

THE MASSACRES IN SHAN SI PROVINCE

Detailed Account of a Native Christian—Horrible Punishment of a Friendly Magistrate—Outrages on Women.

Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 5, via San Francisco, Oct. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A circumstantial narrative of the massacres in Shan Si province has reached here through a native Christian teacher who escaped and, after a remarkable journey through the country by foot and boat, has just arrived. This man is a graduate from the North China college, speaking English fluently and absolute confidence is placed in his statements by the American missionary officials here. His story confirms previously reported murders and adds details of shocking cruelties. It covers a period from early June, when the trouble began, down to the latest known outrages which were previously reported in the Associated Press dispatches, occurred August 15 at Yen Chou Fu, about fifty miles southwest of Tai Yuan, when Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price, their son, all of the American board, Mr. and Mrs. Laugren, of the Swedish mission, and Miss Eldred, an English lady, were butchered.

THE REFUGEE'S STORY.
The refugee's story of the murders directly implicates Hu Hsien, the governor of Shan Si, who has previously been charged with instigating and abetting the killing of foreigners. It is said that a few days after the rescue of the missionaries at Peking, the governor of the Tientsin La Yamen appeared at the British legation and formally accused Hu Hsien of inviting all the foreigners in Tai Yuan into his yamen under pretense of escorting them in safety to the coast and having them all put to death. The names of the victims at Yen Chou Fu were given by the Holpers, who escaped.
According to the refugee none of the missionaries at that station had been molested up to August 12.
One prefect of the district died shortly before that date, and the governor sent a new man, who two days after his arrival demanded of the local officials why the foreigners had not been expelled. This district magistrate, replied that there was no occasion for their expulsion, but under compulsion arrested the chief dispenser of the hospital.

THREE HUNDRED BLOWS.
The man was given three hundred blows and the demand was made that he should secure all the arms in possession of the mission. There were accordingly given up two pistols and two revolvers. The demand was repeated that they must hasten their departure. A request was made on behalf of Mrs. Atwater, who was about to be confined, that they be allowed a few days of respite, but the prefect insisted that they were to be sent away to the coast and must be ready the next day. Four country carts were prepared for them and their goods duly packed. They were to start on August 15. A guard of twenty soldiers was made ready. As soon as the arrangements were made the foreign houses were sealed up. The missionaries requested that they be permitted to sell their houses to secure silver for the journey. The official refused that all the property had been confiscated by imperial decree and could not be sold, but that a small property in a country village could be disposed of. This was accordingly done and a small sum of silver secured. The prefect then rode a horse given him by Mr. Atwater. The soldiers compelled him to dismount and ride on the cart. He overheard remarks by the soldiers and from these he gathered that mischief was meant, and on the advice of one of the soldiers, escaped from the party some few miles from the village of Kai Shih.

SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK.
The party was supposed to be sent to Ping Yao, about thirty miles from Fu Chou. When not far away on his line of escape, he heard the firing of a gun. He afterwards learned that this was the signal for the attack upon the party. They were escorted by the soldiers a few miles further, when they were met by another detachment, and all were attacked and killed with swords.

The officials here place no doubt in the accuracy of the report, which is said to have been confirmed by close questioning, and further upheld by a message from Mr. Price. This was written on a bit of paper which the refugee brought with him, and surrendered to an officer at the gate of the walled city when he arrived.

TOO HORRIBLE FOR PUBLICITY.
Going back to early in June, this man gives a graphic and apparently reliable account of all the murders in the Shan Si province. Much of it is too horrible for publicity. Men, women and children were butchered, their bodies mutilated and in many instances their heads placed on the gates of the villages. So far as known, the first murders occurred June 25, when two of the women, members of the China Inland mission, were killed at Hsiao Li Hsien. These were Miss White and Miss Sewell, who lived alone at the mission, a remote place. On the day mentioned, about three hundred Boxers forced an entrance into the mission compound and some of the village men smashed in the gate. The local magistrate was sent for, but it is said he reproved the messenger for disturbing him. The mob took this as an indication that they were not to be interfered with and forced an entrance into the house. The two women made vain appeals for mercy, but were beaten to death with clubs and heavy glass bottles. It is said that one of them survived the assault about an hour. Their clothing was stripped off and their valuables stolen. When the local magistrate was informed of the murders, he sent two boxes, in which the bodies were placed and buried in the baptistry. The details of this outrage were learned from a messenger sent from the American board mission at Yen Chou Fu.

OUTRAGE AT SHOW YANG.
The next outrages took place at Show Yang, about seventy-five miles from Tai Yuan Fu, which was a mission station of the independent workers, on June 25. The story of this massacre, if true, leaves little doubt of the guilt of local Chinese authorities and also of the governor of the province. In all thirty-three persons were slain. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pigott, their son, Mr. Robertson, a tutor, Miss Duval, a teacher, and two daughters of Rev. M. Atwater, of Yen Chou Fu, were driven from their homes and for several days hidden in the mountains. Finally they determined to return to the mission. They were arrested and sent

to Tai Yuan. They were chained and handcuffed and iron collars were placed around their necks, and during the terrible march they suffered terribly. They were not permitted to purchase food and during the entire march were practically without anything to eat. On arrival at Tai Yuan, they were placed in separate rooms and suffered many indignities. In the meantime most of the foreign houses in Tai Yuan were burned, foreigners taking refuge in the home of a Mr. Farthing of the English Baptist mission.

THROWN INTO THE FLAMES.
One woman, Miss Coombs, the principal of a girls' school, however, failed to escape and fell a victim to the mob. Hampered in their efforts to protect her she was separated from the others and secured by rioters, who were looting the burning building. In spite of her pleading she was seized and thrown into the flames.
The missionaries remained until July 7 in the house of Mr. Farthing, when a complete list of all foreigners was demanded by the governor. He then ordered them all to come to his yamen, assuring them they would be protected and escorted safely to the coast. The order was complied with and the entire party of foreigners was admitted between files of soldiers through the outer gate into the court. When safely within the walls of the yamen, the ranks of the soldiers were opened and about forty Boxers were admitted. They fell upon the unarmed missionaries with swords and a horrible butchery ensued. The bodies of the missionaries were killed, and women were hacked into pieces, their heads cut off and placed in baskets, which were suspended over the four gates of the city.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS SLAIN.
Thirty native Christians were also slain, and the following day the Catholic priests, said to have all been Frenchmen, were beheaded. In addition to the Pigott party from Shou Chang, the following perished at Tai Yuan:
Mr. Stokes and wife; Mr. Simpson and wife; Mr. Boyman, wife and three children; Mr. Farthing, wife and three children; Dr. Leavitt, wife and one child; Dr. Miller Wilson and wife; Mr. Whitehouse and wife. The list is very incomplete, but it is certain that in all thirty-three white persons were slain. According to reports current here and at Peking, the governor of Shan Si sent a dispatch to the Peking government reporting the massacre and demanding a reward.
Thirty-five miles from Tai Yuan is the English Baptist mission of Hsiao Chou, on the great road. There were at Hsiao Chou six persons and their fate is unknown. They are Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. McCurtain, and an unmarried man and woman. At the outbreak of the trouble, it is reported the entire party fled to the mountains escaping safely from the village. Since then no word has been heard of them, and their fate is conjectured.

BOXERS SWEEP DOWN.
Owing to the friendliness of the local official at Tai Ku, which is about twenty miles from Tai Yuan, the American board mission there escaped the first attacks upon foreigners. About July 31, a band of 300 Boxers swept down upon the place and attacked the mission premises. One of the native missionaries was killed, and the mob, smashing the gates of the compound, effected an entrance. There were six persons in the mission, F. W. Davis, C. D. Williams, D. H. Clapp and wife, Miss Rowen, and Miss Susan Partridge. The three men took position on the roof of the mission building and made a gallant defense until their sparse ammunition was exhausted. The Boxers rushed then and they were cut down, fighting to the last. Three women then fled to the rear court where they were discovered and slain, as was also a native woman teacher. The bodies were thrown into the flames of the burning mission building after having been beheaded. The heads were taken to Tai Yuan and placed in the baskets of the men were cut out and carried to Peking. One hundred native Christians were killed at the same time, sixty-five of them being converts of the Roman Catholic mission. These people had no means of resistance and were simply slaughtered.

AN UNKNOWN FATE.
Among the missionaries whose fate is unknown up to the present are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden of the Swedish mission at Yung Nien Chou, fifty miles southwest of Tai Yuan. They escaped with their child in a boat but have not since been heard of. At Chien Yi two women, Miss Palmer and Miss French, were stationed. They are known to have escaped as far as Jung Tung. Chinese soldiers report that some foreigners were killed in that vicinity.

ASSAULT ON FATHER MCCARTHY.
Gleason Declares He Only Regrets Not Shooting Him Years Ago.
Boston, Oct. 3.—The police are of the opinion that Gleason, who shot and seriously wounded Rev. L. P. McCarthy last night, is crazy. It appears that Gleason called at his residence, and requested to see Father McCarthy. The first thing he said to the priest was: "Were you born in Ireland?"
Father McCarthy replied: "No, I was born right here in East Boston."
Immediately Gleason raised a revolver, which had been concealed, and fired four shots at McCarthy. One bullet took effect in the priest's back and another grazed his left shoulder and he fell.

Gleason, after the shooting, rushed from the building. He went at once to a police station, which he entered with the revolver still in his hand. He approached the desk and said: "I am a good Catholic. I have got a gun, and I am afraid I will get into trouble with it if I don't get rid of it. You'd better take it."
The wounded clergyman was picked up by his servants, who had heard the report of the shots.
Gleason's first words to Captain Dugan were: "I never felt better in my life than today. At last I have done what I should have done 19 years ago, and what I have wanted to do all these years. I am only sorry that I did not kill Father McCarthy, and I wish it was the bishop of Portland, Oregon. I would willingly start today to walk to Portland on my hands just for the satisfaction of killing the bishop."
Fourteen years ago Gleason went to Portland, Oregon, and later took up a soldier's claim in Washington territory. He returned to Portland, and was shot while he was there. He was locked in the same cell with the murderer, he claims, and all because of the enmity of the bishop of Portland for him. He claims that the bishop had pursued him

all these years, and prosecuted him by the aid of Father McCarthy and other priests. He said that the bishop had interfered in his affairs and injured him daily until the very hour of his death.

NICARAGUAN CONGRESS.

Passing Resolutions Authorizing Declaration of Castro of Venezuela.

Managua, Nic., Wednesday, Sept. 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Nicaraguan congress is absorbed at present in the work of enacting laws and passing resolutions authorizing the president of this republic to declare President Castro, of Venezuela, with the title and honors of major-general of the army of Nicaragua.

This is a reciprocity affair and is declared to be in consideration of the fact that only a few months ago, President Castro conferred on President Zelaya, honorary membership in the highest order of honorary distinction conferred by Venezuela on some of her great men. However, it is claimed that the true cause of this declaration from President Castro is the fact that in March of the present year when a revolution was in progress in Colombia against the government President Zelaya permitted a vessel to leave Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama, loaded with Colombian revolutionaries and rifles, cannons and munitions of war, in an endeavor to overthrow the government on the Isthmus.
General Saez, Nicaragua's minister of war, in his report to congress, declares that he has now enrolled on the militia list over 50,000 men. Ninety per cent of the men in the Nicaraguan army are Indians or have a large amount of Indian blood in their veins. The population of Nicaragua is about 330,000, of whom 400,000 are Indians, 45 per cent are mixed blood, Indians and Spanish, 7 per cent are white, 1 per cent are negroes and 2 per cent are Vambos, a mixed blood of Indian, negro and European.

BRYAN TO THE BADGERS.

He Made Eighteen Addresses to the People of Wisconsin.

The Government That Was Good Enough for Our Forefathers is Good Enough for Us.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 2.—When Mr. Bryan concluded his last speech here tonight he had made eighteen addresses and had covered about fifteen hours of time during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning he talked at intervals until 11 tonight, putting in, all told, fully six solid hours of speech-making. The first speech was made at Mr. Bryan's time, and after that appearance he spoke in succession at the following places: Jordan, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Lescuer, St. Peter, Manakato, Jonesville, Waseca, Orono, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Winona, and three speeches here tonight. Most of the talks were comparatively brief, not running over ten minutes, but at St. Peter, Manakato, Rochester, Winona and at this point he spoke at greater length.

Almost all of the meetings along the line were held in the immediate vicinity of the railroad stopping places, thus saving much of Mr. Bryan's time, and giving the people more time to listen to his remarks. The region traversed today is a rich agricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's remarks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving even a greater share of attention than usual. The audiences were large as a rule.

There were especially good crowds at Manakato, Owatonna, Rochester, Winona, and at this place there were three large audiences. He was met at the station here by a large concourse of people, but by no organization. He did not arrive until almost 8:30 o'clock, and was driven rapidly to the rink, where he made his first speech here. He then spoke at Germania hall and the opera house. All three of these buildings were filled.
At Owatonna, Mr. Bryan discussed the dairy interest, saying: "I was told this morning that you had a large dairying interest, and that led me to look up the statistics on the dairy product. You have been told that under this administration there has been a wonderful increase in our export business. I find from a government report that the export of butter has fallen off in the last three years and the export of oleomargarine has increased during the last three years. Let me give the figures. In 1896 we exported 25,000,000 pounds of butter; in 1897, we exported 20,247,000; in 1898, we exported 18,202,000, showing a falling off of more than 2,500,000 pounds in the last three years, while oleomargarine increased as follows: In 1896, 120,000,000 pounds; in 1897, 147,000,000; in 1898, 158,000,000. And that the total export of butter to the Philippines for the year ending June, 1899, was worth \$1,394, so I suppose that this country produces a good many times as much butter as this Nation exports to the Philippines, and if you will figure up your proportion of \$100,000,000 a year paid for a standing army you will understand how much you pay to get a chance to export \$1,394 worth of butter. When I was looking this question up, it was suggested to me that while the export of butter had fallen off, the things the butter-maker needs have risen in price. Tin plate was worth in November, 1896, \$3.35, while this year it has gone as high as \$5.50. There is a tin plate trust and you use tin plates. Wooden tubs cost more, and salt is more expensive because there is a salt trust."

Speaking at Rochester Mr. Bryan referred at some length to the foreign-citizens saying in part: "I think that a government that was good enough for the forefathers is good enough for us, and if that means old fogy, I would rather be an old fogy American than a new fogy American. I believe that we have drawn to ourselves the best blood of aliens. We have brought to our shores those who are come here to seek that liberty which we could not find at home, and if we in this latter day depart from the principles—the fathers: if we repudiate the principles that have drawn those people to our shores, then we will be guilty of deceiving them, and those who have come here under the delusion that they were coming to a republic will have just cause for action against the Republic on the part of breach of promise if it converts the Republic into an empire."

A MOST PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Lred Davis Injured on the Elevator in Z. C. M. I.

Alfred Davis, a young man about 25 years of age, who has been employed at the Z. C. M. I. for the past few days, met with a most painful accident Monday, and had a narrow escape from a broken neck. He was riding on the freight elevator in the rear of the building, and was resting his head on the top of the iron guard on the side of the lift. The concern was ascending at a rapid rate when one of the iron rods that span the shaft struck Davis on the back of the head, knocking him forward. His jaws came together with such terrific force that two of his teeth were literally driven up into his jaw, and one of the jaw bones was fractured. If the bar had caught him head on inch further forward, his head would have been forced back and his neck would undoubtedly have been broken.
Young Davis had the two teeth that were driven up into his head, extracted. He will recover in a few days.

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NOTICE! The Woods Fruit & Produce Company has kindly offered to put in cold storage, without charge, any fruit sent to Salt Lake City before the opening of the Fair. This will enable fruit exhibitors to pick their fruit earlier than they otherwise could, and still have it kept in good condition for the exhibition. The fruit should be picked before it is too ripe, while it is firm, should be wrapped in paper, packed carefully in small boxes, not more than two layers in a box; the fruit should be packed firmly in the boxes by adding soft paper when necessary, so that the boxes are filled. Ship by express, charges prepaid, marked Utah State Fair, care the Woods Fruit & Produce Company, Salt Lake City. The name of the consignor must be marked plainly on the box. If intending exhibitors will carefully follow the above instructions their exhibits can be placed in the Exhibition Building just before the opening of the Fair in good condition.

OCTOBER 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 1900.