

NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Thirty-Six Days and Nights of
Fierce Assault

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Four Hundred Non-Combatants
in British Legation Con-

verts Holding the
Cathedral

A message from Peking, dated July 21, has just been received at Tien Tsin. The message says "the first outside news reached Peking July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 19 the tsung li yamen broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation. I understand converts and refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began July 17 after thirty-six days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours. Four attempts were made to fire the British legation. Two attacks resulted in the ruin of the Chinese national college. The cowardice of the Chinese prevented a successful rush. Total killed or dead is: Germans 10; Japanese 10; French 11; British 8; Russian 4; Americans 7; Italians 7; converts 9; total with wounded 98. The correspondents Morrison, Reid and Tomeny are killed. At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed.

"The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall. Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excellent. Everybody is much exhausted by continuous work. Imperial edicts have commended the Boxers and ordered missionaries to leave the interior and commended all viceroys to help Peking; but an edict dated July 18 enjoins protection and promises compensation. The report that a large relief force was coming produced this change. Foreign governments should beware being hoodwinked."

"WHEN ARE YOU COMING?" The following letter from Col. Shiba, military attaché of the Japanese legation at Peking, dated July 23, has been received at Tien Tsin.

"We are all awaiting impatiently arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All allegations have been blocked since 13 last month and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers from more than ten encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety arrival of reinforcing army and if you cannot reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor read and express our desire to be still at Peking. We are reinforcing to arrive very probable that they would flee to Wan Shosan. Killed and wounded up to date: Eight killed, one a captain of infantry and an ambassador's attaché; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of 20 slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is 60 in all."

"WE CAN HOLD OUT." The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin telegraphed on the 27th inst. a dispatch dated the 19th from the Japanese minister at Peking to the foreign office at Tokio, which had reached Tien Tsin by special courier on the 25th. The minister says:

"The Japanese marines and others continue under the command of the military attaché, Lieut. Col. Shiba, to resist the repeated attacks of Tung Fuh Siang's troops. I think we can hold out, though the task is by no means an easy one, until we are relieved by the division of Japanese troops which, I hear through a special messenger, will arrive at Tien Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 17th and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations. At the same time, Capt. Ando of the imperial army, Wm. H. Nakamura and five marines have been killed, while Nakamura, secretary of the legation, a student, and six marines have been wounded though not mortally. Many others have also been slightly wounded."

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. A London dispatch says the allies now confront a most difficult and dangerous problem. Without doubt the ministers are held by the Chinese as hostages, and the outcome of the advance on Peking will be awaited with intense anxiety. The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Wang Tsun, from which position, however, it is believed they can be ejected without great difficulty.

The danger is that, if defeated, there the Chinese will retreat to Peking and put the remainder of the Europeans to death. It is also possible that the advance of the allies will be the signal for the Chinese authorities to compel all foreigners to quit the capital, in which event they might become the prey of the fanatic Boxers. A dispatch from Tien Tsin says the missionaries report that all the Americans in Peking and Tung Chau are safe, but their property has been destroyed.

Makes Good Fodder. Several years ago when the Russian thistle, the seed of which was supposed to have been brought in the baggage of Russian immigrants, began to spread in the Dakotas, the people dreaded it as an awful pest, and frantic attempts were made to congress for a big appropriation of money to exterminate it. The farmers are glad of it, for it is found to make good, when out at the right time, excellent fodder, and is useful for other purposes.

Killed His Father. A man named Peterson, living thirty miles from Glenwood, Ont., met with a peculiar death yesterday afternoon. While he was sleeping in the yard his 3-year-old son was playing near him and in some manner got hold of a sharp butcher knife and playfully hacked the father's neck, severing the jugular vein, from the effects of which he soon died.

GARY AND PATTERSON FIGHT.

These Two Candidates Have A Slugging Match

The great educational campaign evolved into a slugging match Saturday at Laurens. It was somewhat the unexpected which happened. Frank B. Gary and A. Howard Patterson had a rough and tumble fight before a thousand spectators. Gary, who was somewhat the victor, fought with desperation and determination until Jim Tillman and others separated them, and then they wanted to get back at each other. Had the incident occurred years ago in this country, when there were a cartload of pistols at a meeting, there would have been funerals here tomorrow; but these days all the feeling seems to be between the candidates. Today the result was two badly bruised faces and emphasis on style of campaigning going on, and if others showed the same spirit there would be many more fist-cuffs each day.

HOW IT STARTED. From day to day Mr. Patterson hammered at Mr. Gary with his Charleston speech, reading the clippings and making the statements published. Mr. Gary thought this persistent effort was to make it appear indirectly that he straddled in Charleston or favored a local option while in Charleston, with a license feature which he insisted was not the case, and that Patterson's effort by leading extracts was to place him in a false position as to what he had said and his announced attitude on the liquor question. Mr. Patterson repeated and reiterated about Mr. Gary's alleged straddle in Charleston. When Mr. Gary's turn came to speak he immediately replied that he did not "straddle," and that his position then, as now, was plain.

Mr. Patterson was sitting about five feet behind where Mr. Gary was speaking and got up and said: "Mr. Gary, I want to explain something." Mr. Gary turned squarely around and said: "Now, Mr. Patterson, I want to ask you plainly—is what I have said about that Charleston matter true?" Mr. Patterson said he would explain. Mr. Gary replied there was no use to explain, but insisted on knowing whether what he had just said about the whole matter was true or not. Mr. Patterson went on to say the candidates would not agree with Mr. Gary, or something on that line. Patterson said he dared him to prove his statement by any of the candidates.

Gary insisted on a direct reply as to whether his statement about the Charleston speech was true or not. By this time the two men were within arms length, looking fiercely at each other and no doubt looking for a blow.

Patterson said, yes, he denied as being correct what Gary had said; if he could not explain, Gary then said: "If you say my statement is not correct you say what is not so."

JOINED IN THE FRAY. The two men joined, Patterson struck out and claims to have hit first. There was not much difference in the passage of blows. Patterson struck Gary an unbalanced blow under the left eye, which cut the skin for half an inch long.

BLOOD WAS COMMON. Gary hit Patterson on the mouth and cut the lip and struck him under the eye, judging from the bruise. It was not a minute before half a dozen men were around the two combatants, they were up against each other clinched and several blows were passed, but they were pulled apart. Gary was taken to ward the front of the stand and Patterson to the back. They said nothing but were eager, and the watching crowds pressed up to the stand.

Some yelled for one candidate and some for another. Two policemen and Sheriff McCrory, Senator Tillman and Chairman Smith moved for every one to get back and sit down and get off the stand. By this time the candidates had mopped off their faces and wiped the blood off, for blood flowed from both of the bruises.

Met a Tragic Death. Four young women of Philadelphia met a tragic fate in the surf at Ocean City yesterday, and their hostess, Mrs. Meahan, of the same city, who was bathing with them, was rescued by a life guard in an unconscious condition. The drowned are: Miss and Virginia Lowe, aged 18 and 20 years respectively; daughters of Dr. Clement Lowe; Jennie and Birdie Lonsdale, aged 19 and 23 years respectively, daughters of Edwin Lonsdale. The rope was in the water at the foot of 14th street, where few persons enter the surf, and did not understand the treachery of the boisterous sea and heavy undercurrents that was waiting on the strand. They were in the water about 15 minutes when two of the girls got beyond their depth. The other two went to their aid and were swept out with the current. Mrs. Meahan endeavored to render what assistance she could and almost lost her own life in the attempt. Life guard Lee and another gentleman whose name was not ascertained, saw the struggling bathers and rushed out with a life line. They brought Mrs. Meahan into the shore unconscious and returned for the other members of the party, but they had in the meantime disappeared. The rescuers, however, succeeded in recovering the bodies.

Pirates Executed. The acting viceroy of Canton, China, it is reported is becoming more active and adopting a more vigorous policy. It is announced that he has ordered the execution of 40 pirates. He says Li Hung Chang is not returning to Canton, where quiet prevails. The British naval and military officials have taken careful observations of the Canton and the Bogue defenses. The Bogue forts are crowded with troops and the reports are lined up on the approach of steamers.

It Is a Fallacy. The T. N. Y. Press says "it is said that war makes money plentiful. Temporarily, just as it does for a man who owns a fine house and slaps a mortgage on it. He can revel in the luxuries for a season, but when the time to pay it, plus interest, rolls along—well, that's different. Fool is he who imagines that the wanton and enormous destruction of property and young men tends to enrich the world. Reason repudiates this frightful fallacy."

Three Perish in the Lake. Two men and a young woman were drowned in Mackinac lake in Michigan by the capsizing of a rowboat. Three other occupants of the boat were saved. This makes a total of nine persons drowned in the vicinity in less than six weeks.

Waited Too Long. A couple died in New Jersey who had been engaged to be married 43 years. They were about to complete arrangements for the happy event when the prospective bride was taken ill and died. The shock was so great to her life-long lover that he died in a few days.

Some Ohio Boxers. A dispatch from Mansfield, Ohio, says a mob stormed a residence where Zionists elders were holding a meeting, and captured the elders. Two of the men promised to leave the city and were released. Two others refused to make such a promise, and were mobbed, after stripping them of their clothes, painted their bodies with ultra-marine and paraded them through the streets.

A Great Rifle. A rifle which it is said will make the Mauser look like an old flint-lock musket has been invented by a Cleveland doctor. It will shoot 700 shots a minute. A company is being organized in New York to manufacture them, and its treasurer is Mr. Flint. When loaded and the trigger is pulled it goes on shooting until its 700 shots are discharged, unless the soldier puts on brakes.

Automatic Couplers. The law passed this time ago at the instance of the interstate commerce commission, compelling railroads to equip their cars with automatic car couplers, went into effect Wednesday. It was to have gone into effect sometime since, but the railroads asked more time in which to complete the immense amount of work involved.

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THE INCUMBENT SPEAKS. Gov. McSwainy thanked the audience for its vote for him; two elections ago and assured the voters he never had forgotten the voters here, and one of his two appointments was to appoint Clarence Hopper, a factory boy, as a page. He believed in giving the poor a chance, for he knew what it was to be poor and striving. He deplored this constant irritation for the offices. He believed the dispensary law was as well enforced as ever before, and gave figures as to the enforcement of the law.

He explained the situation in Charleston, and he would never go around personally hunting up "tigers" in Charleston or elsewhere. He outlined his policy of enforcing the law and how he sought to avoid friction. Patterson insisted on knowing why McSwainy had not had fixtures seized in Charleston, and after some parleying, McSwainy said to Patterson: "You have a nephew on the force in Charleston and I'll find out from him for you." Then he cut up figures and said in 1895 there were 32 more cases than in 1897, 91 more cases than in 1897, and 213 more cases than in 1897, and every year except one, his record for 1899 showed the constables had made more cases than ever before, and yet to get the office it was incorrectly said he did not enforce the law. No one complained of his entire administration except as to one thing, the dispensary enforcement. He was doing his duty. The

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BROOKER AND DERHAM. Mr. N. W. Brooker, for comptroller general, explained how he checked up tax accounts and he saved the State money. He had been choked off by Derham. He did not charge any noteworthiness or stealing, but irregularities. He hammered away at Mr. Derham's family living in Horry and his not attending to duties. If elected he would stay there and institute reforms. He would not attack Derham's record, but gave his and Derham could give his record and antecedents. He was thrown on the legislative ticket in Edgefield when a boy, but was afterwards put on the penitentiary board.

Mr. Derham said his opponent need not speak of flags. He replied only with facts. He cannot fight with facts, but like a lynx hunted up his father's grave. As treasurer of Horry his father was honest and businesslike. As for himself he had been a lifelong Democrat. He has been honored by his people since 1886. The confidence of his people was his complete defense. As to his absence from the office Mr. Brooker could not tell where he was. He had better attend to his work.

THE EDUCATORS. Ellison Capers Jr. wanted it understood that he was not attacking Mr. Mahan, only his conception of his duty. He went over his customary views.

Mr. McMahon explained why he had done the things complained of. He said he had the friendship and best wishes of the teachers of the State. He worked for educational results and not votes. He would always stand for public progress and the advancement of the teachers and people and he was not constantly figuring on making money. He explained how he expended the public funds for summer schools.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER. Mr. J. E. Pettigrew simply gave his personal qualifications and if his merits would not elect him he did not want to be elected on the demerits of others.

Mr. W. D. Mayfield took up rates and argued for cheaper local rates.

W. D. Evans joked awhile. He said there was no use for long papers to the voters the rates to Spartanburg from Knoxville, as it was not a matter for the state board. The railroad assessment now was \$27,840,583, an increase in valuation of \$3,000,421 since he has been on the board. The railroad commissioners have not upheld the 25 cents excess on fares. He outlined what had been done.

J. H. Wharton took up discrimination, rates and demurrage, and gave his qualifications.

BARNES IS THIRSTY. Barnard B. Evans started to speak and the platform caved in but he mounted a table and went right on talking. He said that W. D. Evans reversed the brick rate from Campbellville. The commissioners were never seen here except when going on frolics in Pullmans and with good liquor Spartanburg, he urged, was discriminated against. He would reduce rates or know the reason, or not serve with him the man who would not work with him. The saw mill a few miles from here spent a third of the cost of lumber on freight. The commission now admits that it cannot or will not enforce the law as to excess fares. W. D. Evans' statement that taxes had been increased on the railroads was saying that which is not so. Assessments were reduced and not increased. God forgive the people for putting such men on the board. He asked that the wrong be blotted out and that he be elected.

Thos. N. Berry said he could not overturn the board if elected but was a business man and ran as such.

READY TO HEAR TILLMAN. Chairman Stanberry Wilson presented Senator Tillman for whom the crowd waited so long. Senator Tillman said the audience had listened for five long hours and was no doubt weary. The crowd assured him it remained to hear him. He reiterated what he was in the race and speaking. He was present upon the orders of the state committee.

trouble in Charleston was with the grand jury and not with him.

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