

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 20.

## Great Britain Is Ready

### To Send More Troops to the Scene of Conflict in China.

### Four British and Four Indian Regiments Ordered for Service From Simla.

### London News Agency Says Foreigners Were Murdered on Friday.

(Associated Press.) London, July 13.—Peking is still silent and there is nobody but believes the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been vain leaves but one interpretation.

The Chinese representative in Berlin denies the statement that Li Hung Chang had sent to him a hopeful telegram. He says that, on the contrary, no direct telegram has been received by him from Li Hung Chang for some time past.

The day's news is again restricted to the usual crop of untrustworthy Shanghai rumors, the most serious of which is reported by the correspondent of the Express to the effect that Europeans are directing Chinese military operations.

The correspondent asserts that Captain Bailey, of R. M. S. Aurora, saw a man in European garb directing the Chinese artillery operations outside of Tien Tsin. Foreign refugees from Tien Tsin openly accuse a European official, whose name the Express correspondent suppresses, and Colonel von Hanneken, who was formerly employed to drill the Chinese troops, of being parties to a plot to procure the escape of Gen. Chang and himself from Tien Tsin before the bombardment, leaving the other foreigners to their fate.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of foreign Chinese non-combatants, without regard to age or sex.

It is asserted that the Buddhist priests throughout the empire are propagating Prince Tuan's anti-foreigner gospel.

News is circulating through the Yangtze valley that Gen. Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin and that the superior army has been cut to pieces east of Peking.

The actual impotence at the moment of the allied forces naturally gives color to these stories with the worst results.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives Tien Tsin advices to July 8th, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enable them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed, at the railway station.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai says the following story regarding the position in Peking emanates from Chinese official sources: "The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6th, Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided, the right wing was led by Prince Tsi Yu and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu. The attack commenced with artillery firing, which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning; by which time both legations were destroyed and all foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese. Upon hearing of the attack, Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with the troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed one hundred thousand taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers.

The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing July 11th, says: "Li Hung Chang has decided to remain here, and the United States gunboat which was waiting to convey him en route to Peking will sail to-morrow."

Washington, July 12.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Tokio giving briefly the details of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler at Peking and the fighting around Tien Tsin.

The dispatch was sent from Tokio July 4th, and was in some way subject to great delay along the Siberian route. It states that the German minister was killed by a shot and that it is not known whether the mob element or the soldiers are responsible for the shooting.

The Japanese report of the fighting around Tien Tsin is similar to that already conveyed in the press dispatches. Concerning the reports from Yokohama that the government is being urged to send 50,000 troops to China, Mr. Nabeshima, the Japanese charge, says there is little more than press conjecture that there is no present evidence that the government has the slightest purpose of sending more than one army corps, or 22,000 men, to China.

While the popular sentiment in Japan might favor the dispatch of a large army to China, he feels that the government will be there in conserving, particularly in view of the uncertainty as to the terms on which it is to undertake the mission.

It is the understanding of the Japanese officials here that the fifth army corps is now being put aboard the trans-

port at one of the great naval stations near Hirashima.

German Commander. Berlin, July 12.—Major-General Von Lezzel, the commander of the twenty-eight army division, has been appointed to command the German forces in China, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

Transports for Troops. Hamburg, July 12.—The Boersenhalle announces that the Hamburg-American line has leased four and the North German Lloyd six steamers to the marine minister for the transportation of 12,000 troops and ammunition to China.

Maine Sails for China. London, July 12.—The American hospital ship Maine sailed to-day from Southampton for China.

Italy's Attitude. Rome, July 12.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, responding to-day in the Chamber of Deputies to an interpellation regarding the intentions of the government as to China, said: "The cabinet has no political intentions towards expansion or intrigue in China. Its programme is to maintain perfect accord between Italy and the other powers. We cannot leave entirely to others the protection of our national rights, nor are we disinterested in the work of mutual interests and civilization which the powers are seeking to carry on in China."

London, July 13.—Though there does not appear to be at this hour any justification for the statement that official confirmation has been received here of the massacre of the international colony at Peking, it is hardly doubted that such confirmation will be the outcome of the present suspense.

The report sent out to-day by a news agency of this city saying an official message had been received in London that all the foreigners in Peking were murdered on July 6th was said to have originated at the Japanese legation, but inquiry there failed to confirm this. Official circles regard the statement as being merely a charge of date.

Inquiries indicated that none of the embassies and ministers had anything fresh corroborative of the story.

Lord Salisbury presided at a lengthy meeting of the cabinet this afternoon at which, it is understood, important decisions in regard to China were reached, and that already instructions have been sent to Simla to prepare another division, consisting of four British and four Indian regiments, with the necessary equipment of artillery, for service in China.

Reported Murdered on Friday. London, July 13.—A news agency report says that an official message received in London states that all the foreigners in Peking were murdered on July 6th. All Hope Abandoned.

Washington, July 13.—A short cablegram received at the state department at Shanghai, announcing the beginning of the final attack on the legations at Peking, terribly depressed the officials here.

All along they have suspected that the various communications received from Chinese sources in Shanghai have been prepared by the way for the announcement of the extermination of the foreign ministers and their wives, children, attaches, dependants and guards.

The consul-general's message, it is understood, is but a repetition of the latest press reports from Shanghai, but the state department has come to place its highest estimate upon Mr. Goodnow's advice. It appreciates the fact that he does not send every piece of unreliable gossip afloat in the sensational news centres where he is stationed, but uses good judgment in sifting out the probable from the other kind of news. More than any other news, it is from the Chinese governor of the province where in Shanghai is situated, and it is hard to conceive of an adequate reason for the falsification of the facts by that official in the direction of this particular report. Therefore the state department, which has all along been hopeful of the ultimate rescue of the ministers at Peking, has now joined the European chancellors in the belief that they have all been killed.

The department officials find it hard to estimate the value of the statement of the consul at Canton that Li Hung Chang has again engaged passage northwards owing to the lack of a date on the cable message, and it is suspected that the press dispatch stating that he has abandoned the trip to Peking is of a later date than Mr. McWade's notice. Should the great viceroys go northward, his coming to Taku and Tien Tsin would raise at once a question as to the conditions under which he undertakes to go to Peking, and incidentally the decision as to whether or not he should be permitted to pass the lines would involve the decision of the other question as to whether or not a state of war exists.

Bombarding Legations. Washington, July 13.—The department of state has received a dispatch from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying that the Governor of Shantung was bombarding the legations for a final attack upon the 7th of July. He is extremely anxious for the safety of the ministers and friendly Chinese in Peking. The consul adds that fears of the worst are generally entertained.

The state department has also received a dispatch from Consul McWade at Canton saying that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has engaged quarters upon the Chinese steamer Aming, but that the date of his departure for the north is as yet undecided.

Goodnow's Report Confirmed. London, July 13.—A telegram received at the office of the Chinese maritime customs in London from the governor of Shang Tung is identical with United

States Consul Goodnow's report of the bombardment of the legations on July 7th. The officials here regard the dispatch as leaving little room to hope the legations have survived.

Another Report. Shanghai, July 12.—The foreign consuls are offering large sums for the production of the letter which a Chinese merchant is said to have received from Peking, dated June 30th, saying the legations had been demolished and the foreigners killed. The merchant, however, declines to show it, saying that he fears punishment from the Chinese officials.

Rioting is reported to have occurred at Ning Po, but no confirmation of the reports has been received.

Rebels Defeated. Brussels, July 12.—The Belgian foreign office has received a cable dispatch from Shanghai announcing on Chinese authority that General Nieh Si Chang has defeated the rebels near Peking, and has relieved Prince Ching and General Yang Lu, who were trying to defend the Europeans.

To Fight the Rebels. Berlin, July 13.—According to a semi-official telegram from Canton, dated Thursday, July 12th, Li Hung Chang, on July 6th, received a written imperial edict, dated June 17th, and sent overland, in which all governors were urged to dispatch troops with the utmost speed to help against the rebels, among whom Prince Tuan was clearly indicated. Acting on this edict which is said to be undoubtedly genuine, Li Hung Chang is sending some thousands of troops to Peking and the governors are probably doing the same.

Message for Conger. Washington, July 13.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, has undertaken to get through a cipher message from Secretary Hay to United States Minister Conger at Peking, and to have the answer brought back if Mr. Conger is alive.

The message was prepared by Secretary Hay and its contents are unknown to anyone save himself. It was sent to Shanghai with explicit instructions from Minister Wu to spare no effort or expense to get it in the hands of Mr. Conger.

Mr. Wu forwarded the cipher dispatch, together with an extended explanatory message of his own, on Wednesday and the results are now being eagerly awaited. It was soon after Minister Wu presented the text of the edict issued by the Chinese imperial government, that Mr. Hay requested him to get through a message to Minister Conger. Mr. Wu readily assented to this proposition. He suggested, however, that Mr. Hay himself should write the message in cipher, as this would be proof positive to Mr. Conger of its genuineness, whereas any message sent by the minister might arouse the suspicion that it emanated from the Boxers.

Telegraph Lines Cut. London, July 13.—In the House of Commons the permanent secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, said that little news had been received from China. Her Majesty's government had been unable to communicate with the British naval officers as the lines between Chee Foo and Shanghai had been cut. A dispatch purporting to have come from the Emperor of China to Her Majesty's government was received yesterday, but the secretary was unable to promise to make its contents known.

Mules for China. Chicago, July 13.—A special to the Record from San Francisco says: "Orders have come for the camps at the Presidio to be put in order for five thousand men. A pack of 100 mules will be shipped to Seattle to-day for transportation to China. The quartermaster's department is also buying a large number of cavalry horses."

Attempt to Murder Kang Yu Wei. London, July 13.—The Singapore correspondent of the Express says: "Two Japanese recently made an attempt to murder Kang Yu Wei, the exiled leader of the Chinese Reform party, who is here under British protection. Kang Yu Wei is always accompanied by four Sikh guards, and these foiled their attempt and arrested the assassins. There has been many attempts to murder Kang Yu Wei by poison, in order to gain the price set upon his head by the Chinese."

Missionaries Safe. New York, July 13.—Every white missionary and native preacher in Tien Tsin district hitherto unaccounted for has reached Chee Foo, according to a cable to the Journal and Advertiser from the latter city.

Spain Not Represented. Madrid, July 13.—Senor Silvela, Spanish Premier, says no Spanish war vessels will go to China, Spain having no interest to defend in the extreme Orient.

Revolt in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, July 13.—The latest official advices received here regarding the spread of the revolution movements in Manchuria add but little material information. On June 24th an edict of the Emperor of China was intercepted. It ordered the Chinese troops to unite with the Boxers.

London, July 14.—Cable dispatches from the east add nothing to the knowledge in London of the Chinese situation.

It is stated positively from Canton that Li Hung Chang will remain there until the allied troops have defeated Prince Tuan's forces and will then go north to lead his powerful aid in arranging terms of peace, co-operating with Prince Ching, Lung Lu and other pro-foreign viceroys. For the present Li

Hung Chang considers that he can best control and direct the viceroys from Canton and also keep in check the turbulent province.

All the foreign missionaries have evacuated Wen Chu and have arrived at Ling Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at Wen Chu and threatened to exterminate the foreigners and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory and anti-foreign appeals.

The Express correspondent at Tien Tsin telegraphing on July 11th, asserts that the Chinese are gathering in on the allies. They have mounted, adds the correspondent, twelve guns in advantageous position, with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant fire rendering the position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours a battle continued outside of Tien Tsin. The Cossacks captured six Krupp guns and killed a number of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost three hundred killed, including General Sack.

Defeat of Rebels. Brussels, July 13.—M. de Fabreux, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from M. de Marchenne, secretary of the Berlin legation at Peking, dated at Shanghai, stating on the authority of a Chinese source, that troops faithful to General Nieh Si Chang had defeated the rebels near Peking and that they recognized the authority of Prince Ching and General Yang Lu, who tried to defend the Europeans.

AN INTERESTING POINT. Are Marriages Between Roman Catholics, Performed by Protestant Ministers, Legal?

(Associated Press.) Montreal, July 11.—The decision of Bishop Morais yesterday in annulling the marriage of Mr. Delapit, private secretary to His Honor Lieut-Governor Jette, to Miss Jennie Coles, both of whom are Roman Catholics, married several years ago by Rev. W. S. Barnes, of the Unitarian church of this city, if upheld by the Rome authorities, will seriously affect the civil status of a large number of Quebec families who are Roman Catholics and who have been married by Protestant ministers. Mrs. Delapit sued for separation but the civil court would not hear the case until the ecclesiastical authorities had given a decision whether, in their opinion, the marriage between Roman Catholics, performed by Protestant ministers, was valid.

Bishop Morais's decision, it will be seen, declares such marriages null and void in the eyes of the Roman Catholic church. Should Rome uphold this view and the lower courts persist in a refusal to hear the case, many Protestant ministers of the province will be placed in a position liable for damages for performing marriages contrary to law.

DIED SUDDENLY. While Standing Near a Coffin Viewing the Remains of an Old Friend.

(Associated Press.) Kingston, July 13.—Wm. Johnston, engineer at the Royal Military College here, dropped dead this morning beside the coffin in which lay the remains of Captain John Donnelly, sr., one of his old friends. Johnston was fifty-two years of age. Heart failure caused death.

Capt. Donnelly referred to is Capt. John Donnelly, superintendent of the Donnelly Wrecking Company, who died this morning at the age of 65 years. He was well known in marine circles of Eastern Canada.

FUNDS FOR STRIKERS. Two Thousand Collectors at Work in St. Louis.

(Associated Press.) St. Louis, July 13.—Two thousand solicitors engaged by the Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis to canvass the city and collect contributions for the striking railway men's bus lines began work to-day. In addition to collecting funds for this project, the solicitors are expected to ascertain what proportion of the population favors Trades and Labor Unions.

An explosion occurred during the night on the Eastonavenue.

SHOOTING FOR ELCHO SHIELD. Canadians Who Won Prizes in the Barlow Competition.

(Associated Press.) London, July 13.—At Biele today the principal rifle match event on the programme of the N.R.A. commenced. This was the contest for the Elcho Challenge Shield and was confined to England, Scotland and Ireland.

Among the prize winners in the Barlow Competition were the following Canadians: Pte. Milligan, 87; 43; Capt. Kirkpatrick, 82; 41; Lieut. McGrimmon, 82; 41; Pte. Graham, 83; 41; Sergt. Caruthers, 80; 41.

CHINESE WANT COMPENSATION. (Associated Press.) San Francisco, July 13.—The Chinese residents of the recently quarantined quarter of this city are preparing to demand compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained owing to the action of the health officials. Detailed lists of losses are being prepared to form the basis for a suit for damages, estimated at about \$27,000,000, against the city.

BOY FATALLY INJURED. (Associated Press.) Belleville, July 13.—A boy named Stratton, living near Whitton, was probably fatally kicked on the head by a horse yesterday.

## Fought All Day Long

### Details Regarding the Capture of Men and Guns Near Pretoria.

### How the British Defended Their Position Against Force of Boers.

### Troops Waited With Fixed Bayonet for Approach of Enemy.

(Associated Press.) London, July 13.—Another unfortunate occurrence is reported from South Africa. There has been some comment regarding the virtual absence of progress by the immense army under command of Lord Roberts, but few could have been found to believe that the scattered Boers were able to inflict such a defeat so near Pretoria. Instead of the surrender of all of the remaining Boers being imminent, as recent telegrams had hinted, it seems they had been making an attempt to surround or recapture Pretoria, with so much success that in the region which was supposed to be pacified and in which no attack was expected, they succeeded in inflicting a serious defeat and capturing two guns and some 200 men.

It is evident that Gen. Botha has a considerable force, seeing that he is able to press Lord Roberts's line at half a dozen points around Pretoria from the Springs, to the southeast of the city, northward to Middleburg and Durderpoort, and thence southward to Nitrals Nek and Krugersdorp.

Lord Roberts omits to give the name of the commander concerned, giving rise to the belief that worse remains to be told.

Even if the mishap be not more grave than his information implies at present, it proves the situation still serious, and there is no possibility of any troops being spared from South Africa for China, but, on the contrary, it will take a long time to clear the country of the Boers.

News has reached London that Lord Roberts has been suffering from a serious bowel complaint and that Lady Roberts was hurriedly summoned from Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts, though no better, is still weak.

Official Dispatch. London, July 12.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, July 12th, as follows: "The enemy having failed in their attack upon our right rear, as mentioned in my telegram of July 9th, made a determined attack on our right flank yesterday, and, I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nitrals Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal Artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment.

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and, seizing the hill commanding the nek, brought heavy gun fire to bear upon the small garrison.

"Nitrals Nek is about eighteen miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile river. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenburg.

"The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day, and immediately on receiving information early this morning of the enemy's strength, I dispatched reinforcements from here under Col. Godfrey, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

"Before, however, they reached the spot the garrison had been overpowered, and the guns and the greater portion of the squadron of Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot; also about ninety men of the Lincoln regiment.

"A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durderpoort, north of the town, in which the Seventh Dragoons were engaged.

"The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieut-Col. Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our own men.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss on them.

"Billor reports the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Paardkraal were driven off yesterday after a short action.

"Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of Boer arms and ammunition continues from that district."

Pretoria, July 13.—Col. Mahon, reinforced by Gen. French's brigade, yesterday took all the positions held by the Boers in the neighborhood of Reitfontein. A number of Boer dead were found. The British casualties were trifling.

Regarding the disaster to the Lincolnshire regiment on Wednesday, it appears that five companies were ordered on Tuesday to proceed and hold the pass through Magalesburg in the neighborhood of Daspoort fort. They arrived in the afternoon at the pass, where three companies with two guns took up a position and camped for the night, leaving two companies on a plain south of the pass. The eastern hill was rugged, rocky

and inaccessible, but farther east approachable from the main ridge. At day break yesterday Boers appeared on the eastern kopje and opened a heavy fire. Confusion ensued. The colonel ordered the men to take a position on the kopje west of the gap. From this point a hot fire was kept up during the entire day.

Two guns, under an escort of Scots Greys placed in advance of the main body, were captured after a stout resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded. A Maxim gun was brought into action early in the day. A sergeant aided by seven volunteers saved a gun. There was a continuous fire all along the line, the Lincolnshire regiment vigorously replying.

About three in the afternoon the Boers appeared to the left of the position occupied by the British. An officer and 15 men attempted to charge them, and 14 men were killed or wounded as the result. Three companies were surrounded but they kept up a steady fire unceasingly until nightfall, when their ammunition gave out.

The latest arrival from the scene states that at the time of his escape the men were taking a good position under cover and with fixed bayonets awaiting the approach of the Boers.

It is understood on good authority that the Boers have employed armed natives. Two of the natives leaped from cover when a small party from the Lincolnshire regiment stepped up and demanded their surrender. A soldier stepped forward and shot both natives dead. One officer, who succeeded in making his escape, had an encounter with an armed native.

It is feared that the losses of the British were numerous. Thirty of the British straggled back to camp to-day.

According to all accounts a great force is being assembled to prevent further progress of the Boers.

Commandant Grobler, who commanded the Federals at Nitrals Nek, had four guns.

Mounted Rifles Missing. Ottawa, July 13.—Sir Alfred Milner cables Lord Minto as follows: "Capetown, July 11.—I regret to report that Lieut. Young, 1st Batt. Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded at Witkipp on July 8th, and Private W. Wynyard, also of the Mounted Rifles, missing since 4th of May, are believed to be dead. (Signed) Milner."

Lieut. Young belonged to the Manitoba Dragoons and came from a Squadron, R.C.D., and Pte. from Sussex, Eng.

Returning Canadians. Toronto, July 13.—The Evening Telegram's London dispatch says Private J. R. Rea, of the Nelson Rifle Company, A Company of the first contingent, is among the returning Canadians on the Parisian due in Quebec to-morrow morning. There are 30 in all, including Lieut-Col. Herchner, all of whom, excepting one member from Winnipeg, belong to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

London, July 14.—Nothing further has been received from Lord Roberts concerning the Nitrals Nek affair.

Pretoria dispatches, however, show that the Lincolnshires lost half of their officers, including Colonel Roberts, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The stragglers continue to arrive at the camp, but no further news can be learned.

The British fought stubbornly until nightfall, when the cavalry turned their horses loose.

The Boer account of the engagement places the British casualties at over 200. In the Daardre Poort affair, mentioned in Lord Roberts's dispatches, the men in the front ranks of the Boers wore khaki uniforms and helmets and Dragoons passed them unsuspectingly, under the impression that they were Hussars. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened heavy fire, when the Dragoons were within four hundred feet.

British prisoners who escaped to Kroonstad report that General Dewet's force of 10,000 men, with guns, were expelled from Bethlehem by General Clements and General Paget and taken up a strong position fifteen miles to the southward in the hills around Retief Nek. President Steyn is reported to be with them.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley on June 23th, when they surprised a picket of twenty-five men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, eighteen of whom were killed or wounded.

Clergy's Movements. Tipton, Transvaal, July 13.—General Clergy's column, which was moved yesterday easterly, is now encamped here. During the march the mounted infantry engaged 2,000 Boers, shelling a ridge occupied by the burghers. It is estimated this movement will clear the country from Standerton to Heidelberg, as the troops found but one laager, from which the Boers retired hurriedly.

BACK FROM THE YUKON. (Associated Press.) Toronto, July 13.—A detachment of 53 officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who were withdrawn from the Yukon garrison, have arrived here from the Pacific coast and are quartered at Stanley barracks, where they will remain for a few days before being distributed among the various infantry schools.

A HUSBAND BEATER. (Associated Press.) Belleville, Ont., July 13.—A rather unusual case came before the court here yesterday and resulted in Mrs. Michael McDonald, of Thurlo, being fined for assaulting her husband.

E THE ANATURE THE PPER ERY E OF ORIA CO. BOR. Pants, Jumpers, etc. ORIA, B.C. OF SALE. AUCTION OF SALE. IMPROVEMENTS. AND "MCGROOR" LAND CLAIMS. PEAK MAN