

ING AN EXTRA-PARTY TO CARRY BUSINESS. OCT. 1897. British Columbia. \$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

at "The Vital" Creek... The Company is situated in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and has a capital of \$1,000,000.

Approaching Peking

Relief Column Reported to Be About Forty Miles From Chinese Capital.

Message From Sir Claude Macdonald--Food Will Last Only Ten Days.

Li Hung Chang Will Not Proceed to the Chinese Capital.

Owing, His Physician Says, to the Unsettled Condition of the Country.

of, or otherwise... The Company is situated in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and has a capital of \$1,000,000.

London, Aug. 14--The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Canton says the British consul there has received the following message, dated August 6th, from Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister in Peking:

"Our situation here is desperate. In 10 days our food supply will be at an end. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien Tsin, but remembering we have 200 European women and children in this legation."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday, says: "The allies at noon yesterday were within 20 miles of Peking. Brief as the dispatch of Gen. Chaffee's report, which is the only authentic news received here regarding the advance, located the international forces about 40 miles from Peking on Friday. It seems probable that this is the Shanghai report is optimistic. It is scarcely likely that the allies could advance 20 miles in a few days."

A Yang Tsun dispatch, dated August 7th, giving details regarding the capture of the place, says: "The Russians and French held the left, the British the right centre, the Americans the right centre and the Japanese the extreme right. The British and Americans captured for 5,000 rounds under severe shell and rifle fire. The Russians opened and the British-American advance became a race for positions, culminating in a brilliant charge. The heaviest loss of the day was sustained by the Americans. The 14th infantry having nine killed, 62 wounded and several missing. The Bengal Lancers unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Chinese retreat."

Another Yang Tsun special says: "Owing to a mistake, British and Russian guns shelled the 14th United States infantry during the night, wounding ten." Commenting on this occurrence the Standard says: "It is melancholy to learn that the losses of the Americans, who seem to have borne themselves with conspicuous gallantry, were increased by a deplorable error, in consequence of which one of their regiments were pounded by Russian and British cannon. The incident emphasizes the necessity of close co-operation, which is not easily obtainable without a single commander and a general staff."

Official advices from Yokohama, dated yesterday, say that the allies proposed to advance on August 7th to Nan Tsi Tsun, between Yang Tsun and Wu Seak. The Japanese suffered no casualties at Yang Tsun, but the official report says they had 300 killed at Pei Tsang. The Daily Mail St. Petersburg correspondent declares that the taking of Aiguun has sealed the fate of the rising in northeastern Manchuria. He adds: "No prisoners were taken by the Russians. Wholesale massacre was the order of the day and the Chinese were killed, the Cossacks rode over the field, killing the wounded with the butt ends of their muskets."

Reply of the States. Washington, Aug. 13--The reply of the United States government to the peace overtures of China disclosed the "firm policy which this government has adopted." The importance of the action taken by the government lies, to a considerable extent, in the wording of the message. China made overtures for peace and thus paved the way for a possible compromise or for further diplomatic temporizing. The United States, in response, lays down certain specific preliminaries to any peace overtures, including an entirely new demand, namely, that a sufficiently large force from the allied columns shall be allowed to enter Peking unopposed and conduct the members of the legations and their followers from the Chinese capital to Tien Tsin. While this last demand might have been inferred from the previous rejection by the United States of the proposal for Chinese escort, it is now put forward for an exact and unambiguous demand which China must accept unconditionally if she hopes to stay the advance of the international forces, or hopes even to have considered any other conditions of peace which she may desire to put forward to the offended powers. The reply was sent to Li Hung Chang through Minister Wu last night, and as there are no delays in communicating with him similar to those in dealing with Peking, it may be expected that China's peace envoy will be acquainted to-day with the position of the United States.

A member of the cabinet stated to-day that no consideration would be given promises of the Chinese government until the demands that had been made by this

government should be actually and fully complied with.

The Advance. Washington, Aug. 13--The United States commander in a China dispatch of just three words, received at the war department late this evening, sent a thrill of exultation and expectancy through the officials, by announcing his arrival at Ho Si Wu, only 33 miles from Peking, last Thursday.

The last heard from him before this was at Yang Tsun, which had been captured after a hard fight, and word of his movements since then had been eagerly awaited. On Thursday he was 18 miles beyond Yang Tsun. Lang Fang, the place where the Seymour expedition was repulsed and turned back, had been left behind.

The battle of Yang Tsun was fought on the 6th, and the advance on Ho Si Wu was accomplished on the 9th--a march of 13 miles in three days. This was a great feat, and at the same rate of progress the allies are even now fairly within striking distance of the walls of Peking.

It was a consummation which the war department had awaited calmly, and stirring as the news was that the force was now nearing the gates of the city, beyond that surprise, as it accorded Corbin evinced no surprise, as it accorded to have been more rapid than was expected.

The dispatch of Gen. Chaffee conveying so much in so few words is as follows: "Chee Foo, Aug. 10--Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Arrived Ho Si Wu yesterday."

Viewed from any standpoint, the advance to Ho Si Wu was of the utmost importance, not only strategically, but also in showing that communication was open back to Chee Foo; that the expected opposition from Chinese forces had not been sufficient to prevent the steady forward movement, and in the influence it would exert upon the Chinese government. Brief as the dispatch is, it conveys much information beyond that specifically contained in its few words. Although it is not stated what force has arrived, the war department accepts it to mean that this is the international force which first took Pei Tsang, and then Yang Tsun. It has now steadily forward along the left bank of the Pei river, crossing the river at Yang Tsun, the railway crosses the river and branches off to the west. Now the forces have left the railway in the rear, and are depending upon the highway and the river. Ho Si Wu is a place of considerable size, and the largest town between Tien Tsin and Ching Chai Wan. The latter place and Ching Chow are the two cities of considerable size in the line of advance after leaving Ho Si Wu.

Shortly after this dispatch arrived, another dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, far more lengthy, gave the melancholy result of the fighting at Yang Tsun. The casualty list was given in detail, with the additional information that the dead had been buried at Yang Tsun, and that the wounded had been sent back to the hospital at Tien Tsin.

News of Missionaries. New York, Aug. 13--Dr. Leonard, corresponding secretary to the Methodist Missionary Society, to-day received a cablegram from the Rev. Spencer Lewis, of the West China mission. The message, which came from Shanghai, was to the effect that the missionaries, who left Chung King about ten days ago, had arrived safely at Shanghai on the 13th instant. This message was received with great relief, as Chung King is some 1,500 miles up the Yang Tze river, and is a very dangerous place. Of all the missionaries now in China under the direction of the Methodist Society, the only ones supposed to be still in danger are those in Peking, who number 15.

Robert Spear, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, received a cable dispatch to-day from Charles F. Johnson, M.D. It was dated from the German city of Tientsin and is as follows: "Ichowfu looted." This is in the province of Shan Tung. The property of the Presbyterian mission there is estimated to have been worth \$20,000. The buildings included two hospitals. The missionaries themselves escaped from Ichowfu to Tientsin some time ago.

London, Aug. 14--Gen. Chaffee's message of August 10th, announcing his arrival on August 8th at Ho Si Wu stands as the latest official intelligence of the march of the allied forces on Peking. The English papers say it is rather annoying that their naval and military officials cannot communicate with high officials here, while Admiral Remy and Gen. Chaffee can do so by the Shanghai-Canton wire.

The Chinese reports are being distributed far and wide in southern provinces of alleged Chinese successes in the North. Secret inquiries at Canton show all forces have been newly armed with 12 centimetre disappearing guns, and that the garrison number 18,000 men in all, armed with Mausers and Winchester.

The Chinese have also been trying to engage a foreign electrician to lay mines in the Bogue, or entrance to the Canton river. Dr. Marks, Li Hung Chang's physician, informed a correspondent at Shanghai this morning that Li could not go north on account of the weather and the unsettled state of the country. The doctor is removing his family from Canton because he believes there may be an outbreak there.

The St. Petersburg papers are campaigning against the political activity of Great Britain in the Yang Tze valley. "The St. Petersburg Gazette has interviewed a member of the United States embassy as to the reasons why the United States assumed a hostile attitude

towards China and the motive of Li Hung Chang's declaration that Conger could be sent safe to Tien Tsin on condition that the United States abandon the idea of a march on Peking. The member of the embassy in question is quoted as saying that the United States was indignant at this being bargained with, and expressed the belief that the United States would send many troops to China.

Bombardment Resumed. Berlin, Aug. 14--A semi-official dispatch from Tien Tsin, August (no date), says the Russian, Colonel Weyezak, has received advices from Peking announcing that during the night of July 31st, the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed, and that the European churchyard was desecrated.

The Rush to Peking. New York, Aug. 14--Cabling to the London, Frederick Palmer sends a dispatch dated from the field at Tientsin, China, Aug. 8th, via Shanghai, Aug. 13th, which says: "The general advance of the allies began this (Wednesday) morning. The order is to run to Peking with no rest. We shall arrive at the gates of the capital in seven days, reaching there next Wednesday. The enemy is demoralized. The Chinese are reported to have retreated straight to Peking after having been driven out of Yang Tsun on Monday. Yang Tsun was captured by the Americans under Gen. Chaffee. They led the allies in the forced march from Pei Tsang and attacked before the natives recovered from the effects of their signal defeat of the day before. The United States regulars made a dash when they found the enemy and soon were masters of the position. But just here a most distressing thing happened. The Americans had done their work so quickly and thoroughly that they were in the Chinese trenches before the rest of the allies knew it, and a Russian battery threw shells among the Americans through an error. The American casualties are estimated at 70, mostly among the 14th infantry. Part of the 14th losses were caused by Russian shells. Forty per cent. of the men of the 9th infantry are exhausted by the long marches and intense heat."

Another Message From Conger. Washington, Aug. 14--The Chinese minister has received a cipher telegram from Minister Conger at Peking. It was delivered to the state department at 12.15 o'clock and translation was at once begun. Mr. Ade, the acting secretary of state, immediately consulted Secretary Root. No statement was made as to the contents of the message. It was conjectured to be a reply to the last dispatch of the state department to Minister Conger, but the officials refused to make its contents public.

There was an atmosphere of acute suspense in the state department the early and navy departments through the hours of the day. It is generally recognized that the campaign in China is rapidly approaching a critical stage and the last news from the American advance, which inferentially included the forces of Great Britain, Japan and Russia, made it seem probable that the word "Peking" might be flashed over the wires at any moment. The international advance guard must be close to stand in defence of their capital, unless at the last moment she should come to terms laid down by the United States and tacitly agreed to by other powers.

The Chinese minister had a comparatively lengthy interview with Acting Secretary Ade. Both declared that there was nothing new to be said. At the same time, the minister was suspected that China had made a final effort to test the determination of the United States in the firm stand it already had taken. The fact that the Chinese government has not yet replied to the American note of August 8th makes it seem questionable whether she intends to do so. There has been abundant time for a reply and its absence is causing some remark in the state department.

It is regarded as quite possible that the last two communications of the United States government have been hung up in Shanghai through fear on the part of Li Hung Chang of his own fate if such documents were forwarded to the Imperial household. Chinese Demoralized. London, Aug. 14--A special dispatch from Yang Tsun, dated August 7th, reports the arrival of supplies sufficient to last 12 days. The dispatch adds that reconnaissance show the Chinese are demoralized and have fled towards Peking. The American signalmen are keeping the telegraph wire intact along the line of march in the face of great difficulty.

About fifty per cent. of the wounded are cases pronounced to be serious by the attending physicians. To Defend Concessions. Paris, Aug. 14--Dispatches received here from the French consul-general at Shanghai, show apprehension existing there as to the conditions prevailing at Shanghai and its vicinity. The French ministry has, therefore, decided to take precautions to defend the French concessions at Shanghai.

Monetary Indemnity Wanted. Washington, Aug. 14--"This government does not want a province, a town, a village, or a single square foot of Chinese territory as indemnity," an official who is close to the President, said to-day. "There is but one indemnity which we can give our people, and that is a monetary indemnity to the families of their American victims. For every one of these China must pay a sufficient sum to keep the families from wanting their lives." "This government," he added, "will ex-

act assurance of a satisfactory character that such a state of affairs as now exists in China shall not again occur. The nature of these assurances will be determined later."

London, Aug. 15--Sir Chi Chen Lafeng, Chinese minister, is quoted as saying that he hoped and believed that peace would be established between China and the powers within the next six weeks. Yesterday he transmitted to the British foreign office another message from the British minister in Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, the contents of which the officials have thus far declined to make public.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the German government has offered the allies at Peking to accept a truce on the way, while a fourth is already there. "The German government," he remarks, "is evidently determined that England shall not have a free hand in that region."

The Standard, after expressing the opinion that there is increasing ground to hope the ministers will be rescued by the arrival of the allies at Peking to-day (Thursday), if the initial rate of progress is maintained, goes on to deal with what will follow the rescue, and says it may be taken for granted that the policy attributed to the Washington cabinet represents the absolute minimum of the demands of the combined powers.

The London morning papers contain nothing to confirm the French report that the allies are within 16 miles of Peking, although a Chinese dispatch is printed saying they were within 27 miles of the goal Saturday. Confirming the report of the arrival of the international forces at Ho Si Wu, the Daily Mail correspondent says: "The allies offered little opposition. The arrival of allies frustrated a determined attempt to divert the course of the river. The heat is intense, but the health of the troops is good."

A St. Petersburg special says: "The latest news from Gen. Linewitch, commanding the Russian troops in the province of Pei Che Li, that the allies, after the capture of Yang Tsun, took one day's rest and then, on August 7th, the advance guard was formed, consisting of one Siberian regiment, one regiment of Cossacks, three battalions of Japanese infantry, one Japanese sapper company and an American sapper company. In spite of the condition of the road, the column proceeded by forced marches about eleven and one-half versts toward Peking, encountering at Nan Tsi Tsun about 40 miles from the capital a Chinese detachment, which fought for an hour and a half. Finally the Chinese threw down their arms and fled in three hours. When this news was sent back, all the allies started forward in three columns with Cossacks in front and on the flanks."

A Port Arthur special announces that the women and children have been officially notified to leave the place. "The allied troops," says the Times-Petersburg correspondent of Ho Si Wu, "having on August 9th occupied Ho Si Wu, have now moved on towards Mu Chien. The artillery is being moved satisfactorily in spite of bad roads, which the Japanese are engaged in repairing. The Chinese are now concentrated at Hsing Ho Sien, where fighting may be expected."

Yang Tsang Fight. London, Aug. 14--The British government to-day received from Chee Foo, ment to-day, received from Chee Foo, under date of August 11th, Gen. Case's brief description of the capture of the Yang Tsang and Yang Tsun. He says the Japanese dislodged the enemy from Pei Tsang in gallant style. Describing the fighting at Yang Tsun, he says: "After ascertaining that we formed held the railway embankment on our right, and the Russians on our left, after a rapid advance of nearly three miles, during which they were under a hot shell and rifle fire, our troops carried the first line of defence in fine style. We are now camped on the left bank of the Pei Ho, near the railway bridge over the Pei Ho. Casualties about 50 killed."

A Shanghai special, dated August 13th, says numerous reports from Peking dated August 8th have arrived there, describing the situation at the Chinese capital. It appears that the Chinese are again desperately attacking the legations, which had very few defenders left. It is also alleged that Prince Tuan and a hundred high officials have left Peking and that the news of the capture of Yang Tsun caused a heavy exodus of the residents. Finally, it is said that the execution of Chin Yin Huan, the Cantonese, was special ambassador of China to Queen Victoria's Jubilee, has created widespread terror, and it is believed to be a fact that Yu Lu, the former viceroy of Chi Li, was also killed in battle at Yang Tsun.

Japa Fought Hard. Shanghai, Aug. 13--The following dispatch has been received from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies, dated Pei Tsang, August 5th, and forwarded by mail to Chee Foo and Shanghai: "The glory of to-day's fighting belongs to the Japanese. They did all the hardest fighting. The Americans were in reserve and had no casualties. The Japanese advanced across the plain, had a strong mud wall and trenches extending five miles. The feature of the battle was the magnificent Japanese cavalry charge, which resulted in the capture of 10 field guns. The Chinese were orderly, and they left but few dead on the plain."

The correspondent of the Associated Press counted 200 dead or wounded Japanese. The British loss was two men killed and a few wounded. The British naval brigade guns and two big Russian guns had a duel with the Chinese guns, which resulted in

silencing the latter. The Russians found the plains east of the city flooded and turned the main army west of it. "Every vehicle in Tien Tsin is impressed for the transport service of the allies, including all the wagons."

Landing Troops in Shanghai. Washington, Aug. 14--The attitude of the United States concerning the landing of British troops at Shanghai has been made known to the foreign governments through their representatives here. This has had the effect of practically eliminating the United States from the question. Neither the French nor the German governments is disposed to accept calmly the landing of British troops, and it is understood that strong representations in effect are that every British marine landed at Shanghai, France and Germany also would land a marine. It is felt moreover that the issue involved relates not so much to Shanghai, but virtually to the control of the entire Yang Tze Kiang valley, known as the paradise of China. Foreign governments have manifested a desire also to learn the views of the United States concerning the instructions of Russia to her minister at Peking, M. de Giers. In response to inquiries it has been made known that this government looks upon the course of Russia as substantially the same as that of the United States, and that the powers are therefore acting in substantial unanimity.

It was stated to-day by an official who had lived at Peking that a section of the heaviest artillery could make any impression upon the walls of the Imperial city. He said light artillery would be of no avail, and for this reason the advance of a flying column even up to the walls of the city would be of little use if a stubborn defence were determined upon. The walls are some 50 feet high and wide enough on top for two coaches to pass abreast. From one offensive standpoint the walls afford opportunity for planting guns, while from a defensive standpoint they could not be breached except by the use of very heavy projectiles.

Although the situation admits of the prospect of an assault upon Peking, government officials were decidedly more hopeful to-day that a solution of the Chinese problem would be found without recourse to such heroic measures. The improved feeling is based largely on the belief that China, realizing that her sacred capital is about to be besieged by the armies of the world, will yield, and that the legations will be delivered on the terms of the allies.

Missionaries in Danger. New York, Aug. 14--Robert E. Steer, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian missions, to-day received several letters from missionaries in China and Japan. The following is an extract from the communication written by Rev. J. A. Fish, dated Nagasaki, Japan, July 29th: "We of our Canadian Presbyterian friends in the effect that in escaping to Yang Tsi from Hannan they were stripped of everything by robbers. There must be many lives in danger in far western China, persons so distant that it would take one or two months for the news to come in. The strain on accommodation caused by the influx of refugees is putting up the prices of board to fabulous figures. At the Nagasaki hotel board is reported at \$21 per day. No word comes from Peking and Pao Ting Fu. We hear of wholesale slaughter of Christians in Chi Li province."

London, Aug. 15--Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghai roadstead on Tuesday. The viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of troops and, according to a Shanghai cablegram at midnight, Admiral Seymour wired his government for instructions as to how he should act. The British residents of Shanghai are indignant and attribute the viceroy's action to intrigues on the part of French and Russian consuls.

Tsotai Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticised by the press and by Americans for his continued relations with the Chinese officials, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent, sending information to the Associated Press from Shanghai, says: "The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by Englishmen."

It is reported from Hongkong, under the date of August 13th, that the United States sea-going monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the American cruiser Don Juan de Austria. The Chinese aver that the Chinese are ten to one that the Bogue forts will fire on the monitor, as the authorities are suspicious of foreign designs. The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced. Foreigners there think they perceive preparations for action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign settlement, and fear that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed. They will welcome the arrival of the Monterey.

Safe on Monday. London, Aug. 15--The Chinese minister in London has informed the British foreign office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, August 14th. Negotiations. New York, Aug. 15--Pritchard Morgan, M. P., whose relations with Chinese commerce have enabled him to keep in close touch with events in the Far East, sends the following from London to the World: "Negotiations are proceeding in China between the Imperial government and the commanders of European forces now in Peking to the allied army."

The Advance. Washington, Aug. 15--The bureau of

navigation has made public the following dispatch: Taku, Aug. 12--Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, Matow yesterday. Opposition of an unprostrated yet terrible heat, many men prostrated. Please inform secretary of war. (Signed) Remy."

At An Ping. Berlin, Aug. 15--A dispatch received here from Chee Foo says the Russian and British consuls agree in stating that the relief force arrived at An Ping on August 9th without opposition. The place is about 32 miles from Peking. Chinese Fled. London, Aug. 15--Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British admiralty, says: "Have received the following from the general at Ho Si Wu, August 10th: 'The troops are distant about 27 miles from Peking. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of the Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed. The standards of Generals Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent.'"

Rations Reduced. Paris, Aug. 15--The French foreign office has received the following dispatch from the minister of France at Peking, M. Pichon, dated August 9th: "We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the powers. We are ignorant of events occurring outside the legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps regaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which are our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French legation is occupied by Imperial troops who have until now ceased to fire. We are reduced to strict rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days."

Near the Capital. London, Aug. 15--Official confirmation of objections to the landing of troops at Shanghai has been received at the foreign office here, but owing to Lord Salisbury's staff being in the Vosges mountains, nothing definite can be done from London until instructions are received. Lord Salisbury has been telegraphed to.

The allies have almost certainly arrived at Peking, even though rain has been falling. Advice received from the British commander at the front, through Rear-Admiral Bruce, give reasonable assurance that the 27 miles between the allied forces and Peking would be easily traversed in four days, the Chinese, seemingly unwilling to fight, falling back on the capital.

Situation at Canton. Paris, Aug. 15--The following dispatch has been received from the French consul at Canton: "All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow the agitation against Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that portion have been pillaged and burned. The viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the mandarin and the consul, the common sails on the French war vessel 'Comet.'"

Mounting Guns at Canton. Hongkong, Aug. 14--Continued investigations at Canton show that the Chinese are mounting larger guns. Old gunboats are being overhauled, and mines have been made ready to lay in the west river. A steamer from Wu Chow reports passing numbers of Chinese troops going up the west river bound for Peking.

Naval Officer's Opinion. Chicago, Aug. 15--Capt. B. H. McCalla, of the cruiser Newark, who was in command of the American marines in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Peking, believes the Chinese situation is more serious and fraught with more dangers to allies than anyone imagined before the capture of Taku forts.

Writing to Mrs. Edward Roby, of this city, from Yokohama, whither he had been invaded by three wounds which he received during the advance on July 20th, Capt. McCalla says: "Certainly no foreigner in our columns of 2,000 officers and men believed the Chinese would do so well, and no one, except agents who have sold arms and munitions of war to China since the close of the Japanese war, had any conception of the vast amount of money which the Peking government had expended in preparation for another war. And while the Chinese would not, or could not, stand against us in open, they inflicted severe punishment on us while we were driving them out of villages and from behind mud walls."

A Rush Order. New York, Aug. 15--A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Norfolk, Va., says: "What is regarded as one of the most important orders received at Norfolk navy yard since the close of the Spanish war was one to-day directing the sending at once to Ogden, Utah, of seven carloads of shells, powder and projectiles. It is reported that the ammunition is to be forwarded to American warships in the Chinese waters. The run across the continent must be made in seven days, which is record breaking time for a freight train."

J. Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, president of the Kootenay Mine Owners' Association, is at the Briard.