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Good News From China

Relief Column Has Reached the Chinese Capital—The Legation Safe.

No Details Yet Received Regarding Condition of Affairs in Peking.

Li Hung Chang is Expected to Aid in Solution of the Difficulty.

London, June 19.—When the Taku forts opened fire on the international fleet, China declared war against the world. The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory, the best semi-official information being the dispatch received at Berlin from Chee Foo.

A semi-official dispatch from Chee Foo announced that the Taku forts had been captured after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men of the German warship *Itis* were killed and several wounded. The dispatch added that the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese.

When the dispatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Peking or from the German legation there.

The unofficial narratives, coming by way of Shanghai, vary widely and bear international evidence of supplementing the main facts with guess-work. One dispatch says the Yorktown participated in the bombardment.

Another asserts that American marines formed part of the storming force of two thousand.

An Associated Press dispatch, dated from Chee Foo yesterday afternoon, says:

"The forts of both sides of the Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed forces were as follows: 8 Russians killed, British 1, German 3, Russian 48, British 3, German 7, Russian 45, French 1.

"The Chinese torpedo boats were seized."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Orders from Peking, conveyed in a personal edict of the Empress Dowager, by advice of Kang Li, president of the ministry of war. Several warships were struck by shells from the twelve-inch guns from the forts. The heavy Russian guns are due to the blowing up of a magazine at Manshuer. Four hundred Chinese are reported to have been killed."

The Chinese, when retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land forces."

The same paper has the following from Chee Foo: "Two of the forts were blown up. Thirty warships at Taku aggregated two hundred thousand tons and carried more than three hundred guns."

The failure of Admiral Seymour's column and its retreat to Tien Tsin increases, it is presumed, the peril of the legations at Peking, which is still isolated, although Shanghai forays Chinese run by mobs, who were mowed down by machine guns, and also that the members of the legations were massacred.

The situation in Niu Chwang is reported critical. The British consul at Kin Kiang has ordered all foreigners to leave Ku Liang and Niu King Chang. The powers are taking prompt action.

Four thousand German troops have been ordered to China, 1,000 French troops are waiting to embark at Saigon, and from 3,000 to 5,000 more Russians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku.

This reinforcement, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is announced in the St. Petersburg Gazette, the government pointing out that Russia is sending so many troops solely for the sake of peace and humanity.

The Brussels correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says "Russia has massed 40,000 men, with seven batteries, at Kiachta, with orders to proceed to Maimachin, a Chinese town contiguous to Kiachta, and thence to advance along the telegraph route to the Mongol town of Orga, two hundred miles south of Kiachta and seven hundred and fifty miles northwest of Peking."

Account of Fight.

London, June 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be taken from official sources, of the action at Taku:

"On the afternoon of June 18th, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts, and of the fact that torpedoes had been laid in the river and that all communication was interrupted by the naval commanders held a council and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the disbandment of the troops and announcing that if this demand were not complied with before 2 a.m. of the following day, the united squadron would destroy the forts."

"Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire; the British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up and the rest were carried by assault. Two British, one American and five

Chinese warships are in Ches Foo harbor."

Unrest at Washington.

Washington, June 18.—Great apprehension exists at the navy department as to the fate of the United States marine guard of 50 men which was landed at Tien Tsin and dispatched by rail to Peking before the railroad was interrupted. They went forward to Peking under an authorization granted by the Chinese government to the United States minister at Peking, in common with other ministers, to employ a naval guard at the legation. Just before the wires from Peking were cut, word came that Minister Conger had detached 20 of the marines from the legation and placed them as a guard at the Methodist compound. This is an enclosure of some 10 acres, situated a mile from the legation, where many missionaries and their families, as well as a large number of native Christians, are believed to have taken refuge.

The Ultimatum.

Berlin, June 18.—The German consul at Chee Foo telegraphs that a Japanese torpedo-boat from Taku brought the following: "The Chinese have laid torpedoes in the Taku river, and collected troops from Shan He Kwei."

The foreign commanders assembled on the Russian flagship and addressed an ultimatum to the commanders of the Taku forts, summoning them to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock on June 17th. At 1 a.m. the guns of the forts opened fire, to which the Russian, British, French and Japanese warships responded. The bombardment lasted seven hours. Two British ships in the river between the forts were reported to have been sunk.

Later a semi-official dispatch from Chee Foo announced that the Taku forts had been captured, after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men on the German ship *Itis* were killed and seven wounded. The dispatch added that the foreign settlements of Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese. When the dispatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Peking or from the German legation there.

Taku Forts.

Washington, June 18.—In view of the capture of the Taku forts, some interest may be felt in the following statement prepared by Major Simpson, in charge of the military information bureau of the war department:

"Taku is situated at the mouth of the Pei Ho, on the southern bank of the river, about 67 miles from Tien Tsin, which is the center of the defenses and chief arsenal of Northern China, are permanent camps, where there are usually 30,000 troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—armed with Mauser rifles and Krupp guns. The cavalry also carry Mauser carbines. These troops have been well instructed for ten or twelve years by foreign officers. The armament of the Taku forts consists of very heavy Krupp guns, and the approaches to the forts from the Gulf of Pechili are extremely difficult. The fortifications consist of three or four large ones on the bank and two smaller ones on the left. All the forts are armed with numerous guns of the most varied system and caliber. In the construction of all forts of the second zone, the heavy day sort of the main was used, which during the winter season, becomes cracked and crumbles very easily, and the garrison is continually making repairs. In Taku there are the materials for closing up the mouth of the Pei Ho. All the coast fortifications have mines."

London, June 19.—Judging from the German official dispatches the American ships took part in the bombardment of the Taku forts.

No news has yet been received here of the relief of the legations at Peking, and Europe's attention is centered far less in the overwhelming display of naval force at Taku than in the fate of the diplomatic staffs and six hundred cosmopolitan residents guarded by a handful of international marines within the legation compounds. There has been no news thence since June 14th.

The revolt is spreading in Western China. The representative of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., at Chen Tu wires that he and his party have been detained there owing to news that the revolution has broken out in Szechuan, which adjoins the province of Yunnan, also in revolt, and officials news comes to-day that the London missionary society's premises at Tsaoehih, central China, northwest of Hankow, have been destroyed by a mob.

The rising seems to be spreading with rapidity and shows unexpected organization among the anti-foreign elements.

The missionaries at Tsaoehih escaped and reached Hankow in safety.

Cable dispatches from Shanghai report that a number of Chinese cruisers are anchored in sight of the foreign settlements, which are only guarded by a small Japanese gunboat. A thousand Chinese troops, with two 40-ton guns, still hold the forts outside the town. The victory of Woo Sung is reported to have assured the consuls that the foreign settlements at Shanghai will not be attacked. The British admiralty draws attention to the fact that the *Endymion's* report, which is of a later date, does not confirm the Japanese report of Admiral Seymour's return to Tien Tsin.

Are Foreigners Safe?

New York, June 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The Express correspondent says it is felt certain that the real explanation of the failure of Admiral Seymour's expedition was divided counsel among his force, only the American troops honestly co-operating with the British admiral. A former English resident of Peking



THE EMPEROR KWANG SHUI: "ANY YOU GENTLEMEN GOT A MATCH?" (St. Paul Pioneer-Press.)

says, 'If the legations have been taken over, the Emperor Kwang Shui would be the object of the attack. No body would be spared if the embassies were captured. The embassy enclosures would be commanded from the great wall nearby and would be incapable of defence against Chinese mobs. The Chee Foo consul's report is not conclusive, but the situation is most alarming.'

Li Hung Chang.

Paris, June 19.—At a cabinet council to-day the minister of foreign affairs announced that the telegraph line between Peking and Tien Tsin was still interrupted.

A dispatch received here from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has been summoned from Canton.

Hongkong, June 19.—It is understood that Li Hung Chang leaves Canton for the north on June 20th. Canton is quiet and the viceroys of the provinces bordering on the Yang Tse Kiang are believed to be strongly opposed to the revolutionary movement.

Three Forts Destroyed.

London, June 19.—An agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 19th, says the latest news from Peking is that the Dowager Empress is greatly concerned at the capture of Taku forts and wholesale degradations of Chinese army officers, including Generals Sung Ching and Fung Fu Siang, the governor of Peking and other high officials who promised in the Sung Liamen to accomplish the expulsion of the foreigners, have taken place.

Three of Taku's forts, it is added, were destroyed and most of the garrisons killed or wounded by a charge of the sailors of the allied fleets.

More Warships.

Paris, June 19.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the danger of complications in the Yang Tse Kiang valley and the province of Tanchuan (Oschuan) appears to be diminishing.

The minister of marine, M. De Lamoignon, announces that the French armored cruiser *Guichen* will leave France for Taku June 23rd, and that the armored cruiser *Charner* and the second-class cruiser *Friant* will sail on June 24th. He added that two transports conveying two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery, will leave at the same time.

Rumored Burning of Tien Tsin.

Shanghai, June 19.—The consulates have received no communication from the legations at Peking since June 11th, and great anxiety prevails as to their safety. There are many rumors but nothing of an authentic nature. The stories purporting to describe the situation at Peking on June 17th merely reiterate previous accounts. The victory of Nankin has taken vigorous measures to prevent a rising in his district.

Sensational native rumors are current that Tien Tsin has been burned by the Chinese soldiers, and that Tulu, the viceroy of Chilo, has fled from his province in order to escape degradation.

Speech by Lord Salisbury.

London, June 19.—Lord Salisbury was

the principal speaker at the bi-centenary meeting this afternoon of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, which took place in this city. The Premier apologized for his presence, because he said missionaries were not popular at the foreign office. Referring to China, he remarked that though the persons slaughtered had been Christians, it must not be imagined that they had been murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the idea prevailed there and elsewhere that missionary work was merely an instrument by which a secular government achieved its objects. While this was unjust, caution ought to mark their actions as over-zealousness led to martyrdom and caused the death of soldiers and sailors sent to avenge the outrages.

No News from Macdonald.

London, June 18.—The dispatch of the Associated Press from Admiral Kempff, dated Washington, containing the American admiral's report of the engagement at Taku, was the first news Lord Salisbury received of the capture of the Taku forts. The British government had been aware that an engagement was proceeding, but it had been ignorant of the result and the greatest success was credited. The officials of the foreign office say no word has been received from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, since June 12th, and the government was ignorant as to whether the legations at the Chinese capital had been captured or not. The admiral's report was relied upon to overcome all difficulties, Admiral Seymour, the British commander, not being hampered by orders, and any requests which he might make would be promptly met.

London, June 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"The Russian relieving forces arrived outside of Peking this morning and immediately began to attack the city on both sides, employing artillery."

"The force apparently arrived in time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations had been successfully renewed. On the night of June 16th the Chinese troops under Generals Tung Fuh Siang and Tung Ching attacked the legations and set on fire five European buildings."

"Nothing definite is known as to the result, except that the Chinese were disappointed, although other reports, utterly discredited by foreigners here, are that the Chinese, infuriated by the destruction of Taku, have since massacred all the foreigners in Peking."

A modified edition of rumors received at Berlin is that the French as well as the German minister has been killed. The English at Shanghai think the Chinese had foreign aid in organizing the defenses at Taku, because of the precision with which their attack was delivered. The wires connecting with the harbor and the Taku river were cut by the warships the night before the bombardment.

It is now reported at Shanghai that it was on board the Russian cruiser *Korietz*, and not the *Mandschur*, that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than fifty. It is reported that no

fewer than 700 Chinese were killed in the forts.

The Daily Mail Shanghai correspondent says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transportation. The whole fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been chartered.

The British cruiser *Undaunted* arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for action and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts. There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor.

At Yum Nan Du, where the rising has been gathering force for days past, 680 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The French consul and three missionaries are still in prison. Disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wu Hu and Czechuan, where the native Christians have been massacred.

A thousand Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien Tsin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The Chinese officials here assert they have news from Peking, up to June 17th. The situation was then very serious. Beyond that they have received nothing but they deny that dispatches have been withheld. Admiral Seymour's column is now in the middle of a plain, with no food and no good water, and surrounded by hostile forces."

A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the United States transport *Thomas*, with troops from Manila, was diverted at Nagasaki, and has arrived at Taku with 1,200 men.

Another Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The British flag is reported to have been flying yesterday over the south gate of Peking. This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour. The summoning of Li Hung Chang to Peking is regarded as a complete change of front on the part of the Manchus, who have abandoned the hope of opposing the powers."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says: "The Boxer movement is spreading on the West river."

Dispatch of Russian Troops.

Washington, June 19.—A message received from Admiral Remy, represents all the news that had come to the government from the East since yesterday.

One of the most important developments, however, namely, that the notice of the Russian government of its intention to dispatch 6,000 troops to China, was accompanied by an understanding that their troops were to be used for the assistance of Europeans and Americans, and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia.

This assurance was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is understood that Japan, in view of Russia's frank declaration, will consent to assume the same obligation toward the other nations, in which case the greatest obstacle to effective action, whether concurrent or joint, by the powers in China, may be considered removed.

Yesterday the department was informed that, while the wire system beyond Chee Foo and leading up to Taku and Tien Tsin had been cut, it had been arranged that a daily steamboat should take messages for these points at Chee Foo and carry them to their destination up the river. Though this arrangement involves a day's delay, it was acceptable, and the authorities were disappointed at receiving to-day the following notice from the cable office: "Cable office reports that the Chinese administration has cancelled arrangements for postal service from Chee Foo to Tien Tsin and Taku. The Great Northern route through Siberia will do its utmost to get telegrams through to Tien Tsin, but messages can be accepted only at sender's risk."

An ugly feature about this notice is the disclosure of an apparent purpose on the part of the Chinese government to interfere with free communication between the foreign naval commanders at Tien Tsin and Chee Foo and their respective government, an article which may have some bearing on the decision which must be reached very shortly as to the status of the relations between China and other nations of the world.

French Reinforcements.

Paris, June 19.—The French government will have 4,200 troops at Taku when the reinforcements just ordered to arrive there. Two thousand will reach Taku before July 3rd. The dispatch of a cruiser division, which was decided upon to-day, will give France a strong naval force.

London, June 20.—The news from Shanghai to-day is regarded in official circles as distinctly cheering.

After the grim reports current early this morning, the dispatch of the Associated Press announcing the arrival of the relief expedition commanded by Admiral Seymour at Peking and the safety of the legations, which later was confirmed by a dispatch from Shanghai, announcing that Seymour's force had arrived at the Chinese capital on the 17th, presages, it is hoped, a general brightening of the situation.

No details have yet been received of the casualties or of the condition of affairs at Peking, but well-informed people express the opinion that the summoning of Li Hung Chang to the capital, foreshadows the early submission of the Dowager Empress to the dictator of the powers.

Relief Force at Peking.

London, June 20.—Shanghai reports originating from Chinese sources and credited by the local foreign officials, state that the legations at Peking were safe on Sunday 17th. Admiral Seymour, with a relieving column, is reported to have reached Peking.

French Consul a Prisoner.

Paris, June 20.—Up to noon to-day the foreign office had received no dispatch from China and was quite in the dark respecting the state of affairs at Yan-

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French Consul a Prisoner.

Paris, June 20.—Up to noon to-day the foreign office had received no dispatch from China and was quite in the dark respecting the state of affairs at Yan-

nia, where the French consul is still a prisoner. The officials declare that no negotiations are proceeding between the powers regarding the measures to be ultimately taken against the Chinese government, and they profess to know nothing in connection with the story from Rome that the United States proposed the reinstatement of the young Emperor. The powers thus far are confining their communications to the exchanging of actual news received from their representatives in China.

The foreign office receives daily cablegrams from M. Blabon, the French ambassador to the United States, giving the news reaching Washington in regard to affairs in China. The action of the powers at present is devoted to the protection of European lives and property in China and the restoration of order in that country, and the French admiral, in common with the other admirals, has full discretionary power to take such steps and call on such reinforcements as he might think necessary to secure this end.

Russian Account of Bombardment. St. Petersburg, June 20.—Vice-Admiral Alexieff, from Port Arthur, reporting the capture of Taku forts, says the bombardment fleet was commanded by the Russian captain, Dornow, who is senior officer present. The Russian losses were two lieutenants killed, one severely and one slightly wounded, and 14 men killed and 67 wounded. The gunboat Glikak was damaged by a shell below the water line and must be docked for repairs. The gunboats Korjeev was made to leak in six places and had her cabin destroyed. The gunboat Bobr was undamaged.

Besides the above, Admiral Alexieff says the French warship Eclair, the British gunboat Argentine and the German gunboat Itis participated in the engagement.

Empress Dowager Responsible. New York, June 20.—The Chinese consul at Havana, according to the Havana correspondent of the World, says the Empress Dowager of China is responsible for the present trouble. He predicts that a new government will be set up under the leadership of Li Hung Chang, and hints that he himself is under orders to await telegraphic notification of these changes. He says that everything will be arranged to the satisfaction of the powers.

Position of France. New York, June 20.—Several deputies, in interviews last night with the Paris correspondent of the Times, admitted that France's position in China was a delicate one. There was a general suspicion that France's ally, Russia, desired to profit by the present condition of disorder and also desired such a state to continue as long as possible. If France should help to end it, she would be playing Great Britain's and opposing Russia's game.

An attaché of the Chinese legation here has stated that the resistance of foreign troops would collapse, and the affairs would be arranged by the guardian to the help presumptive, taking the Empress Dowager's present place. Move in the Right Direction. Washington, June 20.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, talks with general satisfaction the reports that come from Canton that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to Peking. He thinks it is well for the future and that his presence will exert a beneficial effect in the matter of the Boxer situation. Mr. Wu lays stress on the fact that Li Hung Chang is an honored and trusted servant of the Empress Dowager and a man belonging to the progressive element in his country. It was for his work in the past in dealing with organizations like the Boxers that Li received some of the honors conferred upon him.

Nothing has been received by the minister from his government, which is maintaining complete silence in the present situation, nor has Mr. Wu made any attempt to communicate with the authorities in Peking. Russians at Taku. London, June 20.—The British admiralty has received a telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 18th, via Chee Foo, June 20th. After a mere mention of the capture of the forts at Taku, Admiral Bruce writes: "The Chinese admiral was present with the allied fleet, his flag flying from a cruiser. At a meeting on June 17th he agreed to anchor with the fleet, putting out his fires. "No news has come from the commander-in-chief and the advance guard. A heavy fire was heard at Tien Tsin the night of the 17th. Three thousand Russian troops, commanded by a major-general, are here. My communications with the allied authorities are most harmonious."

Movement of Japanese Troops. Washington, June 20.—The American minister at Tokio telegraphs that two transports, with 1,300 men and 300 horses, sailed to-day from Japan for Taku, that 600 Japanese troops have already landed, and that five Japanese war vessels are now at Taku. He adds that the Japanese government is prepared to send additional forces should the necessity arise.

Mission Looted. Washington, June 20.—A cablegram was received at the state department this morning from United States Consul Fowler at Chee Foo. The consul says that no communication has been received from Peking for several days, that the mission at Sui Chow has been looted, that the Chinese general carried the missionaries off in safety to an unknown place. The Chinese ships in the harbor left for the south. The Russians continue to land troops at Taku. A cable has just been received at the navy department from Commander Tausig announcing the arrival of the Yorkton at Chee Foo from Taku, where he went with dispatches from the department. Another cablegram is expected shortly from Tausig describing the conditions at Taku.

Buffalo Sails To-morrow. Southampton, June 20.—Hurry orders have been issued for coaling the United States training ship Buffalo. All leaves of absence have been cancelled and all hands have been ordered on board to-night in order that the Buffalo may be ready to sail to-morrow morning. Her officers say they do not know her destination, but believe she is bound for China. The Buffalo was scheduled to

go to Christiania and thence to the United States. These orders are said to have been revoked. It is claimed she has about 700 men on board of her. The United States cruiser Albany cannot leave for a month owing to lack of equipment.

London, June 20.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says: "After an arduous march and fighting with the Chinese, Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived at Peking on Sunday afternoon.

"On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column of the Dowager Empress and many mounted men among the Chinese. Most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. "The losses of the Chinese during the march is estimated at 500 killed. The losses of the foreigners are trifling. "The exact state of affairs inside Peking it is impossible to describe, in view of the many conflicting reports, noting having been received from the legations or foreigners there.

"Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large force of Indian troops has not been ordered here. "Rebellion Spreading. London, June 21.—The report of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unverified. The Italian consul at Shanghai, however, has wired to the Italian foreign minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the Continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively, and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, has burned the Imperial palace at Peking and murdered the Emperor, and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide. The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up like the forest."

The Russians guarding Tien Tsin, according to another report, fired from artillery and rifles, June 15th, at a range of 50 yards into dense crowds of attacking Boxers, and killed 300.

Japan, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo Chow. Kempfer's Report. Washington, June 20.—The message from Consul Fowler and Commander Tausig at Chee Foo came to the officials here as a surprise, for yesterday's advices Chee Foo had also been cut off from direct communication by the cable terminus at Shanghai. The naval authorities calculate that they started on Monday from Taku, carrying a copy of the department's original instructions to Admiral Kempfer, which it is believed never reached him in the original. If this supposition is correct, the Admiral refrained from making any of the bombardment of the Taku forts because of the lack of instructions from his government, for the officials here say instructions would have empowered him to unite with the other foreign naval commanders if necessary.

The navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Kempfer, brought from Taku to Chee Foo and forwarded by Commander Tausig, of the Yorktown: "The department has received a telegram from Admiral Kempfer, dated June 20th. He says the Taku forts were captured by the other forces, that heavy firing was heard at Tien Tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign powers for general protection. There are 300 Americans ashore. On May 31st the number of foreign troops at Peking was 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Chee Foo and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English have just arrived."

The naval officers take some comfort from the report of the French consul in Shan Tung, transmitted by Consul Fowler, to the effect that the missionaries at Tsang Chow were carried off alive by the Chinese general. Hope is entertained that the missionaries were carried off to ensure their protection, an evidence that the Chinese troops at that point are not acting with the Boxers. Owing to the vague character of the French consul's report, however, it may be said that the above inference is strained. The Solace, which embarked a full battalion of marines from Cavite about five days ago, is understood to have arrived at Chee Foo on her way to Taku. It is not possible for the Solace to ascend the Pehlo river above Taku, so that if the marines are to be landed at Tien Tsin, their destination, they must be transhipped in small boats.

It was said by the officials to-day that no additional reinforcements, naval or military, have been ordered to China. The following being drowned: James King, a well-known lumber merchant of Quebec, ex-M.P.P. for Megantic; Mrs. Nolan, wife of the manager of Boer's sawmills here; three men named Joseph St. Pierre, and Deschamps and Joseph Fournier, all single and about 20 years of age. Many witnessed the catastrophe but could give no assistance, having no boats near. The only body recovered is that of King.

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what is coming reflects the prevailing state of uncertainty and lack of information of a trustworthy kind. The most startling item is the rumor that the Dowager Empress, but no credence whatever is attached to the report.

The statement that Li Hung Chang has cancelled his passage to Peking is interesting. How he manages to disobey the Dowager Empress and command is not clear, but evidently fear of a revolution at Canton in the event of his departure induced the consuls to bring strong pressure to bear.

Special dispatches from Shanghai continue to recount wholesale slaughter at Peking.

Official Dispatch. London, June 21, 8.40 p.m.—The admiral has representation of the fight out from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated to-day. "Taku—No communication from commander-in-chief in seven days, or from Tien Tsin in five days. Passengers who arrived yesterday at Lorenzo Marques from the Transvaal say that heavy artillery was engaged, and that the Boers abandoned Machadodorp, retiring northward. President Kruger is still at Alkmaar.

Boer bulletins regarding Gen. Dewet's operations along Lord Roberts's communications assert that two convoys were captured and 300 men, with 50 military, taken prisoners. It is reported from Lorenzo Marques that a resident of Komatipoort has been arrested and shot by the Boers for complicity in the break-down of the Malapa bridge. President Kruger's unstamped sovereigns have been offered for sale in Lorenzo Marques at 20 shillings.

A member of the British House of Commons who has had an important connection with South Africa is telling a story of a telegram alleged to have been received from Capetown, which says that Mr. Kruger has really escaped and is already on the high seas, bound for Europe, and that the person occupying the executive car is not Mr. Kruger, but a substitute.

Pretoria advices, dated June 17th, say that an official warning has been issued to the effect that any further wrecking of communications will be followed by the demolition of the farms for five miles on both sides. The Daily Telegraph's Pretoria correspondent, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says: "An informal truce for five days is in operation between Lord Roberts and Commandant Botha."

Volkrust, June 21.—General Buller has arrived at Sand Spruit station and camped two miles further on the western side of the railway. Many Boers met General Buller on the road and surrendered their arms and horses.

FIGHT BEFORE JOHANNESBURG. British Lost 20 Men Killed and 145 Wounded—Casualties at Douglas. Twenty men were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded in the fight outside of Johannesburg three weeks ago, when the Gordon Highlanders and the City Imperial Volunteers were sent by Lord Roberts to support General Buller in clearing out a position stubbornly held by the Boers. This was one of the fiercest battles of the war, where the brunt of the fighting fell on General Buller's mounted infantry division when working round to join French on the north. Hamilton's way was "blocked" by the enemy, strongly posted on some kopjes and ridges three miles south of the Rand. Hamilton at once attacked. The right, Lord Roberts reported, was led by the 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders, "whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all," while "the City Imperial Volunteers led on the left flank and would not be denied." The enemy, who fought obstinately, were cleaned out. The O. I. V.'s had one officer and eleven men wounded, and the Aberdeenshire Volunteer Company, who were attached to the Gordon Highlanders, had their three officers and ten of the men wounded, also four men killed. The weight of the casualties fell upon the Gordons.

The following are the casualties among the officers: Killed. Capt. St. J. Meyrick, Gordon Highlanders. Wounded. City Imperial Volunteers—Capt. G. W. Barkley, severely; gunshot wound, neck. 1st Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. Col. H. H. Burney, slightly; right thigh, flesh; Capt. E. E. G. Cameron, severely; wounded left upper arm, right upper arm, fractured both ankles; Capt. P. S. Allen, slightly, both knees, flesh. Volunteer Company, Gordon Highlanders—Capt. J. R. Buchanan, slight; left arm, flesh; Lieut. J. Mackinnon, dangerously; chest; Lieut. E. Forbes, severely; right arm and thigh, arm fractured. Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut. A. H. Benson, attached to Gordon Highlanders. 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. H. W. Fife, dangerously; since dead.

The following privates of the Royal Canadian Infantry were also wounded: J. E. Davies, severely; T. B. Robinson, severely; J. Jordan, severely; A. G. Evans, slightly; C. Hill, slightly; A. Hayden, slightly; and P. Richardson, slightly. The following casualties in Sir Chas. Warren's force are reported from Douglas, May 30th: Killed. B Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.—Bombardier J. Lalimer. Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles—Lieut. Colonel Spence. Wounded. Page's Horse—Lieut. Lethbridge. 8th Batt. Imperial Yeomanry—Lieut. H. B. Jordan. B Battery Royal Canadian Artillery—Corporal H. M. Brown, severely; Gunners G. H. Ross, severely; C. Woodard, severely; G. F. Fletcher, severely; J. W. Mcaskill, slightly; R. C. Jackson, slightly; H. B. Tait, slightly, and J. Kane, slightly. Alders-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Warren—Major R. M. F. Kelly, Royal Artillery, severely, and Lieut. I. V. Banton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, slightly. Private G. E. Bolt, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, died at Nampouport of enteric fever on June 1st.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED. Quebec, June 20.—A sad drowning accident is reported from Cedar Hall. While fishing on Lake Megapella, a steamer sprung up and capsized the boats and the following being drowned: James King, a well-known lumber merchant of Quebec, ex-M.P.P. for Megantic; Mrs. Nolan, wife of the manager of Boer's sawmills here; three men named Joseph St. Pierre, and Deschamps and Joseph Fournier, all single and about 20 years of age. Many witnessed the catastrophe but could give no assistance, having no boats near. The only body recovered is that of King.

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Boers Again Retreat

British Advance to Machadodorp, Which Has Been Abandoned by Burghers.

Rumor That Kruger Has Escaped and Is Bound For Europe.

London, June 21.—The British have penetrated Transvaal territory as far as Machadodorp. A member of the British House of Commons who has had an important connection with South Africa is telling a story of a telegram alleged to have been received from Capetown, which says that Mr. Kruger has really escaped and is already on the high seas, bound for Europe, and that the person occupying the executive car is not Mr. Kruger, but a substitute.

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will receive \$202,500 to cover his lumber losses at the Hull-Ottawa fire in April. This amount, however, will not cover half what Mr. Booth lost in connection with his lumber destroyed, and a conservative estimate places his total loss on all property destroyed at \$350,000 over and above insurance.

London, June 21.—Rev. D. C. Johnson, a well known retired Presbyterian minister of this city, is dead.

Halifax, June 21.—The Presbyterian General Assembly concluded sessions last night. Overture to the Synod of British Columbia regarding the payment of workers in its bounds was referred to the home mission committee of the Western section. Before the assembly closed the report of the committee on the application of Presbyteries for the reception of ministers was presented. The committee recommended the acceptance of Rev. D. A. McRae, Victoria Presbytery; that the application of Rev. Mr. Reid, Westminster Presbytery, be declined; and that the application of Rev. W. H. Gray, by Westminster Presbytery, be laid over till the next assembly.

Montreal, June 21.—"Jack" Roach, the notorious robber, who held up a local cigar dealer named Rooney on Dorchester street and relieved him of \$130 some months ago, was this morning sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary by Justice Lacoste, of the Court of the Queen's Bench. Evangelist E. Joly, the Dominion Express agent at Joliet, convicted of having stolen \$7,000, was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary.

CANADA WON THE PRIZE. Toronto, June 21.—The Evening Telegram's cable from London says Canada has been awarded first prize for the display of timber at the Paris exposition.

OUR COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Morrison asked whether Canada has taken advantage of the provision of article XI of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Britain and Japan, which was signed in 1854, or whether Canada had become a party to that treaty. In reply the Premier said that after the treaty in question had been adopted, Canada was invited by Great Britain to decide whether or not she would become a party thereto, for the reason that it did not want to alienate Canada's rights or preclude the possibility of making an arrangement in future which would be to Canada's benefit and advantage.

THE NEW BROTHER. L. A. W. Bulletin. Sir, I've got a little brother, Never tried to have him, nuther. But he's here; They just went ahead and bought him, 'Wa'n't that queer?

Why, I heard the news from Molly, 'Wa'n't I thought at first 'twas jolly. 'Cause, you see, I s'posed I could go and get him, And then, mamma, course, would let him play with me. But when I had once looked at him, 'Wa'n't I says, 'My sakes is that him? 'Just that mite!' They said, 'Yes,' and 'Ain't he cunning?' And I thought they must be fraim— He's a sight! He's so small, it's just amazin', And you'd think that he was blazin'. He's so red, And his nose is like a berry, And he's bald as Uncle Jerry. On the head, Why, he isn't worth a dollar! All he does is cry and holler. More and more, 'Wa'n't at up; you can't arrange him— I don't see why pa don't change him at the store.

Now you've got to dress and feed him, And we really didn't need him. More'n a frog; Why'd they buy a baby brother When they know'd I'd good deal rather Have a dog?

A Business Proposition.

A successful business career cannot be achieved without sound health. The business man should guard his health as he guards his capital; for health is part of his capital and the impairment of that capital affects every business interest. A sedentary occupation and quick lunches, soon show their effects in a sluggish liver. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure "liver trouble" as well as indigestion and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition. The "Discovering" Nature with strength making materials. It contains no whisky, alcohol or other intoxicant. After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria, writes Mr. Edward Jacobs of Marquette, Cal., Indiana, "I gave up all hopes of ever getting most any relief, but chance was to try your medicine. I had tried all the same doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one via of his Pleasant Pellets I am now and healthy. It is an entirely your wonderful medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of "Golden Medical Discovery."

For Riding on the St. Louis Transit Company's Street Cars.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Another woman was assaulted last night for riding on the Transit Company's cars. Some after Miss Joan Waisak alighted from a Vanaventer avenue car at the Lucky street intersection, she was set upon by two unknown women, who knocked her down with their fists, pounced upon her and beat her severely. She cried loudly for assistance, but notwithstanding that there were several witnesses to the assault, no one volunteered to protect her and it was not until after her dress had been badly torn and her face lacerated that she escaped the fury of her assailants.

CANADIAN BANKS. (Associated Press.) Toronto, June 21.—The annual meetings of the Bank of Toronto, the Standard Bank and the Bank of Canada were held yesterday. The statements of the banks were of a most encouraging nature, showing large increases in the earnings.

Sporting News

THE WHEEL. THE C. C. A. MEET. Toronto, June 18.—The executive of the C. C. A. at a meeting here on Saturday night, passed a resolution to the effect that the new cycling association must live up to its agreement regarding the control of the Dominion Day meet, the latter having assumed to control the meet awarded to the Capital Bicycle Club. Should the C. C. A. refuse to acquiesce in this resolution the C. C. A. will decline to give over cycle racing in Canada to the new association and will penalize all riders who are members of the C. C. A. who take part in the said C. C. A. meet.

THE TURF. RACES AT GATWICK. (Associated Press.) London, June 19.—At the Gatwick Summer Meeting to-day the American Jockeys made a clean sweep. The Horsaobrook Handicap was won by Sweet Sounds, ridden by Reiff, Jettor II. being second, and Graylock third, the Grove Plate was won by North Duck, ridden by L. Reiff; the Gatwick Selling Handicap was won by Zangia, with J. Reiff in the saddle; the Parley Plate was won by Duke of Petersfield II, ridden by Rigby; the Manor Plate of 100 sovereigns was won by Corpeus, with Reiff in the saddle; and the Dorkin Welter Handicap by Galveston, with Rigby up.

TOURNAMENT COMMENCED TO-DAY. The sixteenth annual shooting tournament of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest commenced this morning at the Oak Bay traps, under the most favorable auspices. The number of visitors augmenting the number of visitors to be between forty and fifty. The shooting commenced this morning about nine o'clock, the first event being for fifteen birds. This was won by J. Crow, a visitor, with 15 straight, second money being divided among P. J. Holohan and Messrs. McLeod and Rogers, \$10 each. Mr. Hills captured third prize, with 13 birds, and Capt. Sears and Messrs. Sears, J. C. Rice, J. J. Lang, J. Switzer, H. De Ham, Snyder and Jno. Van Dorn tied for fourth with 12 birds each. There were fifty entries in this event.

The second event brought out fifty-two entries, and was for 20 birds, the result being as follows: 1st, Capt. Sears, with 19 birds each; 2nd, Messrs. H. G. Loague, Phil, McIsaac, Stevens, J. C. MacLure and B. V. Lipscomb, with 18 birds each; 3rd, Messrs. Otto Weller, W. E. P. J. Holohan, with 17 birds each; 4th, Messrs. Dr. Smith, W. Lenesty, J. G. Rice, N. G. Stinson, Chas. Wood, J. Crow, W. G. Campbell and Steele, with 16 birds each; 5th, Messrs. W. H. Williamson, T. Denham, E. E. Ellis and McLeod, with 15 birds each.

The third event is being contested while this paper goes to press. The sixteenth annual meeting of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest was held at the Mount Baker hotel last evening, there being a large attendance, including over thirty visiting enthusiasts of the gun. An address of welcome was delivered by Fred. Peters, a number of the visitors signing the customary preliminaries the election of officers was held, resulting as follows: President, Z. K. Straight, of Walla Walla; first vice-president, P. J. Holohan, Walla, Idaho; second vice-president, R. Cox, Seattle; third vice-president, Dr. Smith, Tacoma; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Campbell, Walla Walla; directors, T. B. Ware, Tacoma; E. E. Ellis, Seattle; W. F. Sheard, Tacoma; C. E. Smith, Butte, Montana; J. C. MacLure, Victoria. Mr. Sheard, of Tacoma, was elected an honorary member, and "Walter" Walla, Wash., was decided upon as the place of the next annual meeting and tournament. A number of the visitors are registered at Mount Baker hotel, and last evening they were entertained to a concert by the Fifth Regiment band at the thoughtful instance of the proprietor, Mr. Vreue.

The boiler of a portable steam engine, used to pump a sawmill, exploded near the village of Eden, Erie county, N.Y., yesterday, killing three men.

Doan's Cotton Root Compound is especially used monthly by over 1,000,000 ladies. Safe, reliable, and effective. It is a perfect remedy for all the ailments of women. It is a perfect remedy for all the ailments of women. It is a perfect remedy for all the ailments of women.

APOLI STEEL PILLS FOR LADIES. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERBERRING BITTER APPLE PILLS. COCHIN, BROWN, & CO. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from BROWN, BROWN, & CO., 100 N. BROADWAY, N.Y. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from BROWN, BROWN, & CO., 100 N. BROADWAY, N.Y.

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CAPTAIN BLANCHARD.

Another Victorian has passed through the mysterious portals and has gone to his rest along with his late comrades in the South African field.

There is no bond of union so strong as the bond of a common danger faced in common. To-day there are men in South Africa representing the two branches of the Canadian family, fighting side by side for the honor of Canada.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

It was thought the stage of surprises in the political history of British Columbia had been passed and that nothing further could possibly arise which would excite astonishment.

The evidence in support of what is set forth above is nearly all circumstantial, but the facts are believed to be substantially correct, and are said to have been practically admitted to be so by the three Boer delegates when they were in Chicago.

The news from China is more reassuring to-day. There is a possibility that no serious opposition will be placed in the path of the powers by the Empress, who is virtually the government, and that the insurrection may be speedily suppressed.

The sacred persons of the ambassadors in Peking, the representatives of the majesty of government, have not been violated and the seriousness of the Eastern crisis in that respect has not been aggravated.

Despite all the asseverations of peace and harmony, it is clear the political waters are yet troubled. The present cabinet is not acceptable to the members of the opposition and a rearrangement will take place after the session.

satisfactory to know that an agreement has been reached to attend to the business of the country at all events, and that in the midst of the bickerings of the parties and the politicians the interests of the province have not been entirely lost sight of.

LEYDS' VILLAINY.

Recent events have justified the opinion that Oom Paul's agent in Europe, Leyds, the smooth, sleek fortune-hunter, was the person who was primarily responsible for the South African war, which has been so disastrous in many ways to both sides.

Mr. Steyn in his proclamation declaring the Orange River Colony still free and independent, says the fact that the Boers continue to work the Barberton mines, and there are eight carloads of their gold, valued at £5,000,000 sterling, with President Kruger.

The silence of Lord Roberts since the 16th had disposed some quarters to believe that his line of communications had been cut, especially as the Boers were known to be still hovering around the railroad north of Kroonstad.

Halifax, June 18.—Private H. E. Durant, Moncton, and H. E. Fradsham, Fredericton, members of "G" Co. of the first Canadian contingent who were wounded at the battle of Paardeberg, South Africa, arrived here this morning on route for home.

London, June 19.—No important developments mark the progress of the British in the Transvaal. Roberts reports that over 2,000 stands of arms have been given up at Pretoria since the occupation of the capital.

London, June 19.—A list of casualties sent up by the war office, including the names of a number of missing, show British losses in engagements hitherto not reported: In an attack on a reconstruction train at Leow Spruit, on June 14th, three were killed, five wounded and sixty captured.

Death of Blanchard

Died on Friday of Wounds Received During the Fight at Rooodeval.

Casualties Among the Members of Mounted Infantry—Two Men Missing.

Lord Kitchener Has a Narrow Escape From Being Captured by Boers.

London, June 19.—According to a Boer dispatch from Machadorp, Lord Roberts sent a message to Commandant-General Botha on June 13th, suggesting disarmament and compelling the bravery of the burghers.

London, June 19.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "The Morning Star's Capetown correspondent, in describing the parade in that city on the Queen's birthday, says the heartiness with which the onlookers cheered Strathcona's Horse was unmistakable, and abundantly testified to the public appreciation of the splendid spirit they have shown."

London, June 20.—Lord Roberts this afternoon reported that Gen. Hunter had occupied Krugersdorp, west of Johannesburg, without opposition and that Gen. Methuen on June 19th routed a Boer force, which was opposing entry into Heilbron in the Orange River Colony.

The Boers alleged to be hemmed in by Gen. Ruddle began shelling Ficksburg on the 19th. It is said they apprehended that a force is marching from the north upon them, hence they will attempt to break through the south.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, June 20.—The following cablegrams have been received by Lord Milner from Sir Alfred Milner: "Capetown, June 18.—I regret to report that Lieut. M. G. Blanchard, 2nd Mounted Infantry, was wounded at Rooodeval on June 7th.

London, June 19.—In a letter dated Wzburg, May 6th, the Witness correspondent, with the first Canadian contingent, says out of a total strength of 1,039 the total of the British losses on that contingent when it landed at Capetown, the force could only muster 340.

London, June 18.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent cables to-day that the Daily Telegraph correspondent, in giving a graphic description of the relief of Mafeking, says: "The Canadians are infantry on the left, show a tougher job and more protracted, but not an inch did they budge except to move forward."

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day of the Hand River attack, eighty miles distant. Another list shows nine wounded and eleven missing, in an action at Veydefort, on June 7th, no previous mention of which has been made.

The Boers are gathering in force in front of Gen. Ruddle near Ficksburg. His force stretches forty miles. As some parts of the line are weakly held, the British fear the Boers may break through. The Boers there are commanded by De Villiers and Hermann.

According to dispatches from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, the Milana bridge has been destroyed. Some of it was blown up, others that it was undermined by a patrol from Swaziland and collapsed under weight of a train. This has temporarily interrupted the supplies of stores to the Boers from Lorenzo Marques.

The Daily Mail Bloemfontein correspondent, telegraphing on June 16th, says that Lord Roberts is getting huts for 30,000 men, and is arranging transports for a large part of his army, although his plans are not to take effect immediately.

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30-Guinea BIGYCLE (Ladies' or Gents') Free
30 " GOLD WATCH " Free
30 " PIANO Free.
30 " SEWING MACHINE Free.

ALL EXPENSES PAID (Value 30 guineas) FREE.
In order to increase the circulation of the Woman's World we have made arrangements whereby any subscriber may gain a ladies' bicycle, value 30 guineas, a gold watch, ladies' or gentlemen's, value 30 guineas, without any cost beyond the subscription money.

THE "WOMAN'S WORLD," BRENTFORD, LONDON, W. ENGLAND.

Agents Wanted
To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, hedges, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freshness from disease, for

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We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS
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VITALLETS FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. VITALLETS FOR NERVE STRENGTH AND BLOOD HEALTH. VITALLETS STRONG AND MANLY MEN. VITALLETS HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.

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In the Dominion House After the Census is Taken Next Year.
Number of Members to Be Decided Later—The Premier's Statement.

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Remarkable Voyage

The Steamer Alpha Concludes a Trip Replete With Thrilling Incidents.

Her Marvellous Escape From Destruction in the Northern Ice Flow.

The steamer Alpha, which left this city for Cape Nome on April 6th of this year with 240 passengers, docked at Evans, Coleman & Evans's wharf yesterday afternoon at 5:40 o'clock, says the Province of yesterday. Her trip was one of the most interesting in the marine history of the North Pacific coast. Fifty passengers came down on her. They are: John Kill, T. Monaghan, John Green, Glenn Tinsley, Oscar Gardell. Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in dust was brought down by these five men.

From the time of leaving here until April 24th the Alpha's voyage was most uneventful; the usual hazards of an ordinary ocean trip forming the make-up of the daily life of passengers and crew. On April 24th, when the vessel was 50 N., 167 W., the great ice flow from the Arctic ocean loomed in sight—an apparently impenetrable barrier. Passengers' hopes of a speedy arrival at the El Dorado of Behring sea—Dorado—had come so many stories of fabulous wealth—dropped with a sickening sensation; little lumps rose in their throats and the golden dreams of countless nights vanished before the impress of the ice blocked further progress. The ice was not only high but it was also rising to a height of sometimes two hundred and three hundred feet, at others dropping down to the ordinary hummocks that constituted the main floor, presenting themselves to the gaze of the disheartened Argonauts. In every direction, as far as the eye could see, there was nothing but ice, from which the reflection of the sun scintillated in a million points. Those on board were in no frame of mind at that time, however, to thoroughly appreciate the beauties and wonders of a spectacle to be viewed by comparatively few mortals. The days and nights of the voyage were spent in the great ice barrier was followed with increasing vigilance; no chance opening was allowed to escape the eyes of those on board. The vessel's course was westerly; the Pribyloff islands were passed on April 25th. From this time until April 20th nothing was to be seen but the open sea on one side and the other impenetrable fields of mountainous ice. Still holding to the westerly course, the Alpha steamed right up to the Siberian coast, with its limitless miles of inhospitable, tundra-covered shores. No beach, was found in the ice, which lay so close that it was heavily all the way to the coast of the land where Russia's political frontiers passed their exiled existence.

Anastasia Bay, Siberia, was left on April 20th, and the return journey commenced, the same vigilant watch being maintained. The passengers were in a state of anxiety and fear that perchance some other boat might have discovered a passage which would lead to the goal of all their hopes and many were the restless, weary hours of suspense they suffered. Much was done by the Alpha's officers to facilitate the passage of those in the vessel; the crew were kept on their charge during this trip, that will last long in the memory of all those who participated.

Finally Dutch Harbor was reached, and on May 10th a start was made to force the ice, which was showing signs of being broken up. The vessel was driven in the Alpha's stroke hole, grimy, perspiring men—specters in the half-light—fitted and to fro; steam was crowded on and the boilers taxed to the utmost; the propeller whirled and the sharp steel bow of the Alpha plunged again and again at the shores of the big ice flow; at times, the force of the impact would raise the vessel's bow many feet in the air. Noting and attempting every possible opportunity to force a passage, the Alpha arrived off Nunivak island on May 12th. Still in the thick of heavily packed ice, Nunivak island lies some hundred or more miles from the coast of the Behring sea, not far from the Alaskan coast and somewhat lower down than Norton Sound. Many were the attempts made to circumnavigate the island, but always with the same result—ice, ice, nothing but ice, effectively barring all progress.

Nothing was accomplished by the navigators decided to return to the open sea on May 15th Cape Smith was passed. From there an attempt was made to push ahead in a northeasterly direction, but the ice being too heavy they made a run for St. Lawrence island. There is a strip of land lying well to the centre of the Behring sea opposite Norton Sound.

May 23rd was a gala day aboard the Alpha. Affairs took on a more rosy hue—a passage had been found at last. Passengers of a volatile nature evinced such cases there were those who shook their heads ominously declaring that the end was not yet. As the hours sped by the ship slowly forged ahead, rounding St. Lawrence island and shaping a northeasterly course towards St. Michaels.

May 24th was a bright, glorious day, renewing the flagging hopes of the gold-seekers. Early on the Queen's birthday the Alpha emerged from the narrow channel between the floes that she had been following, into what was apparently open water. The day was thus ushered into existence with all signs of a successful run towards St. Michaels. Great was the rejoicing aboard; the Alpha, from the captain down to the smallest cabin boy, everybody wore a well-developed smile, which broadened into a grin as the day grew older. The luxuries of the voyage were brought forth; wine was round unceasingly. It is probable that nowhere else on the face of this terraqueous sphere was the anniversary of our sovereign's birthday celebrated in a

more truly regal style than on this lone vessel, not so many miles from the Arctic circle. As the day wore on it was seen, however, that the passage to St. Michaels was barred while the channel continued to bear towards Norton Sound, but that did not serve to dampen the spirits of those on board the steamer. With the exception of moving bodies of pack ice nothing marred the progress from this day forth, excellent time being made in the direction of Nome.

Cape Nome was sighted on May 25th—forty-nine days out from Vancouver. The steamer Thresher from San Francisco was the next arrival at the beach, being sighted on May 29th. The performance of the Alpha in reaching its goal ahead of the Thresher is particularly creditable. The Thresher was built specially for travel in northern latitudes where ice is an important factor to be dealt with. The inhabitants of the most northwesterly settlement on the continent were profuse in their welcome and the owners of the Alpha were highly complimented on being able to land the first passengers and supplies at Nome. The performance of the Alpha in reaching its goal ahead of the Thresher is particularly creditable. The Thresher was built specially for travel in northern latitudes where ice is an important factor to be dealt with. The inhabitants of the most northwesterly settlement on the continent were profuse in their welcome and the owners of the Alpha were highly complimented on being able to land the first passengers and supplies at Nome. The performance of the Alpha in reaching its goal ahead of the Thresher is particularly creditable. The Thresher was built specially for travel in northern latitudes where ice is an important factor to be dealt with. The inhabitants of the most northwesterly settlement on the continent were profuse in their welcome and the owners of the Alpha were highly complimented on being able to land the first passengers and supplies at Nome.

As soon as the Alpha landed in the roadstead, boats of every description, from the smallest kind of a dory to the native kayak put out from the beach. It was not long before the passengers were in excited conversation with those in the boats, the result being that a feeling of restfulness spread among those aboard the Alpha—they wished to land. This was the United States commissioner, Chief Justice Fisher, raised an objection, contending that duty should be collected, but on account of the necessity felt by those ashore for the articles in the Alpha's cargo, it was decided to waive all contentions and the lighterage commenced. Grub was scarce; prices were high, coal selling at \$150 per ton, condiments in like proportion, so it was a matter of sheer necessity that no obstacles should be placed in way of landing the cargo. The Alpha lay out some distance from the shore, the passengers being transferred in scows. Some little difficulty was encountered over the collection of duty upon outfits, but this was finally withdrawn. On account of the heavy surf prevailing, most of the cargo was landed by means of rope cables strung from the vessel to the shore. The cargo was disposed of at great advantage, buyers being plentiful.

The trade experiences of Dawson City are renewed at Nome. When the Alpha arrived, if Swiftwater Bill had been there and wished to corner the egg market, his desire would have cost him just \$40 per case; this was reduced upon the arrival of other vessels to \$20. Meals were still somewhat high in price when the Alpha left Nome, the following menu being supplied at \$2.50: Beefsteak, one potato, bread and doughnuts. There is also an unwritten rule among restaurant keepers that nothing is allowed to leave the shop without being settled for—no credit goes in that town. A small box of apples is hard to find at \$10; vegetables don't wait for purchasers at 50 cents a bush. An anchor brings \$175. Drinks cost \$1 and if one man treating another is simple enough to lay down a five-dollar bill there is no change coming to him. Everything is high at Nome except the thermometer, and nothing is plentiful but gold dust, according to those who returned by the Alpha.

One of the remarkable things connected with the Alpha's trip was the entire absence of sickness or accident of any kind; of the vessel's gear; not a rope or cable was damaged. All credit for this is due Captain Otto Buckholz, who is a navigator of the greatest ability and skill who tended with unflinching energy the wants of his passengers and crew. Capt. Buckholz has compiled an elaborate chart showing the exact position of the ice pack, not omitting the various other details entering into the composition of so important a document as this. This chart will undoubtedly be of the greatest service for future navigation in the northern waters. The captain expresses himself as delighted with his trip. He has many curious and amusing tales to tell of the various experiences he ran across.

John Kill, one of those who came down on the Alpha, left Seattle for Nome on August 5th of last year aboard the steamer Clewland. The trip to St. Michaels was made via the outside passage. He re-shipped from there on the steamer Discovery, bound for Nome. The Discovery left St. Michaels on August 17th, arriving at Nome on the evening of the next day. Mr. Kill took up with him a number of cattle and sheep, which were landed at Nome during the night of August 18th and at noon the next day the inhabitants were enjoying the pleasure of eating fresh meat—a luxury long denied them. These being disposed of a second shipment was ordered by Mr. Kill. He also disposed of his second lot at a handsome profit. The Cleveland on her second trip brought in another cargo of stock so that for some time the miners fared well. The Alpha found a ready market for the forty-seven head of cattle and one hundred and fifty sheep which formed part of her cargo. She also landed eight tons of evaporated vegetables.

Mr. Kill brought down with him \$47,000 as the result of his shrewd investments. The general situation at Nome prior to the Alpha's arrival, according to Mr. Kill was this: "No clothes could be purchased during the winter at any price, but no actual hardship occurred and the general health of the settlement remained good throughout this trying season. All properties which have been exploited have proved to be money winners. It is estimated that the population scattered along the Nome beach for a number of miles reaches the 2,000 mark. The majority of the habitations—they cannot be classed as houses—are knocked together from any material obtainable, mud and packing boxes entering largely into their composition, with a few coal oil cans promiscuously used. The Nome houses were never in actual danger of starvation; there were always plenty of fish to be obtained, being caught through the ice. Ptarmigan abound and fall an easy prey to the man with a rifle. Mr. Kill cannot say too much regarding the treatment he received aboard the Alpha, claiming that his last completed trip was one of the most pleasant in his life.

The Royal Engineers

The Distinguished Services of a Corps Familiar to the Province.

Career of a Young Canadian Engineer in the Present War.

The Royal Engineers have always possessed more than ordinary interest for British Columbians, owing to the part they took in the onerous duties of surveying and building the roads both in the neighborhood of Victoria and on the Mainland, in the formative period of the history of the province and from the fact that a detachment of this arm has been stationed at Work Point for a number of years. For their services in this connection they were voted the sum of nine thousand pounds by the Imperial parliament.

In 1863 the Engineers on duty in this province were disbanded and Col. Moody and staff and about thirty of the men returned to England. The remainder took up their residence in British Columbia, a free grant of one hundred and fifty acres of land being made to each man, the recipients being given the right of selection where it suited them out of unoccupied lands.

Of those who still survive few indeed remain in Victoria. Col. Wolfenden, who was a non-com. in the Engineers; Robert Butler, also of the Queen's printing department, who was a bugler in the force, and Robert Semple, of Victoria West. Another old R. E. non-com. is Gold Commissioner J. D. Graham, of Affin, who, however, did not belong to the British Columbia contingent, but took his discharge in Bermuda, afterwards coming to this province.

In the present war in South Africa the Engineers have acquitted themselves with credit and distinction. There are 228 officers of the Royal Engineers engaged in the war in South Africa, their ranks being as follows: Six general officers, 3 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 38 majors, 60 captains, 104 lieutenants and 2nd lieutenants; total, 228.

The general officers are: Lieut-Gen. Sir C. Warren (specially employed); Major-Gen. Lord Kitchener (chief of the staff); Major-Gen. (local lieut-general) Sir H. Chesmide (commanding 3rd division); Major-Gen. (local) Elliott Wood (chief engineer); Major-Gen. (local) Sir W. Nicholson (director of transport); Brigadier-General H. H. Settle (inspector-general line of communications).

There are at the present time 35 ex-officers from the Royal Military College of Canada serving as officers in the Royal Engineers, many of whom hold important positions in various parts of the Empire. Of this number no less than eleven are employed in the war, their names are as under: Major-General S. O. Gardner; Captain H. C. Nanton, deputy assistant director of railways, Kimberley (western section); Lieut-Col. H. du P. Casgrain, commanding survey section; Captain D. H. Ridout, commanding search light party; Captain N. G. Von Hugel, assistant to the commanding Royal Engineer, 2nd division (wounded); Captain G. M. Kirkpatrick, p.s.c., D.A.A.G. (intelligence), mounted infantry division; Captain J. N. G. Kennedy, railway telegraph inspector; Captain H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, staff officer to director of railways; Lieutenant D. S. MacInnes, special telegraph duties, Kimberley; Lieutenant G. R. Frith, 8th (railway) Company, and Second Lieutenant L. O. A. de B. Doucet, 4th (fortress) Company.

Lieut. MacInnes is mentioned in Col. Kekewich's dispatches regarding the defence of Kimberley as follows: "Lieut. D. S. MacInnes worked out most carefully and conscientiously, showing ability and success the engineering operations for the defence of Kimberley. He is a real hard worker, full of zeal, energy and resource. Wherever he went he inspired confidence. On Brevet Major Turner taking over the command of the mounted troops, Lieut. MacInnes relieved him as my staff officer, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which he carried out his heavy and very responsible duties, both within the fort and in connection with sorties, reconnaissance and the like."

The services of the Royal Engineers are referred to in a leader in the Broad Arrow of June 2nd, which says: "In a dispatch received from Lord Roberts this week he reported that a young Engineer officer had been taken prisoner at Sandfontein, and he was aware that our troops had withdrawn from the place, and he went there in the course of his duty to look after the telegraphs. The occurrence was of no particular importance, but there is something a little pathetic about it, and it directs attention to the excellent work the corps of Royal Engineers is doing in South Africa. The young officer was entrusted with the charge of a section of the telegraph line, he was riding alone from station to station and he fell into the hands of the Boers, because it had been forgotten to warn him that we were no longer in possession of a certain position. It may have been some one's fault or no one's fault, the thing may have been avoidable or unavoidable, but it was a pity anyhow, and an undesired bit of bad luck for the Royal Engineers deserve high credit for the service they have rendered here, and the officers undertaking in the campaign, and this should be more generally and generously recognized than it so far has been. Half the corps of Royal Engineers is employed in South Africa, and the pity only is that their numbers are not double what they are."

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with its soft, porous, elastic weave is the best kind of bottom finish for a winter skirt, because it dries out quickly. It is steam shrunk before it is dyed and it cannot draw or pucker the skirt bottom. Made of specially grown and spun wool. Sewed on flat—not turned over, one or two rows of stitching. Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard—See that it is labelled.

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Everything warranted to be such and true to name. We keep the very CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price lists ready to write for. Thank you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

A Northern Tragedy

Woodruff Scott's Body Discovered Near Ungatulik River-Foul Play Evidenced.

Chilkoot Prospectors Chased by Unfriendly Indians-Work of White Pass Railway.

The finding of the body of Oliver Woodruff Scott on the Kadlak trail reveals to light the story of another Alaskan tragedy. The news of the discovery was received through the arrival from Skagway of the steamer Danube last night, and is contained in a copy of a Nome Digger brought to that city by the steamer Bertha.

Herbert Murray found the body February 13th, while camped on Alder creek, about forty miles from the mouth of Ungatulik river. The body was in a toe-gaiter, or half completed fishing hut of boughs and small trees, the bones having been denuded by foxes and other wild animals. Murray made a funeral pyre of the bones, piling on the wood, old clothes and other possessions of the dead man. John Heston was with him, but beside the two prospectors there were no witnesses to the gruesome funeral. Scott was afflicted with scurvy, as shown by his diary, but the record drops off shortly before Scott was yet in good spirits, and Mr. Murray believes the same man who murdered W. W. Wright, and was alleged to have wounded another partner, may have shot Scott while he was lying sick in his lonely topee. One other thing that makes him think so is the finding part of a leg of a pair of overalls with two sprockles in it like a mass, in the branch of a tree not far away.

The Skagway Budget tells of a party of Chilkoot prospectors who were attacked by unfriendly Indians after crossing the river, and compelled to turn back. At Haines the party was informed that several single expeditions had gone prospecting up the inlet during the past year and had never afterwards been heard from. Men at Mission, however, were found who proposed going into the country at all hazards.

A fine, big cantilever bridge is to be built at Swiftwater by the White Pass & Yukon road. It will be the only cantilever bridge in Alaska or any part of the far north and would be a credit to any country. The survey for the bridge's being made, and it is expected it will be completed September 30th. The bridge will be entirely of steel with a clean span of 240 feet between piers and a total length of 400 feet. In addition to this there will be 300 feet of approaches. There will be two piers of steel, each resting on foundations of masonry. The bridge will span one of the deepest and most abrupt gorges on the road, and will be of value chiefly for the fact that it will obviate the present necessity of having to switch and reverse all engines and trains, and to turn the engines on a table at what is called Switchback. The railroad will also put in this summer another fine bridge at Caribou Crossing. It will be a steel drawbridge, affording a clear span of 50 feet either side of the central pier. The largest steamer on the lakes can only about 30 feet in beam, and therefore can easily pass the open draw.

The railway company has also commenced the building of coal bunkers at Skagway, material for which arrived last week on the barge Shirley, which carried a cargo of 500 tons of rails, 325 piles and 100,000 feet of lumber.

A report is received from Seward City of the death from eating mussels of James Mathews, an Oklatulow from the state of Washington, and Alexander Irving, from the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Mr. Mathews, widow of the great English glaciologist, was buried by the side of her husband in Westchester Park yesterday afternoon. The service closely resembled that of her husband.

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I have this day Mining & Smeel-Company in this town of Alns-Act, 1897.

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Permanent Sidewalks

City Council Decide on a Considerable Increase in Their Number.

Grant Asked for the Entertainment of the National Council of Women

The council adhered to the good resolution, which they have evidently made, last night, and polished off the civic business before 10 o'clock.

After the adoption of the minutes a communication was received from the officers of the Herald street mission drawing the attention of the council to the condition of an old man named Crews, residing in Herald street, whom the mission had been assisting for two years past, but who was now so helpless as to require more effective aid. Referred to the committee for the Home for the Aged and infirm for report.

Messrs. Halberstman and Wilson wrote asking the council to provide the sewer along Douglas instead of up Hillside avenue, and offering on behalf of citizens on Douglas street to contribute \$200 for that purpose. Laid on the table.

W. J. Chaloner asked for sewer connection on Fort street from Cook eastward. Laid on the table.

T. Fell asked the council to take up the matter of sewer extension on Cadboro Bay road. This also was laid on the table.

Mrs. C. Spofford, convener of the finance committee of the Local Council of Women, wrote asking for a grant to assist that body in entertaining the National Council in July. Referred to the committee on finance to report.

F. C. Davidge & Co. asked on behalf of the insurance company they represented for a share of the insurance on the new pumping station. Referred to the finance committee for report.

Wm. Monk, until lately an inmate of the Old Men's Home, asked for a gratuity in consideration of the fact that he had made over a lot to the city in Vancouver. As the man seems to be suffering from hallucinations, the aldermen have refrained from his statement as arising from a deranged mind, but investigation proved that a deed had existed in the old man's name to property in Vancouver. Referred to the city solicitor.

The Mayor reported that a rate of \$50 had been offered by the C.P.R. for a girl who wished to come here from Harbor Grace. The matter was left with the Mayor to deal with.

S. Perry Mills, Q.C., asked what the council intended to do about the claim of D. R. Harris for boring. Mr. Mills will be informed that the council does not acknowledge any liability in the matter, but to offer \$700 without prejudice as full settlement.

Complaint regarding an open drain which ran into his lot on David street was made by Fred Cave. Referred to the engineer for report.

Thos. Jackson and others applied for water connection on Boleskin road. Referred to the water commissioner for report.

The owners of lots abutting on the Johnson street ravine offered to contribute \$200 toward building a pottery drain in that ravine. Referred to the engineer for report.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$1,487.27 out of current revenue. Adopted.

A communication from Mr. St. Clair re his swimming baths was referred to the special committee on that subject.

The Confirmation Sale By-law to Mrs. Archibald was reconsidered and finally passed, as well as the Expenditure By-law.

The streets, sewers and bridges committee reported as follows: Gentlemen—Your streets, bridges and sewers committee having considered the undergrounds submitted beg to report and recommend as follows:

1. That a permanent sidewalk be laid on the east side of Broad street, from Yates street to View street; and on View street, easterly on the north side to the Colonist building.
2. That a permanent sidewalk be laid on Yates street (north side) from Government street to the Oriental hotel, and that the funds voted for a permanent sidewalk opposite the new post office on the east side of Government street, be applied to the construction of this sidewalk on Yates street.
3. That a permanent sidewalk be laid on the south side of Bastion street, from Government street to Langley street, and that the funds voted for the construction of the southern portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Government street, below Corcoran and Flagstaff streets, be devoted to this Bastion street walk.
4. That the alleyway between First and Second streets, King's road, be secured for a distance of 150 feet from King's road, southerly.
5. That the sum of \$2,000 be applied to the extension of the sewer along quadra street from Yates street northerly.
6. That \$200 be devoted to the object of sewerage Park street, easterly from McLure street.
7. That the following sidewalks be laid (wooden): Johnson street, north side, between Cook street and George street; Rupert street, west side, between Collinson street and McLure street; Rupert street, west side, between Humboldt street and Collinson street; Kane street, north side, between Quadra street and Blanchard street; Fort street, north side, between Blanchard street and Quadra street; Farquhar street, north side, between Blanchard street and Amelia street.

The clause referring to the Hillside extension (5) was referred back to the city engineer for report. The remainder of the report was adopted.

The communication of T. Fell, re extending the sewer up Fort street was next taken up. It was finally decided to refer it to the engineer for a full report on the matter.

The council then rose.

COURT OF REVISION.

Resumed Their Session Yesterday—A Large Number of Reductions Made.

The court of revision resumed session yesterday in the City Hall, when the following alterations were made:

F. G. Richards, for Mrs. Gray and Mrs. F. Harvey—Lots 838 reduced \$100; part of lot 1235, blk. 29, reduced \$50, and the improvements on lot 338 reduced \$100. Improvements on part of 1235 to stand as assessed.

Lewis Lewis—Part of lot 183, blk. 1 ordered to stand as assessed. Improvements on same reduced \$250.

E. E. Wootton for the Beay estate—Lots 714 to 716, blk. Q, to stand as assessed. Lots 727 to 729, blk. Q, and lots 753 and 754, blk. O, to stand as assessed.

H. M. Graham, for H. P. Bell—Improvements on lots 15 and 16, blk. 20, ordered reduced \$150 each.

H. M. Graham for Thos. Carrington—Improvements on lot 38, section 6, reduced \$100. Improvements on lot 37 ordered reduced \$150.

H. M. Graham for D. K. Chunganes—Lots 54, 55 and 56, blks. 4 and 5, Fernwood, ordered to stand as assessed.

H. M. Graham for A. C. P. Hayward—Ordered assessed in name of Thos. R. Davis for part of lot 85. Assessment on land and improvements to stand.

H. M. Graham for F. Lelaire—Two parts of lot 179, blk. I, to stand as assessed.

H. M. Graham for H. J. and J. G. Martin—Lots 11, 13 and 14, blk. Q, Work Estate, reduced \$50 each.

H. M. Graham for L. Wolf estate—Blocks 15 and 16, Spring Ridge, reduced \$800 each.

Beaumont Boggs, for J. W. Sinclair—Lot 394, blk. W, to stand as assessed. Improvements ordered reduced \$200.

Beaumont Boggs for Simeon Jones—Improvements on lot 9, blks. 2 and 3, Fernwood, ordered reduced \$150.

Lot 9, blk. 1, Fernwood, ordered to stand as assessed. Improvements on same reduced \$50. Improvements on lot 34, blk. 99, Fernwood, reduced \$50.

Jas. Foreman for S. Williams—Lot 7, blk. M, Work Estate, reduced \$100. Improvements on same reduced \$200.

H. Weber—Lot 11, of 5 acres, 6, to stand as assessed. Improvements reduced \$100.

Mrs. Brocklehurst—Lots 175 and 176, blk. 9, to stand as assessed. Improvements to stand as assessed.

Alex. Munro—East half, lot 638, blk. 1, reduced \$100.

Sarah E. Onions—Part lot B, 5 acre lot 5, improvements to stand as assessed.

A. Gray—Blk. W, sec. 31, improvements on lot 186 to stand as assessed; improvements on lot 188; blk. W, sec. W, reduced \$100. Improvements on lot 19, 5 acre lot 18, reduced \$100.

Noel Leclair—Improvements on lot 10, blk. C, reduced \$200.

Mrs. J. I. Lawrence—Lot 11, 5 acre 7, improvements to stand as assessed.

W. Hirstand—Lots 19 to 21, blk. G, Beechley Farm, to stand as assessed.

C. E. Dickenson—Lot 89, blk. 24, with improvements, to stand as assessed.

Messrs. McBean and Vincent—Lots 14, 15 and 40, and lot 1094, blk. 28, to stand as assessed. Improvements also to stand as assessed.

A. Garland—Lot 3, 5 ac. 7, with improvements, to stand as assessed.

Chas. F. Moore for J. Carpenter—Lot 2, blk. 90, Spring Ridge, with improvements, to stand as assessed.

Chas. F. Moore—Lot 13 of 35, 64 Fernwood, with improvements, to stand as assessed.

J. Griffiths—Lots 29, 30 and 32, of blk. 5, Hillside extension, to stand as assessed.

Mary Paddle—Part 5, 5 acre 18, to stand as assessed. Improvements reduced \$400.

J. McCorkall—Improvements reduced on lot 56, blk. 52, Fernwood, to \$400.

S. H. Stephens—Part lot 878, blk. 1, to stand as assessed. Improvements to stand as assessed.

James Card—Improvements on part lot 8, 5 acre, lot 7, reduced \$500.

P. G. Richards, for the Misses Blume, lots 901 and 915 to stand as assessed; improvements on lot 901 to be reduced \$250.

H. M. Grahame, for Mrs. Cunningham, lots 1132, 1135, 1145 and 1149, ordered to stand as assessed.

The court having resolved itself into a board of equalization ordered blk. 14, Spring Ridge, reduced \$300.

A large number of the applications were withdrawn.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Business Section of the City of Bloomington Swept by Flames.

Bloomington, Ill., June 19.—A fire which was discovered at 12:30 this morning swept the business section of the city and entailed a loss that is estimated at over one million dollars. Word was sent to Peoria and Springfield to send engines.



CAPT. MONSON GOUDGE BLANCHARD, Born January 24, 1864; Died from wounds received in battle, June 15, 1900

Once more Victoria is called upon to mourn the death of one of her soldiers, the cable to-day bringing the sad intelligence that Capt. Blanchard died from the effect of wounds received in battle, in South Africa, on June 15th.

While the dispatch refers to the deceased as Capt. H. G. Blanchard, of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, this is evidently an error, and advices from Ottawa indicate only too certainly that the officer referred to is the late adjutant of the Fifth Regiment. It will be remembered that his name was among those of the officers reported as wounded at Rooval on the 7th of June, when the Boers cut Lord Roberts's line of communication, and when the Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshires were all killed, wounded or taken prisoners. It was then believed that he was attached to that regiment, as his own corps was with the 19th Brigade under Major General H. L. Smith-Dorrien.

Capt. Blanchard's career in this city, in connection with the Fifth Regiment, is well known. He joined the regiment as a gunner in 1887, the year he arrived in Victoria. Previous to that time he had served for two years in the Ontario Field Battery. From the position of gunner he gradually rose in the non-commissioned ranks until in 1894 he became company sergeant-major. On January 31, 1894, he took a commission as lieutenant, and on the 20th of July of the following year became captain of No. 2 company. On December 8th, 1896, he was appointed to the post of adjutant.

It was in this latter capacity that he rendered the most efficient service to the regiment. No detail was too insignificant to engage his attention, and his military duties in connection with the corps seemed at times to supersede in his attention his civil duties. In so far as it is possible for a militia adjutant to do so, he performed in a modest manner his manifold and often onerous duties, with great credit to himself and acceptability to his brother officers and the men of the regiment.

He held two certificates of qualification—one a 1st B from the Royal School of Artillery (C Battery) taken in 1893, and the other a 1st A taken from the R. M. A. in 1895. He was besides well up in equitation, another essential qualification for an adjutant.

He was also an enthusiastic rifleman, and a regular attendant at the range. Yachting, too, was a favorite pastime with the deceased, and one which he followed enthusiastically.

Capt. Blanchard was a native of Windsor, N. S., where his father is a well-to-do merchant, and where his brother practises law.

He was also a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College—the latter course being taken to equip him for the profession which he followed up to the time of his return to the front. He was unmarried.

His remarks at the great farewell demonstration in the drill hall on the evening of the departure of the corps for the front have a pathetic interest at the present time. He said:

"On behalf of my company, and for myself, I thank you, citizens of Victoria, for the kindly expressions of appreciation you have showered upon us this evening. We shall remember to-night wherever we go, and always with both pride and pleasure. We shall endeavor to worthily uphold the honor of the city of Victoria."

"There is one regret we feel in parting—it is that Mr. Pooley and the other officers of the regiment will not be accompanying us. We should like to have them, but we shall do our part."

"We thank you and bid you good-bye, Mr. Mayor and citizens of Victoria. We bid you good-bye, Col. Gregory, officers and men of the Fifth Regiment."

This is added to the roll of British heroes of this war another of the little band which set forth with such high hopes for the war a few months ago. Twenty per cent. of that force sleep in shallow graves on the field, from wounds received in battle, while many others have been invalided home from the effects of wounds or fever. To Victoria's honor roll is added another name:

BLANCHARD, SCOTT, TODD, MAUNDRELL, SOMERS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Associated Press.) Halifax, June 19.—The Liberals of Annapolis have chosen C. F. Wade, of Halifax, to oppose J. W. Mills, Conservative M. P. for that constituency, at the next general election.

The report of the mission to the Indians on the Pacific Coast was read and referred to a committee at the Presbyterian General Assembly last evening. A committee was also appointed to draw up an address to the Queen and Governor-General of Canada. The assembly will meet in Ottawa next year.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 19.—At midnight last night the men who are on strike at the Belle Island mines for an increase in wages agreed to permit the Nova Scotia Steel Co. to load the steamers which are waiting at the pier, the increased rate demanded by the strikers being paid for this work. The loading of these vessels cleared the pier of the coal which had been collected there. The strike was then resumed.

Quebec, June 18.—The infant of Mrs. Matte, who resides in one of the most modern residences in St. John's suburb, of this city, was badly bitten by rats while asleep in the cradle last night.

Toronto, June 19.—At a meeting attended by many prominent Methodists in the Metropolitan church last night the project of establishing a church club in the downtown part of the city was launched. The

club will be run on the same lines as an athletic club, with swimming, gymnastics, billiards, bowling, etc., and members of all denominations who are total abstainers will be admitted. The idea is to keep young men from drifting into clubs that are demoralizing in their tendencies.

Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Quebec, in speaking before the Toronto Methodist conference, said the case instituted against him by Menier, owner of Antioch, for alleged interference with Fox Bay settlers, would likely fall through.

Ottawa, June 19.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund to date is \$304,763.99.

The railway committee this morning by a vote of 29 to 20 defeated the bill to incorporate another air line from Collingwood to Toronto, on the ground that to incorporate two railways would mean that neither would be able to finance its scheme.

Kingston, June 19.—Captain McKee, a resident of this city for the past forty-eight years, died this morning, aged 80 years.

The United States steamer Patterson, on her way north, arrived off the outer wharf to-day.

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Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me." H. A. Archer, M.D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CARBOLIC SOAP 3 bars for 25c
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WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,

And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Republican Convention

Will, by Acclamation, Nominate McKinley for President of United States.

Vice-Presidency—Several States Insist That Roosevelt Shall Be Named.

(Associated Press.) Philadelphia, June 20.—The Republican National Convention will to-day nominate, by acclamation, Wm. McKinley for President of the United States.

The second day of the convention opens with the prospect that the re-nomination of the President, with the burst of fervid oratory it will evoke, will be the chief event of the gathering. But there is the ever-present apprehension on the part of many leaders that this second day may be like the climax of a great drama, and may have in store some coup d'etat, some crisis or stamped in connection with the vice-presidency not known on the set programme.

The most careful precautions are taken to guard against such contingency and to prevent the convention from being swept from its feet by a chance tidal wave of popular favor, yet the vague feeling exists that it will not be well to count upon the day's developments until all is over.

The programme of today is comparatively simple. The United States committee have practically completed their work. The morning sessions make every thing in readiness for prompt re-entrance into the routine of the way, notwithstanding the fact that the nomination of the President will be in order. Senator Foraker will make the nomination speech, with the seconding speeches from Thurston, from Nebraska, and then, unless plans are changed, from the main towards whom all eyes are turned. Gov. Roosevelt, of New York.

With the speeches concluded, the nomination will be made by acclamation. Then will come the presentation of the

platform, now complete save some minor particulars. The vice-presidential situation continues to be the absorbing topic with the leaders, the delegates and the anxious expectant crowds. The action of the New York caucus late last night in unanimously agreeing to support Woodruff, not accepted as permanently retiring Roosevelt from the field, Kansas as many other states insist still that shall be named without reference to his own wishes. The governor himself congratulating Mr. Woodruff as though he were to be the nominee, but the general impression prevails that the tide has gone by when New York can deliver the vice-presidential nomination to one of its choice. The action of California in coming out flatly for Long makes much. New England is now with the and New Jersey adds strength to Long. The Dulliver forces have not abated the confidence and are directing their energies to securing assurances of support in case the Roosevelt movement should disappear.

Adjourning. Philadelphia, June 20.—The platform adopted, and the convention adjourned 3:10 until to-morrow, without making nominations.

THE FOOD ENQUIRY.

Dr. Borden Gives Evidence Before Emergency Rations Committee. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 20.—Dr. Borden was examined at length at the emergency rations committee to-day. The minister testified that all arrangements for food supply were made by Dr. Neilson, minister of militia, and the purchases were made on the basis of a sample tested at Kingston. The food sent to South Africa, and that used at Kingston was of the same thing. All that had to do with the matter was to get the word of what Dr. Neilson had done. Dr. Borden was examined and reported as his opinion that the food tested at Kingston was not that sent to South Africa.

If you are nervous or irritable try Castoria. It is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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