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Opposed to Evacuation

British Foreign Office Thinks the Allies Should Remain in Chinese Capital.

It Is Proposed That the Powers Reduce the Number of Men.

Further Details of Outrages--Woman Killed by Side of Her Dead Husband.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has made a request for an American escort to accompany him on his journey to Pekin, and that United States Consul Goodnow is considering his request.

Now that a proposal, more in conformity with the original American recommendation, has apparently met with the approbation of at least a majority of the powers, the British foreign officers have allowed it to become definitely known that the British government is of the opinion that it is advisable for the allied force to remain at Pekin until satisfactory arrangements are concluded with the Chinese government.

Meeting Russia's Views.

New York, Sept. 7.—"What is believed to have been a cabinet meeting was held last night at the Country Club in a suburb of Washington," says the Washington correspondent of the Herald, who continues: "The dominant feature of the forthcoming note from Washington to the powers as to China will be the necessity for complete harmony. It is not intended to withdraw from Pekin, but Russia's views are to be met half way. That is to say, a proposal will be considered and in fact, it is hinted that a suggestion to the same effect was embodied in the reply of Germany, that each power reduce its force in Pekin to a limited number of men, the rest of the troops to be withdrawn to Tien Tsin. The American proposal will therefore be a compromise."

Negotiations.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Negotiations are in progress looking to some compromise arrangement with Russia regarding the position she has assumed towards Pekin. The communications exchanged between the powers now have better promise of success. The compromise suggested, it is asserted here, is the withdrawal of forces of the powers from Pekin, leaving an international guard to protect the legations, which will be allowed to remain at the Chinese capital pending a peace settlement. The main body of troops, it is said, will retire to the neighborhood of Tien Tsin, leaving sufficient forces along the road to keep open the route and railroad between Pekin and Tien Tsin.

Landing Troops at Shanghai.

New York, Sept. 7.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "A very suggestive item of Chinese news is that the order suspending the departure of the fourth brigade of Indian troops has been cancelled, and that the entire force will proceed to the Far East. Twelve hundred more Indian troops have been landed at Shanghai by England, so that there are now over three thousand there. The German troops were landed at Shanghai yesterday, and the Austrians are to disembark a small detachment, doubtless to give moral support to the allies, so that a powerful little international army is gradually being formed at the Yang Tse treaty port. It is possible that the powers may also have to land a force further south before long. Street riots are said to be frequent in Canton, and the situation in that quarter is by no means settled."

The Commander-in-Chief.

Colombo, Sept. 7.—Count von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allied troops in China, arrived here this morning. After spending a few hours ashore the count resumed his voyage.

German Troops Sail.

Bremerhaven, Sept. 7.—Three transports conveying troops to China, sailed from here this afternoon. The departing soldiers were given enthusiastic farewells by the assembled crowds.

Americans Murdered.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Evening World publishes a dispatch which says news of fresh Chinese outrages have reached Shanghai from Pao Ting Fu. Mrs. Simcox, wife of a missionary, was stabbed to death while standing fan in hand over the dead body of her husband. Before death closed her eyes she saw her three babies impaled on Chinese bayonets. Rev. Frank Simcox, with his wife and three children, were Americans, and came from Oil City, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Hodge, of Philadelphia, were also massacred.

Troops have started from Pekin to avenge the outrages.

France Favors Russia.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The latest expression as to the attitude of the powers on the evacuation of Pekin comes from the United States ambassador at Paris, Gen. Horace Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French government is favorable to the position taken by Russia.

Almost simultaneously with this dispatch from Gen. Porter came another from the United States charge d'affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's proposal. This in substance states that Germany, while anxious to avoid friction between the powers, regards conditions at Pekin such as to require the continued presence of German forces there.

These two highly important communications bring Chinese negotiations to a very advanced stage, though they are not yet concluded, as all the answers are not yet in.

It is generally accepted that Germany's attitude in favor of remaining at Pekin will be concurred in by Italy and Austria, as these countries are with Germany on political questions of a general nature. Moreover, definite word has been received here which foreshadows Austria's position in favor of remaining in Pekin.

As to the purposes of Great Britain, there is an absolute lack of information, though there is little doubt that Great Britain will be in favor of remaining at Pekin.

Thus far Russia has not expressed any purpose of modifying her original position.

London, Sept. 8.—Notwithstanding the various statements made in Vienna and Berlin, with an assumed air of authority, regarding Russia's action, the balance of opinion leans to the belief that Russia is still inclined to adhere to her decision to quit Pekin, whatever the other powers may do.

The studiously moderate tone of Emperor William's speech at Stettin is much remarked. There was nothing of the "mailed fist" or the revenge in his utterances.

According to the Standard's Moscow correspondent, Russia's programme mainly concerns Manchuria, and she needs troops from Pekin to assist in the seizure of that province, which is looked upon as another Egypt. Her withdrawal from Pekin is considered an attempt to pose as a sincere adherent of the principles of The Hague conference.

Appeal From Hongkong.

London, Sept. 7.—The London Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, with a request that it be communicated to the British foreign office, advocating a continuation of the occupation of Pekin until a proper government has been established, and the guilty officials have been punished, and pointing out that an early withdrawal would be disastrous to foreign prestige in China. The dispatch, together with a special letter from the London Chamber of Commerce, recommending it as deserving of consideration, has been sent to Lord Salisbury.

The Russian Proposal.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—Evidently the German foreign office reckons with the possibility that Russia will yield to the powers and will not withdraw her troops from Pekin. Discussing this question to-day, a high foreign official said:

"Germany does not understand the Washington dispatches to mean the United States mean to withdraw their troops. So far as Russia is concerned, it must be borne in mind that she did not put forth her proposition of withdrawing as a sine qua non, but only tentatively and for the purpose of discussion."

On attention being called to the sharp criticisms of Russia's attitude in a section of the German press, the foreign official remarked: "Our press is discussing the question, for the most part, in a wholly amicable spirit, and those papers that are attacking Russia are pursuing a policy of their own."

Emperor William's speech at Stettin to-day is here interpreted to mean that his plan of overcoming the present difficulties in China will be adopted by the powers. This goes to show, as has been claimed all along, that Germany in the China matter is following the personal policy of the Kaiser.

A number of leading journals condemn such a course as in contravention of the constitution of the empire.

From the present instructions of the naval department, Germany will make the strougest naval demonstration ever made in Shanghai, namely, ten warships, with 3,200 men and 166 guns. Of these vessels, four will be large cruisers, four others will be somewhat smaller, and two will be gunboats.

A special dispatch from Amoy says that both the Japanese and British marines were withdrawn to-day and everything is quiet.

Special dispatches to the Cologne Gazette announce that all classes of the Chinese population believe that the Chinese have been victorious over the allied troops. Striking illustrations of this are given.

Interviewed the Minister.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May this afternoon, and although it was near the close of the day, he proceeded direct to the state department. For nearly an hour the minister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, the trio being locked in meantime, and not even the messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference was communicative as to the conference.

The conference with Mr. Wu is believed to have been inspired by a desire to learn something of the personality of the Chinese notables whose names have been suggested as proper to constitute the Chinese side of any commission which may be named to arrange a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Wu is an ardent adherent of Earl Li. There is much speculation here as to the personnel of the United States commissioners in case the peace negotiations should be entrusted to such a body, and the names of men prominent in international affairs in recent years all have been canvassed. Included in the list is the name of Gen. John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he appears at all in the negotiations it will be in his old place as a representative of the Chinese government. He was associated with Li Hung Chang during the peace negotiations which closed the Chino-Japanese war, and it is said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work in China then.

Washington, Sept. 8.—There were no substantial developments over night in the Chinese situation, but there is reason to believe that the negotiations have now reached another crisis. The state department officials are giving a good deal of attention to the discussion of the personnel of a commission to adjust some phases of the Chinese trouble.

Li Hung Chang is still at Shanghai, and unofficial advices that reach here indicate that he is in no hurry to leave for Pekin.

Acting Secretary of State Hill authorizes the announcement that a telegram from Commissioner Rockhill, dated Shanghai, September 7th, states that missionaries arriving from the west and north report quiet everywhere along the routes. Only four northwest provinces indicate signs of disturbance.

Missionaries Reported Dead.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The state department is in receipt of a cablegram from United States Consul-Ceneral Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated September 7th, reporting the death about July 31st, at Funcu and Taiku, of the following missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Peirce and daughter, Florence; Rev. and Mrs. E. Atwater and their two children; Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp; Rev. Geo. L. Williams; Rev. T. W. Davis; Miss Bowen Bird, and Miss Mary L. Partridge.

The department has notified the respective missionary boards of which the victims were members, and their friends as far as possible.

Ordered to Tai Yuen Fu.

Berlin, Sept. 8.— A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, September 7, says: "The staff surgeon of the German legation announces that an examination shows the cause of Baron von Ketteler's death to have been a bullet through the neck, which must have been instantaneously fatal.

"At the funeral Minister Conger made a stirring speech to the diplomatic body. All the foreign detachments were present.

"It is reported here that Gen. Yung Li, with his troops, returned from Pao Ting Fu to Tai Yuen Fu on September 2nd. Ching Sing, the Manchu president of the ministry and finance, is reported to have committed suicide.

"Chang Chi Tung's efforts to secure a loan of half a million taels from the Chinese merchants at Hankow is believed to have failed.

"The Chinese papers publish an edict, dated August 19th, ordering the presidents and secretaries of the ministerial departments to proceed to Tai Yuen Fu without delay in order to assist the Emperor in dispatching the affairs of state."

Rejoined Their Ships.

London, Sept. 8.—The British admiralty announces that members of the naval brigade who participated in the relief of Pekin have reejoined their ships.

Withdrawn From Amoy.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—A dispatch received from Amoy, dated September 6th, says all foreign marines landed there and at Kulang Fu were withdrawn that morning.

Germany's Proposal.

New York, Sept. 8.—A solution of the Chinese question which would have been popular in England would have been the adoption by the American government of a distinctively punitive policy, enforced by the employment of an army of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. The British government would have followed the lead of the American state department, and would have largely increased its own military forces in China for the purpose of securing the punishment of guilty mandarins, the dethronement of the Empress Dowager and the reorganization of the Imperial government. Since the state department has not taken this course, the foreign office here has adopted a policy of masterly inactivity, and has been prepared to acquiesce in any arrangements which may be made by Russia and Germany. Germany has not rejected Russia's scheme outright, but has reduced it to a measure for partial withdrawal of European, the Japanese and the American forces, so that Count von Waldersee will have at least a small international force to command, and something to do which will be dignified and conspicuous. It may be safely assumed that the British foreign office will assent to any policy which secures a general agreement of the powers and obviates the necessity for a partition of China.

PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Two Additional Cases Have Been Admitted to the Hospital.

(Associated Press.)

Glasgow, Sept. 8.—An official bulletin issued to-day says two additional bubonic plague cases have been admitted to the hospital, and that nine additional persons have been placed under observation.

HAGUE TREATY.

Ex-President Harrison a Member of International Board of Arbitration.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 8.—Ex-President Cleveland has declined the President's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration under the Hague treaty. Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

BOUND FOR HOME.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Sept. 7.—Twelve officers and 247 men of H. M. S. Phaeton, from the Pacific coast, arrived here at an early hour this morning and marched through the streets from the Canadian Pacific railway station to the Allan liner Tunisian, which sailed shortly afterwards for Liverpool. The officers and men are on furlough.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Oldest Methodist Minister in the World Is Dead.

Williams, Cal., Sept. 7.—Rev. Lorenzo Waugh, the oldest Methodist minister in the world, died suddenly in the railroad depot here. He was born in West Virginia in 1808 and entered the ministry 68 years ago.

Penny postage with New Zealand will take effect on January 1st next.

MANY SHEEP KILLED.

Trouble Between Cattlemen and Sheepmen in Southern Colorado.

(Associated Press.)

Walsenburg, Sept. 7.—Reports from Sharpsdale, a small town near Mt. Blanco, in Southern Colorado, says that the feud over the use of the range, which has long existed between cattlemen and sheepmen, reached a climax this week when the cattlemen drove three thousand sheep over a high precipice, killing nearly all of them. The trouble has grown out of the scarcity of water along the water courses. Where grass still remains, the sheep were pastured, and after they had once passed over the ground cattle refused to eat on it, and either died or became very poor. It is said that the entire country has taken up arms.

ENGLISH SALT TRADE.

Brokers Busy Buying Shares for American Principals.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 7.—The English salt trade is excited over the report that an American syndicate covets control of the British salt market, according to a London dispatch to the Herald. Brokers acting in behalf of American principals are said to be quietly at work buying shares of the Salt Union, a combination of producers which enjoys a monopoly of the industry in the United Kingdom, with a view to acquiring the majority of the holdings.

STONED TO DEATH.

Indian Killed Medicine Man of Tribe Because His Child Died.

(Associated Press.)

North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 7.—Chief Illowahe, an aged medicine man and chief of the Yakima tribe, has been brutally stoned to death in his tent by an Indian named John. He had been called on by John to save his child, which was sick. The old doctor went through the usual barabaric formalities as best he could, yet the child died. The father then went to the medicine man's tent and stoned him to death.

CANDIDATE FOR BRANDON.

Winnipeg, Sept. 6.—Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has accepted the nomination as Conservative candidate for Brandon district.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—A large Conservative meeting was held in Beauharnois county yesterday in the interests of Mr. Bergeron. Messrs. Bergeron, Chauvin, Quinn and Thos. Chapais were the speakers.

Halifax, Sept. 6.—Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster spoke at Summerside yesterday. They were received in the market hall and presented with an address. Both delivered stirring speeches.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

London, Sept. 7.—The statement of the board of trade for the month of August shows increases of £1,403,700 in imports and £2,726,100 in exports.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

Vienna, Sept. 6.—The boiler of the Danubian steamer Negotin exploded near Kladovo to-day, and the captain and 12 of the crew perished.

Grand Priory Knights Templars, of Canada, have appointed Dr. W. J. Quinland as Grand Prior for British Columbia.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the true friend of all the people, rich and poor alike. It supplies a pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

The foremost baking powder in all the world.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

Reducing The Debt

Important Statement by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Minister of Finance.

He Tells of the Satisfactory State of the Finances of Canada To-Day.

The Toronto Tragedy—Daughter of the Dead Man Gives Evidence.

(Associated Press.)

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 7.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson opened the Liberal campaign here last evening. In a speech of one hour's length Hon. Mr. Paterson claimed the Liberals had stuck to the Ottawa platform of 1893, except in the matter of Senate reform, and the failure of that was because it was impossible to accomplish. Hon. Mr. Fielding gave an approximate statement of the finances of Canada to June 30th, which had not hitherto been made public. The revenue, he said, was $50,902,741, expenditure chargeable to the consolidation fund $42,987,540, leaving a surplus of $7,940,392. After providing for every class of expenditures, including capital charges, the finance minister said the debt would be reduced by $679,770.

Quebec, Sept. 7.—Premier Marchand, who took a turn for the better a few days ago, and was thought to have been out of danger, suffered a relapse yesterday and is now critically ill.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—At the resumption of the inquest last night on the body of Morris Goldstein, who the Crown authorities believe died of carbonic poison administered by his wife, Fanny Helper, and a male accomplice named Saapero, both of whom are in custody, the daughter of the dead man gave evidence to the effect that the mother of Fanny Helper had told her after her father's death that if she would keep quiet and say nothing against Fanny she would get some money in addition to her portion in the will. Miss Goldstein, however, insisted on a post mortem, which revealed the cause of death.

The general prohibition committee of the Methodist Church of Canada met here yesterday and resolved to send out appeals to the membership to express their disapproval of the positions taken by the House of Commons by using efforts to defeat all members seeking re-election who are anti-prohibitionists. This applies also to new candidates in the field. The committee also passed a resolution favoring provincial prohition, as laid down by the Dominion Alliance. The attention of the department of militia will be called to the violation of canteen regulations.

Yesterday was American's day at the exhibition. The health of President McKinley was drunk at the directors' luncheon, and was responded to by Col. Sewell, United States consul in this city, and Prof. J. H. Webb, of Yale University, both of whom referred to the increasing friendliness between England and America, and deprecated any movement to sever it.

The Canadian Kennel Club has decided to protest to provincial governments against the inclusion of registered dogs, which they claim are always kept under control, in the heavy taxation because of destruction wrought by dogs. At a meeting yesterday, Rev. J. W. Flinton, of Victoria, B. C., was elected a vice-president.

Hamilton, Sept. 7.—Ex-Ald. McLagan, one of Hamilton's most respected citizens, is dead, aged 77 years.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Section 22 of the Dominion Elections Act gives returning officers the right to insert any names that may have been omitted in the lists prepared by the government printing bureau.

Hon. Wm. Mulock addressed a meeting of the Reform Association last night, dwelling at length upon the attitude of the Liberal administration towards the laboring classes of Canada, showing that the government had always been willing to improve the condition of that class of citizens whenever it was in its power to do so.

Militia orders issued to-day provides that warrant officers, after four years' service, will be granted an increase of pay at the rate of twenty-five cents per diem, and after eight years another increase of twenty-five cents per diem. The allowance for drill instruction is increased from $20 to $40 per annum.

The government has been notified by the colonial office of the passage of a bill by the German Reichstag granting favored nation treatment to all British subjects and products of British colonies excepting Canada and Barbadoes. The exclusion of Canada is of course intended as a slap for Canada's insistence on the abrogation of the Anglo-German favored nation treaty.

MILLS MAY BE CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 7.—At a meeting of cotton spinners to-day it was decided, practically unanimous, not to purchase American spot cotton during the month of September. It is anticipated that the decision will lead to the closure of the mills for several weeks.

—John Strong, a sailor on board the ship Marion Chilcott, now loading lumber at Chemainus, died yesterday from injuries sustained by falling down the hold of the vessel on Friday last.