k of Advices

e News Obtainable as o the Situation in China.

ns, Germans and Japan- Are Pushing Their Troops to Front

egraph Line Has Been mpleted From Pekin To Taku.

ein, Aug. 25, via Taku, Aug. 27. ommissary department is prepar- establish an extensive winter Tong Ku.

Waldron, of the United States , received a serious sniping atrolling at Hoshiru (Ho Se The Russians, Germans and Jap- re constantly pushing troops on

s who have arrived here from eport that Gen. Chaffee, com- the United States forces in is making all necessary prepara- maintain 15,000 men through the

Fifteen of the United States i, including the marines' wounded he siege of the legations, have ar- re by boat from Pekin. Meyers Capt. Meyers of the United marine corps) is suffering from fever and cannot be moved. A atch of refugees are due here ow. The United States signal o-operating with those of the has completed the telegraph line kin to Taku.

ington, Aug. 28.—After the cab- etting to-day it was announced e government was in a waiting regarding the Chinese situation. k of late advices from Pekin and re of the powers to show their as to the future policy, makes it fy for this government to await ments. The administration con- t of the greatest importance that negotiations for the settlement of inese difficulties all the powers act in unison and harmoniously, efforts are being directed to that The powers, however, are slow to themselves. Several replies have eived to the instructions sent to ted States ambassadors and minis- t week, asking them to sound the ments to which they are accredit- two propositions. First, the will- of the governments to accept the ncy of Li Hung Chang's creden- treat with the powers for a set- t, and, second, to ascertain if pos- what the future policy of each is to be. Regarding the latter in- the replies thus far have develop- hing. The powers appear to be ng each other without definite or rpose as yet of their own. With to the first inquiry, Great Brit- d Russia are agreed that Earl Li's tials are sufficient. Germany, how- akes a firm stand against the suffi- of his credentials, and is the only as yet which has returned a flat- dissent. The attitude of the d States is that his credentials ap- uthentic. They were promulgated at appeared to be a genuine imper- ct, duly transmitted through the ac- ed Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, and nited States is willing to accept at their face value, at least for the t. The administration, from the s the Chinese receive, do not credit umors that Russia, Japan and Ger- intend to declare war against . It is willing to accept all dis- ers of ulterior purpose on the part e powers. Just what would be done se some of the powers began war purpose of territorial aggrandise- , is not known, and the administra- is not disposed to cross that bridge it reaches it. But a member of the net stated to-day that if any of the pean powers entered into such a pro- me, it probably would be reminded he United States that it had agreed he "open door" policy, by which all owers are to be placed upon an equal ng, and that if they were acquired r the agreement, we would be en- d to the same privileges in the mat- f trade, etc., as the conqueror. e President and the cabinet are as h in the dark regarding the date of despatches of Minister Conger and eral Chaffee as is the general ic. They can find no explanation of fact that they have come through out Pekin dates, except that they ently were sent by courier to Taku, that cablegrams are relayed eighteen s after leaving the latter point. They have been sent from Taku without ekin date, or they may have lost the e en route. Internal evidence was d in late despatches received from n that tended to demonstrate that e persons had been purposely delay- the messages coming from Pekin and n Tsin to Washington. It also is sus- ted that our messages may have been riously tampered with.

he cabinet came to the conclusion t if any Chinese persons have interfer- d with the despatches, the interfer- e must have occurred on wires be- en Chee Foo and Shanghai, as it was ermined to re-open direct communica- n by means of a war vessel. Either New Orleans or the Princeton, now Shanghai, will be sent at once to Chee o, where a military cable system be- s free from Chinese interference. The ministration has nothing tending to nfirm the alarmist rumors regarding e situation at Pekin. Admiral Remey orts nothing disquieting, and it is as- med that if there was any prospect the allies being attacked and hemmed he would be in a position to hear of and would promptly report it to Wash- gton.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—Liberal papers are arply discussing what they describe as e "illegality of the recent re-organiza- on of the army incidental to the China pedition."

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

he Big Annual Fair Opened by Premier Ross.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Toronto's twenty- econd industrial exhibition was opened his afternoon with customary cere- onies by Premier Ross. An address was presented to him from the directors, nd in reply he dwelt at some length on he prosperity of the country at the present time and the possibility of greater scope in the cultivation of the British market.

Horrors Of Pekin

A Graphic Description of the Reign of Terror at China's Capital.

The Attacks on the Legations —Chinese Officials Story.

Another Story as to How Baron Von Ketteler Came to His Death.

Advices by Empress of China contain an interview with an eyewitness of events which have made Pekin the centre of so horrible an interest, by the editor of the N. C. Daily News. He said: "At the beginning of the Boxer troubles in the vicinity of Pekin all the officials, high and low, in the capital resolved themselves into two parties, very distinctly marked. One was the Chinese party, composed entirely of men of Chinese descent who were opposed to the Boxers' crusade against foreigners as a whole, and who sought to advise the Empress Dowager to suppress or disperse the Boxers; and the other, the Manchu party, who were unanimously, with the exception of Prince Ching and No Tung, a newly appointed minister of the Tsung Li Yamen, in favor of war to the knife against all foreigners, and who therefore stoutly supported the Boxers, and clamor for their being regularly organized and armed as government auxiliary troops to fight the foreign troops. The leaders of the Chinese party are the assistant grand secretary, Wang Wen-chao; Hsu Ching-chieng, vice-president of the board of civil appointments, ex-minister to Russia, president of the Chinese Manchurial railways, etc.; Hsu Yung-yi, a president of the board of rites, and several others. While of the Manchu party the leaders are the infamous and notorious Prince Tuan, Prince Chuang, Yung Lu, Kiang Yi, Ch'i Heiu, etc. Unfortunately, the Manchu party held the military power in its hands in the persons of Prince Tuan, commanding the Pekin field force and the Huseng corps (all Manchus), and Yung Lu, the generalissimo of the Wuwei army, Grand Army of the North—Tung Fu-hsiang, Sung Ching, Nieh Sze-ch'eng, etc., being under Ching, command. Under these circumstances the power of the Chinese party was actually nil, and they could only once in a while persuade the Empress Dowager to issue a decree or two ordering the suppression of the Boxers, or censuring them for their misdeeds; but this was only when the arch-conspirator Kang-Yi happened to be away from Pekin. Hence we have an explanation of the curious phenomenon of one day there appearing a decree ordering the suppression of the Boxers, and on the next day, of another one, exactly opposed to its predecessor, praising up the Boxers, calling them "patriots," and ordering compensation to be paid them for their bravery and loyalty."

At the beginning of the outbreaks outside Pekin, when the Boxers were engaged in slaying and pillaging native converts and setting fire to their churches and homes, the Boxers did not dare to venture to appear openly inside the city walls, especially as at a council at Eho park, held on the 6th of June, before the Empress Dowager, the Chinese party had by strong arguments persuaded her to appoint two of their number to be high commissioners, and in her name go to the Boxer encampments at Liangshiang and Chochou (two district cities a few miles from Pekin) and disperse the outlaws. Should this order be opposed, the Boxers were to be suppressed by force by Gen. Nieh's troops outside Pekin. The Manchou party at this particular council happened to be in the minority, and so the two Chinese got appointed and started at once, i.e., on the morning of the 6th of June, on their mission. Kang Yi, however, heard of this, and fearing that these two members of the Chinese party might possibly spoil all his cherished plans of massacring all the foreigners within Pekin, he persuaded the Empress Dowager to allow him to go after the two Chinese commissioners, as he "was afraid that Chao Shu-ch'iao, the head commissioner, would not be capable of doing what was "required." Hence Kang Yi left Pekin on his own mission that same afternoon, which was to tell the Boxers to go on and continue their work, as they had the approval of the Empress Dowager.

In the meanwhile the Kansu troops under Tung Fu-hsiang had hitherto been quartered about 40 li south of Pekin. On the 7th of June the Empress Dowager had sent a secret decree to Gen. Tung, commanding him to bring his troops into Pekin. In other words, Kang Yi had met Tung Fu-hsiang outside of Pekin by that time. On the 9th of June the advanced guards of Gen. Tung Fu-hsiang appeared inside the city, and began selecting quarters for their general and his forces. On the same day the Kansu troops streamed into the streets of Pekin, in great numbers. Then also Boxers were seen to be invading Pekin, in their thousands and tens of thousands, so that by the next day armed and uniformed Boxers with long swords in their hands stalked openly about the streets.

Before this the ordinary Chinese population of the city all thought that the Empress Dowager would surely suppress the Boxers working their savagery outside of Pekin, and were surprised and almost panic-stricken when they saw armed Boxers and outside troops entering and filling the streets of the capital instead. The Boxers now openly spoke out what their mission in Pekin was to be, which was to exterminate all foreigners in the capital first, and then drive those on the seacoast and forts into the sea. The Boxers lost no time in showing that they were in earnest, and that they were the masters of the situation, for on June 10 they entered Pekin en masse, while a number of them were at the Yungtinggate of the city, telling the gaping crowd around them what they were going to do to the foreigners. An officer, Gen. Yao, attempted to stop the braggadocio of the and robes, was riding past (having come from Shansi for an imperial audience), attempted to stop the braggadocio of hte Boxers, and cried out to the populace: "Don't believe these people. Don't be rash. China and all the foreign powers are at peace. Such deeds must never be." For reply the Boxers pulled the unfortunate general off his horse, some smashing his official hat, others tearing his robes to pieces, and others again striking him with their sword hilts and clubs. Immediately afterwards they dragged their victim, already more dead than alive, to a neighboring "Tan," or altar, of the Boxers' patron saint, "to work the oracle" and ask what to do with the blasphemer. "Death," replied the oracle, and a minute afterwards, the unfortunate general was a headless corpse. Of the thousands of horror-stricken bystanders around, only one man, a military officer named Li, belonging to a Chinese regiment of the permanent garrison of Pekin, attempted to save Gen. Yao's life by trying to intercede in his favor. But the Boxers tried to get hold of him also, and he only saved his own life by the swiftness of the horse he rode. This was the first act of bloodshed in Pekin by the Boxers.

The next day, 11th June, occurred the murder of the Japanese chancellor, Sugiyama, by the Boxers' brothers—Tung Fu-hsiang's Kansu troops. Their officers ordered the Japanese chancellor's head to be struck off as a sacrifice to their war banner, and stuck near the gate, "for trying to break out of Pekin." Sugiyama was the first foreigner murdered inside Pekin.

The great mass of the population of Pekin were greatly alarmed at these blood-thirsty proceedings, and all were expecting that the Empress Dowager would show some disapproval of the murder of the Japanese chancellor, belonging to a friendly state, and the member of an embassy; but the Manchus, one and all, were jubilant over the murder. Finally the official seal of approval from the highest quarter for this dastardly murder was made by Prince Tuan, who, when he met Gen. Tung Fu-hsiang the next morning, slapped the latter on the back, and raising his right thumb called out, "Hao"—"Good"! (The raising of the thumb denotes that the person addressed is a "first-class hero.")

On the 12th of June those of the Chinese party belonging to the Tsung Li Yamen and grand council went to the Empress Dowager and urged hard that she ought to show some sort of disapproval of the murder of Sugiyama, even to the extent of punishing some of the perpetrators according to law. The Empress Dowager, backed by the Manchu party, was obdurate at first, and her Chinese advisers were unsuccessful; but after a while she issued a decree saying that she was "grieved" at hearing of the murder, and thought the dead to have been the work of "local outlaws!" —when thousands witnessed it and could prove the contrary. All Pekin now felt that some sort of calamity was approaching the city, and many families moved out and sought refuge south, west, north and northwest—everywhere, in fact, but in the doomed city.

It was on June 13 that the Boxers first attacked the legations. The foreign troops replied with a couple of volleys, stretching eight of them dead in the streets and wounding many others, whereupon the rest of the Boxers rapidly retreated from Legation street. They then came on a mission compound east of the legations, which had been vacated by the foreign missionaries by that time, but was still occupied by some 200 converts and their women and children. The Boxers surrounded and set fire to the compound, so that between sword and flame the whole of these unfortunate converts were either ruthlessly slain or burned to cinders. That night the Boxers also attacked a foreign house in the Lamplight or "Night Bazaar," where also stood the house of Sir Robert Hart. These were also destroyed, while the conflagration spread to other houses, lasting far into the next day.

June 14—The Boxers had by this time increased to such an extent that the whole of the Eastern City was filled with these ruffians. They made such an uproar, crying "Slay the foreigners," that no one in the city could sleep a wink that night. The streets were filled with armed Boxers, who patrolled all the streets with long swords in their hands, and who ruthlessly cut down anyone who was unlucky enough to give them the slightest offence, no matter who he might be, insomuch that no decent person dared leave his house and walk or ride through the streets.

On June 15, at 8:30 a. m., the Boxers divided themselves into two bands of a couple of thousand each, and again attacked the legations. The foreign troops met the Boxers on the street and fired several volleys. The next minute the Boxers were retreating healter-skelter, the foreign troops chasing them a short distance. Then came a cry, frightening everybody, that the foreign troops were fighting their way out of the city. But this was due to the foreigners chasing the Boxers a short distance past the legations, and as they did not go any further, the rumor subsided soon afterwards. In this second fight the Boxers—who had no firearms but were armed with only swords, three-pronged forks and spears, and who apparently trusted in their invulnerability against sword and bullet to get into the legations—lost a large number of killed and wounded. The narrator himself heard the wounded Boxers, as they were being carried off the field by their comrades, complain to the latter: "You told me we were all invulnerable and could not get hurt by either bullet or sword—why is it, then, that I am wounded now like any one else?"

At this moment a decree was issued by the Empress Dowager (through the Chinese party) commanding the suppression of the Boxers; but the Boxers declined to credit it, declaring that it was false. They claimed that it was contrary to the former decrees they had received, and declared that this was the work of the Chinese party, upon whom they swore they would have revenge. Several high Chinese officials were subsequently murdered by these ruffians. That same afternoon Kang Yi returned to Pekin from his mission to the Boxers at Chochou and Lianghsiang. He reported his success to the Empress Dowager, saying that he had enrolled several hundred thousand Boxers, who were all anxious to kill the foreigners, and confirmed Prince Tuan's words that they should be employed in the proposed war of extermination as advocated by Prince Tuan. With the return of Kang Yi to Pekin there was a change amongst the Boxers and Tung Fuhsiang's troops at once. They became bolder and more active in doing mischief.

Next day the Empress summoned all the Manchu princes, dukes, nobles and high (Chinese and Manchu) officials of the Six Boards and Nine Ministers to be present at a grand council to be held at once in the palace. The suspicious part of this was that, when all had gathered at the palace, those who were Manchus 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 prostrated themselves before the Empress Dowager and Emperor, they waited for her to speak first.

She said: "The foreign powers have brow-beaten 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 'face' in the eyes of the world. All our Manchu princes, dukes, 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 you all this announcement, and expect all to do their duty to their country."

Upon this Hsu Ching-cheng (Chinese), ex-Minister to Russia, president of the Manchurian railway, etc., knelt forward before the Empress Dowager and begged her to reconsider her decision, as there were many things to be considered before such a feat as fighting all the foreign powers could possibly be thought of.

Hereupon Kang Yi sharply interrupted: "You are mistaken. This will not be like our former wars with foreign countries. We have now the Boxers with us. They are invulnerable to bullet or sword, and we will simply walk over the enemy this time!"

Finally Na Tung came forward and pleaded with his Chinese colleagues. This put his Manchu brethren to a boiling heat of anger, cries of "Degenerate blood," "Chinese traitor" and like compliments being audibly heard over the Manchu side of the crowded auditorium, but, nothing daunted, Na Tung went on to say: "Your Majesty, if we must fight, pray do not let it be inside the city of Pekin, but outside, near the coast if possible. The misery here will be incalculable if Your Majesty orders the troops out to attack the legations and aid the Boxers. Affairs will then be beyond recall. I am advocating for the greatest good of all of us, and not from any private motives of my own, as seems to be the idea." Having said this, he looked towards the place where his Manchu brethren were, and then kept silent. The Empress Dowager glared at Na Tung all the time he was speaking, and when he had stopped looked at Kang Yi, as if she expected a reply to Na Tung's words from the former's lips. Thereupon Kang Yi came forward and said: "If, as they say (meaning the Chinese party), the war ought to be carried outside the capital, I would suggest that Your Majesty appoint Hsu Ching-cheng to proceed out of Pekin and try to stop the foreign relief forces half-way, as he is well acquainted with international intercourse, and a persona grata amongst foreigners."

This was to show that he (Kang Yi) was angry at Hsu Ching-cheng for being the first to oppose the Manchu policy, and apparently hoped that he would be killed some way while travelling through the disturbed region outside of Pekin. "Oh, yes," went on the Empress Dowager, "that is very true, and I also order Na Tung to go with Hsu Ching-cheng on this mission."

Remonstrance was of no avail, and the two high commissioners had to go that same afternoon.

At Fangtai the commissioners were arrested by Boxers and taken to a temple of the God of War. The Boxers cried that the commissioners be disemboweled on the altar. They protested that they were on the government's mission and asked that the Boers send word to Pekin and prove this. The Boxers said they could prove it by an oracle. The oracle's decision was in favor of the commissioners, and they were released, but instead of being allowed to advance, were sent back to Pekin.

Word was received at Pekin about this time of fighting at Tien Tsin, and of the advance of foreign troops. That night there was a huge commotion and rioting, mostly in the eastern and western great thoroughfares, after which a great fusillade of rifle firing succeeded. This was due to those places being near the Austrian legation, the inmates of which, hearing a great commotion amongst the Boxers in the great thoroughfares, and seeing them approach close to the legation, began to shoot them. The Boxers returned the fire, the small fighting lasting to the third watch (11:30 p.m.), when both sides ceased. I may say that my house is only about 60 yards from the Austrian legation.

Next morning there were several dead bodies lying near the Austrian legation, the result of last night's rifle fusillade.

To-day the fire and smoke rising from buildings set on fire in the great street leading from the Wu-men (south gate of the palace) was awful. So dense was the smoke that throughout the day there was a pall over the capital, making the sun a pale yellow. It seems that the Boxers had set fire to the old established Lao Te-t'ang drug shop, and there being at the time a strong southwest wind blowing, the conflagration had spread eastward as far as the Chien-men (gate); westwards, it consumed the whole of the coal market; and southwards to the banks of the canal, leaped over the canal down the great gate dividing the two Hopao streets as far as the Drum tower outside the Chien-men (gate). No less than several hundred large stores were destroyed in this conflagration. Since the burning of Jewellers' street (Chu-poashih), and the silver melters' establishment, business has fallen considerably, causing even the Szeheng bank to shut its doors. (This bank is the principle establishment of its kind in Pekin.) Since the fighting of the night of the 14th inst., when the Boxers got three of their number killed by the inmates of the Austrian legation, the Boxers have kept at a respectable distance from the vicinity of the legations, and during the past two nights there have been no commotions near my house. The Boxers say that the reason some of their number got killed was due to their not having succeeded in learning the whole of Boxer enchantments and that those in Pekin will have to wait until the veteran Boxers arrive, when another attack will be made against the legations. But we have daily conflagrations just now, in which either some church or house of a convert has been made the victim.

19th June.—At noon to-day as the German minister and his interpreter were riding in sedan chairs to get to the Tsung Li Yamen and had got just north of the Tai-pai-lou (single memorial arch), suddenly there was heard a shot in the sedan chair of the minister, due to the revolver which he carried as personal protection going off accidentally. The soldiers on guard at the Belgian legation suspecting that the shot had been fired by our government troops, the foreign soldiers immediately opened their gates and began firing on passers-by. The Belgian legation is just next the Te Hsing-t'ang house. Thereupon our government troops returned the fire. During the mutual fusilade those in the sedan chairs were hit, the German minister fatally. This was the beginning of actual hostilities. The government feeling, that, under the circumstances, the matter had got beyond recall, accordingly decided, for the first time, to order out the Kansu corps to attack the various legations.

June 20—At 4 p. m. to-day the Kansu troops began firing on the Austrian legation from the Prince's palace, Great Changan memorial arch. The noise of the mutual firing from rifles and guns was deafening, while the bullets constantly fell all around like rain-drops. The firing lasted all night.

June 21—This morning the firing commenced again with terrific earnestness. I perceived several Kansu soldiers on top of our western neighbor's house, firing into the Austrian legation. As I feared that the foreign troops might detect their fire on this house also and make it dangerous for us, I at once took my family—wife, younger sister and a little son and daughter—and fled with them into Chiao-ming street (also near Legation street), for safety. At about 1:30 p.m. the Austrian legation was captured by the Kansu troops, and at about 5 p.m. they began setting on fire the buildings near by. The fire was just south of my house, distant about 150 yards, and separated only by a street—the Chang-an street. As night fell the buildings just east of the Austrian legation—namely, the Imperial Chinese Bank and the Dollar Mint—got on fire, spreading everywhere and illuminating the heavens all night. None of us dared to sleep this night.

June 22—As morning broke we could see that the conflagration was spreading east to west and burning more fiercely than ever, and it seemed that the large Railway school between the Austrian legation and the Imperial Chinese Bank had also been destroyed. At 9 a. m. today, just as we were at breakfast, we suddenly heard the noise of breaking into our western neighbors' houses, followed by rifle shots and then by shouts and cries of men, women and children. At this moment our servant came rushing into the room we were in, with pale face and excited manner, and said that government troops had begun to plunder the neighboring houses. Shortly afterwards the soldiers came rushing into our house also. Some had come through from our western neighbors' house, while others broke in by the front gate. I and my cousin with my little son and with my seal of office in hand, met the soldiers outside our guest hall and told them that this was the residence of a metropolitan official. No one replied, but they began dragging out the whole contents of our residence into the court yard. They looted our place, then left. Other parties of soldiers came and looted the remnants. Eight parties came in all. All our clothes had been taken, and even the bank-notes I had secreted on my person were taken by a man who searched me. When we had been cleaned out, the soldiers began knocking at our western neighbor's (Mr. Ma's) house. But Ma appeared to have decided to resist the soldiers. This enraged the soldiers, who began to assault the place, climbing the walls and rooftops near by and firing into the house. Bullets fell about plentifully, and during the commotion I escaped to my landlord's house for temporary safety. The cries and shouts had now become more furious and the fusilade more fierce. Mr. Ma's house was now surrounded by a large crowd of soldiers, and shrieks for help sounded far and near. A bullet penetrated a window of the room we all were in, and we looked at one another with pale and scared faces. At this moment Mr. Ma's house was set fire to and began to burn fiercely; soldiers were thick in front, rear, right and left of our street, all intent on pillage; I dared not leave our place, as already three corpses were lying about at the front door. I saw a dead body lying just outside of my landlord's outer guest hall, and on examination found it to be that of the son and heir of the Wan family, lying at the east side of this house. After a while the sounds of pillage gradually died out in our vicinity, and, taking advantage of the lull, my cousin and I tried to escape to the Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai's house (now retired). We had gone but a few steps from our house, when we were suddenly stopped by some soldiers, who presented their rifles and threatened to shoot us. By this time all the front gates of houses in the neighborhood were standing wide open, and we speedily sought refuge in one of these. Here we stayed a while, and seeing no one in the neighborhood, we again ventured to start. Again were we prevented in the same manner, after going forward a few steps, and again did we seek safety in a house near by. This last house belonged to a Li family, and was only five doors away from our own. We found the father of the Li's and his sons weeping bitterly, who informed us that of nearly 150,000 taels' worth of money, jewellery, antique curios, etc., they had been plundered of everything. As we two were debating what to do next, the wind suddenly changed, and the fire spreading eastwards threatened the house of the Li's. The inmates were in a dilemma. Troops outside prevented escape, while the conflagration was getting closer and closer. At this moment there arose the cry that a force of government cavalry under its colonel was coming from the westward, and this decided us to bolt back to our house at the east of the street. Shouts and cries came louder and with them the sound of a large body of cavalry approaching. It appeared that the government troops had just then heard of the pillaging, incendiarism and rioting of the Kansu troops, and had now come to restore order. I therefore took advantage of this to make my way to Grand Secretary Sun's house. His house had been pillaged during the night also, and had been treated worst of all. I found his son with only his underclothes on. He even had been stripped of everything by the riotous soldiers. They had threatened His Excellency with their rifles while demanding money, etc., and had taken everything—even to furniture and the couple of carts and mules His Excellency kept for travelling about. These last were used by the soldiers to carry away their plunder. Orders were afterwards issued from the headquarters of the government troops that anyone found looting would be summarily decapitated and his head hung at the scene of looting, and in a few minutes a few cavalry soldiers appeared with some heads, which they hung up at the gates of His Excellency's house as a warning to all. This had a good effect, for immediately the looting soldiers began to disappear. Upon this I determined to return home again, and returning on foot I beheld numbers of corpses strewing the streets, and, getting to my house, learned that all our neighbors had lost some of their number by the bullets of the plundering soldiers.

As for these riots and looting, it was entirely unexpected by everyone here, for although we knew that robbing and outrages were frequent both inside and outside Pekin, our quarter being surrounded by a cordon of government troops, we thought ourselves perfectly safe from trouble, and so no one had sought safety in flight and removal elsewhere. Hence this calamity came down like a thunderstorm in a clear sky. On the contrary, many families had sought safety by moving into our quarter. What was our astonishment, then, that the trouble should have actually sprung from regular troops, who indeed proved to be more savage and more insatiable than even the local outlaws and ruffians. I hear also that the residence of the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung and the palace of Prince Su were also plundered, and that, after being looted clean, they were set fire to. The troops seemed to fear nothing. The troops who commenced the pillaging were the Kansu men of Tung Fu-hsiang. Then troops belonging to Jung Lu's own personal command (the Middle Corps of the "Wuwei Army," Grand Army of the North) came on the scene to restore order and preserve the peace; but instead of doing this, they actually joined the Kansu men in getting loot! Eventually it was found that Jung Lu's own army were the greatest sinners in this respect.

June 23—Early this morning Jung Lu arrived in person at Grand Secretary Sun's residence to investigate the matter of the recent outrages and pillage. Taking advantage of this, I followed Jung Lu's cavalcade to try and get to Ma Kung-chen's house, east of this street. At night we began to see Taichi-chang and the houses near Legation street on fire. I mounted the top of Ma Kung-chen's house and had a good view of the conflagration, the flames spreading along and looking like a long fire dragon.

June 24—Commencing from to-day, the sound of rifle firing has never ceased, springing up on all sides, that in the direction of the bridge over the Imperial canal (Yuho-chiao) being the most severe. Behind the Hanlin academy is the British legation, and this has been the place of concentration of all the foreign troops there. When the fighting between troops and Boxers against the foreign troops first began, a large number of native Christians made a sortie from the legation, with the object of escaping. They were all armed with rifles and weapons, and struck at whomsoever opposed them. Many of the regular troops and Boxers then chased the Christians, and went about hunting for them, so that no one could venture on the streets. No mercy was shown to the Christians, and wherever found they were at once killed. Some of the houses searched were also set fire to afterwards, and the Christians taken out led to the Lamplight market, where they were burned to cinders.

Legislators On a Jaunt

Guests of Premier Dunsmuir on an Excursion Up the Island.

Visited Pleasure Resorts, Mills and Coal Mines—Return This Evening.

The law-makers took a holiday yesterday, and will keep it up to-day. It meant an early turn-out after the late sitting of the legislature the night before, but for all that the party that foregathered at the E. & N. railway station at 8 o'clock in the morning was a merry one. Even the member from Richmond had a serious joke for the occasion, while he of Comox was equally inclined to be jovial—but then he was going home.

The senior member from Cariboo was the master of ceremonies, and after no small trouble mustered all his picnickers, that is, all who did not sleep too late, for at the last moment it was found that three or four had missed the train. Despite that fact, however, the rest were in jolly mood, pleased with having got rid of themselves, and full of anticipation of an enjoyable two-days' outing. To make them more at home, a few newspaper men and departmental officials, with several other guests, had been invited too.

It was Premier Dunsmuir's idea to show them the great coal industry of the Island, and at the same time a few sketches of its agricultural and timber resources. And while to all the trip promised to be full of interest, the project was all the more a worthy one from the fact that through it the representatives from all parts of the province would thus have an opportunity of appreciating the worth and beauty of a section which many of them had never visited before.

After passing Shawnigan Lake the special sped on to Chemainus, where Mr. Palmer had invited them to visit the famous lumber mill, whose export output of last year equalled that of all the rest of the mills of British Columbia combined. Then on to Ladysmith, where the coal shipping terminals are located. After a short stop there the Extension and Alexandra mines were visited, the party going over the gigantic works of the former, and no doubt wondering greatly at their size and cost.

At Nanaimo the steamer Joan was waiting them, and through the night they sailed up to Union and Comox, where several hours will be spent. The party return to town to-night.

A special to the Colonist from Nanaimo says:

"The excursion given to the members of the legislature by Hon. James Dunsmuir is proving a great success. Only three members are absent, Messrs. Wells, Taylor and McInnes. The clerk, the librarian, Senator Templeman and Mr. Lugrin are with the party. The first stop was made at Shawnigan, to inspect the new hotel. Then the party went on to Chemainus, where the mill was visited. The next stop was at Ladysmith. Surprise was expressed at the growth of the town and the beauty of the situation. The next stop was at Extension. The party went in the tunnel and also down the slope of No. 2. Then they came on to Nanaimo, where a splendid luncheon was served in the Hotel Windsor by the city council, acting Mayor Manson presiding. The speakers were Mayor Manson and Messrs. Robins, Dunsmuir and Booth. Mr. Robins then took the party in carriages for a two-hours' drive, visiting the mine and company's farm.

"The party left for Comox at 7 o'clock. The weather is fine and the trip most enjoyable.

PRESS COMMENT.

WAS HE INSIDE?

From Halifax Herald.

It is noted that in Le Soleil's cartoon representing Sir Wilfrid and some of his colleagues as "defenders of the treasury," Monsieur Tarte is conspicuous by his absence. Tarte as a defender of the public treasury was too much for even a grit political cartoonist.

A NEW SITUATION.

From Montreal Gazette.

A feature of the ante-election period is the entire absence of any commercial anxiety as to the results of a prospective opposition success. The situation in this regard is unparalleled since 1878. In that year the verdict was to be pronounced on the issue of a tariff for revenue versus a tariff for protection, after a tariff for revenue had been tried in a time of extreme distress and found wanting. In 1882, the verdict of 1878 was under review, after four years' trial of protection. The Liberal party, which had become the opposition, stuck to the policy Sir Richard Cartwright had marked out for it when he was minister of finance, and pending a decision of the voters there was a period of suspended or curtailed activity in commercial enterprise till the judgment was rendered. So it was, to some extent, four years later; and so it was again in 1891, when, in addition to the advocacy of free trade, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had put the Liberal party on the platform of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, a platform Mr. Blake later smashed after the election decision had shattered it. So it was, in only less marked degrees, in 1896; and after the Laurier success of that year there was a period of standing still, when the government's enquiry into the industrial conditions was going on. Progress was only resumed when the tariff changes were announced, and it was discovered that in its general tariff there was still left so much protection that, so far, only an industry here and there has suffered. The reason for these conditions was plain. In their expressed hate of protection and protectionists the Liberal leaders were hardly parliamentary. Sir Richard Cartwright spoke of the National Policy as being worse in its effects on its country than war, pestilence and famine combined. The Toronto Globe referred to the men who had invested their means in Canadian manufacturing enterprises as robbers and ringsters. When the Liberals were in opposition an opposition success, judged by their pledges, presaged a fiscal revolution, imperilling millions of investments and threatening many industries with ruin. With the Conservatives in opposition there has been none of the folly that characterized the course of the present ministers when they were trying to get where they now are. Neither Sir Charles Tupper nor his colleagues have gone about cursing men who are building up the country's commerce. They have threatened no individual and no investment. They have neither minimized the good nor magnified the evil in the country's situation. They have been the very reverse of their opponents. If they were to be put in power tomorrow no merchant, manufacturer or workman would feel the slightest anxiety as to the result. All would go on in the confidence that the party which was in power from 1878 to 1896, and which stuck to its policy in opposition just as it did when fortune favored it, would do nothing to hinder the progress of the country it had the greatest share in making. And that is not the slightest of the party's claims to popular favor. A loyal opposition makes a loyal government.

WATER OF PARIS.

Supply Running Short, and Outlook Very Unpromising.

There appears to be a singular resemblance between all water companies—that of doing bad work at high prices, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Leader.

We are getting very angry with the Paris company, which is already beginning to cry "non posum" and turn off our taps from eleven to six p.m. When the water is on tap it is such a curious looking fluid that one is very careful to see that it is boiled before using.

Seven waterless hours, even in the night, cause a great deal of trouble. Lifts which are usually hydraulic in Paris, refuse to work. Restaurants and cafes, which, if served by men, have no "closing hour" find they cannot store enough water during the day for the crowd that besieges them from eleven to one.

The bakers, whose bread depends on a good supply of cold water, say that it is hopeless to do anything with water which has been made warm by standing about in tubs all the day before.

A more serious danger is that the firemen already report in some parts of Paris only a 2lb. pressure on the street branches. This would put any big fire quite beyond control. It is true that the streets are still well watered and the fountains continue to play. But the pressure to work a street hose is wholly inadequate to a six-story building, and for other purposes it is "eau non potable."

The next thing will be to use Seine water, and then not only shall we have a big typhoid bill, but a sediment will be left in the pipes which will remain through the rest of the year. That is why one is warned against Paris water. The water itself is good, but the Seine chokes the pipes.

This sort of thing happens every year. A month's drought arises, and the company throws up the sponge for want of water to dip in. The water supply of Paris is under the control of the municipal council with the water company behind. The water company is comfortably off. Originally it was worth £1, 600,000 (800,000 shares at 500 francs), but the shares have quardupled their value since then.

If the new Nationalist Municipal Council is wise, it will do something energetically and immediately, and later on will upset the prices of the monopoly.

Meantime we are consoled with the promise that in a month's time the company will have a new reservoir at Saint Cloud to be kept for real cases of need.

BELLS FOR TORONTO.

The Great Clock to Be Placed in the New City Hall.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writes:

"On Monday, a large party were invited to see the casting at the great bell foundry in Croydon, of the bells to be put up by the corporation of the city of Toronto in the new city hall buildings. The clock is to have four 20 feet faces, and three bells; the largest of the bells weighs five tons and seven hundredweight, the metal is 6½ inches thick, the diameter of the great bell is 6 feet 8 inches, and it is 6 feet in height. the other two bells will weigh 27 hundredweight, and 18 hundredweight. This fine clock and bells will shortly be erected in their place in Toronto."

Report Denied.—A rumor has been in circulation for several weeks to the effect that the interests of the New Vancouver Coal & Land Co. on Vancouver Island had been purchased by Messrs. Dunsmuir. Premier Dunsmuir said yesterday that there was nothing in the rumor.

Agent Promoted.—J. H. Rogers, who for some time occupied the position of station agent at White Horse for the White Pass & Yukon railway, has been promoted. He has been made general agent at Dawson. Mr. Rogers was formerly agent here for the Great Northern railway.

The Advance Of the Allies

How the Attack on Pei Tsang Was Made—Jap Correspondents Story.

Want of Knowledge of the Country Causes Numerous Delays.

According to advices received by the Empress of China, the war correspondent of the Osahi Asahi of Japan, writing from the front, says it was decided not to allow newspaper men to accompany the expedition, but hearing of their intention to advance, he hurried forward and passed the sentries by using the word "Japan." When he reached the native city of Tien Tsin he found that all the troops had departed, and the inhabitants fled. Reaching the Japanese forces, he learned of the intention to attack Pei Tsang and Yang Tsun, but the forces being considered inadequate to hold the places it taken, the attack was postponed until reinforcements arrived. The Japanese proposed several times to advance, but they were opposed. The enemy's position was across the river at the southern end of Pei Tsang and extended to the railway. The banks of the Pei-ho had been inundated, but the Russian scouts reported that the water was not deep. The strength of the enemy was variously estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000. It was, too, reported that Pei Tsang and Yang Tsun were strongly fortified. The Russians reported that the enemy's main body was on the left bank of the Pei-ho, but on investigation, the Japanese found them on the opposite side of the river. The plan of the allies was that the advance should be made along both banks of the Pei-ho and surround the enemy from the rear. It was arranged that the British, Japanese and Americans should march along the right bank, and the Russians, French, Germans, Austrians and Italians along the left. The right column were to drive the enemy in the vicinity of the powder magazine and Hunchaslu before commencing the flanking movement. It was arranged in consequence that the advance guard of the Japanese should attack the enemy during the night, while a company of Russian infantry and a detachment of artillery which occupied a village north of Pei Tsang should advance at the same time to the rear of Pei Tsang. In order to avoid confusion, the advance of the allies had been doing all day, The Americans were mustered at the western end of Siku, the British to the west of them, and the Japanese further west of the British. It was further arranged that the Japanese should construct two bridges over the Pei-ho to facilitate the advance. Two infantry battalions and a company of engineers, who were to construct the bridge, formed the advance guard, and seven infantry battalions and a force of artillery the main body, followed by the British and Americans, the British and Japanese cavalry bringing up the rear. One battalion of the advance guard was to attack the enemy at Hanchashu, and another battalion was to take the powder magazine. After these two places were taken, the main body was to advance northwards along the banks of the river. Brigadier-General Manabe, with two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, was to advance along the main road and attack Pei Tsang from the front, so as to draw off the enemy, and the British artillery were to take a position close to Siku and protect the infantry.

The column of the advancing forces were organized as follows:

Right column—Japanese, 8,000, with 12 field and 24 mountain pieces; British, 1,600, with 6 heavy guns, 6 field-pieces and 4 Maxims; Americans, 1,600.

Left column—Russians, 3,800, with 16 field-pieces and 1 Maxim; French, 800, with 6 field-pieces and 12 mountain guns; Germans, 200 marines;