

NO DOUBT LEFT

As to the Fate of the Foreigners in the City of Pekin.

A recent despatch from St Petersburg says:—The Czar has received with great emotion the dreadful particulars of the tragic catastrophe at Pekin. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexieff, at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of the assassination of M. DeGiers, which merely in the form of rumor had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured and then thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death then his remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. DeGiers was being disposed of the fanatic mob danced around the caldron. Madame DeGiers Admiral Alexieff's advices declare, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. DeGiers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave bodyguards killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said heroically to have proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by those who so soon shared his martyrdom. The announcement of this intelligence to the relatives of the Russian martyrs in China was accompanied by heart-rending scenes. Count Lansdorff received the friends of the murdered ones at the Foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the Foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation. Immediately upon the receipt of Admiral Alexieff's report the Czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once.

WASHINGTON—The Chinese minister has sent a cable despatch to the Taotai of Chan Tung telling him that the American government is exceedingly anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger and requesting him to cable any information he may have on that point. This is in addition to the cablegram he forwarded Wednesday at the request of Secretary Hay.

HONG KONG.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an urgent telegraphic summons to Peking. It is reported that he will proceed north tomorrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

LONDON.—Though hope still struggles against the conclusion that the silence at Peking is the silence of the grave, the official admissions in both the United States and Europe that the diplomatists have adopted the pessimistic views held by the consuls at Shanghai have quieted those attempting to reason against the circumstantial evidence which is becoming so cogent. The Chinese assurances and edicts appear to observers here to be merely part of a plan to break the news of the tragedy and delude the foreigners with a tale of imperial guiltlessness. But if the bombardment mentioned in United States Consul Goodnow's last message occurred, it must have been carried out by Chinese regulars. So the plea of imperial defence of the legations seems to fall to the ground. The situation at Tien Tsin appears to be sticky but surely growing worse. The allied forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forward reinforcements.

LONDON, July 16—3.30 a. m.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Peking. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, on July 5, received the following telegram from her husband:

"Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have received from their representatives at Shanghai a despatch from the governor of Shan Tung, dated July 7, reporting that the European troops made a sortie from Peking and killed 200 of General Tung Fuh Siang's forces and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a breach in the defences.

Under date of July 12th, the governor of Shan Tung wires as follows:

"Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the legations for some hours but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught. I fear that all the ministers and the government as well, are in great danger. The government is intensely anxious."

Finally came the news from Shanghai that a breach had been made and the foreigners killed. All the dates probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the successive despatches give an outline of what has happened. The Europeans, having reached the end of their resources, made a desperate sortie and then bravely met their fate. The details of the horrible story will probably never be known.

Admiral Seymour's despatches give the

latest news regarding the situation at Tien Tsin. Telegrams to the Associated Press shows that the operations on July 11 were a brilliant success. The Japanese cavalry and a mobile mounted battery did splendid work. It was unfortunate that the allies did not have more cavalry to pursue the flying enemy. Four hundred Chinese were killed and six guns captured. At noon the settlements were again viciously shelled from the native city and the hospitals and other buildings were repeatedly hit. The moral effect of the successes of the allied forces upon the Chinese is believed to be very great.

General Gazelle and staff, with a force of Punjab infantry, arrived yesterday at Hong Kong and proceeded for Taku.

The French consul at Shanghai, at a reception Saturday, made an impassioned speech. He said:

"The history of the world can show no parallel to such a situation and, if the abominable crime, the mere thought of which makes me shudder, has been perpetrated, then it is our desire that swift and summary punishment shall fall upon the perfidious nation which committed it. Our government is fully aware of the danger in which we are placed and I can assure you that we are doing all in our power to avenge the noble victims of Chinese barbarity."

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remy of the reverse of the allied force at Tien Tsin on the morning of the 13th. The despatch is dated Che Foo, July 16, and says: "Reported that the allied forces attacked native city on the morning of the 13th. Russians on the right with the 9th infantry and marines on the left. Losses of the allied forces are large. Russians one hundred, including artillery colonel; Americans over 30, and British 40; Japanese 50, including colonel; French 25. Colonel Liscum Lynch, infantry, killed; also Capt. Davis, marine corps; Capt. Lemly, Lieuts. Bartley and Leonard, wounded. At 7 in the evening the allied attack on the native city was repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incomplete. Details not yet confirmed."

"REMEY."

Tien Tsin, July 9, via Che Foo, July 12, via Shanghai, July 15—A force of 2,000 foreigners—Japanese, supported by British and Russians—captured the Chinese fortified arsenal, two miles west of the city, making a night attack. They charged under a very heavy arsenal fire, following the Chinamen and killing 400. The foreign loss was heavy, the exact figures not having yet been reported.

The Chinese have been bombarding Tien Tsin heavily for three days. They killed a British sailor on a tug today. Several Frenchmen and other foreigners are mounting heavy guns from the fleet. Four 12-pounders and 4 4-inch guns have been placed in position and an attempt will be made to locate and silence the Chinese guns.

An explosion of dynamite killed twenty Russians.

Two battalions of the Ninth Infantry and 300 marines from the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn having been disembarked started for Tien Tsin today on lighters. As they began to ascend the river the crews of the foreign warships cheered heartily.

Refugees of all nationalities will be taken to Japan by the United States transport Logan.

Tien Tsin, July 13, via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16.—At two o'clock this afternoon seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the walls of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. American, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west, and Russians from the east. The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said it was a conservative estimate that twenty-five per cent, of the Americans had been hit. Col. Emerson H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded while walking in front of his troops. Officers declared that it was a hotter fight than Santiago. When the correspondents left the Americans were lying in the plain between the walls and the river under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted three hundred wounded men of all nationalities.

NEW YORK, July 16.—According to a cable to the World from London, Robert Yerburgh, M. P., is quoted as saying that he knew that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, had long had in view the possibility of such tragedy as seems to have occurred.

"Sir Claude," said Mr. Yerburgh, pledged his wife to shoot her to prevent her from falling into the hands of the natives, provided her with a quick poison to be used in case of his inability to fulfill his pledge."

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 16.—The Chinese population of Portland exceeds 50,000. All the leading Chinese merchants have expressed their loyalty to the United States government, and thus dissipated any great feeling

of hostility which might otherwise have developed towards the Chinese.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The desperate straits in which the allied forces have been at Tien Tsin are described in a cable to the Journal and Advertiser dated from the beleaguered city July 8 via Shanghai, July 15. The message describes the garrison as fighting hordes of Chinese day and night unable to drive them off and of suffering repeated defeats.

The despatch says: When Admiral Seymour in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them 'Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese or to be shot by your own comrades.' As Admiral Seymour put the question the tears were running down his cheeks.

"We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men" was the piteous response of the helpless soldiers. "A firing squad was told off. The little allied force stopped and beat off with gunfire the Chinese horde that surrounded it. A few merciful volleys from the rifles in hands of friends and the Chinese hordes were cheated of victims for its torture, and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag."

The fury of the Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of the dead and torture of the living knows no bounds. All the wounded and prisoners, who fall into the hands of the Chinese, were frightfully tortured.

The bodies of two marines who were captured by the Chinese, were recovered. The bodies had been hacked, and the cheeks, arms and legs cut off.

BOERS HARASS BRITISH

Massing in Large Numbers Near Pretoria—Burghers Coming to America.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Herald despatch from Pretoria, dated July 14, says the Boers continue massing from ten to twenty miles outside the Magaliesburg range, near Pretoria. Their larger new extend from the Delagoa Bay Railway across the Warsburg line westward. The enemy's total strength is probably about ten thousand men, with many guns. The inaction of the British main army has given the enemy confidence. The Boers raiders creep closer and do much sniping.

CAPE TOWN, July 16.—When the war in South Africa is over, ten thousand Boers, chiefly naturalized citizens of the Transvaal, will emigrate to the United States. Irish Americans are arranging the preliminaries for this movement.

The latest advices state that President Kruger will refuse to surrender until his supplies are exhausted.

Pat—Shure Biddy the dhoector says I'm suffering from insomnia.

Biddy—Never mind, Pat, darling, go and shlaope it off.

A MOTHER'S OPINION.

Mrs. J. Suelling, Underwood, Ont., says that she had used Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup in her family for the past eight years, and she knows of nothing so good for children who suffer from worms.

DIED.

McGown.—At Houlton on June 29th of Typhoid fever, Alfred McGown, aged 26 years' 4 months and 20 days, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

ANTWORTH.—At Robinson's Mills, Aroostook Co., Me., July 9th, Charles Antworth, aged 57 years, formerly of Greenfield, Carleton Co., N. B., leaving 5 children to mourn the loss of an only parent.

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