

Mutiny Atrocities

**Massacre of Cawnpore Recalled
by News From the Chinese
Capital.**

**Sick and Wounded Burned to
Death or Suffocated by
Smoke.**

The tragedy in modern history which bears the closest resemblance to that which there is no longer room to doubt has occurred in Pekin is that which was brought about by the treachery of Nana Sahib at Cawnpore during the Indian mutiny. The resemblance of the two horrors is made the more striking by the fact that they occurred at precisely the same period of the year, and it is more than possible the crime at Pekin may have been consummated on the exact anniversary of that at Cawnpore, namely, June 27th. The dispatch from Sir Robert Hart of June 26th confirmed the report of the murder of the German minister, and expressed his apprehension that the Chinese were about to attack the British legation, where apparently the bulk of the European population of 1,900 or 1,700 souls had gathered. It is therefore not unlikely that the Boxers and their accomplices, the Chinese regulars, may have completed their awful crime on the same fatal day that saw enacted the tragedy of Cawnpore.

The Cawnpore Tragedy.

The story of Nana Sahib's treachery is thus described by Dr. W. W. Hunter, an eminent India authority, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

In May, 1857, the European force in the Cawnpore cantonment consisted of a handful of artillery and infantry, making about 800 fighting men, including the English officers of the Sepoy regiments. The native force consisted of the 1st, 53rd and 65th Regiments of Native Infantry, and the 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, about 3,000 men in all. The division was commanded by General Sir Hugh Wheeler. The native troops began to mutiny early in 1857, the same symptoms of disquiet as other native regiments, stationed in Bengal and Upper India. When the news of the outbreak at Meerut and Delhi reached Cawnpore, the excitement among the native soldiery, camp followers and city population increased to such a degree that General Wheeler deemed it expedient to throw up defensive works, within which the whole Christian population might gather in the event of a rising. Unfortunately the site chosen for the entrenchment proved unsuitable in almost every respect. "The fortifications," writes Sir John W. Kaye, "were so paltry that an English subaltern could have ridden over them on a cast horse from the company's stand. The earthworks were little more than four feet high, and were not even bullet-proof at the crest. The apertures for the artillery exposed both our guns and our gunners, whilst an enemy in adjacent buildings might find cover on all sides." Towards the end of May it became evident that the rising of the Sepoys was only a question of time, and accordingly all women, children and non-combatants were gathered within the improvised entrenchments. On the night of June 4th the crisis arrived. The 2nd Cavalry set the example of open rebellion, and were immediately followed by the 1st Regiment of foot. The Sepoys were robbed, and the magazine, with its enormous supplies of ammunition and artillery, was taken possession of by mutineers. The following morning the 53rd and 56th native regiments joined their comrades.

The Siege Begun.

The Nana's opportunity had now come. He placed himself at the head of the rebels and was proclaimed Peshwa of the Marhattas, in feudatory allegiance to the Delhi Emperor. On June 6th he sent notice to General Wheeler that he was about to attack the position. Within this slight fortification upwards of a thousand souls had taken refuge, and of whom 465 were men of all ages and professions. Everyone able to bear arms was told off to the defence. At noon began the siege, the miseries of which to the besieged," says Sir J. W. Kaye, "have never been exceeded in the history of the world. All the wonted terrors of a multitudinous enemy without, of a feeble garrison and scant shelter within, of the burden of women and children and sick people, with little to appease their wants or to allay their sufferings, were aggravated by the burning heat of the climate. The June sky was little less than a great canopy of fire; the summer breeze was as the blast of a furnace; to touch the barrel of a gun was to recoil as from red-hot iron. It was the season when European strength and energy are ever at their lowest point of depression, when military duty in its mildest form taxes the powers of Englishmen to the utmost, and English women can do little more than sustain life in a state of languid repose, in shaded apartments, with all appliances at command to moderate the temperature and mitigate the sufferings. But now, even under the fierce meridian sun, this little band of English fighting men were ever straining to sustain the strenuous activity of constant battle against fearful odds, whilst delicate women and fragile children were suddenly called to endure discomforts and privations which it would have been hard to battle with in strong health under their native skies."

Fighting at Close Range.

The deficiencies of the position as a place of defence soon became apparent. It was exposed to a continuous cannonade from heavy siege guns, taken from the magazine, and to a ceaseless hailstorm of musketry fire from a range of buildings just outside the entrenchments. All attempts of the mutineers to push forward were fiercely driven back, and a general attack upon the English position was defeated, with heavy loss to the assailants. But the contest was too unequal to last long. By the end of the

first week our fifty-nine artillerymen were all wounded or killed at their posts. On the eighth day of the siege a great calamity befell the garrison. The building assigned as a shelter for the women and children was burned down, and the sick and wounded had henceforth neither roof over head to shelter them by day, nor any bedding between them and the bare earth at night. The miseries of hunger and thirst and disease was now added to the fire of the enemy and the exposure to the burning sun. During the three weeks which the siege lasted 250 of the little garrison were interred in the well within the entrenchment.

Fearfully reduced in numbers, with their guns almost unserviceable, their ammunition nearly expended, and starvation staring them in the face, they found it impossible to hold out much longer. When thus almost at the last extremity of despair, a written message came from the Nana, offering to provide a safe passage to Allahabad to all who laid down their arms. The question of capitulation was long and anxiously discussed before the measure was decided on, but the consideration of the women and children, and of the sick and wounded, led to the acceptance of the Nana's terms on June 26th, and it was arranged to evacuate the entrenchment next morning, the Nana engaging to provide safe conduct for the garrison to the river side and sufficient boats to carry them to Allahabad.

Accordingly, on the following morning, the remnant of the little garrison left the entrenchment and feebly dragged themselves to the river stairs appointed as the place of embarkation. Here they witnessed the act of treachery which was destined for long years to embitter the feelings between the English nation and the Indian races. The boats were in waiting, as arranged, and the embarkation was accomplished. No sooner, however, were all on board than on a signal the mutineer hostmen deserted their vessels and clambered to shore. A murderous fire was opened on the boats from both sides of the river, and presently the thatched roofs of the vessels burst into flames, having been ignited by hot cinders. The boats were aground at the time of their abandonment by their crews, and the opening of the fire every attempt was made to get the boats aground, but most of them remained immovable. "The sick and wounded," says Sir J. W. Kaye, "were burnt to death or more mercifully suffocated by the smoke, whilst the stronger women with children in the arms, took to the river, to be shot down in the water, to be seized in the stream by the mounted troopers who rode in after them, to be bayoneted on reaching land, or to be made captives and reserved for a later and more cruel immolation." The male prisoners were immediately killed, but of women and children it was computed that 200 were spared for the time by order of the Nana, and conveyed back to Cawnpore. Of the boats which got aground only one succeeded in forcing its way through the swarms of enemies on both banks of the river, and of its occupants only four men, two officers and two privates survived to relate the story of Cawnpore.

The rest of the tale is soon told. English troops were being hurriedly sent by forced marches to the relief of Cawnpore, under Major Renaud and General Havelock. On July 12th they came up with the army at Fathipur, and after a short encounter it could not be called a fight—utterly routed it. Another engagement with a like result took place at Aoun on July 15th, 22 miles from Cawnpore. On this day, the 15th, the Nana heard that Havelock's little army was in full march upon Cawnpore. Furious at the news, he resolved upon a great final act of butchery. Orders went forth for the massacre of the women and children, the survivors of the dreadful day at the river side. Four or five men who were among the prisoners were first of all, in the presence of the Nana, and then the women and children were slashed to death in the prison by Mohammedan butchers from the bazaar and one or two of the Nana's followers. Their bodies (some, it is said, with life not quite extinct), were thrown into the well which had served as an improvised cemetery during the siege. After this crowning act of infamy Nana Sahib resolved upon making one last stand for Cawnpore, and gave battle to Havelock a few miles south of the city on July 10th. The fight was more hotly contested than those which had preceded it, but ended in the same result. During the night Nana Sahib fled with the remnant of his army, and the next morning Havelock entered Cawnpore, but too late to save the captives whom he had hoped to rescue.

A marble shrine with the statue of the Angel of Peace by Marchetti now covers the well, and the sad scene has been covered by a lovely garden. The spot one of the most painful of India, and, to quote the words of the legend round the shrine, will for ever be "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children," who lie underneath. A memorial church has also been built in commemoration of the events of the siege.

THE BOER PLANS.

Will Take Up Guerrilla Warfare—Delegates Visit Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The foreign office, referring to-day to the presence of the Boer delegates and Mr. Leyds in Berlin, said that the delegation was here in an official capacity only, and that it was not likely that any power would endeavor to secure favorable peace terms for the Boers in the final settlement.

Dr. Leyds and the delegation, however, had a conference with the minister of Herr von Dorenbach, privy councillor, who is presenting Count von Buelow during the absence of the minister of foreign affairs during his vacation.

Mr. Fischer, of the delegation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, in the presence of Dr. Leyds: "The members of the South African Republic do not intend to give up the fight. They will take to guerrilla warfare, splitting up into small detachments, and they will doubtless inflict more damage in this way than they could inflict in a big war."

Ten thousand cabmen of Naples are out on strike to prevent the introduction of motor cars into that city.

Earl Li's Proclamation

**The Measures He Adopted For
Raising an Army at
Canton.**

**He Gives His Views on the
Various Duties of a
Soldier.**

Upon the reception of an Imperial edict ordering him to protect the boundaries under his jurisdiction at Canton, Li Hung Chang published a most interesting proclamation, which is given in the mail to hand by the Empress of Japan. The reference to the training of soldiers is peculiarly interesting. His Excellency says:

"I, being an Imperial commissioner of commerce, senior guardian of the prince, earl, grand secretary and viceroy of two Kwangs, issue the following notification for the information of my people. On account of the rebellion of the Boxers in the Imperial domain, foreign soldiers have been continually dispatched thither to fight them, and wherever they went they have burnt and robbed and spread devastation. I have received an Imperial order urging me to proceed to Pekin; but as there are so many obstacles by land and by sea, and as the gentry and merchants of Canton have jointly presented a petition begging me to remain in consideration of the responsibility attached to the post I am now holding, I have been in great perplexity whether to go or to remain. On the 29th of the 5th moon (25th June) I received another Imperial order bidding me to remain and to use all possible efforts to protect the boundaries under my jurisdiction. To enable me to do so I shall have first of all to train my soldiers, and to train them efficiently I must devise some means of raising revenue for their keep.

The Reorganization of the Army.

"There are several methods of training the soldiers. (1.) The soldiers for service on the field of battle should be strong and numerous, drilled night and day, and taught to march with equal pace and all alike. They must understand thoroughly the handling of rifles and be good marksmen. Discipline should be strictly observed on garrison duty, and no faults should be allowed to pass. The expense of keeping up the army will be about 150,000 taels monthly, or about 1,500,000 taels per annum. (2.) The soldiers for patrol duty ought to imitate the European fashion or that of Hunan. Stations should be established in every street in the city of Canton and its suburbs, and patrols should be kept up night and day with the object of arresting any person committing a crime, from the minor offences of drunkenness and disorderly conduct to the more serious crimes of robbery, murder and treason. All the houses in Canton should be numbered, and if there is any suspicion of any persons living therein constantly going in and out, or going about the streets, they should be arrested and taken to the nearest station for examination; and, as circumstances require, should be released or kept in custody. The street watchmen may be done away with. The expenses for this will be about 400,000 taels per annum. (3.) At present there are soldiers specially maintained for the purpose of making arrests in guard boats, and others for the same. The drilling of these should not be abandoned, and the expenses for their keep be paid out of the military fund. In this manner we shall have a most efficient army.

The Question of Expense.

"There are also several means of raising revenue. (1.) As there are no doubt many persons who are willing out of patriotism to contribute to the purchasing of arms, ammunition and ships of war whenever they see that the government stand in need of them, let the committee of every street keep a subscription book and enter in it the subscription of any person willing to subscribe from 50 cents upwards, and give him an official stamped receipt for the same. The committee of the joss houses should do the same, and the amount so collected should be paid to the treasury of the Nam-Hoi and Pun-Yu magistracies. This money shall be expended for the purchase of arms and ammunition, ships of war and torpedo-boats, and for nothing else. (2.) Out of one year's rent let the landlords and tenants each contribute one month's rent towards the expenses of keeping the soldiers to patrol the streets. This contribution shall be made quarterly, and the balance, after payment of patrol expenses, shall go to the military fund. (3.) The rents from fields and ground shall also be devoted to the payment of expenses, and the balance shall be sent, as the regulations direct, to Pekin. (4.) The lekin taxes and the customs revenue shall be reserved for repayment of the foreign loan, and other expenses at Pekin. (5.) All other sundry expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the board of reorganization. This is one of the best arrangements in dealing with the questions of expense.

The General Duty.

"The duties of the viceroys and governors are to uphold the government and protect the territory over which they are placed. The duties of the judges and the fiscal are to investigate and find out the good people so that they may live in peace and harmony. If the officials and people are of one mind, the civil and the military will act in accord, and with their best exertions this empire will be strengthened on the way to progress, be rescued from its present decadence, and be made as strong and old as mountains. I therefore hope that the officials, gentry, merchants and people will clearly understand my intent, and I issue this notification for their information, as that they may act together for public good. Disclose not this order."

Kwangsi, 26th year, 6th moon, 5th day. (1st July, 1900).

The Scheme Adopted.

Upon the issue of the above notification, and on the petition of the commercial bureau for sanction, the gentry and merchants convened a meeting in the large hall of the bureau, and decided to follow the advice of H. E. the viceroy; that is, out of one year's rent each landlord will pay one month's to the bureau. In case a tenant owes rent for three months the bureau will take steps to enforce payment of the same, in default of which they will turn him out. The tenant on his part will also pay a month's rent to the bureau for the keep of the soldiers for street patrol duty day and night. There will be detectives employed, as in Shanghai, to make enquiry about any robbers or traitors, and any persons harboring them.

A Volunteer Force.

By order of the viceroy a weivun was sent to the temple of the 500 genii, and there called a meeting of the headmen of the different guilds, and told them to bid their artisans and laborers peaceably pursue their respective callings. If any of them wish to be a soldier he is at liberty to do so, and will get \$10 a month. Whenever called upon he must be ready to fight; while there is no fighting he may peacefully pursue his employment. Over a hundred of the artisans have enlisted themselves as soldiers, and their names will be registered in the yamen of the Nam-Hoi magistrate. More are expected to join.

MEISSONIER'S METHODS.

Artists, as a class, have earned for themselves the reputation of being thoroughly unbusinesslike in all their methods of work; but in this respect there are few who could be compared with the great French painter, Meissonier.

Meissonier has ever been famous for the extraordinary conscientiousness of his work. No detail was too small to be noticed, yet at the same time he would overlook the most important matters. Few painters ever worked harder. He refused to take rest or holiday, devoting every moment of his time to his work; and yet he sold the outcome of his labors through an unscrupulous agent, who took half the price realized by his masterpieces as commission.

Meissonier built himself a house that was a marvel of beauty and luxury, perfect in its minor details. Yet he apparently took but little trouble over the studio arrangements, the most important part of the whole. So badly were the studios arranged that it was only possible to obtain a good light on a model by making the unfortunate man or woman take up a position on a balcony outside the house.

Another curious instance of Meissonier's methods is afforded by the manner in which he set about painting his famous "Napoleon in 1814." Having been asked to explain how he painted the snow road on which Napoleon is marching with such realism, he would produce a low platform, about a yard and a half square, and describe how, with the help of clay and salt, he had constructed a model road. Having kneaded the clay and spread it over the platform, a small cannon wheel was pushed up and down several times to produce ruts.

Then by taking an old horse-shoe, and pressing it upon the clay, the marks of the hooves were represented. The clay was strewn with flour to represent snow, the cannon wheel was again pushed across, and more horse-shoe marks were indented, to obtain the semblance of a road over which many horses and guns had passed at different times. Finally, finding that the flour was not of sufficient brilliancy, the whole was given a sprinkling of salt, and the model road was completed.

When asked by his friends why he had not visited Russia, instead of making this elaborate substitute for a snow-covered road, which he might have studied so easily from Nature, Meissonier would merely shrug his shoulders and say, "Yes, yes, but we Parisians do not move about so easily."—Pearson's.

MISSIONS AND SOCIETY WORK.

But the principal missions are carried on among the civilized races of the East, and with respect to these it is so easy to reach an opinion of Experience that we should distinguish between the educational work carried on by the missionaries and the evangelistic work proper. There is a consensus of testimony as to the excellence of the first; the worth of the last is much disputed. Preaching in the bazaars does not seem a very rational procedure, nor does it apparently have much success; it is, however, the normal missionary method, and it demands in the missionary no other qualifications than some knowledge of the native language, and such a courage as is displayed in every street corner in this country. Of the whole we incline to think that the defective training of the missionaries lies at the root of many mischiefs. Of course, in this matter, the societies are limited by their material. The average missionary strikes us as too often an inferior edition of the average clergyman. It might be thought that the missionary vocation, demanding as it is certainly the case very special qualities of mind and character, ought to be pursued rather by the ablest than by the weaker members of the clergy. Wherever a really powerful man does take up the work, his success is invariably. The societies necessarily reflect the wishes of their subscribers, and this fact points to the fens et origo malorum.

Compelled to raise money, the societies must kindle enthusiasm and demonstrate success. They do this by appealing to the prejudices and emotions of Christian democracy at home; they do this by circulating reports full of exalting accounts of progress. The consequences are mischievous in all directions. In multiplying converts for domestic consumption the missionaries are tempted to lower the standard of discipline and slacken the string of discipline. In subjecting the weak abroad to the ignorant opinion of the church at home, initiative is paralyzed, and convention enthroned. We should place the "society method" high in the list of hindrances to missionary work.—Saturday Review.

The wholesale firm of G. A. McMillan & Co., London, have suspended payment. It is thought arrangements can be made whereby the business may be continued.

Oriental Mail News

**Russians Accused of Sniping at
Unoffending Chinamen in
Tien Tsin.**

**Reception to Li Hung Chang by
Governor Blake at
Hongkong**

Some interesting side lights are thrown on the Boxer trouble in China through the Chinese mail received on the Empress. If some of the statements therein made be correct there would seem to be another side to the story of Boxer atrocities that has not been communicated by cable.

For instance, a writer in Chee Foo has the following to say: "In hearing the tales of refugees from the interior, it is a pleasant surprise to hear of the great kindness many officials and soldiers have shown to those in distress, and of the great kindness many officials and soldiers have shown to those in distress, and of the great kindness many officials and soldiers have shown to those in distress."

"We have heard of officials military and civil, in districts alive with sedition and lawlessness, requisitioning carts and boats, at small cost to the mission, and using them, providing large escorts, harboring and feeding them for days in their yamens, when popular hate would have required their death. These kindnesses will bring trouble upon themselves, and the least the powers can do is to demand their immunity from punishment, and later on, see that they are suitably rewarded."

In contrast to this the conduct of some of the allies, if report is to be believed, is actually regrettable. The steamer Hsinfung, which arrived on July 12th at Shanghai from Taku brought 246 natives, mostly Cantonese, who it appears had great difficulty in kicking the dust of Tien Tsin off their shoes, some having had to go to the length of cutting off their queues and donning foreign clothes in order to embark unmolested, the foreigners still sniping every Chinaman at sight. It is said that the Russians are the greatest offenders in this respect and the Chinese have been so much terrorized that the British service coolies refused to go ashore unless escorted by the officers of the ships. The foreigners had been accommodated for some days in the different men-of-war, whence they proceeded on board the Hsinfung on her arrival at Taku.

The same vessel reported that on the date she sailed there were 35 men-of-war at Taku, but the day previous three left to reduce the forts at Shanhaikwan. When the Hsinfung was passing Shanhaikwan heavy cannonading was heard, which shows that the three men-of-war were having a tough job of it. An American transport from Manila was disembarking troops into junk and lighters to the very appropriate tune of "Marching Through Georgia," played by the band. The river presented a ghastly sight. Mangled bodies of men, women and even children were constantly being washed against the jetties and the ships' sides, and the stench with the prevailing heat was almost unbearable.

Russian forces were constantly arriving in the dribs and drabs, they were very well equipped, specially in the matter of horses and field guns. Hardly any stayed in Taku, every fresh arrival being hurriedly sent to the front. The service, which consisted of all the lighters and tugs which have been impressed, is well organized and constant communication is being kept up with Tien Tsin; still very little news has filtered through. Twelve hundred American troops from Manila, who were landed at Taku on the 7th, were passed on the evening of the 8th, well up towards Tien Tsin, and these would reach there on the morning of the 9th, and now form part of the force there. The headquarters of this force will be at the house of the commissioner of customs, Mr. Drew, who is an American.

With regard to the report that the arsenal below Tien Tsin had been occupied by the Chinese, it is learned that not only is this not so, but that the Russians have mounted a gun there, and it is now held by them—it was previously unoccupied. But the Chinese have retained possession of the Segal arsenal, to the west of the native city, where Admiral Seymour's force made their stand until relieved. It appears that this was supposed to have been completely ruined by the last troops to leave it, but this does not seem to have been completely done, as the Chinese are there again, and repairing the damage, so that it will have to be retaken by the allies some day.

A detail concerning the stay of the gallant band under Seymour at this arsenal is that the Russian contingent, marines, with him were short of ammunition for their carbines when they reached that point, and finding a plentiful supply of beautiful Mannlicher carbines with ample ammunition, their commander ordered them to leave their old weapons and completely rearm them from this latest shipment. The fun of the thing is that it is currently reported in Tien Tsin that the Chinese have not paid for the greater part of the stores found in this arsenal, and thus the Russians are said to have been armed at the cost of the subjects of another continental power.

The steamer Peiping has been taken charge of by the German authorities, and has been sent down to Taku with wounded of that nationality, and is now there as hospital tender.

H. E. Li Hung Chang arrived at Hongkong on the 18th, on board the steamer Anping, and had an interview with H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, that morning. General Gascoigne, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in China, General Barrow, Major-General Gascoigne, the commanding officer of the Hongkong garrison, and Commodore May being present. He stated that he

had received an edict from the Empress Dowager and Emperor, and not from Prince Tuan, dated the 8th of July, appointing him Viceroy of Chili, and that at once to Shanghai, and hopes to be able to reach Pekin from there. Governor Blake failed in his efforts to persuade Li to remain in Canton, the Viceroy stated that he had issued explicit orders to the Futai, who is in charge, to preserve order there. Notifications have been issued and posted up in the streets to prohibit the sale and manufacture of firearms, and several machinery shops in Canton and Honan have been visited and called upon by weiyuns not to sell or manufacture any arms under penalty of closure and confiscation.

The subordinate officials of the province of Shantung are persecuting the native Christians in their districts, demanding that they recant and promising not again to become Christians. The foreign consuls here have appealed to the governor of the province, Yuan Shikai, to stop this, but he tacitly supports their action. As a consequence the province is rapidly becoming infamed.

The position at Newchwang is reported as serious, as is also the condition of Port Arthur.

Newchwang is closely threatened by the Boxers. A ship arrived from there at Chee Foo on the 19th having on board many refugees, and from these it was learned that there are only two foreign women left in the port.

Visiting This City

Said Back, jr., President of American-Born Chinese Association in Victoria,

**Gives His Opinion on Recent
State of Affairs in
China.**

Said Back, jr., of Portland, president of the American-Born Chinese Association, accompanied by his wife, who hails from Victoria, is in the city on a pleasure trip. This is Mr. Back's second trip to Victoria, his first having been made fifteen years ago.

He was born in Portland about twenty-five years ago, his father having settled there upon his arrival from his birthplace, Canton, Mr. Back was educated in the Portland schools, speaks English with very little accent, and is exceptionally well informed on the current topics, the great monopolizer of his interest naturally being the present chaos in China.

In his opinion, which he expressed yesterday to the Times, the Boxers were supported in their atrocities by a combination which appeared to guarantee them perfect security—the anti-foreign and anti-Christian element. The two channels of religious and racial prejudice have been together in the past, and, as acted as the different factions were by a unanimous desire for the extermination of the objects of their hatred, they have developed a movement very formidable indeed.

There were several reasons, Mr. Back pointed out, why the Boxers received encouragement from officials in high standing in the Chinese Imperial government. The Boxers belonged exclusively to the northern portion of China, and were almost all Manchus. They were the most savage, barbaric people in the entire empire, caring little for modern pursuits and satisfied in past times of roving and plundering. The present ruling dynasty, said Mr. Back, were also Manchus, and owing to this race relationship the Boxers had a sort of a claim upon the support of the powers that be.

"But it should never be forgotten," said Mr. Back, that the Boxers, or Manchus, are really as much foreigners as those against whom they so truculently direct their hatred."

As an exemplification of the partiality of the ruling dynasty to the Manchus, and as indicative to what extent this favoritism was carried Mr. Back pointed out that every born Manchu was entitled to a pension merely on account of the haphazard chance of his birth, and not for any important service. It was hardly a matter for wonder that the Manchus, a secret organization of the Manchus, should carry on their depredations with out fear of apprehension and punishment by the ruling powers of the Chinese Empire.

At the same time the foreigners should take into consideration the fact that they must necessarily be encountered in the effort to regenerate China in the customs of modern civilization. For thousands of years the Chinese have continued in one beaten path, regardless of the advancement being made in other countries, and it was obviously a matter of sheer impossibility to surmount the great obstacles afforded by established customs and national history.

Mr. Back was of the opinion that Li Hung Chang, if he had the power, would immediately restore order out of chaos in China. But the great statesman has been recently shown of his once powerful influence by the Empress Dowager and others, and was unable to act.

Mr. Back is captain of the American-born Chinese brigade of Portland, having graduated from the Bishop Scott Academy just previous to the Spanish-American war. When this conflict broke out he endeavored to enlist in the engineers' corps as an interpreter, and passed a good examination in everything, but his eyesight, which caused his rejection. He then formed the native sons military organization for the native sons, which has now over sixty members, who are equipped and uniformed similarly to the United States army.

Mr. Back controls a large number of votes in Portland, and is consequently eagerly sought after by politicians and others with an eye to the "main chance" in the coming presidential election.

We feel that we are greater than we know.—Wordsworth.

The Ro though leat little ed to St.

W. S. I ter and p C. Q. an night fro the East, ford, Ont, has been gratulation

Richard the steam He was Petite Ro J. W. S. confection Wright, for the worki

Mrs. M wack, die dence of The deee been suff week ago alysis, th never, the was cond Allen, M Austria Ont, son she went years ago married. His deca ments: h

Robert known a Sloan, C miles up On Sand creek with property ed at the Covington On Tues prepared arouse C in a dylm turned to was fort ington v and leav ter.

Rev. A drew's a marriage Hopkins Spence's section I The lae d remains and view were at Orange all partu have togeth in the mter of other p The C been a t run the regards proper. The nized from Sunday Meanw to be side, as the trans Gulf at like it t the dan reports the past improve great m at first Canner fully 1 destroy is now of the

John Mount dence d 71 treat of Lon the pos Pacific city. The nesday shon, Ca St. J. Thonrt officia Thomp A. C licc coe his w showed tea in pute w and, sh with al defence for on Lieu visited day at the R France the b with i ing a which Order lover, n, Ca round had t brought The ciation here b prepa able n experien ported The rested R. P. Smith way R. who after