourteen persons with a sword which he snatched from a gendarme who was escorting him. Fortunately the injuries sustained by the unfortunate victims of the madman's fury are not severe. The man was eventually arrested.

COMMOTION AT CADBORO BAY.

Two Hundred Pounds of Nitro-Glycerine Exploded at the Giant Powder Works Yesterday.

About two hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the works of the Giant Powder Company at Cadboro Bay yesterday afternoon and wrecked the building containing the manufacturing apparatus. Fortunately no one was badly hurt, although James Preston, who was in charge of the manufacture of the chemical, and Peter Ormaston, employed on the premises, together with some Chinamen, were about one hundred yards distant at the time. Ormaston had his face scorched somewhat and narrowly escaped suffocation from the fumes.

The cause of the explosion has not been definitely ascertained. The superintendent, E. Green, is of the opinion that the nitro-glycerine was exploded by a weight from the scales falling upon it. Others believe that the heat of the sun's rays was responsible.

The shock in the vicinity was a most pronounced one, windows and crockery in the residences of Messrs. Beale and Evans, a considerable distance from the scene, being shattered. The escape of the workmen is accounted for by the fact that they were not in the building when the explosion occurred.

The explosion caused the manufacturing building to take a rather unsymmetrical appearance. The tanks in the place were badly wrecked, one having disappeared completely. The weighing machine was also missing, and this in all probability fell into a large hole made by the explosion, at the foot of the structure.

The damage to the works will be covered by about five hundred dollars. The manufacture, however, will be impeded only a few days as new premises are almost completed, it having been decided to remove the plant from the old building in the course of a few days. The other structures were not injured to any extent. This is the first accident at the works since their establishment, fifteen years ago.

About forty men are employed at the works, eighteen of whom are Chinese. The entire machinery, buildings and stocks are valued at $50,000. The bulk of the powder goes to the Kootenay country.

In the process of manufacture the acid is blown with pipes into the Munsie machine, and thence is passed on into the mixer, on the platform in the rear part of the building and slightly below the Munsie. In this mixer the acid is stirred in a manner similar to that in which butter is churned, until the nitro-glycerine rises to the top, leaving the lesser valued sulphuric acid in the vat. From this it is passed on to another tank and to other tanks.

CORDIAL RECEPTION

Tendered to the Vice-Regal Party By the Loyal Citizens of New Westminster.

The vice-regal party received a splendid reception at New Westminster a few days ago, as attested by the following taken from the Nanaimo Free Press:

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto left their comfortable quarters in the D. G. S. Quadra on Friday at New Westminster, their Excellencies' special train leaving that city at 6.15 p. m. for Glacier. Before leaving the Quadra the crew were, at the request of His Excellency, mustered on the poop where His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Minto, personally thanked them for their excellent conduct during the cruise, now to his regret, a thing of the past. He looked forward ere his term of office expired to again visiting this beautiful and interesting coast, where he had been received with such a cordial welcome. Three hearty cheers were given their Excellencies, who then landed, and were received by the mayor and aldermen, the city band stationed on the wharf playing the National Anthem. A visit was made to Queen's Park where all the school children were assembled to welcome the vice-regal party. A maple tree was planted by the Governor-General, assisted by Lady Minto, a visit being afterwards made to the industries of the city.

The previous evening when in Vancouver His Excellency and Lady Minto attended the ball given in their honor by the mayor and citizens at the hotel Vancouver. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the following suite: Captain Graham, Coldstream Guards, A. D. C.; Mr. Arthur Guise, comptroller of the household; and Captain Walbran, D. G. S. Quadra. An enjoyable evening was spent, the vice-regal party returning to the Quadra at 1 a. m.

UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED.

The attendance at the Conservative convention, held in A. O. U. W. hall last evening, was not as large as it might have been, there being less than 200 people present when the meeting was called to order, A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., in the chair. There was little delay in getting down to business and Messrs. E. G. Prior and Thomas Earle were unanimously chosen as candidates to stand for the Victoria constituency. After the nominations short addresses were delivered by Senate Macdonald, J. A. Mara and C. E. Pooley, and the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Sir Charles Tupper and the Victoria candidates.

BIG DEATH ROLL.

Villages Along the Lower Yukon Are Being Depopulated.

A correspondent writing to the Tacoma Ledger from Dawson under date of August 26th, says that Indians along the lower Yukon are dying by hundreds, and although the whites are doing all in their power it seems impossible to check the ravages of the malady that is sweeping off the natives and threatening the extermination of entire tribes. Not a single tribe for 600 miles along the river has escaped the epidemic, and some of the villages have lost two-thirds of their inhabitants in the past three weeks.

Officers of the steamer T. C. Power, which arrived at Dawson to-day from St. Michael, report a frightful mortality. At a village near the mouth of the river eleven dead bodies were found when the steamer stopped. They were lying on the bare ground, outside the huts, but all the survivors had fled in terror. Soldiers on board the Power interred the remains, little imagining that at every village for 600 miles the same unpleasant task would fall to their lot.

At the Holy Cross Mission, numbering seventy Indians, twenty-six were dead when the Power reached there. At Valencia, near Anvik, eight bodies were found and buried. This village was also entirely deserted. At Anvik sixteen deaths had occurred; at the Nulata village forty-one deaths; at Nowlikakap five deaths; at Tuklakyet twenty-three deaths, and at a fishing village just below Rampart, fourteen deaths. And all of these had occurred in the space of a few days, while the disease was attacking and mowing down the victims on every hand. The epidemic had not penetrated to the tribes above Rampart, but it was feared it would reach them before many days. The missionaries and few whites along the tundra country were doing everything possible to calm the fears of the Indians and supply them with medicines, but they attributde all their ills to the prevalence of the whites and refused to listen or be ministered to.

Jack Wade creek is turning out better this summer than ever before, and some fine nuggets are being taken out. On No. 11 fraction above discovery a lump of free gold valued at $635 was found last week, and the following day a nugget valued at $280 was picked up from bedrock on No. 12. Nearly every claim from discovery up to No. 22 is being worked, about 200 miners being engaged on the creek. No. 7 is yielding well, averaging $50 per day to the man. At a meeting of the Jack Wade miners held several days ago, it was decided to abolish upper discovery, which will hereafter be known as No. 18 above, leaving all claims number from what was originally called lower discovery.

J. W. Pennington, the N. A. T. and T. Co. agent at Forty Mile and Fort Cudahy, reports that Elmer Sherer's one-sixth interest on No. 7 on Jack Wade creek realized $15,000 for him. Mr. Pennington confirms the strike on Copper river. He states that 25 men between the dates of July 4th and August 3rd, after having packed their sluice-box lumber a distance of nine miles cleaned up on an average between $2,000 and $9,000 per man.

PURE BRED STOCK.

To the Editor:—The Dairymen's Association last year offered to purchase stock through the Ontario government officials, and by combining shipments secure the advantages of carload rates. This proposition did not come to anything for several reasons, and the association decided this year to arrange for the purchase of one carload of stock and sell the same at auction at New Westminster fair.

The car leaves the East on the 11th of this month, and contains Shorthorns, Ayrshires and Jerseys, being mostly young stock. Mr. Hodson, live stock commissioner for the Dominion, selected the stock, and says that some of it is very good. He made his selection from the standpoint of a breeder, preferring vigor and constitution to mere exhibition points. Mr. Hodson has the reputation of being a good judge of cattle, and is himself a prominent breeder of Ayrshires.

The stock will be on exhibition during the New Westminster fair, and will be sold by auction, without reserve, on the Thursday and Friday.

The Canadian Pacific railroad has very kindly offered to bring out the stock free of charge, so that the expenses of the shipment should be small.

This is an opportunity not to be missed by our breeders for securing first-class animals at moderate prices.

It has been said that this importation means interference with private enterprise. If it does, it is in the general improvement of the trade in pure bred cattle.

The more our farmers purchase and keep pure bred cattle the more they will require. To our local breeders it affords an opportunity to secure new strains without paying $50 or $60 in freight.

The cattle should prove an attractive feature in the show.

G. H. HADWEN, Secy.-Treas.

Duncans, Sept. 9, 1900.

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