

BUTCHERY IN CHINA.

There is no longer any doubt about the extreme gravity of the situation in China. The powers appear to be helpless to do anything for the relief of Pekin until their armies are reinforced, while even now it may be too late to prevent atrocities without parallel since the time of the Indian mutiny. The report that all the foreigners in Pekin have been massacred turns out to be true then all hesitation as to what should be done with China will vanish, for the public opinion of the world will sustain the nations in placing it beyond the power of the Empress and those responsible with her for the present uprising to inflict more outrages upon mankind. The cause of or the excuse for the insurrection is now lost sight of; the one object must be to put it down, making a settlement afterwards.

THE ISLAND'S TURN.

Reference was made yesterday to the progress that was being made down east on the shores of the Atlantic in the development of the natural resources of the Dominion. To-day in our news columns will be found the announcement that in the extreme west of this continent, on the coast of the Pacific and in the vicinity of Barclay Sound, a movement of the same kind is in progress and that in a very short time at least 500 men will be engaged in digging up the iron ore which in this manufacturing age seems to be becoming even more precious than gold. The products of these iron mines will not be turned into steel here, largely on account of the duty, we suppose, and we shall not derive all the benefits from our natural resources which our eastern brethren are likely to secure from the exploitation of theirs, but the world will at least know that the products of British Columbia are not confined to the precious metals.

CANADA'S GROWTH.

In some quarters it was for a time fashionable to depreciate the idea of Canada ever becoming a great nation and to sneer at her territory as merely a narrow fringe running along the northern border of the United States. Within the last few years, however, the eyes of those blind ones, at home and abroad, have been opened, and the world generally has been made aware in a limited way of the extent and resources of the Dominion. Whatever may have been the cause of it, whether it was the loosening of the bands in which trade had been practically strangled during the eighteen years in which the Conservatives were in power or whether it was owing to the discovery of the wonderful natural resources of the country from the east even unto the west and from the southern boundary to latitudes as high as the Klondike country, the fact remains that the increase of the trade of Canada during the four years of Liberal rule has been just about double the growth during the previous eighteen years in which the Conservatives were in power. The marvelous prosperity to which we refer has not been confined to any particular section of the country, but has been universal. In British Columbia we think we have been making rapid strides, with our towns springing up here and there through the mountains wherever the precious metals are to be found, but it seems to be the fact that—perhaps owing to some extent to local troubles—we are for the time the least progressive section of Canada. Away on the eastern coast in Sir Charles Tupper's constituency there is growing a city which may shortly surpass in size any of our western centres. The miners there do not dig for what are called the precious metals, it is true, but they will shortly be turning out from the abundance which nature has deposited one-eighth of the iron products of the world. Farther west in Ontario the Cramps of Philadelphia are erecting works which will cost when finished upwards of five million dollars. The coal and the timber which is the raw material of wood pulp, and the iron deposits of Canada have scarcely been touched, while in some parts of the world these bountiful provisions of nature are either becoming exhausted or are showing symptoms of running so low as to send those requiring them in quest of fields of greater abundance. When our farming lands are within measurable distance of being taken up we shall be able to raise sufficient wheat to feed the people of the British Empire, and if the present rate of increase of the population of the world be maintained it may not be long before we shall be required to do it.

In our own province we not only have

the iron and the coal and the wood pulp, but we have also the precious metals and metals of almost every kind that enter into the economy of mankind at the present day. What with the trade of the north, and the commerce of the Orient—which before the end of the present difficulties will be thrown open to the world if the majority of the nations have their way and remain sufficiently harmonious to impose their will upon China—and the internal business which is sure to spring into existence in a country so richly endowed by nature, who can foretell what the position of British Columbia may be in a decade?

RECENT ACCIDENTS.

The hand of affliction has fallen heavily upon our neighbors across the line within the last few days. In Tacoma, on the very threshold of the celebration of the day of all days in the year to them, a large number of lives have been suddenly cut off in a tragic way. In Victoria the remembrance of a somewhat similar occurrence is still keen enough to draw forth strong feelings of sympathy for those of our cousins on the other side who have been so sadly bereaved.

The pages of history bear witness to the fact that it seems to be utterly impossible to guard against occurrences of the character that have been lately chronicled in Georgia, in New Jersey, in Washington and in Ohio. The vehicles in which large numbers of people are transported, in spite of all the precautions which human ingenuity can devise, sometimes fail to respond to the will of the persons in charge of them, and the result is generally disastrous. The terrible fire at Hoboken, N.J., which resulted in the loss of so many lives, was probably an accident, but, according to the latest advices, many people might have been saved from drowning if the crews of the river steamers had been possessed of the ordinary compassion for the suffering common to human nature. In New York all cities in the civilized world it has often been remarked that the woes of humanity make little impression on the general community. Probably it is the same in all large cities; life is too abundant to waste time in efforts to protect or save the lives of mere units. The burning of a few docks and steamers on the Hudson river is not so much to be wondered at as the fact that such disasters are not more frequent. The wharves are all of wood of a very inflammable character, and it is surprising the steamship companies entrust their property worth many millions alongside such structures. New York is surely wealthy enough at this day to erect docks in keeping with the commercial importance of the city.

The Massacre At Pekin

Chinese Report Says That All Foreigners in the Capital Have Been Killed.

Over Ninety Thousand Imperial Troops Marching to Attack the Allies.

Admirals Decide That It Is at Present Impossible to Make Any Advance.

London, June 4.—(Not a single foreigner is now alive at Pekin) is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai. Earlier reports from the same sources describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, killed lying unburied in heaps. It is to be expected that many of the members and officials of the Tsung li Yamen perished when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, set fire to the building. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to the horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the messages received by the Associated Press from Taku this morning, announcing the decision of the admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Pekin under the circumstances. The same message seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army. While the arrival of a small garrison at Tien Tsin, at a point under protection of the naval guns, would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent. Advices from Shanghai to-day say that there is continued fighting at Tien Tsin, while the German consul at Chee Foo telegraphs to Berlin confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities. He says the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin is again surrounded, and is being bombarded, and that the women and children are to be removed. He adds that the Chinese troops have again advanced against the railroad, and that the bridges have been destroyed, but that communication by water and Taku is maintained. The consul confirmed the report that the mission buildings at Moukden have been burned, and that many native Christians have been killed. Shelling the Legation. Shanghai, July 4.—A message from Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, dated Pekin, Monday, June 25th, reiterates that the situation was very desperate. Chinese troops were shelling the British legation, where all members of the diplomatic body had congregated. All the viceroys of the Yang Tse Kiang region have determined to keep the peace. The governor of the province of Chekiang alone is showing anti-foreign tendencies. Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but unbusiness is left at Hang Chow, capital of the province of Chekiang. With the view of emphasizing his agreement, Viceroy Lin has stopped mounting guns on the Yang Tse Kiang forts. He has also stopped other anti-foreign preparations, and has refused to assist Li Ping Hing with troops for the north. He accedes to the latter's demand for the German's taking Shanghai. Taku, subsequently Li Ping Hing has left Nankin with only 300 soldiers. Dowager Empress's Orders. Berlin, July 4.—A telegram from Shanghai says the British legation at Pekin was still besieged on July 1st, but the date July 1st is questioned. The German consul at Chee Foo telegraphed on Tuesday, July 3rd, after reiterating that General Tung Fu Li Sian and Prince Tuan have seized the entire power at Pekin, under the motto "exterminate the foreigners," says: "The governor of Shan Tung is at Tsin Tsin with 3000 troops, ostensibly for the purpose of resisting the latter's attack from Tsin Tsin. About 13,000 of his troops are on the frontier of Chihli. This concentration is regarded with much suspense and interest. Another Chee Foo dispatch, dated today, says all missionaries from China are on their way to Tsin Tsin. A dispatch from Canton, dated Tuesday, July 3rd, gives the gist of two edicts of the Dowager Empress dealing with the Boxers, the attack of the foreign powers on China, and the latter's position. The edicts declare that reconciliation with the Christians, against whom the whole nation, including the princes, military officials and nobles were united and are now stamping them out, is quite impossible. It is asserted that the powers began the fight by the attack on Taku, thereby challenging the latter's fighting against all foreigners, saying that any attempt to suppress the people would be dangerous, and adding: "Therefore it seems expedient at present to utilize the anti-foreign movement." One edict orders that the Dowager Empress is ready to protect the legations at Pekin. "But it remains to be seen," says the Dowager, "whether the foreigners or Chinese are the stronger. In any case all the governors should immediately enroll troops for the defence of the districts, as they will be held responsible for loss of territory." Dispatch from Seymour. London, July 4.—The admiralty has received a dispatch from Vice-Admiral

Seymour, dated Tien Tsin, Saturday, June 30th. After repeating the news from Pekin of the destruction of all the legations except the British, French, German and part of the Russian, he adds: "The Europeans have gathered in the British legation. They have provisions but the ammunition is scarce. One gate of the city near the legation is held by the Europeans with guns captured from the Chinese. Five of the marine guard have been killed and an officer wounded. "There is not much sickness at present. The Chinese inundated the country near here yesterday from the grand canal, the object probably being for the defence of the city from the south. It does no injury to us. Our general health is good." Fighting at Taku. Taku, June 29, via Shanghai, July 3, London, July 4.—A reconnoitering party, under Lieut. Keyes of the torpedo boat Fame, captured and destroyed the new city and the port 12 miles from Taku on June 28th. There was little opposition. Two bluejackets were injured by an explosion and many Chinese were killed. The river is clear from Taku to Tien Tsin, with the exception of a few sunken tow boats and lighters. In the second attack upon the east arsenal on June 27th, the Russians retired for reinforcements. A force of British, one company of Germans and 30 Americans, then engaged the enemy, who, with four guns, made a determined resistance until the allied forces supported the artillery. The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force. As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal, 1,500 Imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and the Russian guns drove them back. The British casualties numbered five killed, 21 wounded. The Americans had only one wounded, while the Russians lost 17 killed and wounded. Urged to Massacre Foreigners. New York, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai dated July 3rd says: "The following Imperial decree, dated Pekin, June 25th, has been sent by courier to Pao Ting Fu, and thence telegraphed broadcast: "We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combined with the government troops, have been victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have already sent an Imperial commissioner to transmit the Imperial praise and exhortations to repeat the successes. There must be men of similar patriotism and bravery in all the provinces of the empire. We therefore command all viceroys and governors to enlist such and organize them into troops. Let this decree be sent to all officials in the empire at the rate of 200 miles per day. "High Chinese officials here stated today that they had received a message from Pekin saying that 24 hours would decide the fate of the remaining legations. "Admiral Seymour is reported to have been wounded in a pitched battle. "Reports from the surrounding country show that proclamations urging the massacre of foreigners and native Christians have been posted on walls of missions." Marching on Tien Tsin. London, July 4.—A dispatch from Taku, dated June 30th, and Chee Foo, Tuesday, July 3rd, says that the British and Russian admirals, at the council of war held on June 30th, decided that it was impossible to attempt to relieve Pekin without greatly increased forces. They also concluded that it would be possible to hold Tien Tsin. In the event of this not proving feasible, they would endeavor to retain possession of Taku. One hundred and forty thousand Imperial troops are stationed between Pekin and Tien Tsin. "The total of the allied forces which can be concentrated at the present barely numbers 20,000. "It is reported that Gen. Nieh Si Chang is advancing for an attack on Tien Tsin, with 90,800 troops. "Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the body of Baron von Ketteler, the late German minister to China, after he had been murdered by the Chinese." THE RAILS SPREAD. Train Wrecked—Two Persons Killed and Thirty-Three Injured. (Associated Press.) Butte, Mont., July 3.—A wreck occurred late last night on the Montana Central railroad, a branch of the Great Northern, at Trask siding, 12 miles from Butte, by which two persons—John L. Kelly and John Luceckes—were killed and 33 injured. The train left Butte at 8:30 last night and was on its way to Helena when the rails spread, ditching the baggage car, smoker, day coach and sleeper. The cars were thrown over on their sides and the passengers, who were not badly injured, climbed out through the windows. Conductor Zeech, with shoulder and hip dislocated, managed to make his way back to Woodville, five miles, and telegraphed to Butte, Mont., for help. A special train with doctors and nurses brought in the injured, who were taken to the hospitals. FAILED TO APPEAR. Ottawa, July 3.—The interior department to-day received a message from Dawson City that when the time came for McAllister, who preferred charges against Gold Commissioner Seakler, to go on with the case, the complainant failed to show up. GOOD YEAR FOR FRUIT MEN. Toronto, July 4.—Mr. L. Wolvorton, secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, who is here on business to-day, says he looks for a great season for fruit men this year. BREAD GOES UP. Montreal, July 4.—The master bakers of this city and Quebec have decided to increase the price of bread. The advance is caused by an increase in the price of flour, which has gone up an average of \$1.05 per barrel.



Corticelli Skirt Protector should not be used as a binding—it is a physical impossibility for any kind of a binding to outwear a skirt. Corticelli Protector Dress should be sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—one at upper edge of braid and the second near the bottom of the skirt. Put on thus it is a real "protector"—its perfect shade makes a desirable bottom finish for any skirt. Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard. The genuine has this label.

AN UPWARD TENDENCY

The markets for the past few weeks have had an upward tendency, nearly everything in the grocery line is advancing. Now is the time to supply your wants, if you wish to save money. NEW CREAMERY BUTTER ... 25c. lb. OUR BLEND TEA ... 20c. lb. THE FAMOUS "DIXIE" OYSLON ... 40c. lb. GOLDEN BLEND TEA ... 40c. lb. "DIXIE" BLEND COFFEE ... 40c. lb. Note—GIVEN AWAY FREE during the demonstration now being given on SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUITS a handsomely illustrated COOK BOOK, containing over 200 receipts. The exhibition is extended to all to sample these famous biscuits.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
J. PIERCY & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.
Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,
And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.
21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Pavement By-Law Passes

Yates and Broad Street Will Be Laid With Blocks at Once. The proposal to proceed with the paving of Broad street, from Fort to Yates, and of Yates from Government to Douglas, was incorporated into a by-law last night, notwithstanding a strong protest had been entered against the increase of taxation by Ald. Williams, Kinsman and Cameron. Leave was also granted to introduce the Craigflower road re-opening by-law. After the adoption of the minutes a communication was read from H. Walsh-Windle, suggesting the improvement of the newspaper and magazine department of the public library. Ald. Williams ascribed the untidiness of the room to its small size. Ald. Yates—if you can't keep a small room clean, how can you keep a large one? Ald. Beckwith opposed a motion of Ald. Williams to refer the matter to the finance committee. The library and reading room should be installed in the old fire hall, facing on Pandora street. The communication went to the finance committee for report. Jas. Brooks addressed the Mayor and members of the "common council" of Victoria regarding a drain opening into Rock Bay. Referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee. W. J. Hanna billed the council for \$74 for funeral expenses. Referred to the finance committee for report. The market superintendent reported the receipt of \$174.05 from that source during June. Received and filed. An extension of the sewer along Herald toward Douglas was petitioned for, the communication going to the city engineer for an estimate of cost and probable revenue from the service. The finance committee recommended a grant of \$200 to the Women's Council to assist in entertaining the National Council. Adopted. The sum of \$8,046.96 was recommended to be appropriated for current expenses. Adopted. The Street Paving By-Law came up for a second reading. Ald. Williams and Cameron opposed the extra taxation involved, but Ald. Stewart urged going on with the work. Ald. Cameron said

The Cow...
The Summ...
Under...
Gratifying...
Lab...
Collection...
Hadwen; 2...
Collection...
Tatt...
Collection...
W. C. Dur...
Collection...
first prize...
Wardell...
can...
Any other...
first prize;...
Raspber...
Hulverson...
Prize of...
prize; 2nd...
Any other...
bury; 2nd...
Prize of...
2nd...
White...
2nd, A. P...
Black c...
Dougall; 2...
Oregon; 2...
Mrs. Rich...
Cherries...
wen...
Any other...
Richard;...
Best tab...
2nd...
Collectio...
2nd, Mrs...
Collectio...
down Gre...
Finstes...
Parry...
Collectio...
ner; 2nd...
Popples...
Kingston...
Rosess (J...
2nd, Mrs...
Any othe...
Maitland...
Dougall...
For Flor...
Mrs. Ash...
Bonquet...
der 14)—...
Miss Hol...
Collectio...
saw King...
Collectio...
2nd, Ed...
Table of...
Pimbury...
Potters...
2nd, H. O...
Any othe...
Bosall; 2...
Gaulthor...
Bollied i...
Edwin J...
Cabbage...
Richards...
Any othe...
Olhson; 2...
Quart...
land-Dou...
very high...
Bunch...
Lettuce...
Hadwen...
Lettuce...
2nd, G...
Radish...
H. de M...
Good c...
Hadwen;...
land-Dou...
Orange...
Bunch...
Pimbury...
Stick...
W. King...
Collectio...
Wilson...
One-D...
A. Three...
ards; 2n...
Pekins...
Flett...