

THE MASSACRES IN SHAN SI PROVINCE

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

Tai Tsin, China, Sept. 5, via San Francisco, Oct. 3.—(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 Pekin a prominent member of the Tsung Li 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 to safety to the coast and having them all put to death. The names of the victims at Yen Chou Fu were given by the Holmers, who escaped.

According to the refugee none of the missionaries at that station had been molested up to August 13. 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, who was friendly to the missionaries, 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 rifles. 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 money for the journey. The official replied 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 distributed. This was accordingly done and a small sum of silver secured. The escaped teacher 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 from those 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 Ksi Shih.

SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK.

The party was supposed to be sent to Ping Yao, about thirty miles from Pu Chow. 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.

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 18, when two women members of the Chin Inland mission were killed at Hsiao Li Hsien. These were Miss White Church 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 refused 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 from the American board mission at Yen Chou Fu.

OUTRAGE AT SHOW YANG.

The next outrage took place at Shih Yang, about seventy-five miles from Tai Yuan Fu, which was a mission station of the independent workers, on June 29. The story of this massacre, it is 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 Duvall, 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

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. 19.—(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 Zeleda, 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 Zeleda 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 Sieniz, Nicaragua's minister of war, in a message to congress, declares that he has now enrolled on the militia list over 10,000 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 350,000 (or, including uncivilized Indians, about 450,000), of whom about 48 per cent are Indians, 42 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 Shakopee, and after that appearance he spoke in succession at the following places: Jordan, Delta, Plain, Henderson, Levee, St. Peter, Mankato, Janesville, Wausau, Orono, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Wisconsin, and at La Crosse here tonight. Most of the talks were comparatively brief, not running over ten minutes, but at St. Peter, Mankato, 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 audience were large as a rule.

There were especially good crowds at Mankato, Orono, 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 Orono, Mr. Bryan discussed the dairy interest, saying: "I was told this morning that you had a large dairy 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 25,500,000 pounds of butter; in 1899, we exported 20,247,000; in 1900, we exported 15,252,000, showing a falling off of more than 7,000,000 pounds in the last three years, while oleomargarine increased as follows: In 1898, 120,000,000 pounds; in 1899, 147,000,000; in 1900, 150,000,000. And I find that the total export of butter to the Philippines for the year ending June, 1900, was worth \$1,994, 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 export of \$100,000,000 a year paid for a standing army you will understand how much you pay to get a chance to export \$1,994 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, 1898, \$3.65, 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 have come here to seek that liberty which we could not find at home, and if we in this latter day desert from the principles of the fathers; if we repudiate the principles that have drawn these people to our shores, then we will be guilty of doing them wrong, 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 mere grounds of breach of promise."

A MOST PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

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

Alfred Davis, a young man about 26 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 standing 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 cross bars 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 his head on the side, he would have been killed. He was 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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For further particulars address.

J. R. WINDER, President.

S. W. SEARS, Secretary.

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.