J. Pelly was appointed secre-

rman verbally reported on the
, Messrs. Ashwell, Jelly and
interview the government,
that thanks to the kindness
rd of trade of New Westmin-
the subscriptions of citizens,
wed their good faith in the un-
the government promised to
e $6,000 for a road to the Mt.
rict.
L. N. Smith, Cruickshanks, F.
tanislawsky, Pelly, Gillanders,
, addressed the meeting, and it
y decided that a committee of
en should canvass for subscrip-
gst the wholesale people of the
s, it being greatly to their ad-
hat this road be built and the
his mining camp secured.
pointed out that the best min-
ons were in British Columbia
s erroneously supposed in the

retary was instructed to write
overnor asking for the appoint-
n issuer of mining licenses and
ining recorder.
mittee was appointed to wait
municipal council asking them
riate a sufficient sum to build
t Baker road to the boundary
unicipality, to connect with the
government road.
suggestion of Mr. Pelly the
of the formation of a board
was discussed, and it was final-
ed that a committee of five be
d to form a board of trade for
k. The appointees were Messrs.
mith, A. H. Gillanders, G. R.
J. Pelly and C. B. Reeves.
h freight rates to Chilliwack
n discussed and the matter was
ft over for future discussion.

ANADIAN HARDWARE.

Publication Speaks Well of the Exhibit at Paris.

onetary Times.

a complimentary reference to
s exhibit at the Paris Exposition
ce in the London Ironmonger. If
st this country has not until re-
aken a higher position among pro-
ations, this has been due to the
t it has been to a certain extent
awed by the United States, and
st of its raw material, in certain
s had to be purchased from that
Now, however, all this is chang-
domestic production is develop-
apidly that in a short time Canu-
ns, especially in the hardware
l be able to procure most of their
at home, when they will be able
ete in foreign markets, on the
both price and quality. With
, that a new era was opening up
dian industry, manufacturers re-
very readily to the appeal to be
ely represented in Paris, and so
ere the applications for space
commissioner could not satisfy a
the demands. A branch of the
e industry in which Canadians
excel, says the above-named
is the manufacture of heating
es and kitchen ranges, and the
these would have been still larg-
were not for the extraordinary
in that branch of trade. Alto-
the display by Canada is a sur-
rom its great variety and interest,
do much to make intelligent for-
acquainted with its great re-

WHAT NOT TO SAY.

t say, "I can't eat." Take Hood's
rilla and say "I am hungry all the
nd food never hurts me."
say to your friends that you are
in the morning as at night. If they
to be sharp they will tell you
Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and
of say, "My face is full of pimples."
s quite likely to be told by some one.
s no need of that, for Hood's Sarsa-
cures pimples.'
improper and unnecessary to say,
alth is poor and my blood is bad."
Sarsaparilla will give you good
nd good health will follow as a natu-
sequence.

UDGED BY HER DEEDS.

t slender Miss Simpson looks like
delicate girl."
I don't know; she must have a
deal of strength to squeeze her
in like that."—Chicago Record.

BORN.

S—In this city on the 4th inst., the
e of James Holms, Glenbrae, Lake
trict, of a son.

MARRIED.

EY-HARRAP—At St. Savior's church
this city, by the Rev. W. D. Barber,
ry W. Harvey, of Enderby, B. C., to
Ellinor Harrap, third daughter of
late S. S. Harrap, of Nottingham,
gland.

DIED.

At the family residence, 36 Mason
eet, on the 7th inst., Margaret,
est of the late George Fox, a native
Leeds, Yorkshire, England, aged 74
rs.
RT—In this city, on the 8th inst., at
Niagara street, Lizzie Annie, daugh-
of Sydney and Euphemia, Rose
art, aged 4 years.

BSOLUTE
SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
ttle Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
y small and as easy
to take as sugar.
ARTER'S LITTLE IVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
ice Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

The Canadian School Exhibit

Department of Public Instruction One of the Sights at Paris.

Visitors Form Good Opinions of Education in the Dominion.

The department devoted to public instruction is one of the great successes of the Canadian exhibit at Paris. The large hall is the shape of the letter "L," and can be reached by mounting the wide staircase leading from the second floor of the main pavilion. The exhibits have been tastefully and intelligently placed, and a great deal of care and thought has been shown in the arrangement of them, so that they can be seen to advantage by the visitors without any trouble. The room is bright and inviting, and the impression made on entering this department is very favorable. Some excellent photographs of leading men of Canada decorate the walls.

The exhibition principally covers primary, secondary, university and special education. Five provinces only are among the exhibitors, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The Ontario exhibit consists of several very handsome photographs of university and school buildings, a series of framed statistical reports—which greatly interested the jurors when inspecting this section; a collection of very important class books, which are used in the public schools, and a number of administrative reports. Manitoba and British Columbia have sent photographs of educational buildings and reports on public instruction. Nova Scotia has also sent photographs and the books used in their high schools.

The province of Quebec has undoubtedly the largest educational exhibit, consisting of photographs of the universities and all the schools. McGill University alone has sent a magnificent collection of large photographs, fifty in all, showing the exterior and interior of all the buildings. These have been classified and systematically placed on the walls—one can see that the grouping of all these photographs and the placing of them to such good advantage has not been done without great difficulty, but the happiest result has been obtained and the room presents a most interesting appearance.

Special mention should be made of the exhibit of the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners. This consists of twelve large folding cabinets, built into the wall of the Educational Court, showing the work of the scholars in the different grades of writing and drawing. Too much cannot be said in praise of this exhibit; it is decidedly one of the best features of the educational court, and the arrangement of the cabinets has been complimented many times.

An immense book-case containing a complete collection of Canadian literature and an imposing array of legal volumes, including the government official reports, adorns the centre of the hall. This forms the largest exhibit of Canadian literature that has ever been shown, and should not fail to be interesting to all Canadians. Messrs. Granger Freres and C. Theoret, of Montreal, editors, have worked hard to give visitors some idea of what Canada can show in the way of literature. The books are well presented and their classification and arrangement is very good. The jurors expressed their satisfaction on this point when visiting the department. In connection with this library of Canadian literature it might be mentioned that a catalogue of the books has been compiled and edited by Granger Freres, and C. Theoret has arranged a catalogue of Canadian law books. In view of the fact that this is the largest collection of Canadian literature ever exhibited, these two catalogues are particularly interesting.

A huge map of the Dominion of Canada, the work of Mr. L. H. Desrosiers, has been prominently placed in this department. At a glance visitors can see from this map the immensity of the Dominion, her tremendous amount of water, and her facile communication with other countries.

The different classes of jurors attach great importance to the work of scholars, and, fortunately, the province of Quebec has supplied a considerable quantity of excellent exhibits of writing, drawing, and, in fact, all that a school can furnish. The exhibit of designs from the High school, Montreal, is especially fine, and is attracting great attention. The room is daily invaded by bands of professors and scholars, and the work of Canadian school children has delighted them all. Canada has shown in this exhibit that she can hold her own in comparison with other countries in public instruction and intellectual progress. Visitors are continually expressing their admiration of the system of educational instruction in science and arts.

The finest exhibit of school furniture on the grounds is shown in the Canadian pavilion in the educational court. This has been sent from the Preston School Furniture Co., of Preston, Ont., and consists of twelve hygienic school desks of all sizes. Inquiries are constantly coming in for the address of this company—in a business like way visitors are showing their approval of Canadian school desks. Among other private exhibitions of school furnishings, is that of the Steinberget-Hendry Co., of Toronto, of maps, globes, ball frames and other educational apparatus, among which the Hyloplate blackboard should be mentioned as being most emphatically approved of by teachers here.

Not the least interesting corner of the court is that devoted to the journals and newspapers of Canada brought here by mail. Thirty-one of the leading journals of Canada, from British Columbia to Halifax, are sending papers every day, and these are filed and attended to by those in charge of this department. The papers are laid on two long tables, plenty of chairs are placed around, and this particular corner is now very popular among Canadians in Paris, and is one of the first introductions given to every Canadian on arriving here. The good quality of the paper used in the journals, the clearness of the illustrations, the printing and subject matter, have been remarked upon and greatly admired. Needless to say, the amount of reading matter that can be bought for one cent is surprising to Parisians.

There is yet another branch in connection with the work of this department, and which gives those in charge a great deal to attend to, that is the distribution of literature relative to the wealth and resources of the glorious Dominion. It would require a special article to do justice to the high merit of many of these books. Fortunately these books are not distributed carelessly, but are given to those who show that they really wish to learn something of Canada—the amount of literature distributed to those who are eager to learn something of our country is astonishing.

One of the books very much in demand by the Superior schools in Paris is that entitled "Experimental Farms," containing reports by Wm. Saunders, LL.D., W. T. Macoun, F. T. Shutt, M.A., and other able officials of Canadian experimental farms.

Another popular book, entitled, "The Province of Quebec," published by the department of agriculture of the province of Quebec, with an interesting introduction by Mr. Arthur Buies, is particularly valuable to the industrial and commercial classes. There is yet another, the Canadian handbook, entitled, "Dominion of Canada, its History, Productions and Natural Resources," prepared by George Johnson, F.S.S., under the direction of the Hon. Sidney Fisher. A separate little volume on the minerals of the province of Quebec has been prepared by Mr. J. Obalski.

The commissioners have earnestly endeavored to show visitors in a sincere, honest fashion, what Canada can do, and has done, for the education of her children, in a large, broad-minded manner. Nothing has been left undone to elevate the exhibit of public instruction to the same high tone of all of the other exhibits in the Canadian pavilion, and its well-merited success is largely due to the untiring efforts of Commissioner J. G. Jardine.

Messages of The Emperors

Kwong Su of China Appeals to to the Japanese Ruler for Aid.

Mikado Suggests How His Country May Protect Its Neighbor's Interests.

The text of some highly interesting correspondence between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan, in which the former makes an appeal for the aid of Japan, and the latter country promises assistance providing the Boxer rebellion is suppressed and the ministers given safe escort, when the time of settlement comes, was received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan. The message of the Emperor of China, which is dated from Pekin on July 3, is as follows:

"The Great Emperor of China tenders respects to the Great Emperor of Japan. China has a close relation with Japan, such as teeth unto lips, and bears warm friendship towards her. The Powers suspected that the Court hates Christians by the peoples' slaughter of Christians, and they occupied the Taku forts. Hostilities were then opened and the general outlook becomes more and more disturbed. We are of the opinion that the Western powers are at present rivals, while Japan and China hold the balance of power in the Far East. Those countries which are awaiting their chance to secure new possessions are watching not only China in the Far East. Should China fail to successfully oppose the Western invaders, Japan may have her independence threatened. Thus China and Japan stand on the same footing. We should cast aside any small differences and try to preserve the continued national existence of our two countries. China is now fully occupied in despatching troops for the suppression of the rioters, and an alliance with the country whose destiny lies along the same lines as theirs will succeed in dispelling the troubles and restoring order.

"We therefore in all sincerity send our good wishes and appeal to the great Emperor of Japan to take measures to restore affairs to their normal condition by facing the difficulty—literally taking the bull by the horns. We wait in expectation of a prompt and favorable response.

"June 7 (July 3.)"

THE MIKADO'S REPLY.

"The great Emperor of Japan returns his wishes to the great Emperor of China. We had received the report of the murder of Under Secretary Sugiyama recently, but were not able to confirm the report. We have received the great Emperor's message by telegram, and are deeply concerned in the confirmation therein stated. The rioters in North China become more active day by day, and they proceed in their own courses without hindrance. We hear that the foreign ministers and their suites in Pekin are invested and attacked by the rioters, and also that a certain minister has been murdered by them. The imperial troops are able neither to protect the foreign ministers nor to suppress the rioters.

"International law says that the persons of diplomatists are almost sacred and may not be insulted. Should slight offence take place towards them it already constitutes a violation of that international law. Much the more so is it when one of them is murdered. If the Chinese government is not in co-operation with the rioters, matters can be peacefully settled without difficulty. It is the duty of the great Emperor (of China) to work for this on behalf of China and of the powers abroad, and there is no reason for the great Emperor (of China) hesitating over this. The powers have been sending large forces to Taku since last month, and Japan has also had to despatch troops thither. This step is solely taken to suppress the rioters and to relieve the ministers, and there is no other aim in view whatever.

"If the Chinese government promptly relieves the foreign ministers before the foreign troops undertake the task, it will show that the Chinese government is not inclined to undertake open hostilities with the powers, and disaster impending on the Chinese government may thereby be averted. The Japanese government has enjoyed cordial relations with the Chinese government, and Japan shall not hesitate to assist China if necessary. If the Chinese government will take efforts to effect the prompt suppression of the rioters and to relieve the foreign ministers, Japan shall protect the interests of China when the time for negotiations for peace with the powers arrives in future."

Copies of some very extraordinary edicts of the Emperor of China in connection with the present troubles, which are of more than ordinary interest, were also received by the Empress of Japan. One decree, dated June 24, in the name of the Emperor, but generally believed to be the work of Prince Tuan, deplores the severance of the friendly relations with foreigners and states that the Taku forts having been attacked, the people did only what was right in defending their lives and homes. Continuing it says: "Our loyal people (the Boxers) have joined the imperial troops in the defence of our heritage and gladly offer their lives and wealth to protect us from spoliation. Such is their ardor that even boys demanded to shoulder arms against the foreigners. We praise their conduct. When the trouble has been settled they will be rewarded at our hands. Strive ye one and all to withstand the oppression and shameful actions of the intruders."

The second decree intimates that a memorial has been received from Li Hung Chang and Li Peng Heng, urging the serious realization of the crisis and the necessity for preserving international amity. The Emperor concludes by saying: "We well know the difference between our military and naval resources and the corresponding forces of the powers. We appreciate it and are not required to apply to learned men for advice on the subject. But we are powerless to suppress the trouble. Owing to religious difficulties, the Boxers have waged war with the foreigners and the imperial troops have been compelled to fight against the foreigners after their unwarrantable demand for the surrender of Taku forts. Lo Yim Kwan dare not give the forts up to them, and when fired up he did his duty in retaliating. It was not our fault. The enraged population have now sought to attack the legations, but we are protecting them and their inmates as best we can. Pekin is situated in a dangerous predicament and we know not how an amendment may be brought about. We are indeed suffering. The viceroys and governors, etc., at the big sea and river ports are hereby commanded to watch and carefully follow our edicts and be ready to defend to the last drop of blood China and our faithful people."

The third decree, dated June 27, is even more self-sufficient and preposterous. It says: "Our dynasty, which has now existed for more than 250 years, has long been recognized for benevolence and virtuous acts. Acting on the lines of our ancestors we have received foreigners and allowed them to live and trade here, always insisting on their courteous treatment. Their religion we have allowed them to propagate, our conviction being that no harm came of earnest teaching. But they have not kept faith. They have trespassed on our dominion rights, they have tyrannized over our people and have even gone so far as to annex portions of the kingdom and set up their own ill-measured administrations. It is such acts as these that our people, loving and lovable, have resented, and whilst we regret the burning of churches and buildings and the murder of missionaries, we cannot bring ourselves to the fact that the foreigners have brought it upon themselves. At times men lost control of themselves and commit acts which on reflection they are heartily sorry for. This is our unfortunate position at the present time, and the country must not pass from our hands at their sweet will. Peaceful friendship they cannot appreciate, and our loyal subjects rightly feel that their best motives in permitting foreign residence in China have been outraged and wickedly disregarded. We never break our etiquette, but the foreigners, self-described as civilized, heed not the modes and manners of what we understand as civilization. Their conduct is shameful and they shall rue it. Now we have reigned more than 20 years and have always treated our people as our own children. They will defend us as a god. The Empress Dowager has also worked unsparingly for the nation and the people regard her as the sacred guardian of our ancestral virtue. The people will not be trampled on by these greedy usurpers and we have prayed at our ancestral tombs that strength be given to our troops to withstand the encroachments of the Western people. If necessary hundreds of thousands will rise up for our safety. The foreigners are merely depending upon their barbarous deceits, but we depend upon heavenly reason. It will not be difficult to crush the foreigners and re-assert our national influence. Special prizes will be offered for valor, but should there be traitors among our troops decapitation, whatever may be the rank of the offender, will be the result. The foreign attack must and shall be avenged. Hear, ye people, this, our desire."

THE CUTWORM

Methods For "Killing" the Pest When He Gets Into the Trees.

The following excerpts from a letter dated July 31, to the deputy minister of agriculture from Dr. Fletcher, are published for general information:

"Letters similar to those sent to you are also coming in to me, but the excellent leaflets and articles in newspapers which you have distributed so promptly, will, I have no doubt, prevent enormous loss to the farmers of British Columbia. As the cutworms have changed their habits and are now crawling up into the foliage and on to fruit trees, dry applications will also be useful, but I fear that there will be few of the necessary implements for distributing dry powders to be had in your province. Low plants can be dusted with a mixture of one pound of Paris green in 20 pounds of flour, sifted hardwood ashes, or even fine dust, land plaster, or any other perfectly dry diluent, by putting half a pound in a small cheese cloth bag. If this is held over the plants and struck with a light stick a sufficient quantity may easily be distributed to cover the whole plant. If this is done when the dew is upon it, it will of course protect the plant better on account of its adhering to the leaves.

"With regard to Mr. Berrow's letters you are quite right and he is certainly in error. The butterfly of which he sends the wings is the imported small white Cabbage Butterfly, pieris rapae. I am very much interested in seeing the specimen, as I had no idea that this insect had as yet reached the coast. The farthest east record was Kaslo, from which place it was reported last year by Mr. Cockle. The catterpillars of this butterfly are much smaller and bright green, exactly like the leaves of a cabbage; moreover, their food is most restricted to members of the cruciferae, the only other exceptions to this rule which I can recollect offhand are mignonette, garden nasturtiums, and cleome. Peridroma saucia on the other hand is a gray moth, of which I will try and send you a specimen tomorrow. I am almost positive of the identity of the species, but of course there are so many species of these noctuids that I might be mistaken."

The specimen of Peridroma saucia of which Dr. Fletcher speaks was received in a rather dilapidated condition, but sufficiently perfect for recognition. It is to be seen at the department of agriculture.

FREE TO WOMEN
I will send to any lady a receipt for painful or delayed periods, it will relieve in 2 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless.
MRS. MORTON,
27 W. Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Want of Watchfulness Makes a Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

Impure Blood—"My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair when she turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Six bottles of this medicine completely cured her." JOHN WECKMAR, Galt, Ont.

Scrofula—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold had catarrhal fever. Again resorted to this medicine and it cured me." SARAH E. DEROY, Annapolis, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Sir: I note by the English press today that during the present session of the provincial legislature steps are to be taken to put the agent-general's office in London on a more satisfactory basis. As a British subject, naturally interested in all British colonies, and as an intending settler in British Columbia, and therefore particularly interested in the colony, perhaps you will allow me space to welcome the news. I take it that at present the colony requires first additional settlers (of the right sort), and secondly additional capital, and that no one within reason should be neglected which would attract settlers and capitalists. Yet, unfortunately, at present the official representative of British Columbia in England is apparently so handicapped that he is only able to send enquirers a brief pamphlet of 24 pages, the reports of the boards of trade of Vancouver and Victoria and a statistical leaflet issued by the most moribund of Imperial offices (Emigrants' Information office), and it relates to the whole of Canada. Not a single one of these publications is issued by the provincial government. The two reports, as are perhaps the most valuable, emanating from private sources and the pamphlets from the Dominion government. As a result an Englishman at home anxious for information has to seek it elsewhere than from the Agent-General, who doubtless does all he can, and possibly all he is allowed to do. The Canadian Pacific railway, on the other hand, whose interests are necessarily limited to the development of their property and to whom the growth of British Columbia as a whole must perforce be a secondary—if important—consideration, are enabled to print and circulate a 64-page pamphlet containing a good map and far more general information than the Agent-General seems able to supply. To take one subject alone, the official handbook disposes of the climate in 15 lines, while the C. P. R. devotes 157 lines to it.

Not only does government enterprise in this particular fall below that of a private firm, but it is not even on a level with that of other British colonies. New Zealand, for example, realizes that its future prosperity depends to a certain extent on the attraction of further settlers and further capital. Accordingly their agent-general has been empowered to open an information bureau for the purpose of supplying all information concerning the colony. Books, statistics, photographs, maps, etc., may be seen there in great profusion, and an officer is specially detailed to assist persons to obtain the particular information they desire. In addition the official publications issued from the agent-general's office are voluminous, and Mr. Reeves himself is always willing to undertake a lecture engagement on behalf of his colony. It is difficult, I fear, to make it clear. How little the average Englishman knows or is assisted to learn of British Columbia. It is far less than he is obliged to read or that comparatively insignificant tourist, centre, the Isle of Man, or the merits of certain American quack medicines. It is less than he hears every week of the United States or than the papers tell him of openings in Russia, Germany or other foreign lands. That this should not be so will doubtless be accepted by all your readers as a truism; that it may cease to be so I hope will be one of the results of the present session. Could but £1,000 per annum be devoted to judicious advertising of the colony in Great Britain, I doubt not the returns would be phenomenal.

L. M. BYLES.

Brunton House, Anstwick, Lancaster, England, July 21, 1900.

Nature has just one pigment on her palette with which she produces all the marvellous tints of beauty, and that one pigment is the blood. The shell-like pink beneath the finger nails, the delicate rose of the cheek, the cherry ripeness of the lips, the iridescent brilliance of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful painting will depend upon the purity of the colors with which it is painted, so the permanence of beauty depends on the purity of the blood. Paint, powder and cosmetics won't avail to preserve beauty. Beauty begins in the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true beautifier, because it provides for nature that pure blood which alone she can paint. The use of this medicine will cleanse the skin, heighten the complexion, brighten the eyes, and give to face and form that radiance of health which is the greatest charm of beauty. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very effective in ridding the system of clogging residuum which accumulates with constipated habits

Here's a Drugstore

Which we endeavor to make the best drug store you can find anywhere.

We want you to learn that it is worth your while to come here—to become a regular customer.

Just now we are showing good values in Toilet Soaps.

BENZOIN OATMEAL SOAP... .3 for 25c.
OLIVE OIL AND CUCUMBER .. 6 for 25c.
PINE TAR SOAP ..... .6 for 25c.

We carry best brands of Toilet Soaps.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
98 Government Street, Near Yates St.

Tien Tsin Volunteer

Arrives by the Empress and Tells of the Siege of the City.

Horrible Death of the British Marines Captured by the Boxers.

More Arms in Chinese Fort than in the Whole United States.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Empress of Japan yesterday there were a number who had most interesting experiences, some being among the besieged in Tien Tsin, and two in fact being members of the now, famous Tien Tsin volunteer corps, which aided the troops defending the place until relief come. These two, Corp. Kennedy and Pte. Scott, who left the headquarters of the allied forces in mid-July, in an interview gave some most interesting information, detailing the siege, its incidents, the relief and the capture of the native city, together with some accounts of savageries by barbarous Chinese and Cossacks which came under the personal observation of the volunteers.

It was about the beginning of June, said Corp. Kennedy, that the Boxers came down from Pekin, and started firing near-by places. Bicycle patrols were organized and the volunteers were aided by reinforcements of British and Americans, who came up from Taku by boat. Then it was thought that the row was simply a Boxer trouble, and no danger was anticipated from the imperial troops. About June 14 the Boxers started firing places close to the town. The Russians were moved to the railway station, which they guarded well, and had it not been for their fight, as Capt. Baily afterwards announced, Tien Tsin must have fallen. There were about 1,500 of the Russians there and their presence was only due to an accident which befel their transport arrangements, for they had intended to go on to Pekin with the legation guards.

Rev. Jonathan Lees, who, with his wife, was also in the besieged city, and who received a scalp wound during the siege, arrived in company with the Messrs. Kennedy and Scott. He says there was no doubt but what the Chinese had been prepared for the trouble by the authorities, for before the row began it has been proven that 500,000 stand of arms were distributed to the Chinese in the stores of the settlement. The military school across the narrow river from the city was made into a fort and arsenal, and big batteries were secretly placed there. All preparations were in fact made for the movement, which was, the Chinese hoped, to drive the foreigners out of China. The Chinese burned the Christian chapels, for the rioting is anti-Christian as well as anti-foreign—the Chinese having found Christianity is so allied to the foreign spirit. After burning the chapels the Boxers, lanterns and torches in hand—they carried red lanterns to distinguish them from other Chinese—visited the great native street, and that long thoroughfare, two and a half miles of stores and warehouses was destroyed. A fight occurred soon after the burning of the native street between the Boxers and Chinese, in which 200 Boxers were killed.

Corp. Kennedy says the bombardment began on the 17th, and soon after the first shell whirred over the city the commanders of the troops decided to take the military school, across the river, which commanded the city. The besiegers were mostly hidden behind the mud wall which encircled the city, and there they had planted some big guns. The Boxers were on the inside of the wall—they were always placed in front on account of their alleged invulnerability. On the night before the bombardment began they came across the vacant space in the moonlight, skulking along in Indian file. The Russians, who were guarding that point, the railway station, waited until the attacking force got within 400 or 500 yards and then put enough lead into them to convince a number that they were not bullet-proof. The Boxers, though, were fired with a fanatical spirit, and although they saw their men falling, believed that the wounds were only temporary, and that they would spit out the bullets soon and rise again. A large number were killed, but the Boxers carried them all away during the night, leaving only two, both youngsters, lying on the field.

The first few shots of the Chinese artillery were high, but they had good information and soon the Chinese gunners made good practice. They made the Gordon hall, in which, as their spies had informed them, the women and children were sheltered, a special mark, and hit it often.

It was undoubtedly the receipt of the news of the bombardment of Taku that caused the Chinese to begin to shell Tien Tsin.

"We had to lie low," said Corp. Kennedy, "and listen to the whirring shells and thuds, without doing much, for the force we had was too small to risk men. One party of 50 British and 150 Russians tried it, but they were beaten with a loss of 50 killed and wounded. The two forces did not work harmoniously, or they might have succeeded. The party—which was intended to be a surprise, although the Chinese spy service prevented that—crept up within 200 yards of the big gun, which answered to the 'Long Tom' of Ladysmith, and which the residents had named the 'Empress Dowager.' They were preparing for a final rush when Capt. Beattie was wounded and the party having no one to lead it, retired in disorder.

"Two days afterwards the Chinese got a fine 4.7 gun mounted on the mud wall not more than a thousand yards from the town, and didn't they pour lead into the place! The sailors, who had come from Ladysmith, said that the bombardment was much heavier, and did more damage.

"I and my partner, Mr. Scott," said Mr. Kennedy, "got a shell in our godown—we were engaged in the piece goods business, before we had our few days of soldiering—and many of the other places were struck. A few bomb-proof shelters were put up, but no one ever used them. In fact the only shelter used was that of the cellars of the Gordon hall, where the women and children lived during the siege.

"There were a great many very narrow escapes from death. In one case a party of customs men were sitting around a table when a shell came through the roof, bringing down a lot of brickwork. Fortunately, though, it did not explode. Besides the big gun practice on the city, there was a continual rifle fire. It began with the bombardment and scarcely ever let up until after the relief. All around the mud wall there was a line of snipers, and even in the settlement there were Chinese hidden in some of the houses of the foreigners, who sniped from there—one man even being shot from his own house.

"The capture of the military school, just across the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the bombardment, was a hard fight. We started for there coincidently with the first firing, and had intended to try and get across the one hundred yards that intervened and surprise the enemy, but they were ready for us. They resisted stubbornly, and it was only when we battered down the walls and the gate and drove them from room to room that they were subdued in the last room. All were bayonetted.

"When we saw that the wires had all been cut and we were cut off from all communication, volunteers were called for to carry despatches to the commander at Tong Ku. It was at first decided to send the steamer Pei Ping, which was lying alongside the bund, but realizing that a fort that was in the hands of the Chinese on the river bank, would probably fire on the vessel, the authorities decided to send the small customs launch, in which was Mr. Seeberg, an American, with despatches. With him were seven bluejackets. The launch came to grief some distance below Tien Tsin. The Boxers had placed a barrier across the river and were lying in wait for the launch. The despatch bearer saw them, and the launch, by his orders, was run ashore. Then tying the despatches to his neck, he and the bluejackets waded ashore and ran for it. They had a narrow chance, but succeeded in getting across country safely, and landing the despatches, but in the meantime Jimmy Watts, the Tien Tsin horseman, who had started with three Cossacks on the following day, had got through by riding furiously through the Chinese villages. He had delivered his despatches, and before the launch party arrived was on his way back with the Welsh Fusiliers and others. Watt was born at Tien Tsin and knows every inch of the country, speaks the language like a native and was well aware of the habits and peculiarities of the Chinese. He is a local jockey of some note. The Germans, Russians and Austrians have recommended him for decoration, but not the British.

"The Russians and Germans were first to start to the relief, but they met with a set-back, and then 300 Welsh Fusiliers and 300 bluejackets, under Capt. Craddock, of H. M. S. Alacrity, and 150 Americans, under Capt. Waller, and 36 Italians, went up. The Russians and Germans had been engaged in a battle for three days with the Chinese when the allies caught them. When reinforced by the newcomers the Russians and Germans continued the battle, and after seven hours' hard fighting the Chinese fled. The column was within sight of Tien Tsin when the battle closed, for they had been advancing in open order all the while they fought.

"When the relief arrived many of the besieged citizens left for Taku, for the river course was then safe, the Boxers there having taken off their badges—all the uniform they have is a red badge on the ankles and a red hat and sash.

"Soon after the relief arrived, Seymour's unfortunate column struggled in. It was an awful sight to watch the long string of stretcher-bearers. It did not return as a body, but straggled in, six and seven together, all day. Large numbers carried trophies taken from Hsi Kio arsenal, captured and destroyed by the column. Some had fine new German-made swords sticking under their arms, the others perhaps being given to the support of a corner of the stretcher of a wounded comrade. Many, too, had new model revolvers and carbines—in fact, all kinds of trophies taken from the Chinese arsenal.

"Here is one of them," said Mr. Kennedy, and he showed the interviewer a fine new German sword. "This," he said, "was brought from Hsi Kiu by Major Johnson, of the British forces. An American officer who accompanied the force said on his return that at this arsenal, which was taken after a charge with the bayonet, there was more war material than in the whole of the United States. There was a million stand of small arms. Large numbers of large guns—the officer counted 36 five and six-inch guns, all of modern type—and in cases yet to be unpacked by the Chinese were no less than 40 of the most approved type of Maxims. There were, too, a number of 4. guns and ammunition, revolvers, carbines and swords galore. This large amount of war munitions had all been imported since the Chino-Japanese war. All of which goes to show that China made preparations to drive the foreigners from the country.

"The column, hampered as it was by wounded, and uncertain of its safety if it remained away from its base with its scant supply of ammunition and food, could not bring any of the war material, beyond that taken as trophies to Tien Tsin, so it was decided to destroy it, and the engineers prepared a charge and blew up the whole thing."

Like Lieut. von Krohn, Mr. Kennedy says the allied force under Seymour took no prisoners and spared no wounded. It was impossible to do anything else. He was told, he said, by Major Johnson, his friend with the column, that the Chinese fought like fanatics. The Major said they were more like the Zulus than anything else. They ran right on in face of an awful fire, all heedless that they were being cut down like hay before a mowing machine. The Boxers fought much better than the imperial troops, because of the fact that their fanaticism did not deter them from sacrificing life. "But," continued the Corporal, "when I left Tien Tsin they were changing their minds about that rising again business and spitting up bullets, when they saw that the dead remained and became putrified on the field.

"The Boxers terribly mutilated all who fell into their hands. During the march of Seymour's column, Capt. Baytes and a party of seven bluejackets were tortured to death in a horrible manner. During an attack on a Boxer village they climbed a fence to pursue some of the Boxers, and became separated from the column. The party was entrapped in a yard, and Capt. Bates was shot through the head and killed. The body was then badly mutilated. The unfortunate sailors were taken alive, and they suffered a horrible death. They were tied to the fence and killed by process of "lin chee"—one thousand cuts. When their bodies were found they were cut up in innumerable pieces.

"In this process," said Mr. Kennedy, "the Chinese tie up the victims, and then, while two men hold the unfortunate in place with tridents and spears, the executioner takes a sharp sword and tortures the victim slowly to death, cutting first the eye-brows, which fall over and blind the victim, and then chopping off member by member, and finally the head. The victim often lingers in pain while he is being cut to pieces, until the final fatal blow is given.

"Although none can come up to the Boxers for cruelty, they are not the only barbarians of the fighters in the Far East. Much cruelty has been brought home to the Russians. These men—who, it is well to state for the honor of Russia, are mostly Siberians and Cossacks—have killed every native they can find.

"When we came down the Pei Ho on our way out on the steamer Hingshion, the country showed horrible marks of the war. The river banks were still lined with decomposed bodies of Chinese, and all over the plain between Tien Tsin and Taku, Chinese corpses were scattered at close intervals, and the stench therefrom was sickening. Near Tong Ku two native villages that had been fired were still smouldering.

"The Russians not only killed the Chinese women, but rapine followed in the wake of their advance everywhere. Perhaps the most outrageous case of Russian cruelty was that of the cold-blooded murder of no less than two hundred or more coolies engaged by the British forces from the Taku Tug and Lighterage Company. The coolies were starting up the Pei Ho from Taku, when a Russian force fired on them from the bank. The Chinese on the lighter were unarmed, and many jumped into the water, preferring death by drowning rather than at the hands of the Russians. After killing a great number with their fire, the Russians went off to the lighter and killed the remaining Chinese. Then the blood-soaked junk was laden with some of the corpses, others being thrown into the river, towed down to sea and burned. The British forces at Tien Tsin were greatly incensed when the news reached there.

"Everywhere the Russians have killed and looted. At Tien Tsin during the siege a number of Chinese who kept vegetable gardens near the city continued to come in with vegetables, which were much appreciated by the residents. The Russians allowed the Chinese to come in with their vegetables, but when they tried to go out robbed them of their earnings and bayonetted them. Chinese servants some even in the presence of their masters. This had a very bad effect on the Christian refugees, about 200 of whom were in the city and did good work in the erection of barricades, etc.

"As for looting, the Russians were the worst that ever fought. Nothing was safe from them. They entered the hotels and helped themselves to all kinds of eatables. It was no uncommon sight to see a Cossack with a handful of butter in one hand and a bottle of wine broken from the refrigerator in the other. They looted everything, and if the Chinese boys left in the houses of the residents objected, they were promptly bayonetted. The looting was so bad that several Cossacks were shot for it.

"The Siberians entered go-downs, took silks and loaded themselves up everywhere. In fact they entered residences and hotels and took pianos. I saw a number of Cossacks who had taken three pianos down into the street from a hotel, and they were engaged in thumping them with their fists. They explained that they were trying to play "God Save the Queen." Afterwards they took axes and destroyed the instruments. They destroyed everything without rhyme or reason.

"Nearly every morning during the siege," said Mr. Kennedy, "we had a drum-head court-martial. Those tried were mostly Chinese caught sniping within the settlement, and they got short shrift. Two Boxers who were distributing inflammatory tracts in the town were also caught and shot. We had a number of military executions.

"The French concession suffered worst during the siege, but a great deal of the damage there was the fault of the French themselves, for in trying to burn down a Chinese joss-house in revenge, a French priest fired the concession. The fire swept right and left, and hardly a house was left standing."

Judge. So the prisoner hit you on the head with a brick, did he?

McGinty. Yes, yer honor.

Judge. But it seems he didn't quite kill you, anyway?

McGinty. No, bad cess to him; but it's wishin' he had Oi do be.

Judge. Why do you wish that?

McGinty. Begorry, thin Oi would have seen the schoundrel hanged for murther!

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