

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. X. XVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900.

NO. 79.

AN ATTACK TO BE MADE UNDER THE FOREIGN FLAGS.

London, June 12-3 a. m.—The last message out of Pekin to reach London left yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, going by way of the Russian telegraph through Manchuria, the Tien Tsin line being cut. It is as follows:

General Tung, a Mahometan, extremely hostile to foreigners, arrived here this morning and had a large audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, who is seemingly friendly to the "Boxers."

"Prince Tuan has been appointed chief of the foreign office under Prince Ching, who is more friendly toward the foreigners."

"The despatch of more than one in response to a telegram from the ministers to the consuls at Tien Tsin for additional troops. Convoys have left Pekin to meet the troops coming by the first train."

"The arrival of the Empress Dowager has rendered the city somewhat more quiet than it has been recently. The Protestants have erected a barricade before the building in which they have taken refuge and they have a small guard. The Catholics are concentrated north of the cathedral, under the protection of a French guard of 25 men, who will hold out to the end."

"I am convinced that Pekin, especially the Tartar city, is safe."

"At Tien Tsin the victory finally consented to furnish transport for a relief force of 400 under an American command."

"The partial restoration of the railway is expected to be effected by tomorrow. More massacres of Christians are reported."

"Shanghai, under yesterday's date, cables that there has been street fighting in Pekin since early Sunday afternoon. The Russians are making large purchases of food provisions. Shanghai and everything points to an outbreak of hostilities. All British missionaries will probably be ordered to return quickly to their ports."

"The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated yesterday, says:

"Reports from the Yun-Nan-Fu district say that the French minister has telegraphed that a crisis is imminent and that he is advising all foreigners to evacuate Yun-Nan."

"All the telegrams indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary, the disorder has spread from the neighborhood of Pekin to the capital itself, which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations. In addition to the burning of the Pekin Club, the secretary of the Belgian legation has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the legations. Two thousand international troops are approaching the city, and the advance guard is due to arrive today (Tuesday)."

"The United States, according to despatches from Copenhagen, have given 'hearty adhesion' to the scheme for a European demonstration. The Russian minister in Pekin, who is the envoy of Denmark, is credited with having sent a despatch to the Danish foreign office to the effect that a demonstration has been planned, under the leadership of England and Russia, in which all the great powers and several of the smaller will take part. The latter are not called upon to send troops, as there are enough on the spot; but they are to be asked to delegate the right to hoist their flags to the great powers in order that a demonstration may be made or a battle fought."

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

The Country and the Natives to be Fought.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Two British Forces Have Joined Hands and Have Gained Decided Success Against the Natives—Kumassi is Still a Long Way Off However.

London, June 11—Col. Wilcox, in command of the Ashanti relief expedition, cables from Kumassi, under date of June 9, as follows:

"I have just received a message from Colonel Carter, from Kumassi, reporting that he advanced July 6, effecting a junction with Captain H. at Bekwai. He found the rebel forces highly fortified at Demposi. The fight continued for a long time and the enemy were dislodged, but on account of illness of seven European officers wounded ninety other casualties, he was unable to advance and returned to Kwana."

"There is no sign from Kumassi. Hall is at Esumeja at Bekwai, which is friendly."

"Kokofa and Ansi are in a state of rebellion. The English are probably joining the rebel forces."

THE BOERS HAVE MADE ANOTHER HAUL OF PRISONERS.

Between Six and Seven Hundred Men of a Militia Battalion of Derbyshires Killed, Wounded or Captured—Raid on the Railway in the Orange Colony.

London, June 12, 3.30 a. m.—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kromstad and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless, outside of the slender war office telegrams, no one knows what is going on.

South of Kromstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended, and, as General Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshires is estimated from 600 to 700 men."

A Reuter despatch from Maseru, dated June 11, 8.35 p. m., says:

"Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to General Brabant today in the Ficksburg district."

The New Capital. Machadodorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. A Lorenzo Marquez despatches that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the inhabitants living in tents.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Donker's Poort, in the southern extremity of the Free State or Orange River Colony, ten miles from Norval's Point. It was thought that this district had been cleared of Boers and rebels long ago.

The Boers still cling to Laing's Nek, but General Buller's forces are still working far around in that direction.

Lord Roberts has wired Capt. Town that, prior to Wednesday he liberated 131 rebels and 3,000 of the rank and file. The Boers consequently took off only 900.

Cape Politics. Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, had eight supporters out of forty, at a caucus held to consider the ministerial program. Mr. J. X. Merriman, treasurer, and Mr. J. W. Sauer, commissioner of public works, have resigned from the cabinet, and Mr. Schreiner's own resignation is believed to be imminent, although he may reconstruct the ministry with the aid of the opposition. The British members of the cabinet are so interested that Sir Alfred Milner will postpone his trip north.

At Mafeking. Food is still scarce at Mafeking, but the railway is nearly repaired. Seventy-two rebels have been arrested in the Vryburg and Mafeking districts. Sixty-five were marched into Mafeking by two of their late prisoners at Mofati.

All of General Harrington's force had landed at Beira a week ago. The organization to invade the Transvaal from the north is already far advanced.

A Boer deserter who arrived at Maseru yesterday, asserts that 7,000 Boers participated in the Rookerantz engagement; six of the rank and file, are in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshire. Inquiries are being made as to the names."

It is inferred that the Boers captured over 300 men, and as late as June 10 held positions cutting off the British forces north of Maseru from reinforcements.

Another despatch from General Forster-Walker says General Methuen was fighting within 15 miles of Heilbron on June 8. It follows:

"Thirty thousand troops were engaged in Mafeking field operations at Aldershot yesterday."

Amrich's Insults. The American young women who are nursing in the hospital at Ladybrand, have been slighted by the Boer women who are nursing the Boer sick in the same hospital and been made the object of unpleasant remarks, because the Americans are nursing the English.

A Militia Regiment Suffers Severely. Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshires Killed, Wounded or Captured.

London, June 11—Lieut. General Sir Frederick Forster-Walker, in command of the lines of communication in South Africa, reports that in the disaster to the British troops on June 7 at Roodval, where the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communications, the Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshire regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners except six enlisted men. Two officers and 15 men were killed and five officers and 72 men were wounded, many of them severely. The Boers returned the wounded to the British. The officers killed were Lieut. Col. Baird Douglas and Lieut. Hawley. The wounded include Col. Wilkinson and Lieut. Blanchard of the Canadian infantry. General Forster-Walker's despatch in full is as follows:

Cape Town, June 10—The following telegram has been received from Charles Knox at Kromstad:

"The following casualties are reported from Roodval, June 7, received from Stoneham, commanding the Imperial Yeomanry hospital, dated Rhenoster River, June 10: The Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the Sherwood Foresters), killed: Lieut. Col. Baird Douglas and Lieut. Hawley and 15 of the rank and file; wounded: Col. Wilkinson, Capt. Bailey, Lieuts. Hall, Lawler and Blanchard, and 59 of the rank and file; the Shropshire Light Infantry, once Cape Pioneer Railway Regiment, seven; Ammunition Park, Royal Marines and Imperial Telegraphs, one each; Post Office Corps, one. Stoneham reports that many were severely wounded, and the remaining of the Fourth Derbyshire and details of prisoners, except six of the rank and file, are in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshire. Inquiries are being made as to the names."

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EMPEROR OF CHINA SEEKS TO DEPOSE THE EMPRESS.

London, June 12—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Wen Tung Ho, Emperor Kwang Hsu's tutor and confidant, who was dismissed by the Dowager Empress after the coup d'etat in 1888, sends with the special sanction of the Emperor and his party, including three viceroys, a message to the people of the west. In part it is as follows:

"His Majesty is convinced through ample trustworthy sources that the loyal support of many scores of millions of the Chinese will be accorded to his proposals for putting an end to the state of anarchy brought about by the action of Empress Hsi Tai."

The government of China being virtually non-existent, the Emperor proposes that the foreign powers whose troops dominate the capital shall remove their imperial person from the palace in which His Majesty is confined as prisoner, shall declare Empress Hsi Tai and her present ministers to be usurpers and shall bring Emperor Kwang Hsu to Nanking, Wu-chang or Shanghai, whichever the said foreign powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese empire, under the new conditions."

"It is proposed by His Majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through His Majesty."

"The message suggests that the protectorate should abolish certain boards in Peking; appoint new ministers; abolish the existing so-called armies; establish gendarmerie under foreign officers; take control of the customs; posts and tele-

graphs and work them through Chinese officials; establish a uniform currency; re-adjust taxation and insure the freedom of religion."

"Weng Tung Ho, who predicts a peaceful acceptance of such a regime, goes on to say:

"China is ripe for the change of tide which the reactionaries seek to stem. If it should be, on the other hand, that the foreign powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, they have before them the huge task of facing dense millions, who although lacking training and who make but contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance and would be able to wear out the patience of any European rulers seeking to govern them without regard to the prejudices of the oldest civilization."

"The conquest and division of China would be possible with 100,000 troops, but to retain the government would require 1,000,000 soldiers and centuries of work. The task would end with the most unhappy results for both conquered and conquerors."

"His Majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resorting to dismemberment, which can be deferred at least until the Emperor's efforts to govern his people and to restore the happiness of this great division of the human race have proved abortive. If the people are assured that the powers are guiding and protecting His Majesty and do not intend to swallow the country piecemeal, they and the soldiers will return unconditionally to the allegiance from which the Empress diverted them."

METHUEN REPORTED TO BE FIGHTING.

Boers Blocking His March to the Eastward—Nothing Alarming.

Cape Town, June 10—Kelly-Kenny reports from Bloemfontein this morning that Methuen with the greater part of his division was fighting early in the morning of June 8, ten miles south of Heilbron, where Colville was reported to be with the Highland Brigade. Methuen left Lindley June 5 with ample supplies for himself and Colville, leaving Peat to hold Lindley, with a sufficient force and supplies. Kelly-Kenny has ordered Knox to press in the enemy's outposts, believing the enemy's strength to be exaggerated. All is quiet and there is no anxiety as regards the district to the south. Communications north of Kromstad have been cut since June 6.

BOERS ARE SURRENDERING TO GENERAL HUNTER.

Two Hundred and Fifty Have Given Up Their Arms and the Others Have Promised to Do So.

Venterdorp, June 11—Two hundred and fifty Boers have surrendered to General Hunter and the remainder in this district have promised to give up their arms."

MARTIN WILL FIGHT.

The Opposition Are Badly Split.

THE INDEPENDENTS

Hold the Balance of Power and Mr. Martin Believes Enough of Them Will Favor Him to Enable Him to Form a Government Again.

Victoria, B. C., June 11—It is generally believed here that Governor McInnes will resign because of the defeat of Premier Martin's government. Indeed it is reported that the governor has already resigned.

Vancouver, June 11—Hon. Joseph Martin declares he certainly will meet the House and it is believed he can secure plenty of support to carry on the government from Independents, many of whom are known to lean his way strongly. He has no present intention of resigning. He will immediately begin the organization of his supporters and canvass of the members-elect. He says the fight has just begun. The last returns give the opposition 26,000; the government, 10,000. The Conservatives are in the majority amongst the opposition, and factions will likely attempt to form a coalition to prevent Mr. Martin gaining control of the legislature.

Ended His Life in Misery.

Chicago, June 11—John D. Webber, at one time one of the most wealthy business men in Chicago, committed suicide today by drinking carbolic acid. Webber lost most of his fortune in the great fire of 1871 and the financial panic of 1873. Recently he had become deaf and almost blind, and this made him despondent. He was 78 years of age.

Cannot go to Bislely.

Kinston, June 11—Sergt. W. Swain, 14 P. W. O. Rifles, has been obliged on account of pressure of business, to resign his position on the Bislely team.

Quietly Lynched.

Thomasville, Ga., June 11—An unknown negro was quietly lynched today at McCallie, Ga., for an attempted assault on the daughter of E. H. Stringer.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbyterians Have Gathered at Halifax.

Halifax, June 11—The 26th meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly will be held in St. Matthew's church at 7.30 o'clock tomorrow night. Ministers and elders from the west who are commissioners to the assembly will arrive on the Maritime express tomorrow afternoon and the C. P. R. train tomorrow night. The maritime delegates will also arrive tomorrow.

The indications are that the nine or ten days during which the assembly remains in session will be very fully occupied. After the first business will be the election of a new moderator. The election will be conducted this year as formerly. The assembly will have to consider a new method of election. At the meeting in Hamilton last year it was proposed that a college consisting of the two ex-moderators, nominate the presiding officer and the assembly of course would be expected to ratify the nomination. The matter has been remitted to the presbyteries for consideration, but it is doubtful if any change will be made.

Dr. Campbell, agent for the Century fund, will present an interim report which will show that about \$900,000 has been subscribed and as there is still another year in which to complete the canvass, it is absolutely certain that the amount aimed at will be reached and even exceeded.

Captain Harrison Still Sick.

London, June 11—Private M. A. Hull, of "A" Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein Thursday. There is no change in the condition of Capt. Harrison.

EIGHT WERE BUTCHERED.

Later Reports for the Western Tragedy.

Winnipeg, June 11—The tragedy at Welme, near Mossomin, is now more terrible than at first reported. Eight members of Alex. McArthur's family were brutally butchered. Mrs. McArthur and two boys were killed outright; Mr. McArthur and Russell McArthur have since died, and three other members of the family lie at the point of death. The eldest daughter, aged 15, escaped. Morrison, the hired man, who committed the crime, will probably die from his self-inflicted wound. He says he is not crazy and never had been, but gives no reason for committing the terrible deed.

THE DYING MURDERER

Insists That He Is Sane and Always Has Been—Only One Member of the McArthur Family Was Able to Escape the Destroying Hand of the Murderer.

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THE INDIAN FAMINE SITUATION.

Rains Have Fallen and a Monsoon is to Come—About Six Millions on Relief.

London, June 11—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has called to the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, announcing that a good rain has fallen in Southern India; that there have been scattered showers elsewhere, and that the meteorological reporter forecasts a good but late monsoon.

Hot weather, however, still prevails and the famine relief situation has not altered. There are now about 5,802,000 persons receiving relief.

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THE COMMISSION EXISTS.

Investigation of the Election Charges to BE BEGUN AT ONCE.

The Amendments Offered by Sir Charles Tupper Described as Frivolous and Defeated by a Straight Party Vote on Division --Mr. Blair in Reply.

Ottawa, June 11—In the House today Sir Wilfrid Laurier read the reply of Hon. David Mills to the objections raised by Sir Charles Tupper to the commission appointed to investigate electoral corruption. The minister of justice did not agree with any of the suggestions made by the leader of the opposition. One of the most important points asked for by Sir Charles Tupper was to pass an act to permit voters to say how they voted. Mr. Mills pointed out that the principle upon which the dominion elections act was passed was that in no case should a voter be called upon in court to say how he voted. That was different from the English act. In the Haldimand election cases Sir Henry Strong held that the voter could not be asked to say how he had voted. As regards using the evidence taken by the privileges and elections committee in the Brockville and West Huron election, Mr. Mills thought it would be a very improper course to pursue. Neither did Mr. Mills think that the political parties should appoint the counsel in the case. The minister of justice took the view that the commissioners should be allowed to do so, as in his opinion nothing should be done to hamper the commissioners' proceedings in such a way as would best do the work which was assigned to them. The idea that the clerk of the crown in chancery could refuse to attend upon the commission if asked to do so, Mr. Mills said, was all a mistake. The clerk of the crown in chancery could not refuse to attend upon the commission when requested to do so. As to the adding of the words "fraudulent practices, persons or means connected therewith." These matters were sufficiently covered and the means were ample in the commission to ensure a full and complete investigation. Sir Charles Tupper regretted that his suggestions were not accepted by the government. He said that he took part of them from the Imperial statute. While he commended his remarks in a moderate tone, he ended by saying that the government was receding from the position it took when the leader of the government promised to appoint a commission to investigate corruption. What he (Tupper) wanted was a proper investigation of the Brockville and Huron election cases, otherwise the people would hold the government guilty of the charges which he brought against them. Mr. Blair replied to Sir Charles Tupper that the leader of the opposition and his press had been circulating a report that they forced the government to appoint the commission and now Sir Charles Tupper was asking for certain changes in the words of the commission, not that the addition of these words were at all necessary, but that it would give him and his party an opportunity of saying that they forced them upon the government. (Hear, hear). The leader of the opposition thought he would make a political point if he had the commission altered, not that there was anything wrong with it. The provisions made by the government for the investigation were ample and complete and the trifling character of the suggestions made for an amendment showed this to be the case. It was provided already that the commission should deal with "fraudulent conduct," yet the leader of the opposition wanted to include in it "fraudulent practices." Now what was the difference between fraudulent conduct and fraudulent practices? Then the leader of the opposition wanted to add some persons, notwithstanding that these persons were already mentioned. The fact was that the suggestions of the leader of the opposition were perfectly frivolous and utterly absurd. They were made with the idea of having the scope of the commission changed and then Sir Charles and his friends would be able to say "we forced the hands of the government again." The complaint that the commission was not working was not a new one. Queen's counsel could be called upon to say that the government was obstructing the inquiry. In respect to depriving the voter of the privilege accorded him when he did vote, namely to disclose how he voted by passing statute to that effect, would be unfair, unjust and indignant. The commission was not to be watered down to deal with this and the other matters referred to by the leader of the opposition and it would be found that the commission covered every matter necessary for a complete and searching investigation. The debate was continued by Sir Hibbert Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Sprule, Davin and McNeil, after which the matter was dropped. Sir Charles Tupper urged the government to give free ammunition to the opposition and to make an appropriation for the Indian famine fund. The weights and measures bill was reported from committee. A clause about binder twine was added to the bill. It provides that each ball of twine must have the length and weight marked on it and that each offence will be subject to a penalty of \$20 fine. The proceedings in each case commence before 90 days. Mr. Ellis asked that the bill be held over for a third reading so that some information in regard to the salt regulations might be received from St. John. A bill to incorporate the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association by the minister of militia was read a second time and passed through committee and read a third time. On motion to go into committee of supply Sir Hibbert Tupper once again took up the Yukon matters and demanded an inquiry into certain charges which he put forward in connection with the leasing of the water front to Morris and MacDonald. Mr. Wade was crown attorney. The charges were investigated by Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Wade stated on oath that he had never received a dollar from Morris and MacDonald for the water front transaction. The insinuation put forward by Sir Hibbert Tupper was that Wade got \$10,000 and he wished it investigated further, as he said Commissioner Ogilvie was not able to investigate it. Mr. Sutherland, acting minister of the interior, said he was surprised that after a year's search after evidence in this case he had not been able to add a single item of proof to the charges which he put forward. Mr. Wade's denial on oath was full and explicit. Against this was the slender of irresponsible, miserable vagabonds who had to leave the country. It had never been shown that MacDonald had even made a good bargain out of the case. The lease was drawn up subject to cancellation within 40 days' notice, so that it could have been out of by Commissioner Ogilvie who was then on his way to the Yukon. Mr. Sutherland showed that Mr. Wade was a barrister of excellent standing of good repute and was not likely to be guilty of the charges that were preferred against him on the evidence of irresponsible characters. The government had nothing to conceal and would be only too glad to give an investigation if there was any new evidence offered beyond that which had already been inquired into. Dr. Sprule and Mr. R. L. Borden joined in the attack on Mr. Wade and the government and Sir Wilfrid Laurier reminded them that Mr. MacDonald was the highest tenderer, that the lease was granted only for a year and that the country did not suffer. The House divided on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment, which was defeated by 36 for to 51 against. The House spent the balance of the evening in supplementary estimates for the current year, taking up the Paris extension items.