

REPORTED DEATH OF CHINESE EMPEROR

He Is Alleged to Have Been Forced to Commit Suicide by Prince Tuan.

DOWAGER EMPRESS TAKES POISON

It Is Doubtful if Allies Will Be Able to Hold Tien Tsin, as Imperial Troops Are Trying to Surround Them.

(Associated Press.)

Shanghai, July 5.—Emperor Kwang sui committed suicide on June 18th by taking opium, under compulsion of Prince Tuan.

The Empress Dowager also took poison, but is still alive, though reported to be insane from the effects of the drug.

The above has been officially reported to the German consular staff.

London, July 4.—A number of couriers who are arriving at the seats of government of the southern viceroys, from their agents in Peking, give vivid but fragmentary reports of what is being enacted in the capital.

The couriers seemingly left a day or two later than the messenger of Sir Robert Hart, the inspector-general of customs, who started on the night of June 24th. They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were being borne through the streets at the top of spears, followed by Chinese, shouting, "Kill the foreign devils. Kill!"

The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excesses.

Sir Robert Hart's runner, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Express at Shanghai, supplemented the tragic sentences of the dispatch by a narrative of some things he saw. He says the foreigners were making a stand in the extensive buildings and enclosures of the British legation. They had many

Dead and Wounded.

Among them there were some dozen women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessities. The women were starving, as they gave part of their small allowance to the children.

The foreigners, nevertheless, were holding out, and the Chinese, upheld by the hourly expectation of relief, they knew they would not be abandoned and that the armies of their governments were advancing. Sometimes they thought they could hear artillery in action outside of the walls. They were unable to return the fire of the Chinese, except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. Then, the machine guns and repeating rifles tore the storming parties to pieces. The messenger expressed the belief that it would be impossible for the foreigners to resist much longer, as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the walls of the court yard and ammunition was running short.

Orders were given by Prince Tuan, the messenger said, that since some had been killed,

Not One Foreigner Should Be Left alive. The Chinese soldiers were exhorted to sacrifice their lives without hesitation, if by so doing they could help exterminate the "Wang Ka Elite."

Mr. John Dillon (Irish Nationalist), said he wanted to know if the United States was acting in concert with the other powers at Taku.

Mr. Broderick, in a general reply to previous speakers, referred to the intense anxiety concerning the fate of the legations, but he insisted that it was useless at the present moment to attempt to draw the government into a discussion of its policy. The government, he continued, was in a maze of uncertainty. The suggestion that Li Hung Chang be appointed regent merited consideration among many possible alternatives. He had no reason to suppose the United States admitted dissent from the others regarding the attack on Taku. The government hoped Japan would support the considerable contingent of troops already landed, and the government did not think any powers discouraged the idea of Japan undertaking the work.

In conclusion Mr. Broderick informed the house that the government could not discuss the future government of China, its sole occupation at present being to save the legations.

The motion for an adjournment was then withdrawn.

MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED

Before Any Advance Can Be Made Towards Peking.

London, July 3.—While the British commons severely criticises American non-participation in the bombardment of the Taku forts, several of the London papers are beginning to find out that Rear-Admiral Kempff had better fore-sight than was possessed by the allied chancelleries of Europe when he protested against an attack on the Taku forts, on the ground that it would throw the Chinese government in the arms of the Boxers, and make all the other nations technically at war with China, and when the international forces were manifestly insufficient to guard the legations and the Europeans in the interior from retaliation is now generally acknowledged.

Rumors are current in Paris that the

ministers to leave the legations so that they might be

Massacred by Fanatics, thus evading government responsibility for their death. The British, United States, French and Russian ministers suspected a plot and refused to leave the legations. Baron Von Ketteler, however, accepted the invitation, and left the German legation with a small escort of German marines. Opposite the foreign office building he was assailed by Chinese and was shot four times. The foreign office was burned by the marines in their endeavor to defend Baron Von Ketteler, whose body was hideously mutilated.

Another account has it that all the ministers were invited to a conference in the Tsung Li Yamen, and that Baron Von Ketteler started out first and was murdered. The other ministers then refused to venture upon the streets.

A British officer and some sailors were wounded while trying to defend Baron Von Ketteler. German sailors, this account says, set fire to the Tsung Li Yamen buildings.

Emissaries of Prince Tuan are circulating through the southern provinces, and as the southern viceroys assert by public proclamation that they will not obey Prince Tuan's decree, a civil war is probable. The Boxer movement appears to be spreading rapidly southward.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Monday, says: "The edict issued at Peking on June 26th amounts to an open challenge to the powers and practically declares war. It commands the provinces to enrol the Boxers and troops to assist to expel the foreigners."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its Shanghai correspondent, dated July 2nd, says the chief pastor at the Moukden mission has been killed, together with a number of native Christians.

TO SAVE THE LEGATIONS.

Mr. Broderick Says That is the Task Before the Powers.

London, July 3.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, in the House of Commons to-day said he was able to add but little to the previous information about China. A telegram had been received from the British consul at Tien Tsin, dated June 28th, saying the allied forces had burned three arsenals with a quantity of stores, powder and ammunition.

Mr. William Pritchard Morgan (Liberal) who has large concessions in China, moved an adjournment with the view of debating the situation. He urged that the government should be more energetic in taking steps to rescue the legation at Peking, and claimed it should insist that Li Hung Chang be appointed regent.

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Rumors are current in Paris that the

British embassy has received notification of

The Massacre of the French and British ministers at Peking, but there is no confirmation of the report.

Shanghai reports that the international forces at Tien Tsin are suffering from lack of good drinking water owing to the Pei Ho river being choked with the corpses of Chinese and other victims of the bombardment.

According to the same dispatch the international troops, so far from being strong enough to advance towards Peking, are not sufficiently numerous to attack the Chinese still surrounding Tien Tsin and keeping up a fire on the place.

Thousands of Chinese are said to be arriving from Lutai and to be desperately attempting to re-occupy the bridge leading to Taku.

A special dispatch from Hongkong says Li Hung Chang has requested a United States gunboat to take him to Tien Tsin.

A special from Shanghai says Chinese rumors are current that two other foreign ministers were murdered the same day as Baron Von Ketteler. From the same sources it is declared that the mission hospital at Moukden has been destroyed by fire and that the native Christians have been massacred. It is further asserted that the foreigners fled to New Chang.

The Oregon Floated.

Shanghai, July 3.—The battleship Oregon has been floated and is expected to reach Port Arthur safely.

Washington, July 2.—A cable received from the navy department from Lieut. Ker, dated Tokio last night, says: "Russian harbor at Port Arthur is too small for Oregon to enter."

The dispatch conveys the first intelligence that Ker is not at Peking, where he was naval attaché. If the Oregon is floated, she will be docked at Nagasaki.

Sailed for China.

London, July 3.—The British first-class cruiser Argonaut, with a crew of 687 men, left Sheerness for China to-day.

London, July 5.—Commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to reach Peking with the troops now available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Peking.

So far from taking the offensive, the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can barely keep up communication, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artillery pieces than the allies.

Montreal, July 4.—George Lynch, representing the Daily London Express, who was with Sir George White in Ladysmith, passed through here this morning on the Canadian Pacific on his way to China.

He said that in the event of war he declared there was a strong probability of troops being sent via Canada. The question was being mooted in London when he left and was favorably received, owing to the Suez canal and Red sea route being oppressive at this season of the year. The trip via India would ensure the troops landing in superior physical condition. The splendid rail accommodation of the C.P.R. would guarantee rapid land transit, and, while not knowing the steamship facilities from Vancouver to China, he supposed the great Empress steamers of the C.P.R. could be secured.

He added: "The best transport work in connection with the South African campaign was done by the steamship Kildonan, which carried 10,000 troops in four trips. The time from England to China by either the Canadian or Suez route was about the same, but the Canadian route had all the advantages in the way of favorable climatic conditions. Should war break out, the probabilities are that the bulk of troops will go from India, but many would doubtless be sent from England."

Reginald Tower, who is going out as secretary to the British legation at Peking, was also a passenger on to-day's Imperial Limited.

London, July 5.—The oft-repeated story of the massacre of all the whites in Peking is being re-told to-day with the circumstantiality that almost convinces those who have hitherto refused to credit the sickening tale.

The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai. But it is pointed out that even if the tragedy has not yet been enacted, it can not long be delayed unless help comes from unknown sources. Even the holding of Tien Tsin against the overwhelming hordes now seems to be a very remote possibility, and the safety of other treaty ports is serious.

Dispatches from Chee Foo, dated yesterday, voice a fear that in view of the imminence of the summer rains, it will be impossible for the joint forces to advance to Peking until autumn.

According to reports from Shanghai the Chinese army on the march southward from Peking has reached Lofa. This is presumably Gen. Nieh Si Chang's force on route to attack Tien Tsin.

Another force of 80,000 Chinese from Lutai has appeared northeast of Tien Tsin, and is reported to have been driven back by the combined forces of Russia and Japan.

The losses of the internationals were heavy. The native city, when captured, was a horrible spectacle. Chinese bodies lay thick around the guns.

The situation in Kwang Tung (the eastern province) grows worse. Li Hung Chang is said to be trying to raise a force of 200,000 militia.

Anarchy is widespread in the province of Shan Tung in spite of the efforts of Yuan Shikai, the governor, to control the revolt. Happily a band of 85 American and other missionaries reached Tien Tsin safely on July 3rd.

Viceroy Liu is reported to be freely exciting disturbers of the peace at Nanking.

The German chamber of commerce of Shanghai has warned Emperor William not to underestimate the gravity of the situation, but to send troops proportionate with the forces of the other powers. The statement is published in Berlin that the Chinese have already taken

against. The officers pay a high tribute to the splendid work in the continuous fighting in the intense heat of the most trying climate.

The American patrol on June 13th was almost cut off by 250 Boxers. But succeeded in driving them off, killing or wounding many. The following day the enemy made a desperate attempt to rush the headquarters train at Langfang. The Boxers advanced with fanatical courage to within a few hundred yards of the locomotives, in the face of a terrific rifle Maxim gun fire, but were repulsed with the loss of about 200 killed and hundreds wounded. The same afternoon the Boxers attempted to recapture Lefa, which was garrisoned by sturdy bluejackets, commanded by Lieut. Colomb. The Boxers used four guns, firing pieces of old iron, and were repulsed with the loss of 80 killed. Two of the guns were captured. Lieut. Colomb was wounded. These various assaults show an organized and simultaneous attempt along the whole line of Vice-Admiral Seymour's communications.

The imperial troops seem to have first joined the Boxers on June 18th, when the international forces were driving out of Langfang to repel an attack. The supposed Boxers were discovered to be a force of 5,000 men, mostly Gen. Yung Fuh Sian's imperial troops. After two hours' severe fighting the Chinese bolted, leaving 400 or 500 dead.

When the international forces attacked the arsenal five miles above Tien Tsin, on June 22nd, the British and American marines carried the Chinese entrenchments at the point of the bayonet in magnificent style, splendidly supported by the Germans, who crossed the river lower down and captured six guns, which they promptly turned on the fleeing enemy. The arsenal was found to be extremely well supplied with all imaginable war stores, including many Krupp and Maxims, thousands of modern rifles and tons of ammunition and small arms. The Chinese tenacity was shown in their attempt, during the afternoon, to re-capture the arsenal, but they were repulsed after two hours' desperate fighting. It was then that Commander Buchholtz, of the Kaiserin Augusta, was killed. The rest of the dispatch is practically a repetition of Vice-Admiral Seymour's diary, as cabled June 30th.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says Vice-Admiral Alexieff's official announcement of the impossibility of advancing on Peking without reinforcements and the necessity of pontoons and stores, has caused despair, as it is regarded as tantamount to abandoning the Europeans.

Troops May Travel This Way.

Montreal, July 4.—George Lynch, representing the Daily London Express, who was with Sir George White in Ladysmith, passed through here this morning on the Canadian Pacific on his way to China.

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Tien Tsin, but a cable dispatch from Shanghai dated July 3rd, 4 p.m., shows that according to latest advices, the city was still in the hands of the international troops, though the Chinese forces continued their attempt to isolate them as they did at Peking. They were receiving constant reinforcements, many troops arriving from Manchuria. The dispatch adds that Col. Wegack, commanding Russians at Tien Tsin, was almost exhausted. He had been three days and nights in the saddle directing the operations.

A dispatch received to-day by a news agency of this city from Shanghai, under the date of July 4th, announces that the British legation at Peking, with 1,600 refugees, was still safe when the message was sent.

The dispatch does not give the Peking date, but adds: "With the last reinforcements the force investing the legation numbers 80,000. But for the opportune arrival of the Japanese troops the place would have been captured long since. The heavy fighting resulted in filling the legation with wounded."

Fighting at Tien Tsin.

London, July 5.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, July 4th, after reiterating the statement that there has been heavy fighting at Tien Tsin, says that only the arrival of 900 Japs prevented the capture of the town.

Authorities Held Responsible.

London, July 5.—In the House of Commons to-day the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, said the government had no information to the effect that Rear-Admiral Kempff opposed the attack of the Taku forts on the ground that it would force the Chinese regulars into an alliance with the Boxers.

Mr. Broderick later announced that the government was hourly expecting a reply to a communication addressed to the Japan, and said the Chinese minister in London had been informed that the authorities at Peking would be held personally guilty of any injury sustained by the Europeans, and he had been requested to convey this information so as to have it reach without fail the authorities at Peking. The purport of this, said Mr. Broderick in conclusion, would be communicated to the various viceroys.

Rebellion May Spread.

Washington, July 5.—A cablegram has been received by the state department from Consul-General Goodnow, Shanghai, declaring that there is imminent danger of an extension of the Boxer rebellion to the southern Chinese provinces, unless the international forces are maintained and increased.

Ready to Carry Troops.

Montreal, July 5.—Mr. Robert Ker, passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., in an interview to-day, said that the railway is prepared to land ten thousand troops from Liverpool to Shanghai in twenty-eight or, at the outside, thirty days, providing the Imperial government placed fast transports in the service between Liverpool and Quebec.

Surrounded by Chinese.

Paris, July 5.—A Temps dispatch from Chee Foo dated to-day, says: "Tien Tsin is still surrounded by an overwhelming number of Chinese, who were trying to cut the communications of the international forces; whose position is very dangerous."

Missionaries Safe.

New York, July 5.—Two cables were received in this city to-day announcing the safety of missionaries, regarding whom much anxiety has been felt. One came to the Presbyterian board.

One came to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and was as follows: Shanghai, July 5.—Safe, Japan, Morris. The missionary referred to is the Rev. Dubois S. Morris, who had been at Kuling, a mountain resort 450 miles up the Yang Tse river. It was inferred that the message had been sent by Mr. Morris just before sailing for Japan.

The other cablegram was received by the American Bible Society. It was also from Shanghai and merely announced that the Rev. Mr. Gammon was safe. Mr. Gammon had charge of the sub-agency at Tien Tsin and nothing has been heard regarding him since the fighting began at that point.

British Commander Wounded.

Pekin, July 5.—The French consul at Chee Foo telegraphs that a Chinaman who left Peking on June 25th reports that all the ministers and residents were then assembled at the British legation. The French, German and Japanese legations were guarded by their own detachments, and M. Rinchon, the French minister, and his wife, were well. The other legations, the custom house, and the missions had been burned.

The foreign troops had lost six men killed and had six men wounded, including the commander of the British detachment.

Meyers at Peking.

Washington, July 5.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff: "Chee Foo.—Myers, of the Oregon, commands force at Peking. Capt. Hall and Dr. Lippitt also there. (Signed) Kempff."

STILL HOLD KUMASSI.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 5.—The under secretary of state for the colonies, the Earl of Selborne, announced in the House of Lords to-day that the governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodgson, with six hundred native soldiers, commanded by Major Morris, left Kumassi on June 29th. He added that Capt. Bishop and 100 native soldiers remained there with rations sufficient to last until July 15th. Colonel Willcocks promised to personally relieve Kumassi by that date under any circumstances. The news of the governor's leaving Kumassi was contained in a dispatch from Colonel Willcocks, dated Fumso, July 4th, which adds: "Burroughs, with four hundred native soldiers, arrived at Dompso on July 1st. The enemy was completely surprised and evacuated the stockades." Burroughs captured forty guns and ammunition and killed thirty of the enemy.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did the more good than all the rest."

Many Lives Were Lost

During the Fourth of July Celebrations in the States Yesterday.

Thirty Persons Killed and Over a Thousand Injured by Explosives.

A Series of Fatalities-Explosions, Tramcar and Boating Accidents.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, July 5.—The Tribune says: "As a result of the celebration of Independence Day with firearms, toy cannon, giant crackers, and other forms of explosives, 30 persons were killed and 1,325 injured, according to reports received from 125 cities."

Burned to Death.

Warren, Me., July 5.—The house of Orrin Robinson, at North Warren, was destroyed by fire last night and two boarders, Alonzo Jafer and Osgood Wylie, were burned to death.

Two Girls Drowned.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 5.—Anna and Lena Web, aged 23 and 25 years respectively, were drowned in the Mohawk at midnight last night. They were rowing with a companion named John Rowe. One of the girls lost her balance and fell into the water, and Rowe jumped in after her. By doing so he upset the boat. Before aid could reach them both girls were drowned. Rowe managed to reach the shore. Both bodies were recovered.

Fatal Tramcar Accident.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5.—Wm. Lohr, of Cleveland, was killed and Neal Baicher, of Harrison, Ohio, fatally injured, in an electric car accident last night near Harrison.

Aeronaut's Death.

Santa Ana, Cal., July 5.—Emil Markenberg, an aeronaut of long experience, fell from a height of 500 feet while making a balloon ascension yesterday, and was crushed to death in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Murdered His Son-in-law.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 5.—Edward Kessler shot and instantly killed James Gunnison, his son-in-law, last evening at Veschers Ferry, Saratoga county.

Gunnison's wife left him several weeks ago and went to the home of her father. Last evening Gunnison went to Kessler's and threatened to take the latter's life. Kessler then emptied the contents of a double-barrelled shotgun into Gunnison's body. The murderer gave himself up to the authorities.

Oil Tanks Explode.

New York, July 5.—Lightning struck and fired the plant of the Standard Oil Co. at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N.J., early this morning and caused an estimated loss of \$500,000.

Chas. King, a yardman, was killed by the bolt, which exploded two of the big tanks in the west end of the works. One hundred men were in the yard at the time and their fate is unknown.

MINER KILLED.

He Went to Sleep on the Track and Was Decapitated.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, July 5.—Joe Adam, a Belgian miner who had been drinking for several days past, went to sleep on the railroad track near Extension tunnel on Tuesday evening and was struck by a coal train. His head and feet were cut off and the body was frightfully mangled. Deceased was a man about 40 years of age. Acting Coroner Stanton went out last evening and after making investigation decided that it would not be necessary to hold an inquest.

Relatives of Victor Devoux, a Belgian miner, who was recently employed at Extension mines, are alarmed over his absence. He left his boarding house on June 29th, and on that afternoon was seen in the vicinity of the Nanaimo water works reservoir. This was the last heard of him. The missing Belgian was in love with a woman who did not reciprocate his affection and he was despondent, frequently threatening to commit suicide.

Wages of pushers and drivers in the Wellington collieries, including Wellington, Extension and South Wellington, have been increased to \$2.50 per day. The hours of shop employees at Wellington have been shortened and they are now working nine hours per day at the old rate of wages.

B.B.B. Cures Ringworm.

"I had ringworm on my head for nearly a year.

"I consulted three doctors but derived little or no benefit from their treatment.

"I then commenced to use Burdock Blood Bitters.

"Besides taking it internally I washed the affected parts with it, and when the bottle was finished I was completely cured." Elsie Slaght, Teeterville, Ont.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures sores, ulcers, boils, pimples, eczema, and all skin eruptions of the most chronic type. It makes the blood rich and pure, drives all foul material from the system and builds up the tissues of the body.

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SELLING AGENT. IA.

HEEL PILLS

ADIES

REGULARITIES.

TER APPLE, PIL ROYAL, ETC.