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HARVARD WAS BEATEN BY YALE IN THE 'VARSITY RACE.

The Greatest Struggle Which the Two Big Universities Have Ever Had--Harding, Who Was Rowing Stroke for Harvard Collapsed--Seven Oars the Last Half Mile.

New London, Conn., June 28.—A race full of sensations and ending with the greatest sensation of all--this tells the story of the annual "boating contest" between Yale and Harvard.

With the four-oar and the freshman races won and lamely won, too, and with a lead when nearing the finish in the big "Varsity event," defeat came to Harvard in a sudden and unexpected manner. After one of the grandest struggles ever seen on the Thames the crimson eight had at the three mile flag, inch by inch, put their prow to the fore. Passing this flag they seemed to be rowing with increasing their advantage. Harvard cheered rent the air. Guns, whistles and shouting mingled to create an awful din. Down between the parallel lines of yards the two shells shot, each man in both boats straining every nerve. Approaching the three and a half mile flag Harvard was still in the lead, when suddenly her stroke oar seemed to weaken. This was Harding, who had been moved down to take the place of disabled Captain Higginson.

Some Six Lengths Ahead. It was victory but it was not joyous victory. There was a Yale shouting but it had a hollow sound.

For three miles and a half it was nerve-splitting, hair-raising, heart-breaking contest. Old boating men say they never seen the like; not once in that distance was there half a length's difference between the two boats. Now Harvard was ahead, now Yale. Harvard again. And when finally Harding gave way after an awful struggle to keep up the pace and his oar was seen to be dragging, the excitement increased to an apparent that Harvard was vanquished.

Never was a "Varsity race rowed in smoother waters. Just after the freshman contest a big black cloud in the north, which fortunately brought no rain, knocked down the southwest wind and the river was smooth and placid as a pond.

The Spectacle at the Finish Was Magnificent.

Hundreds of yachts, large and small, sail and steam, lined either side of the course. They flew all kinds of bunting and altogether made a handsome picture. Both banks of the river were lined with thousands and the big railroad bridge, just below the finish line, was black with people. The observation train, running on both sides of the river, and along with the boats and offered the best opportunity for seeing the whole of the race.

The four-oar race, as was expected, proved rather an easy victory for Harvard. The crimson substitutes took the lead at the snap of the pistol and had no difficulty in keeping it. The freshman contest was something of a disappointment to the New Haven men, for the Yale youngsters had been picked as winners. Instead, Harvard showed them their rubber for two miles and the event was something in the nature of a procession.

The regatta was begun almost on time and with a despatch that spoke volumes for the efficiency of the committee in charge, the events of the day were started. The ball of enthusiasm was set rolling when the observation train, on the east side of the river pulled up to Red Top and came to a standstill at a point exactly opposite the starting line, four miles above the draw bridge. The train consisted of 16 cars, 12 of which were filled, when the Yale and Harvard launches left their respective quarters with their eight-oared shells of the freshman crews in tow.

Up the river at 11:33 the Yale "Varsity" four appeared on the water in their racing shells. Almost simultaneously the quartet from Red Top slid their boat into the river and a few minutes later were on their way to the start. As Harvard's four backed up to the stake boat to which they had been assigned by lot, it was evident that the water conditions would probably prove more or less unfavorable. A snappy breeze seemed to develop steadily into a wind south by west. This resulted in rather rough water and the wind was diagonally against the crews. Now and then a wave snapped its crest into foam.

Yale appeared at the line possibly five minutes behind her rival and the two crews received their final instructions from referee Meikleham. At 11:45 both shells were in position--Harvard on the west side of the course, Yale on the east. At 11:45:32 the starting shot was fired by the referee and the two crews were off. Harvard caught the water first and in much the better shape. With a jump she pulled away and after ten quick strokes settled into a beautiful 28 to the minute. Yale rowed a stroke one point lower. It took Harvard but three minutes to demonstrate her superiority. Not to the start, as Harvard's four backed up to the stake boat to which they had been assigned by lot, it was evident that the water conditions would probably prove more or less unfavorable. A snappy breeze seemed to develop steadily into a wind south by west. This resulted in rather rough water and the wind was diagonally against the crews. Now and then a wave snapped its crest into foam.

At the quarter mile Harvard led by a good length. At the half mile flag there was clean water between the two. Just before the three-quarter mile flag was reached the United States revenue cutter Dallas lumbered directly across the course and kicked up a wash. It bothered Harvard more than Yale, but the young men from Cambridge pulled away and at

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THE BOERS AND ENGLISH SKIRMISHING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Roberts Reports Two Small Engagements--West Australians In a Brush--Powell Has Captured a Big Boer--Hospital Scandals.

London, June 29, 2.30 p. m.—Lord Roberts has sent a bulletin of two small fights, occurring on June 26 and June 27, in which the Boers were defeated. In a despatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, he says: "A small force of mounted troops, with two guns, was attacked by the enemy under Pretors and Nel on the morning of June 26, seven miles north of Senekal. They lost off the enemy and burned their hanger. Our casualties were three killed and ten wounded.

"Hunter, temporarily commanding Ian Hamilton's column, made one march yesterday from Heidelberg toward Frankfort without meeting any opposition. "The enemy attacked our Roovald Spruit post on the railway yesterday, but were easily beaten off by a detachment of the Derbyshire light infantry, the West Australian mounted, a 15-pounder and an armored train.

"Haden-Powell reports the capture of an influential Boer named Ray, who was endeavoring to raise a commando in the Rustenberg district. A patrol brought in over a hundred rifles. More than four thousand rifles and 1,000 interior pieces have been taken during the last few days.

From Official Reports. London, June 29.—The war office has issued correspondence with Lord Roberts regarding the charges of Mr. Burdette-Coutts. On June 4 his attention was called in brief telegrams to the alterations and also to other complaints of a general breakdown in the hospital system. Two days later he replied in part as follows: "The principal medical officer reported that the Boer prisoners at Kroonstad were in all respects in good order, and Lord Methuen said they were thoroughly satisfactory. I was deeply distressed at the suggestion that the Boer prisoners were the sick on our first arrival at Kroonstad; but it is obvious that a certain amount of suffering is inseparable from the most advanced of a large army into an enemy's country."

On June 20 the war office cabled Lord Roberts that despatches regarding the hospitals were accumulating and asked him if anything could be done, and particularly whether more nurses were needed. On June 25 Lord Roberts replied, saying that he did not wish to shirk responsibility or to screen the shortcomings of the medical corps, and he suggested a committee of inquiry. He said there had been an abnormal number of sick at Bloemfontein, due to the exhausting nature of the march and the terribly unsanitary condition of the camp at Paardeberg, where the only water available for drinking flowed from the Boer camp, and that the Boer prisoners were in a very bad way.

An Account of the Surprise. Toronto, June 28.—The Globe's special cable from John A. Ewan, correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, dated from Kroonstad on June 27, says the Canadian Rifles are continuing along the railway in the northern section of the Orange River Colony where General DeWet is causing some trouble. A cosack post of "D" Squadron was attacked on June 27 by a superior number at a point four miles from their camp at Honing Spruit. The Canadians took to their horses, but suffered severely. Privates T. E. Patterson, (of MacLeod), J. M. Morien (Fincher Creek), and Kerr were killed; Lieut, W. M. India (late Berkshire regiment), Pte. T. R. Miles (Fincher Creek), and Pte. A. A. Spittal, N. W. M. P., were wounded; Pte. Bell and C. P. Ermatinger, N. W. M. P., were made prisoners. The Boers pursued the party to within rifle shot of the camp, when Pte. Ed. F. Wally (Calgary), not caring to be shot or captured without making a good fight for it, jumped from his horse and killed two Boers. Another was shot from the camp. Their friends dared not attempt to remove the bodies and the Canadians buried them. Note—There are two Kerr's in the Canadian Mounted Rifles—Pte. S. and Pte. R. J. of Mossomin and Fincher Creek respectively. Ewan does not give the initials of the one who was killed. There are also two Bells—Pte. W. and Pte. C. of Calgary and Maple Creek respectively. Pte. Ermatinger is a son of Judge Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, Ont. A cosack post is the name given to an outpost of cavalry or mounted infantry.

Concerning Canadians. Toronto, June 28.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Three hundred Canadians of "C" Battery, who accompanied Gen. Carrington from Beira to Pretoria, west of Pretoria, and the headquarters of Major General Baden-Powell. The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Pretoria describes an incident in which 25 Canadians from Gen. Huston's force met 200 Boers, who they identified by pretending that support was near. The Boers fled and the gallant Canadians captured two guns.

To Send Canadians Home. Ottawa, June 28.—The militia department has completed arrangements by which Canadian soldiers invalided from South Africa to England, who are not capable of returning to the front, will be sent home at once to Canada by the way of the Atlantic. Those who are desirous of so doing may then return to their homes and the others who are not yet recovered will be attached to the Royal Canadian artillery at Quebec and provided with hospital facilities until they are fit to return to their own homes.

Casualties Reported. London, June 28.—Admiral Bruce, in command of the British fleet at Taku, reports to the British admiralty the following casualties: At Taku, June 24, one seaman wounded. At Tien Tsin, up to the forenoon of June 23, four seamen killed and Lieuts. Stirling, Powell and Wright, Commander Beatty and 44 midshipmen and seamen wounded.

Domestic Tragedy at Dawson. John Legraio Shot His Wife and Himself—She Will Live. Victoria, B. C., June 28.—News has reached here from Dawson City that John Legraio shot his wife there and then committed suicide. The couple were married at Hamilton, Ont., in 1876, but had been separated for several years. The woman will recover.

John S. Woolley Unanimously Chosen for a Certain Defeat in the Contest Next November--Rev. Dr. Swallow Seeks No Honors from the Prohibition Party. Chicago, June 28.—The prohibition convention adjourned sine die today after having placed in nomination for president John G. Woolley, of Illinois, and for vice-president, Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island. The nominations in each instance were made on the first ballot. Only two candidates for president were balloted for, Mr. Woolley and Rev. Silas G. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, Hale Johnson, of Illinois, withdrawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley. This undoubtedly had a great effect on the result as the convention earlier in the day had been nearly stalemated for Swallow by an eloquent speech of Hower L. Goble, of Pittsburg, and had the friends of the Pennsylvania parson forced a ballot at that time the result might have been different. For vice-president three candidates were balloted for, H. B. Metcalf, Thomas I. Caskardon, of West Virginia, and Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Iowa, Mr. Metcalf receiving an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot for the presidential nomination, Rev. Mr. Swallow was proposed as the vice-presidential nominee. The convention went wild over the suggestion, but Dr. Swallow after a hurried conference with the Pennsylvania delegation refused to accept the nomination.

To Uniform Inspectors. Ottawa, June 28.—The department of customs has decided that its customs officers shall be required to wear a uniform. Premier Leaves for the West. Montreal, June 28.—Premier Emmerson, accompanied by Mrs. Emmerson, left tonight for Winnipeg.

for such a number, which had become 2,000 before he left Bloemfontein, was no easy task, said Lord Roberts. No tents were carried and the public buildings had to be burned into hospitals. In three months there had been 6,300 admissions to the hospitals of patients suffering from enteric fever, while the deaths numbered 1,375, about 21 per cent. Lord Roberts observed that he did not know whether this would be an abnormal rate in civil hospitals in peace times; but, if the rate were abnormal it was due to the exhausted state of the men and not to the neglect of the medical corps.

The Hospital Scandal. London, June 28.—The exposures regarding the hospitals in South Africa, which began with a three-column letter to the Times, Monday, from W. A. Burdette-Coutts, M. P., Conservative, detailing the great suffering endured by soldiers owing to mismanagement led to a number of questions in the House of Commons today, in response to which the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, made a long statement, saying that so far as the government was aware not any of the sufferings of the sick or wounded were due to insufficiency in the supplies sent out. He then proceeded to read extracts from correspondence with Lord Roberts on the subject in which the British commander-in-chief in South Africa dwelt on the difficulties to transport owing to its rapid advance. He said that the government was imperfectly experienced in these matters were concerned at hearing of the hardships the sick and wounded had to undergo. He did not wish to shirk responsibility or screen anyone and suggested that a committee of medical men and persons of sound common sense proceed to South Africa to investigate the charges.

Mr. Balfour also informed the house that the government agreed to the appointment of an independent colonel as a committee to make suitable arrangements for the sick on our first arrival at Kroonstad; but it is obvious that a certain amount of suffering is inseparable from the most advanced of a large army into an enemy's country."

Boer Envoys Sail. New York, June 28.—The Boer envoys sailed today from New York on the Aquitaine, but he says his sailing on the same vessel, as to their future plans, Mr. Fischer said they could not tell them at present. The envoys were being notified that a French reception committee will meet them at Havre and welcome them to France.

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran also called on the Aquitaine, but he says his sailing on the same vessel, as to their future plans, Mr. Fischer said they could not tell them at present. The envoys were being notified that a French reception committee will meet them at Havre and welcome them to France.

The Queen of England and the Ruler of Egypt. A FORMAL CALL. The Royal Egyptian is Popular in England--Everywhere He was Warmly Greeted by the Crowds--Turkish Ambassador Accompanied Him--A Procession.

London, June 28, 4.53 p. m.—The khedive of Egypt paid a state visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor castle this afternoon. Accompanied by the Duke of York and the Turkish ambassador, Anthopulo Pasha, and staff, he drove in state carriages, escorted by household cavalry, to the Paddington railway station, whence he took the train for Windsor. The Duke of Connaught joined and accompanied his highness to the castle. The procession at Windsor was escorted by the Life Guards and a detachment of Grenadiers formed a guard of honor in the quadrangle of the castle. The Queen received the khedive at the principal entrance. There were crowds everywhere and a warm greeting was given to the Egyptian visitor.

To Contest [North Perth. Milverton, Ont., June 28.—At an adjourned meeting of the North Perth Liberal Association held here today George Gaetz, Reeve, of Ellice, was unanimously chosen to contest the riding at the next election for the House of Commons.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE NOT RESCUED BY LORD SEYMOUR.

He Was Unable to Force His Way Into the Chinese Capital--The Foreigners Are Now Advancing In Greater Strength--Fate of the Legations Is Unknown.

London, June 29, 4 a. m.—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tsin were the following: Americans killed, 3; wounded, 2; British killed, 2; wounded, 1; Germans killed, 15; wounded, 27; Russians killed, 10; wounded 37. The gun fire of the Americans and British is described as "beautiful."

Col. Dorard, British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievements. The admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never falling in courage for 15 days of continuous fighting. During 10 days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for 10 days and they could have held out a day or two longer.

Night Retreat. The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien Tsin; but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese arriving from the northwest and could neither advance or retreat. There was nothing to do but to entrench and to stand siege. He vainly attempted heliographic communication.

Concerning the Legations. Seymour's men caught several Chinese who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said that the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack. Four thousand Russians left Tien Tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

Advancing Towards Peking. Railway communication from Taku to Tien Tsin has been restored and the force is advancing toward Peking. Fighting was in progress Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse Chulin. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Peking relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed. The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Peking, the Chinese government deserves some credit, the Shanghai correspondents think, for restraining the fanatical mob.

A Little Turbulence. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writing at 6.05 p. m. yesterday says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the peremptory suppression of the Boxers and announcing decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

Warships Moving. Three British warships have sailed from Hong Kong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending troops toward Peking, and the exodus of Chinese of all classes from Shanghai continues at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Bad for Russia. Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting; and an anti-Russian rising in the Liu Tung peninsula, Russian Manchuria, is predicted. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, advices from Shan Tung say that Governor Yuan Shih Kai maintains cordial relations with foreigners and has sent numerous couriers to Peking but none of them has returned.

Washington's Feeling. Washington, June 28.—Yesterday the officials here felt sure that the foreign ministers to China were safe with Admiral Seymour's column. This morning that confidence is shaken. The only official despatch received over night from the seat of trouble--the one from Admiral Kempff--was so barren of information so earnestly demanded here as to cause severe criticism at the admiral's expense. His despatch makes no mention of the ministers' welfare nor of Seymour's column. Taken in connection with the ominous press despatch from the Foo via Shanghai relative to the return of Seymour's broken column to Tien Tsin the officials feel that they have good ground for renewed apprehension as to the fate of the foreign ministers.

The conclusion drawn by navy department officials from Admiral Kempff's despatch is that he is not in communication with Tien Tsin and that notwithstanding the cable company's notice of yesterday, there is still no news route open to that city save by runners, who must pass through a country beset by Boxers to reach the Foo.

An explanation was had at the state department today of the report from Shanghai that the consuls there were negotiating with the Chinese viceroys respecting the protection of the city. Because they were cut off from communication with Minister Conger, from whom they should receive instructions in normal conditions, the American consuls in China had been embarrassed in dealing with the local Chinese authorities by reason of the necessity of securing instructions from Washington at every point. Therefore Secretary Hay yesterday sent a general instruction to all the American consuls in China who could be reached by cable and wire, authorizing them to deal directly with the Chinese viceroys in framing measures for the protection of American lives and property. Shanghai has heretofore been made a neutral port during time of war by such agreements between foreign consuls there and the Chinese officials and it is probable that a similar arrangement will be made now. The only condition is that before withdrawing their naval forces from the treaty ports, the foreign consuls must feel assured that the Chinese officials are not only willing but are perfectly able to ensure the safety of the foreigners in the towns.

The Ninth infantry, which is reported to have crossed yesterday from Manila, should reach Taku about Wednesday next, the 4th of July. The war department already had anticipated Admiral Kempff's suggestion relative to landing the troops at Taku instead of the Foo. German Losses. Berlin, June 28.—The German commander at Taku reports that in the relief of Tien Tsin the Germans lost Lieut. Friedrich and ten men killed and had 20 men wounded. The fight lasted eight hours. Cable Notice. Montreal, June 28.—Owing to trouble on the Chinese lines messages exchanged with the Foo are subject to indefinite delay. The Russian administration announces that by virtue of act 8 of the telegraphic convention the telegrams of private messages or business messages in code or cipher to or from Chinese territory is suspended.

Where are the Ministers? Washington, June 28.—The general opinion here is that the two messages received today--one from Kempff and the other from Li Hung Chang--could not be accepted as settling the important question as to the fate of the foreign ministers and their families and attaches. The secretary of the navy, by special instruction of the president, had been particular to cable Admiral Kempff several days ago to keep the government informed of everything that happened within the zone of disturbance in China, and it is believed that his omission to make any reference in his cablegram of this morning to the whereabouts of the ministers, was based on the absence of any information on that subject at Taku, where the admiral is with his flagship, Newark. Minister Wu, who brought Li's message to the state department, could not explain away the points of variance between the viceroys' statements and the cable messages received from other sources. However, he pinned his faith to the accuracy of them and pointed out that it agreed closely with Admiral Kempff's message of yesterday, stating that the ministers were supposed to be with Seymour.

The Ministers Not Mentioned. Washington, June 28.—The navy department has had further communication with Admiral Kempff in the shape of two messages one touching the strength of the foreign forces ashore in China, and another which the officials stated had no bearing upon the military situation, but in neither was there any mention of the ministers. A significant piece of information furnished by the navy department is the report of the sailing of the Scindia today from Gibraltar for Cardiff for a cargo of Welsh coal, which she is to carry back to Manila in China. The ship was on her way home from Manila via the Mediterranean route. An American Transport. Washington, June 28.—The war department received the following undated cablegram from General MacArthur this morning: Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. Transport left Manila at 8.30 this morning, June 27th, with Colonel Litchum in command, 30 officers. (Signed) MacArthur. Arranged Terms. Shanghai, June 28.—It is asserted here that Li, the viceroy of Nankin, has received instructions from Peking to inform the foreign consuls here immediately that the legations at Peking "have been arranging peace terms." The foreign legations at Peking under the circumstances can have no authority to "arrange peace terms." A Royal Gift. London, June 28.—The Queen will present to the municipality of Dubuq, in memory of her recent visit, a gold loving cup weighing one hundred and sixty ounces. A Quebec Assignment. Quebec, June 28.—Lacroix, Pickett & Co. retail dry goods dealers, have assigned with liabilities of \$77,400 and assets of \$25,000. A meeting of the creditors is fixed for 28 July next.