

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., AUGUST 25, 1900.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

Japanese Caught the Brunt of the Fighting in the Attack

Americans and British Forced to Fight When Within the Walls.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by The Associated Press.) Pekin, Aug. 14, via Chefoo, Aug. 21.—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Pekin at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British legation at 1 o'clock, and the Americans at 3 o'clock. There was a joyful reception from the wall. The emaciated termites could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five were killed and one hundred and sixty wounded.

The Japanese began the battle before daylight and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack tomorrow, and the troops were arriving at the camp, five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted, and slept in the cornfields in the rain.

The generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of heavy attack on the legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river, and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning, the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.

Company E, fourteenth United States infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, the musician Titus scaling the wall with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top.

The Chinese had continually violated the armistice. The food supplies sent to the legations by the Empress Dowager were sufficient for one day.

London, Aug. 22, 3.55 a. m.—In the news that reaches London this morning direct from China there is nothing to confirm the report that the Empress Dowager has been run to earth. The foreign envoys, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, are proceeding to Tien Tsin. The same correspondent avers that the sacred city was entered August 15, two days earlier than Rear Admiral Dore reported.

"The flags of the allies," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing yesterday, "are now floating over the Imperial palace. Street fighting, however, continues. Considerable assistance in the capture of Pekin was rendered by four thousand armed Christians. The legations were enabled to hold out by purchasing ammunition from the Chinese."

American action in refusing to deal with Li Hung Chang in the peace proposal meets with unanimous approval at the hands of the morning papers.

The Standard says: "We imagine that other powers will take the same course, at any rate until Earl Li produces satisfactory evidence of his authority to negotiate."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Conger has at last opened the eyes of the state department to the real character of the Orientals."

Washington Deciding Whether America Will Continue or Withdraw.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The cabinet session to-day practically opened the consideration of the momentous questions growing out of the capture of Pekin and the war in China. Until today's session the absorbing question has been the safety of Minister Conger and the legation at Pekin. Now, however, that has given place to problems of a more intricate and far-reaching character, touching the very existence of the Chinese empire and the part which the American government is to take in the reconstruction of that country.

The meeting to-day was devoted entirely to the Chinese situation. Secretaries Hay and Root, who have been most active in directing affairs, were absent from the city, so that the attendance comparatively was small, the President having with him Secretaries Gage, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. Several questions were awaiting attention. First of these was the appointment of Minister Conger or some other commissioner to negotiate for the cessation of hostilities. The decision arrived at was to reject the appeal and a reply of this character will be sent to Minister Wu to be forwarded to Li Hung Chang. The moving cause for this action is that this government is at present very much in the dark as to whether there is any existing government in China. With the capital in the hands of the allies the Emperor and Empress Dowager fugitives in hiding and the entire governmental fabric paralyzed there is no evidence of an authority adequate to conduct negotiations and secure results which will be final and binding. It was stated by members of the cabinet that the Chinese establishment, instead of being a government, appears to be an enormous, headless affair, without knowledge of what is for its best good, and

without power to enforce its wishes. With the recognized ruler in flight no one seems to know who anybody is, directing its affairs. As China is an absolute monarchy, without any legislative branch, the Emperor and Empress Dowager are all-powerful and practically they are the empire of China.

The present remarkable conditions the United States will act with extreme caution in whatever steps it may take toward a solution of the pending problem. In the meantime there is reason to believe that the United States and all the other powers interested will keep their armed forces on the ground so that a semblance of stable government brought about out of the existing chaos.

The reply of this government to the appeal of the viceroys of Nanking and Lunan that no indignities be offered the Emperor and Empress Dowager is couched in the polite language of diplomacy. The answer is an assurance that the rights of the Emperor and Empress Dowager will be protected, but does not impose any barrier to a proper punishment, such as may be sanctioned by civilized usage, for any offense which hereafter may be proved to have been committed. This is the interpretation given the reply by a cabinet official tonight. The question of responsibility will have to be worked out slowly.

The cabinet had before it a message from Minister Conger received last night. After the meeting the state department made public portions of the despatch as follows: "United States Legation, Pekin, (undated), via Chefoo, Aug. 20.—Secretary of State, Washington: Saved. Relief arrived today. Entered city with little trouble. Do not yet know where Imperial family is. Except deaths already reported, all Americans alive and well. Desperate efforts made last night to exterminate us. Military American soldiers and a Russian and a Japanese wounded; German killed. (Signed) 'CONGRER.'"

(By Fowler, Chefoo.) It had been hoped that Minister Conger's advice, as well as those from General Chaffee, would be ample by this time, in order to afford the Washington officials full opportunity to deal with the perplexing questions raised by the Chinese disturbances. General Chaffee has not been heard from and the Conger message was not as complete as the authorities here had desired. It was stated today that messages may be sent from here to our representatives in China specifically alluding for more detailed information.

Aside from the consideration given to particular questions raised by the Conger despatch, the appeal of Li Hung Chang and that of the southern viceroys, the cabinet also had time to look over the broad field of Chinese affairs. There was no effort, however, at this early stage, to outline a general policy. That will come later and will be, to a considerable extent, the outgrowth of the government's action upon the various issues as they may be presented.

No Question of Conquest in Germany Yet.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Referring to Li Hung Chang's latest request to Washington for mediation, a high official of the German foreign office said to the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day: "Germany is waiting to see what answer the United States will make. If Washington is convinced that Earl Li represents any responsible Chinese government it could, of course, undertake a mediatory role for the establishment of peace, but Germany is confident that, in any case, the United States will not separate themselves from the concert of powers."

Asked if China now offered a satisfactory indemnity for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, whether Germany would be willing to make peace, the official replied: "Matters have not yet advanced far enough to go into that, but there is no question of territorial conquest or inflicting heavy blows, but merely of the re-establishment of orderly conditions in China."

The German papers are discussing what is to be done next. The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Germany will not go beyond other powers in demanding expropriation for wrongs done, but will go as far as the demand for the demand for satisfaction must not degenerate into a brutal cry for vengeance.

The Berliner Post and the Socialist organ, the Vorwarts, the government for refusing all information concerning its future policy in China.

The Berliner Post maintains that it is premature to think that diplomatic negotiations alone are now sufficient to secure satisfaction for the murders and guarantees for the future.

Press despatches describe Count Von Walderssee's trip south as a triumphal procession, with "enthusiastic ovations," the like of which had not been seen since 1870-71.

At Munich the reception was especially warm, all the princes there participating. When saying farewell the field marshal remarked: "If matters continue like that I shall arrive too late."

General attention has been attracted by an interview published in the Frankfurter Zeitung between that paper's correspondent at Tokyo and Lieut. Von Krohn, who was wounded in Admiral Seymour's expedition.

Lieut. Von Krohn says: "At the beginning of the war I was sent to the hospitals at Tien Tsin, but it was seen later that this was a mistake. Hence an order was given to kill all Chinamen able to stand, not to spare the wounded, but particularly to make absolutely no prisoners whatever."

Count Von Goetzen has been promoted to the rank of captain on the general's staff of the German army.

A Medical Missionary Who Was an Eye Witness.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. G. P. Smith, a medical missionary of the London Mission, who was attached to the hospital at Tien Tsin, arrived here today on his way to England. He left Tien Tsin some time before the Chinese city was captured, but he was there all the time up to July 5th. He said: "I have seen it stated that the allies began the attack, but that is incorrect. The allies sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Manchu Capital by 3 p. m., on June 17. At 2.30 the Chinese opened fire. They fired on Gordon Hall, where they knew the women and children were gathered. The Chinese got information from spies all the time. Some spies even let carrier pigeons loose from the foreign section. The hospital was not injured at all, although shells struck all around us. We prayed that none of the wounded in the hospitals should be hit, and none of them were injured."

Strathcona horse, with a wound in his right arm, has arrived at Standerton from Bethel. He reports the Strathcona patrol captured the enemy's force at Grey Lingstad, July 5, are prisoners at Bethel. All are well except Fred Norris, Greg Taylor, formerly of England, who was wounded, and 308, Taylor, who was dangerously wounded and has since died.

Marchand Going to China.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Col. Marchand, of Fashola fame, has been appointed to the general staff of the China expeditionary corps.

Vacation for Conger.

Washington, Aug. 21.—There has been some public discussion of the subject of a leave absence for Mr. Conger so that he may have an opportunity to recuperate from the trying experiences of the past two months. It is said, however, that no suggestion of a leave for the minister has yet been made to the state department, although the officials express the opinion that he is entitled to one.

For the Week Ending July Thirteenth.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A report from Col. O'Brien, commanding the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, covering the week up to July 13, gives the following list of the regiment as follows: Effective 443; at base camp, convalescent, 8; on command, 32; sick, 318; invalided to England, 290.

The health of the regiment is, he says, good and many of the invalids are returning from England. The latter group consisted of 1,716. Pte. Cole, had rejoined the regiment where he had been injured, 695. Sergt. Medhurst, had been transferred to let battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

In conclusion, he remarks that if the war lasts much longer he has no doubt that the re-employment of officers and men for further period than one year for which they contracted.

The militia officers announce that there will be an examination for officers in equitation during the annual training at Aldershot, and at St. Catharines, Ontario, in class 63 of the Geological Survey department during the summer camp. Capt. M. MacLaren and Lieut. C. R. Murray, A. M. S., are attached to the summer camp for training.

Some of the Firms and Departments which Have Gained Honors at Paris.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Telegram's special cable from London says the awards just made at the Paris exposition are highly satisfactory to Canada, and eloquently bespeak the Dominion's progress in class 63 of the Geological Survey department of Canada, the commission of the bureau of mines of Ontario, the Ontario colonies on department, Quebec, the department of mines, British Columbia, and public works department, Nova Scotia, secured grand prizes. The Canadian Copper Company, Dominion Coal and Land Company were awarded gold medals.

Collaborator A. Low, White, A. T. Gilpin and Robertson, of the Geological Survey Department, attached gold medals. A gold medal was awarded on class 64 to Canadian Metal Ores Smelting Company, which is a collaborator with Fairbank and obtained gold medal. In class 73, Pottery and Pottery Company obtained a silver medal. Collaborators Walter and Crane obtained gold medals. In class 90, the Montreal Cotton Company was awarded a grand prize and the Dominion Cotton Company a gold medal. In class 81, the ladies of Canada, as a joint exhibit, were awarded a bronze medal. In class 88, the Dominion Corset Company won a silver medal, and the Dominion Embellish and Parcel Company a bronze medal. In class 87, the Canada Point Company captured a bronze medal. A gold medal was the prize of Canada in many of the exhibits in class 91. In class 90, the Canadian Rubber Company was awarded a gold medal, Leontagne & Co. a silver medal, and the Manufacturers of Ontario won a gold medal. The Institution for the Blind in Ontario secured a bronze medal.

A Dispute Over Wages with a Steamer's Crew.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—The tug steamer Strathcona, which is unloading its cargo of scoria blocks from Newcastle, England, at Gray Street wharf, was arrested and held on a warrant in the custody of the admiralty department to-day until the claims of eleven sailors who brought her here from England and the owners were discharged them after having brought the vessel here. The detention of the boat created considerable talk along the waterfront. The seamen were settled with to-night by the owners, and proceedings in the admiralty court have been abandoned. The men will be paid to-morrow for the month they have worked and for 25 days additional. They will also get a second-class passage to Liverpool.

Murderer Captured.

Arlington, Minn., August 21.—Theodore Wallart, the farmer who murdered his wife and four step-children was captured today. He had taken refuge in the barn on his sister's farm, two miles from the scene of the tragedy. Wallart admitted his guilt and was placed in jail.

Mr. Labouchere Proposed a Competition Is On.

London, Aug. 21.—Truth to-morrow will publish correspondence advising that paper of the seizure at Pretoria of a compromising letter from Mr. Montagu Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, inviting Mr. Labouchere to offer explanations or observations thereon and Mr. Labouchere's reply. Mr. Labouchere's letters are brief and amount to advice to the Transvaal to gain time by acceptance of the proposed commission to settle the franchise question, together with an expression of opinion from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and the Liberals generally that the British cabinet proposed the appointment of the commission with the view of giving Mr. Chamberlain a chance to "climb down" and that the cabinet was determined to have no war. He also said: "The president has a great opportunity to give the other side. The great thing is to gain time. In a few months we shall be howling about something in another part of the world."

Mr. Labouchere's reply to Mr. Chamberlain admits the letters are genuine, but declines to recognize Mr. Chamberlain's "pretensions for an explanation on a matter concerning which he is 'only' responsible to parliament and my constituents," and invites Mr. Chamberlain, in the pursuance of his "new diplomacy," to publish all correspondence between the colonial offices and the governors of Natal and Cape Colony, and between the governors and military commanders in South Africa, so that the public may be able to form a sound opinion on the whole business, including the inadequate preparations and initial reverses, and especially the Hawkesley correspondence.

Mr. B. A. Hawkesley was counsel for the British South Africa Company at the time of the Jameson raid and was generally supposed to have been well posted on all matters connected with it. The South African, in Jan., 1890, published a number of letters to and from Mr. Hawkesley purporting to show Mr. Chamberlain in an accomplice to the Jameson raid, but other and more important letters are said to be in existence.

It was claimed at the time that the disclosures did not prove Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the raid, but demonstrated his complicity in the efforts made afterwards to stifle the affair.

Value \$100, open to all comers, range 600 yards, seven shots, entrance fee 25 cents.

Capt. O. W. Wetmore and Corp. A. J. Batesman tied for first place, 32 points; first prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5. They have not yet shot off.

Hunter, J. St. John, 88. Points. Manning, J. M., Capt. R. O., 86. 31. Murray, G. L., Corp. 8th Hussars, 85. 30. Sullivan, H. St. John, 85. 29. McRobbie, J. H., Major 8th Hussars, 85. 29. McLennan, A., Major R. L., 84. 29. Kinneir, G. S., Capt. 8th Hussars, 84. 28. Treadwell, N. St. Andrews, 84. 28. Massey, A. E., Fredericton, 84. 28. Wetmore, S. S., Lt. 74th, 84. 28. Forbes, W. E., Sergt. 73rd, 83. 28. McCreary, C. J., Capt. 73rd, 83. 27. Barton, A. E., Moncton, 83. 27. McIntyre, J. M., Capt. 74th, 83. 27. Bartlett, H. H., Pte. 74th, 83. 26. Thomas, S. B., Pte. 71st, 83. 26. Chandler, H., Col. Sergt. 74th, 82. 25. Smith, E. S., Capt. R. L., 82. 25. E. A. Smith, Capt. R. L., 82. 25. Batesman, J. A., Corp. 8th Hussars, 82. 25. Rollins, D. C., St. Andrews, 82. 25. Humphreys, W. St. John, 82. 25. Gosburn, M. N., St. Andrews, 82. 25.

Donville Match. Points. Pte. S. B. Thomas, 71st, corp. and 812. 65. N. Treadwell, St. Andrews, 810. 63. Capt. J. Manning, 8th Hussars, 80. 62. E. A. Smith, Capt. R. L., 80. 62. A. E. Massey, Fredericton, 85. 62. J. Ward, Moncton, 83. 62. Sergt. S. Campbell, 74th, 82. 62. Lieut. Wetmore, 74th, 82. 62. Sergt. Chandler, 74th, 81. 61. Capt. F. A. Foster, R. C. A., 81. 61. E. A. Smith, St. John, 81. 61. Major McDougall, 8th Hussars, 81. 60. Capt. Wetmore, 74th, 83. 60. A. Carter, Moncton, 83. 60. E. A. Smith, Capt. R. L., 83. 60. Capt. J. M. McIntyre, 74th, 83. 60. H. Sullivan, St. John, 83. 59. Lieut. Frost, 62nd, 83. 59. R. Bigby, St. Andrews, 82. 58. Major F. H. Hartt, 62nd, 82. 58. M. Neilson, St. John, 82. 58. D. C. Rollins, St. Andrews, 82. 58. A. A. Right, St. Andrews, 82. 57. M. N. Cockburn, St. Andrews, 82. 57. Pte. Bartlett, 74th, 82. 57. Counted out, Capt. S. B. Lovell, R. O.

Spanish-American Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The new treaty modernizes the treaty relations between the two nations. Prior to the declaration of war with Spain the treaty was cumbersome and inapplicable to existing conditions.

Several efforts were made to remedy the defects, but only one was partially successful, the adoption of the Cushing protocol.

The general provisions of the new treaty are not known in detail at this stage.

No Collision.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—The report that the British steamer Caribagian from Glasgow, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday was in collision in the outer harbor at Halifax on the afternoon of Aug. 16th with the British steamer Green can of the same line, is without foundation.

Royal Bathing.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces the engagement of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Frederick Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Don't Guess At Results.

This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Cubawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898. Dear Sir:—Please send me one bottle of the Home, your new book as advertised on your bottles. I have cured two horses and one calf with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBBERLIN. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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