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THIS LINE AND

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Made by the same company,
are the best lines of shoes to be
had in the city.

Turrill's Shoe

Repairing Neatly Done

BRITISH WERE FIRST

And the Americans Next.

IN REACHING THE BESIEGED LEGATIONS IN PEKING—HOW THEY FOUND THINGS.

Peking, Aug. 14.—via Tien Tsin.—One disadvantage that the Americans had during the hard march to the relief of Peking was that their transportation wagons were late in arriving. The Ninth Infantry possessed the only outfit which reached Tien Tsin up to the time of starting. The supplies were divided among the soldiers of the Ninth and the Fourteenth Infantry regiments and the battery. The Americans, with haversacks, blankets, tent rolls, started under the heaviest loads, but they soon set to fighting their way, preferring to fight their way rather than to sweat under them. During the last two nights of the march they slept tired and worn out in the rain without shelter or cover.

One night the wagon train lost the road and passed the American camp. The drivers paddled along four miles in the darkness and rain. They might have been driven into the Chinese camp; but, fortunately, the Russians stopped them just in time. The Americans, after a brief conference, and then, without delay, toward the end of the march, the men did work only by supporting to their national pride.

"Don't let the Russians get ahead of you," they urged constantly. The army transport, when it reached Peking, was a unique spectacle. Miles of ammunition and supplies trailed behind, everything in wheels from farm wagons, to fashionable traps, was impressed, and every horse, mule and chieftain in the path, was commandeered. The Japanese had cows, bearing packs, and the Russians had camels. Chameleons pulled the carts and staggered under heavy packs, the soldiers cutting and beating them, and the camels and mules were used as pack animals. Two hundred tanks and scores bearing munitions were towed up the river by coolies. And the Chinese taken the offensive against the transport might have been captured, and cut to pieces by small flying parties.

After it was apparent that the Chinese were demoralized, the generals trusted the transport to look and act. Only such an emergency as excited could have justified such hardships as were imposed on the troops.

DOXOLOGY SINGING.

A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city."

In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men with the aid of the Chinese, had been for 65 days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night in vindication of that principle. Missions assembled about the legation are singing the Doxology. Rockets are being fired. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities, are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sounds of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the forbidden city. The tired soldiers are planting their tents on the lawns and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp-fires along the stretch of turf beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlements, an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling—Indians, Cossacks, legionnaires, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines, and French dignitaries from Saigon, who kept the fight in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese who have

earned the first place, are absent.

Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and immunity from bullets. The new comers are anxious to inspect the evidence of an historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and earth works. Sandbags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for riflemen, and the buildings at their porticos and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows, too.

Back of the United States legation is a work named "Fort Meyers," which the marines held, completely surrounded by high sides of the walls with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall runs along the street in front of the German legation and confronting the enemy's barracks within those limits are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense, if pressed. The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign settlements were spared. Two thousand eight hundred shells fell there during the first three weeks of the bombardment, 400 in one day. Bucketsful of bullets were gored in the grounds. Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, assisted by 85 volunteers commanded by the English Capt. Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and 19 wounded. Fifty-four marines and soldiers were killed and seven killed and 11 wounded.

Gilbert Reid, who was wounded in the feet, was the only American civilian injured. Two foreign ladies were wounded.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of mud. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared, there arose a great continuous cheer on both sides.

Generals, soldiers and correspondents scrambled up the banks through the fifth, elbowing to be first. Men and women and resources alike resorted to the help of the Sikhs, patting them on the back. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into the legation grounds, where the colors were planted. The soldiers surrounded the wall which had been the salvation of the besieged.

The ministers and officers demanded the latest news on both sides. An hour afterward Gen. Chaffee, riding at the head of the 14th United States Infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine who was on the top of the wall, shouted, "You are just in time. We need you in our business."

"Where can we get in?" said Gen. Chaffee. "Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response. The American general looked disappointed. Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces, their reception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first. When the stars and stripes emerged into view, Mr. Tewksbury, the missionary, cried, "Americans, cheer your flag. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered the ladies."

RESCUED AND RESCUERS.

On entering the grounds of the British legation the American troops started in amazement and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing.

Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and rough-bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud. But a second glance showed that the rescued were pathetically pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the enclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new graves, headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's house was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there at one time. All but four men of the hospital contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

There were several caves, roofed with timbers heaped over with earth, which served as bombproofs. The second secretary's house was covered with significant notices. For instance: "As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire to-day, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

Here is another: "Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs, the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician."

Mr. Conger had the first secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the chapel and the French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn.

The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times.

When a proposal was made to petition the tsung li yamen for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The yamen's supply was a farce, only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for, reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

OFFICIALLY ORDERED.

The tsung li yamen placarded a proclamation exhorting the people to kill all foreigners because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku. The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to July 25. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extended to Aug. 3, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from Aug. 3 to Aug. 11; and then the Chinese mounted smooth-bore. The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage brought by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it and it was christened "The International Gun."

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method on the other hand was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The foreigners were creeping up with their arms filled with bricks, and in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall of feet close to the Chinese barracks. The Chinese so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

During the last two nights the Chinese officials urged their word to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the night of the 27th the Chinese made a desperate attempt to break through the Chinese artillery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien Tsin.

The result of the Chinese achievement, chiefly for the forced march of four independent armies over a single difficult road and in sickening weather. The opposition offered by the Chinese divisions was not until the relieving columns were in front of Peking. The defense of the city, considering the possibilities of the case, was exceedingly weak. The Japanese are now hatching a plan to capture the city, which has not yet been entered. Probably the Chinese concentrated their forces there, giving the Americans and English a comparatively easy position.

AWFUL STRAIN ON TROOPS.

The Americans advanced along the left of the canal under the 14th Infantry and the English following. From a hill Capt. Reilly shelled a pagoda over the Ohe-Hua gate until nightfall closed in. The regiment was under a heavy cover before the hill, about 200 yards away, when E. Company sealed the corner near the gate, under a fire of sharpshooters. Lieut. Gohn planted the regimental flag. The regiment then moved on, and the Russians, who were opposed, but every side of the streets leading to the Tartar wall, along which the soldiers passed, was swept by rifle fire from the wall.

The Chinese dashed across the streets in single file. The British entered the gate, about the middle of the east wall, where nearer the legations and able to enter first. The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100, and was sometimes above that figure. The country was deep with sand and the route lay through shadowed fields of tall, thin corn. The Japanese possessed the greater endurance, and, being provided with the best transport, they made the pace. The Russians held second place most of the time. The Americans and English were pushed to the utmost to keep up. Gen. Fukushima said the Japanese might have reached Peking two days before. He probably spoke the truth. They seemed never to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were on the march, and the outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the latter so closely that they threw away their pots sleeping mats and clothing. Several hundred Americans dropped out from the heat each day, and came staggering into camp this evening. Even the native Indian troops were almost as much exhausted. The army could be detracted by dead horses.

The soldiers drank continually from the muddy river and wells by the roadside, with the result that an epidemic of dysentery set in. The Americans marched during the hottest hours of the day, causing great dissatisfaction among the officers and men who had wished to move in the cool of the morning and evening, like

It don't pay you

to try and buy something for nothing—though when you can get seasonable goods at a great reduction

It will then pay you to invest

in a pair of our Ladies' Turned Sole Oxfords, regular \$1 lines for 75c—\$1.25 lines for \$1—\$1.50 lines for \$1.25 on all lines

75c does the work of a dollar

spent elsewhere. A large stock of Trunks, Grips and Telescope Valises at low prices to choose from.

The Boston Shoe House
J. L. Campbell
3rd Door East Standard Bank North Side King Street.

SOME FACTORIES

Which the Finance Committee is Willing to Encourage.

Captain Stringer Wants Damages For a Tree Cut on City Property.

The finance committee of the city council met yesterday afternoon, with Chairman Stephens and Ald. Scane present.

H. Snell sent in a petition asking for redress inasmuch as he is assessed for 129 feet frontage at the corner of Park avenue and the gravel road, when he has in reality but 122 feet.

The court of revision considered Mr. Snell's grievance and although the case was one of mere measurement failed for some unaccountable reason to relieve the petitioner from the extra seven feet of assessment.

As the case has come before the court of appeal the council has now no power. Mr. Snell's only remedy would have been an appeal to the judge.

The athletic association asked that in accordance with an agreement made between them and a previous council, the taxes on the ground for 1899 and 1900 should be remitted, such an agreement evidently exists the committee will recommend that the taxes be refunded.

The matter of negotiating with the Freeman Bros. and Walker Co., of Yarker, Ont. who are moving their wool factory from that place, was left at the last meeting of the council to the finance committee.

Both Ald. Scane and Ald. Stephens expressed their uneasiness in favor of bidding for manufacturing concerns and thought the proper course to pursue would be to let the company state what they will require from the city in the event of their locating in Chatham and then the city will be in a position to deal definitely with their requests. To authorize a grant of money to any manufacturing firm it is necessary that there shall be a two-thirds majority in favor of it. Moreover, even then it may require a special act to make the bonus lawful.

It was decided that the clerk should write to W. P. Walker, president of the Yarker firm, and ask them to state definitely what they want in exchange for the special act to make the bonus lawful.

B. D. Downey Spring Co., of Owen Sound. R. J. Graham, who is now running an evaporating plant in Bedford added the fact that he should establish a plant on the site of the Tige factory and expend \$5,000 a year in fruit and wages.

The finance committee will recommend that Mr. Graham be granted exemption from taxation on conditions named but no \$200 per year.

Charles H. Bedford wrote, stating that he had purchased the property on Park street, formerly owned by Mr. Drinkwater, but that the house had burned down before he bought it. He asked for a rebate of \$13,340 taxes which were charged against the house.

The committee decided that Mr. Bedford should have known, previous to the purchase that there were taxes against the property and was recommended no action.

Captain John Stringer informed the committee that on July 14th, 1900, the Lake Erie & Detroit Railway Company had destroyed a valuable and ornamental shade tree on the south-east corner of Colborne and Prince streets, thereby, he said, detracting greatly from the value of his property. He asked for redress.

Ald. Scane—If the tree was cut down without permission, Mr. Stringer should look to the railway company for damage, but if the city gave permission for the cutting of it, he has just ground for action against the city.

The city solicitor has viewed the premises and has expressed the opinion that the tree was worth at least \$100 to Mr. Stringer's property. The chief point for argument lies in the fact that although Mr. Stringer planted the tree, it was on the city's property and could not therefore legally belong to him.

The proper course of procedure would be to arrest the man who felled the tree, then, when the case came up for trial, it would be easy to find out whether or not permission to cut it had been given and by whom. The question was however in order that the committee may learn whether any one had authority to slaughter such a valuable ornament.

—When we have good blood we are healthy, strong, vigorous and full of life and energy. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood.

Every Barrington Hat guaranteed. Price \$2.50. The 2nd Sole Agents. If Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

New Fall Neckwear

No common place neckwear news ever goes out of this store and no commonplace neckwear ever gets in.

Selected Specimens

A large assortment of the new shaped Bow, in new patterns silks and combination silk and satin, (see Fifth St. window)

Flowing End Ties, in red satin polka dots and other new colorings and patterns for fall.

25c

50c

The best only finds place here, the best and our new fall stock proves it. Styles exact, designs unique, prices reasonable.

Thornton & Douglas

Victoria Block. King and Fifth Streets.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk on account of the perfectness of its parts.

Each thread is made up of one hundred strands of "neat" or "cocoon" silk.

Each strand is tested by an infallible machine which stops automatically for the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity—a mistake the eye can't see this machine detects.

Every yard of Corticelli Sewing Silk must be perfectly smooth, strong, full letter A before it can get on a spool with our label.

That label is your guarantee of perfection in Sewing Silk.

For Sale Everywhere. Ask for it and see you get it.



WILL TRY TO GET HIS OWN.

Robert McLean Will Again Oppose Robert Holmes in West Huron.

Goderich, September 1.—This is a hot season in West Huron, as elsewhere, and if the enthusiasm of the political campaign is kept as high as that which marked the Conservative convention at Smith's Hill yesterday, the hot time is by no means over in this riding. The attendance was large, including all the war horses and many of the rank and file, and without a dissenting voice they again endorsed Robert McLean as the party candidate. Mr. McLean, it will be remembered, was robbed of a victory in the field, as he was defeated by Wm. Matthews, who was controlled by B. Simon, of London, Ont. The Ace, with a record of 25-1-4 and valued at \$4,000; Maud K., a green mare without record, who was valued at \$1,000; Ackman Jim, with a record of 21-6-1-4 and valued at \$1,600; and Chas. A. Guyer's brown mare Whyley, valued at \$1,500, which was destroyed by fire. The animals destroyed, Simon owned the Ace and Maud K. and handled Ackman Jim for Isaac Bottenbury, of Clinton, Ont., to whom Simon sold his horse a year ago. The loss on buildings and apparatus amounts to \$6,000.

Accidents will happen.—John Brown, a G. A. R. veteran, of 2446 Marshall street, Philadelphia, says: "By a mere accident I came across Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I was a great sufferer from that dread malady, Catarrh. This wonderful remedy effected a speedy and permanent cure, and I have been so thankful that I am willing to spend much time in spreading the good news." Price 50 cents. Sold by J. W. McLean. 16

Resolutions in support of Sir Charles Tupper and J. P. Whitney were carried with a large vote, and the meeting then adjourned.

Your Daughter's College Home

Has considerable influence on her future life. College Education, besides giving a young woman a thorough training in specific studies, teaches self-reliance, and the ability to think for herself. She meets and forms friendships with those from different sections of Canada and the United States, and her after life is broader, more useful and happier for the few years thus spent.

The Directors of Alma College believe that it offers to Parents, looking for an institution in which their daughters may have good care and instruction, advantages worthy of examination, and that the situation, the buildings, excellent teachers, spirit of earnest work and especially the pleasant home life, will commend the school to their careful consideration. The College is located in St. Thomas, a beautiful city of 12,000, in the fine peach and fruit growing region of Southern Ontario.

The College Building stands in a beautiful eight acre park, perfectly drained and supplied with an abundance of the purest water.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE

A residential school, College and Preparatory Studies, Music, Fine Art, Education, Business, Domestic Science.

Twentieth year begins September 10th. Write REV. E. I. WARNER, M. A., Principal, St. Thomas, Ont.

Sausages, TENDERLOINS, FRANKFORTS

To-day, At The Pork Packing House.

F. Chaplin. Opens House Back PHONE 240.

RACE HORSES BURNED

Four Valuable Animals Cremated—All Owned in This Province.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 1.—Shortly after the beginning of the racing in the closing day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park, fire broke out in the stables near the three-quarter turn and with great rapidity destroyed three stables, a number of cattle sheds and burned to death four race horses. Several strings of horses were led out safely. The horses destroyed comprised Smith's Hill yesterday, the hot time is by no means over in this riding. The attendance was large, including all the war horses and many of the rank and file, and without a dissenting voice they again endorsed Robert McLean as the party candidate. Mr. McLean, it will be remembered, was robbed of a victory in the field, as he was defeated by Wm. Matthews, who was controlled by B. Simon, of London, Ont. The Ace, with a record of 25-1-4 and valued at \$4,000; Maud K., a green mare without record, who was valued at \$1,000; Ackman Jim, with a record of 21-6-1-4 and valued at \$1,600; and Chas. A. Guyer's brown mare Whyley, valued at \$1,500, which was destroyed by fire. The animals destroyed, Simon owned the Ace and Maud K. and handled Ackman Jim for Isaac Bottenbury, of Clinton, Ont., to whom Simon sold his horse a year ago. The loss on buildings and apparatus amounts to \$6,000.

BOERS SCATTERING

So Lord Reports Reports—They Have Released 1800 British Prisoners.

London September 1.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:—"Belfast, August 31.—About 1800 British prisoners released at Nood Gedacht have reached French and Pole-Carew. They are badly clothed, and some are said to be half-starved. Ambulances are out picking up sick and weak ones. The officers are reported to have been taken to Barten. Some of them escaped, including the Earl of Leitrim and Viscount Enniskillen. The prisoners report that Kruger, Steyn, Botha, Lucas, Meyer and Schalk-Burger left Nood Gedacht on August 29 for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering."

The great amount of design work done at the Victoria Avenue Green House is sufficient proof of the excellence of the work. Nothing but the best at the lowest prices. Telephone 181.