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VOL. 21.

Chinese Horrors

Revolting Details Now Coming to Hand of the Murder of Missionaries.

Russian Government Declares It Does Not Intend to Annex Manchuria.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 7.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, writing on the Chinese situation, says: "The actual news from China is again very meagre this morning and there is not much fresh information to be gleaned with regard to the proposed withdrawal of the allied troops from Peking. The feeling in the Russian capital is that the plan of a general withdrawal of troops from the Chinese capital is carried out, it does not only the fate of the unfortunate Europeans who are compelled to remain there. Military men here continue to be profoundly impressed with the reports which arrive of the conduct of the Japanese in the recent operations. The general testimony of competent witnesses who saw them at Tien-Tsin is that they were the best of all the contingents which formed the allied force there, and telegraphic accounts of their proceedings on the march to Peking confirm the opinion as to their admirable qualities. 'A distinguished retired officer, once famous in Indian warfare, said: The world has got to reckon with another great military power. Japan has a larger population than France, as much disciplined intelligence as Germany and at least as great a natural aptitude for soldiering among her people as any European nation. In science and knowledge her general staff is second to none, and in courage, patriotism and contempt for death, the rank and file of her army would certainly compare favorably with the conscript of the continent. Russia might overwhelm her with the weight of numbers, but in every other respect I look upon the Mikado's potential military force as superior to that of the Czars.' "While the powers are debating the best steps to discover whether the government of China is in existence, that government gives startling proof of its existence in the case of the Yung-Tsin valley. The announcement from Hongkong that an imperial commissioner has been appointed to proceed to Nankin and investigate the charges brought against Viceroy Liu Kun Yi is very significant. "Concerning the Russian proposal, I can only repeat that the more it is looked at the less it is admired. The comments that continue to be made on it continue to be uncomplimentary. Russia will induce the allies to retire from Northern China to demonstrate their good faith, and to insure their withdrawal, while that she can herself come in again when a convenient opportunity arises. Meanwhile, as soon as the present difficulty is patched up, her influence with the government of which she will have become the patron and protector will be predominant. She will be retained as Cortchakoff advised after the Sino-Russian war, to collect herself for the next advance and prepare to accumulate a great army in Siberia and swallow Manchuria and perhaps Pe Chih as well. Nevertheless, there is also a growing feeling that the Russian proposal, whatever its motives may be, which inspired it, after all, have to be accepted as the best alternative in the difficult position in which the powers are now placed. None of them like the prospect of remaining at Peking indefinitely, and the idea of beginning a campaign in pursuit of a disappearing Chinese government is even less attractive. "The probability is that the British reply will intimating a willingness to retire from Peking at an early date, will point out that it is undesirable for the allies to withdraw their troops until some guarantee can be given for the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement with the Chinese imperial authorities."

London, Sept. 7.—The absence of news regarding the actual situation of affairs at Peking continues as complete as the lack of authentic information regarding the attitude of the powers towards the proposals now before the concert. Shanghai reports that an imperial edict, issued at Tai Yuen Fu, appoints Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and the viceroy of the Heilung, and Prince Cheng commissioners to negotiate peace. Four German warships arrived at Wou Sing on September 23rd. The unmistakable condemnation of the proposal to immediately withdraw from Peking, which is voiced from all the foreign colonies in the Far East, is taken into consideration as a forecast of the opinion which may be expected from the ministers when their views are obtainable. As already suggested, the Russian proposals are capable of modification and it is thought, in well informed circles, that Lord Salisbury is striving to conform them more closely to the terms of the edict formulated by the government at Washington. According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg dealing with the question of Manchuria, the Russian officials repeat the first that Russia will claim no territorial concessions provided the other powers refrain from so doing, and ex-

presses the hope that the question of indemnity can be settled by the co-operation of all the allied powers. An Imperial City. Berlin, Sept. 4.—An official dispatch from Taku announces the receipt of a telegram from Peking, dated August 25th, saying the German troops have taken possession of a hill within the Imperial city. The dispatch says that 2,000 additional Italian troops have reached Taku. Message from Conger. Washington, Sept. 4.—Minister Conger has been heard from again, his last advice being dated at Peking on August 30th. The state department decided to make no statement as to the contents of the message beyond the simple one that Mr. Conger's communication did not mark any material change in the situation in Peking. It appears that whatever responses are to be made by the powers to the proposal to evacuate Peking are expected to be directed to the government of Russia, and not to our state department. Details of Murders. Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Dispatches announcing that the American government refuses to agree to the withdrawal of troops from Peking before satisfaction for the outrages and the losses of its subjects shall have been given, have been received here and applauded by the entire foreign colony in Shanghai. Any other policy, according to the business men and missionaries with whom the Associated Press representative talked, would be a vital blow to the prestige of the foreigners and would weaken their status in China. The masses of Chinamen now believe that the Chinese arms are victorious. The Chinese papers, printed in Shanghai, contain long accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Peking, Tien Tsin and Lung Chao, and the shops in the native quarters display for sale pictures of the Celestial army driving European soldiers into the sea at Taku, and cutting them to pieces at Tien Tsin. They also show pictures of foreign admirals being tortured in the presence of viceroys. Vice-Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kotowing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correct representations of the situation, and consider the reports of the English press merely foreign lies. The European community continues to demand the destruction of Peking and the exemplary punishment of officials, deeming indemnity and paper promises new treaties inadequate. Undoubted information in detail of the massacres of foreigners daily inflames this sentiment. The Dowager Empress is living in Yamen at Tai Yuen Fu, in Shan Si province. Fifteen missionaries, including a priest, were slaughtered in the Yamen, under orders in the presence of the viceroy. Three were beheaded in the inner court, and others killed barbarously in the outer court yards. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs. The Empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of viceroys who made a compact with expected. No investigation in the case of officials opposed to foreigners had been ordered. The Associated Press representative learns from official sources the facts of the killing of several American women missionaries. At the request of the mission board details are withheld out of regard for the feelings of relatives of the murdered women, but other American citizens who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld. Two of these women were captured while attempting to leave the station where they were located. They were led about the country naked, outraged and finally killed by a method too revolting to be described. The fourteen English missionaries, including six women and four children, who were murdered at Chu Chau, in the province of Che Kiang, according to the story of a Spanish priest who escaped, were killed with halberds and ancient spears by the magistrate's bodyguard, and the naked bodies hanged from trees. These incidents make a lenient policy unpopular in Shanghai, where all the victims have friends. Placards appeared to-day in all public places exhorting foreigners to oppose a compromise with the government, and attacking Li Hung Chang, quoting the remark to Consul Goodnow credited to Earl Li that the foreigners in Peking, except the ministers, were of no account. Work of the Empress Dowager. San Francisco, Sept. 4.—A refugee from Peking furnishes in the North China Daily News, received by the steamer Doric, an account of events in Peking which show the war of Boers on foreigners was approved by the Empress Dowager. The writer says: "On June 16th the Empress suddenly issued a decree summoning all the Manchurians, princes, dukes, notables and high officials of the six boards and nine ministers to be present in the palace. The suspicious part of this was that when all gathered at the palace those who were Manchurians were first called by the Empress Dowager to a secret audience, while all of Chinese descent were left in the waiting room. After the Manchus had ended their secret council and had come back to the waiting room, they were again called back, this time with those of Chinese descent, into the Empress Dowager's council room. When all had proceeded themselves before the Empress and the Emperor, they waited for her to speak. 'She said: The foreign powers have browbeaten and persecuted us in such a manner that we cannot endure this any longer. We must therefore combine to fight all foreigners to the last, to save our place in the eyes of the world. All our Manchurians, princes, dukes and

nobles and ministers, high and low, are unanimous in this determination for war to the knife, and I approve of their patriotic choice. I therefore give all you this announcement and expect all of you to do their duty to their country." The writer then goes on to say that Hsu Ching Chen, Chinese ex-minister to Russia, Marquis Tsing, late minister to Great Britain, and other nobles tried to influence the Empress to reverse her decision or at least to make a distinction between nations not making war on friendly nations. The Empress Dowager declared that in this war China would have Boxers, who were invulnerable to bullet and sword, on her side, and could not be conquered. The Emperor, who had maintained silence, finally explored the Empress to reconsider her decision, but she turned her back on him. Continuing, the writer says: "Four of the friendly Chinese ministers visited United States Minister Conger at the risk of their lives, explained the situation to him, and asked if an armistice could not be arranged. This proposal the German minister opened the eyes of the Imperial court. They saw things were now in danger of going beyond recall. The most prominent and active of the Manchurians presented themselves at the palace on the 20th of June, the day after the murder of the German minister, and got the Empress Dowager to issue a decree to Yung Lu, as generalissimo of the grand army of the north, commanding him to bring in his army to Peking and then leaving Peking for Tien Tsin, destroy the foreigners there, and so on, until all were driven into the sea. Just as the Empress Dowager was about to sign the decree, says the writer, the Emperor again besought her not to plunge the nation into war, but she treated him with contempt, and he left the council chamber weeping. No Trouble at Swatow. Paris, Sept. 4.—The French consul at Canton, under yesterday's date, writes that the French gunboat Comete has arrived at Swatow. He adds that he has taken to pieces at Tien Tsin. They also show pictures of foreign admirals being tortured in the presence of viceroys. Vice-Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kotowing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correct representations of the situation, and consider the reports of the English press merely foreign lies. The European community continues to demand the destruction of Peking and the exemplary punishment of officials, deeming indemnity and paper promises new treaties inadequate. Undoubted information in detail of the massacres of foreigners daily inflames this sentiment. The Dowager Empress is living in Yamen at Tai Yuen Fu, in Shan Si province. Fifteen missionaries, including a priest, were slaughtered in the Yamen, under orders in the presence of the viceroy. Three were beheaded in the inner court, and others killed barbarously in the outer court yards. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs. The Empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of viceroys who made a compact with expected. No investigation in the case of officials opposed to foreigners had been ordered. The Associated Press representative learns from official sources the facts of the killing of several American women missionaries. At the request of the mission board details are withheld out of regard for the feelings of relatives of the murdered women, but other American citizens who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld. Two of these women were captured while attempting to leave the station where they were located. They were led about the country naked, outraged and finally killed by a method too revolting to be described. The fourteen English missionaries, including six women and four children, who were murdered at Chu Chau, in the province of Che Kiang, according to the story of a Spanish priest who escaped, were killed with halberds and ancient spears by the magistrate's bodyguard, and the naked bodies hanged from trees. These incidents make a lenient policy unpopular in Shanghai, where all the victims have friends. Placards appeared to-day in all public places exhorting foreigners to oppose a compromise with the government, and attacking Li Hung Chang, quoting the remark to Consul Goodnow credited to Earl Li that the foreigners in Peking, except the ministers, were of no account.

London, Sept. 5.—The fourth brigade has been ordered to proceed to China forthwith. A Reform Appeal. New York, Sept. 5.—Influential natives state that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in the southern provinces, and predict a tremendous conflagration within a month, says a dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong. Placards and pamphlets are circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are routed. The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control. London, Sept. 5.—No official pronouncement is yet here in regard to the decision of the powers, but the consensus of opinion continues suggestive of a compromise on the proposals now under consideration. In the meanwhile there is little authoritative indication that the Empress Dowager is ready to treat for peace even if the powers reach an agreement in regard to the best means of opening negotiations. On the contrary, many rumors gathered at Shanghai suggest that she is carrying on her anti-foreign policy with increased zeal. The reported imperial decree from Tai Yuen Fu is said to be defiant and unrepentant, and to contain the statement that the court fled lest the Emperor might be killed during the fighting between Boxers and Christians, and thus leave no one to continue the "Celestial worship." The decree is also said to exhort a union of the viceroys to avenge the injuries inflicted on China by the powers. No Replies from Powers. Washington, Sept. 5.—The United States government have not yet been informed about any further responses have been made by the powers to the Russian note respecting the withdrawal of troops from Peking. The negotiations on this point cannot be said to have been marked by any formal advancement, though it is known that unofficial exchanges are in progress which doubtless are preparing the way for a formal agreement between the powers in the near future. The United States government has not yet received a copy of the imperial edict referred to in the Shanghai dispatches naming Earl Li with several other Chinese notables as plenipotentiaries to negotiate for a settlement with the powers, but the state department is advised of the existence of such an edict. Another Brigade for China. Simila, Sept. 5.—The fourth brigade has been ordered to proceed to China forthwith. A Reform Appeal. New York, Sept. 5.—Influential natives state that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in the southern provinces, and predict a tremendous conflagration within a month, says a dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong. Placards and pamphlets are circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are routed. The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—A rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train occurred at the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway this morning at Hatfield, Penn., 27 miles north of this city. The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people of Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown, and left the Union depot, Bethlehem, at 8:05 p.m., 35 minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches. At 6:50 a milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield and in less than two minutes a special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plow d through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were egg shells. The milk car, immediately in front, was also badly wrecked, and four persons on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Beneath the engine six of the twelve cars were a mass of wreckage. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry arose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured.

Additional Case Reported by the Medical Authorities of Glasgow—Rumored Outbreak in London. (Associated Press.) Glasgow, Sept. 4.—A bulletin issued by the medical officers of Glasgow this morning shows that an additional plague case has been reported. The total is 43, doubtful cases 3, under suspicion 93. London, Sept. 4.—A report was current to-day that two cases of bubonic plague had been discovered in the vicinity of London docks, but the medical officer, when questioned, said he knew nothing about the matter. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 4.—A case of bubonic plague has been officially reported here. ROSSLAND CELEBRATION. (Associated Press.) Rosslund, Sept. 3.—In more ways than one it could be said of to-day that it was the finest celebration of Labor Day yet held in the city. There was hardly a cloud in the sky and yet the heat was tempered by a breeze from the north. The crowds on the streets were good tempered and watched the various events and listened to the music of the bands. The boats were a great success. The procession gave a very vivid idea of the strength of the union element of the city. The speeches, made by Mayor Goodeve, Chris. Foley, James Wilks and Arthur Ferris, were appreciated by listeners, who interrupted the speakers only by applause. Then came the sport, drilling contests, firemen's contests and foot and bicycle races. VISITING MARITIME PROVINCES. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson left to-day for the Maritime provinces to open the political campaign there on Thursday. Hon. A. G. Blair will join them at Amherst the same day.

Downer Empress to appoint the two southern viceroys who made the agreement with the consuls to keep order in their territories, the president of the Tsung Li Yamen and himself as a commission to treat with the powers. Li starts his Tsin in a week on a Chinese ship, conveyed by a Japanese warship. Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Chang, whom an imperial edict has appointed peace commissioners, constitute a radically anti-foreign council. Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, is especially obnoxious. Three of the commissioners are Manchus. The American Association, whose membership includes all the United States business men of Shanghai, met to-day and entered a protest against the evacuation of Peking until a final settlement has been reached. The meeting resolved to urge President McKinley to insist upon the appointment of satisfactory commissioners and the recognition of the Emperor as sovereign.

Situation Unchanged. Washington, Sept. 4.—A very interesting dispatch was received to-day at the war department from Gen. Chaffee. It described the military situation as eminently satisfactory, and would have been of great value but for the omission to mention the many recent dispatches from China, namely, the date line. However, the conclusion was reached that Gen. Chaffee's dispatch also was sent from Peking about August 29th or 30th. Gen. Chaffee asks a very important question as to the withdrawal of the United States troops. The answer to that question, it is said, might be found in the state department's answer to the Russian evacuation proposition. But that answer—or rather a synopsis of it—was not cable-d to Gen. Chaffee until the 30th ult., and it is assumed that, allowing for the same time in transit that Gen. Chaffee's dispatch received to-day, the synopsis has just reached him. When the United States answer to the Russian proposal was made public, it was stated here that Gen. Chaffee had been instructed some time before by telegram just what course to pursue as to retiring from Peking in the event of any emergency that may afterwards arise. This being so, to-day's application for instructions might be regarded as an indication that he had not received the original instructions when he sent his message. It is stated that no order has been sent to the Chinese government in the result of any recent developments. In fact it would seem that the war department is not able to instruct him more specifically on this point until the decision of the powers relative to a general evacuation is known. It was stated at the war department that the evacuation of Peking in the event of any emergency her troops, then Gen. Chaffee will do the same. Meanwhile it is gathered that conditions in China are still disordered, and foreign life and property are still unsafe. Repairing Railway. St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Linevitch: "Peking, Aug. 21.—The railroad from Yang Tsun to Peking is totally wrecked. Masters and workmen ordered from Shanghai to re-construct it. A bridge is being built at Yang Tsun. The road gangs are working at both ends of the wrecked road."

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Disheartened. Capetown, Sept. 5.—The siege of Ladybrand has been raised after several desperate attempts to capture the town and its little garrison of 150 British troops. The Boers who attacked Ladybrand are estimated to have numbered over 2,000 men. The British were summoned to surrender on September 2nd, but refused, and from that time on were subject to continual cannon and rifle fire. The burghers twice tried to rush the British position. Probably the approach of a relief force saved the little garrison. Treated as Rebels. New York, Sept. 5.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "Lord Roberts's annexation of the Transvaal is generally regarded at home and in South Africa as an indication that the war is practically over. The Stock Exchange take this view. The effect of the proclamation will be to cause Transvaal burghers, now in arms, to be treated as rebels and forfeit belligerent rights. It is hoped that by this means the hopelessness of resistance will be speedily brought home to the Boers. But the experience of Orange River Colony is not encouraging." Trooper Wounded. Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Sir Alfred Milner cables from Capetown announcing the serious wounding of Pte. C. C. M. Waite, of Virden, Man., (Strathcona's Horse), at Sudfontein, on September 1st. PASSAGE OF PUGILISM. New York, Sept. 1.—The Horton law is dead. At Broadway Athletic Club last night, after the Gans-Hawkins fight, this passage of pugilism was signalled by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the crowd. It is estimated that since the passage of the law in 1890 335 fights have taken place in the state, the majority in Greater New York. The total receipts were \$2,805,000. The Erne-McGovern fight drew the biggest crowd, and the Corbett-McCoy had the largest receipts, about \$400,000. For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

Botha at Lydenburg. General Buller Has Been Busy Reconnoitering the Boer Positions in Mountains. Two Thousand More Burghers Have Joined Forces Which Hold the Pass. (Associated Press.) Crocodile River Valley, Transvaal, Sept. 2.—Buller to-day reconnoitered the Boer positions in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg. Gen. Botha and two thousand burghers had joined the forces holding the pass. The Boers opened with three "Long Toms," and fired continuously all day long. The British had a few casualties. London, Sept. 2.—Lord Roberts, it is reported, has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British crown. Gen. Christian, Dewet, according to the Daily Mail's Capetown advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near Winburg road. Preparing for Flight. Pretoria, Sept. 2.—Messrs. Kruger and Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end. But should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush or elsewhere and begin a system of raids, the British would require further large supplies of horses. Gen. Buller has moved 14 miles north west along the Lydenburg road, and crossed Crocodile river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile mountains. A force of Boers, under Commandant Theron, broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip River station, taking 35 prisoners. Bradshaw's Horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills. Col. Plummer disposed of a small commando under Commander Pretorius, east of Pinaars river, capturing 26 Boers, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle. Negotiating for Surrender. Pretoria, Aug. 30.—General Baden-Powell, three or four days ago, attacked General Groblelaar, near Warmbaths, and then prepared to bivouac for the night. As soon as it was dark Baden-Powell's whole force made a detour and at dawn was sixteen miles in Groblelaar's rear. Baden-Powell tapped the Boer telegraph line to Pietersburg and sent an urgent request for reinforcements. The Boer commandant wired that a train would leave immediately, whereupon Baden-Powell prepared to waylay the train, but the Boers learned of his presence. Baden-Powell then summoned Groblelaar's force to surrender. The negotiations were proceeding when the British commander was last heard from. Disheartened. Vlack Fountain, Aug. 31.—Reports received here show that the Boers are disheartened. General Botha, before his fight replied to the burghers, reminding them of their promise to make a last stand at Machadodorp, but they would not fight again, running away out of shame. Capetown, Sept. 5.—The siege of Ladybrand has been raised after several desperate attempts to capture the town and its little garrison of 150 British troops. The Boers who attacked Ladybrand are estimated to have numbered over 2,000 men. The British were summoned to surrender on September 2nd, but refused, and from that time on were subject to continual cannon and rifle fire. The burghers twice tried to rush the British position. Probably the approach of a relief force saved the little garrison. Treated as Rebels. New York, Sept. 5.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "Lord Roberts's annexation of the Transvaal is generally regarded at home and in South Africa as an indication that the war is practically over. The Stock Exchange take this view. The effect of the proclamation will be to cause Transvaal burghers, now in arms, to be treated as rebels and forfeit belligerent rights. It is hoped that by this means the hopelessness of resistance will be speedily brought home to the Boers. But the experience of Orange River Colony is not encouraging." Trooper Wounded. Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Sir Alfred Milner cables from Capetown announcing the serious wounding of Pte. C. C. M. Waite, of Virden, Man., (Strathcona's Horse), at Sudfontein, on September 1st. PASSAGE OF PUGILISM. New York, Sept. 1.—The Horton law is dead. At Broadway Athletic Club last night, after the Gans-Hawkins fight, this passage of pugilism was signalled by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the crowd. It is estimated that since the passage of the law in 1890 335 fights have taken place in the state, the majority in Greater New York. The total receipts were \$2,805,000. The Erne-McGovern fight drew the biggest crowd, and the Corbett-McCoy had the largest receipts, about \$400,000. For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

Railway Disaster. Thirteen Passengers Killed and Over Thirty Injured in a Collision. Train Loaded With Excursionists Dashed Into a Milk Train—List of Dead.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—A rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train occurred at the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway this morning at Hatfield, Penn., 27 miles north of this city. The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people of Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown, and left the Union depot, Bethlehem, at 8:05 p.m., 35 minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches. At 6:50 a milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield and in less than two minutes a special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plow d through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were egg shells. The milk car, immediately in front, was also badly wrecked, and four persons on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Beneath the engine six of the twelve cars were a mass of wreckage. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry arose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured.

BUBONIC PLAGUE. Additional Case Reported by the Medical Authorities of Glasgow—Rumored Outbreak in London. (Associated Press.) Glasgow, Sept. 4.—A bulletin issued by the medical officers of Glasgow this morning shows that an additional plague case has been reported. The total is 43, doubtful cases 3, under suspicion 93. London, Sept. 4.—A report was current to-day that two cases of bubonic plague had been discovered in the vicinity of London docks, but the medical officer, when questioned, said he knew nothing about the matter. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 4.—A case of bubonic plague has been officially reported here. ROSSLAND CELEBRATION. (Associated Press.) Rosslund, Sept. 3.—In more ways than one it could be said of to-day that it was the finest celebration of Labor Day yet held in the city. There was hardly a cloud in the sky and yet the heat was tempered by a breeze from the north. The crowds on the streets were good tempered and watched the various events and listened to the music of the bands. The boats were a great success. The procession gave a very vivid idea of the strength of the union element of the city. The speeches, made by Mayor Goodeve, Chris. Foley, James Wilks and Arthur Ferris, were appreciated by listeners, who interrupted the speakers only by applause. Then came the sport, drilling contests, firemen's contests and foot and bicycle races. VISITING MARITIME PROVINCES. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson left to-day for the Maritime provinces to open the political campaign there on Thursday. Hon. A. G. Blair will join them at Amherst the same day.

Disheartened. Capetown, Sept. 5.—The siege of Ladybrand has been raised after several desperate attempts to capture the town and its little garrison of 150 British troops. The Boers who attacked Ladybrand are estimated to have numbered over 2,000 men. The British were summoned to surrender on September 2nd, but refused, and from that time on were subject to continual cannon and rifle fire. The burghers twice tried to rush the British position. Probably the approach of a relief force saved the little garrison. Treated as Rebels. New York, Sept. 5.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "Lord Roberts's annexation of the Transvaal is generally regarded at home and in South Africa as an indication that the war is practically over. The Stock Exchange take this view. The effect of the proclamation will be to cause Transvaal burghers, now in arms, to be treated as rebels and forfeit belligerent rights. It is hoped that by this means the hopelessness of resistance will be speedily brought home to the Boers. But the experience of Orange River Colony is not encouraging." Trooper Wounded. Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Sir Alfred Milner cables from Capetown announcing the serious wounding of Pte. C. C. M. Waite, of Virden, Man., (Strathcona's Horse), at Sudfontein, on September 1st. PASSAGE OF PUGILISM. New York, Sept. 1.—The Horton law is dead. At Broadway Athletic Club last night, after the Gans-Hawkins fight, this passage of pugilism was signalled by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the crowd. It is estimated that since the passage of the law in 1890 335 fights have taken place in the state, the majority in Greater New York. The total receipts were \$2,805,000. The Erne-McGovern fight drew the biggest crowd, and the Corbett-McCoy had the largest receipts, about \$400,000. For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.