## THE MASSACRES IN SHAN SI PROVINCE

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

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 crucities. 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 end Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price, their son, all of the American board; Mr. and Mrs. Laugreu, of the Swedish mission, and Miss Eldred, an English lady, were butchered.

THE REFUGEE'S STORY.

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The refugee's story of the murders directly implicates Hu Halen, 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 legationers at Pekin a prominent member of the Tsung Li Yamen appeared at the British legation and formally accused Hu Halen 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.

Holpers, 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 short-

ly before that date, and the governor sent a new man, who two days after his sent a new man, who two days after his arrival demanded of the local officials why the foreigners had not been ex-pelled. This district magistrate, who was friendly to the missionaries, replied that there was no occasion for their ex-pulsion, but under compulsion arrested the chief dispenser of the hospital.

THREE HUNDRED BLOWS.

The man was given three hundred he should secure all the arms in pos-session 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. At water, 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 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 scaled up. mission iries requested that they be per-mitted to sell their houses to secure sil-ver for the journey. The official re-plied 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 sliver secured. The escaped teacher rode a horse given him by Mr. Atwa-ter. 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 few miles from the village of

SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK.

The party was supposed to be sent to Ping Tao, about thirty miles from Fu 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

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 linen 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 builtiered, their badies murilared and in many in bodies mutilatead and in many in stances their heads placed on the gate of the villages. So far as known, the first murders occurred June 28, when na Inland mission were killed at Hsia.

Lid Hsien, These were Miss Sewell who lived alone at the mission, a remote place. On the day mentioner about three hundred Boxers forced a entrance into the mission compound an some of the village men smashed in the gate. The local magistrate was sent for, but it is raid he reproved the measurement for disturbing him. The mobitook this as an indication that they were not to be interfered with and were not to be interfered with any forced an entrance into the house. The two women made vain anyeals for mercy, but were besten to death with clubs and heavy glass bottles. It is said that one of them survived the assault about an hour. Their clothing was saritpped off and their valuables stolen when the When the local magistrate was in formed of the murders, he sent two boxes, in which the bodies were place and buried in the baptistry. The detalls of this outrage were learned from a messenger sent from the American board mission at Yen Chou Fu.

OUTRAGE AT SHOW YANG.

Yuan Fu, which was a mission station of the independent workers, on June 29 The story of this massacre, if true leaves little doubt of the guilt of loca 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. Fuggott, their sen, Mr. Robertson, a tutor Miss Duval.

Ten Tsin, China, Sept. 5, via San to Tai Yuan. They were chained rancisco, Oct. 5.—(Correspondence of and handcuffed and tron collars and handcuffed and from collars were placed around their necks, and uring the terrible march they suffered erribly. They were not permitted to urchase food and during the entire parchase food and during the crofts march were practically without anything to eat, On arrival at Tai Yuan, they were placed in separate rooms and suffered many indignates. In the meantime most of the foreign houses in Tai Yuan were burned, foreigners taking crugs in the home of a Mr. Farthing of the Employ Parket Parket.

> 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. Humpered in their efforts to protect her she was separated from the others

the English Baptist mission

id secured by rioters, who were loot-s the burning building. In spite of her ading she was seized and thrown o the flames.

The missionaries remained until July in the missionaries remained until July in the house of Mr. Farthing, when a complete list of all foreigners was demanded by the governor. He then ortered them all to come to his yamen, essuring them they would be protected and escorted safely to the coast. The order was compiled with and the entire early of foreigners was admitted because order was compiled with and the entire party of foreigners was admitted between files of soldlers through the outer gate into the court. When safely within the walls of the yamen, the ranks of the soldlers 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 unfortunate men and women were hacked into pieces, their heads cut off

unfortunate men 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.

Forty native Christians were also lain, and the following day the Catho-c pricats, said to have all been Frinch-

lic priests, said to have all been Princhmen, were beheaded. In addition to the Piggot party from Shou Chang, the following perished at Tai Yuan:

Mr. Stokes and wife; Mr. Simpson and wife; Mr. Beynan, 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 stain. According to reports current here and at Pekin, the governor of Shan Si sent a dispatch to the Pekin government reporting the massacre and demanding a reward.

inglish Baptist mission of Hein Chou, in the great road. There were at Hein Chou six persons and their fate is un-known. They are Mr. and Mrs. Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. McCurran, and an un-married man and woman. At the out-break of the trouble, it is reported the entire party fled to the mountains es-caping safely from the village. Since and their fate is conjectural.

BOXERS SWEEP DOWN.

board mission there escaped the first attacks upon foreigners. About July 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 mission. ary assistants 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 Rowens Ford and Miss Susan Partridge. The three men took posi-tion on the roof of the mission building and made a gallant defense until their sparse ammunition was exhausted. The Boxers rushed them and they were cut down, fighting to the last with clubbed guns. Three women then fled to the rear court where they were discovered and slain, as was also a na-tive woman teacher. The bodies were thrown into the flames of the burning thrown into the hames of the burning mission building after having been be-headed. The heads were taken to Tai Yuan and placed in the baskets on the gates, and it is said the hearts of the nen were cut out and carried to Pekin. One hundred native Christians were them being converts of the Roman Catholic misison. These people had no means of resistance and were simply

AN UNKNOWN FATE.

Among the missionaries whose fate s unknown up to the present are Mr. and Mrs. Orden of the Swedish Mr. and Mrs. Orden of the Swedish-mission at Yung Ning Chou, fifty miles southwest of Tien Chou Fu. They es-caped 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 liung Tung. Chinese soldiers report that some foreigners were killed in that liung Tung. Chinese soldiers report vicinity.

ASSAULT ON FATHER M'CARTHY Gleason Declares He Only Regrets Not Shooting Him Years Ago.

Boston, Oct. 3.-The police are of the pinion that Gleason, who shot and ser-

opinion that Gleason, who shot and serlossly wounded Rev. L. P. McCarthy
last night, is crazy. It appears that
Gleason called at his residence, and requested to see Father McCarthy. The
less thing he said to the priest was:
"Were you born in Ireland?"
Father McCarthy replied: "No, I was
born right here in East Hoston."
Immediately Gleason raised a revolver, which had been concalled, and fired
four shots at Father McCarthy. One
buillet took effect in the priest's back
and another grazed his left shoulder
and he fell.

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 den't get rid of it. You'd better take it."

The wounded clerayman was picked.

tp by his servants, who had heard the eport of the shots. Gleason's first words to Captain

I never felt better in my life than today. At last I have done what I should have done 14 years ago, and what I have wanted to do all these years I am only sorry that I did not kill Pather McCarthy, and I wish it was the bishop of Portland, Oregon, I

would willingly start today to walk to Portland on my head just for the satisfaction of killing the bishon. Pourteen 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, be claims, and all because of the enmity of the bishop of Portland for him. He mission. They were arrested and sent | claims that the bishop had pursued him | He will recover in a few days.

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

NICARAGUAN CONGRESS. Passing Resolutions Authorizing Dec-

oration of Castro of Venezuela. Managua, Nic., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Managua, Nic., Wednesday, Sept. 19.— (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Nicaraguan congress is absorbed at present in the work of en-acting laws and passing resolutions authorizing the president of this repub-lic to decorate President Castro, of Venezuela, with the title and honors of major-general of the army of Nicar-

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 decoration from
President Castro is the fact that in
March of the present year when a revojution was in progress in Colombia
against the government President Zelaya permitted a vessel to leave Corinto,
Nicaragua, for Panama, loaded with deavor to overthrow the government

General Saenz, Nicaragua's minister militia list over \$0,000 men. Ningty per sent of the men in the Nicaraguan army are Indians or have a large emount of Indian blood in their velus. The population of Nicaragua is about are whites, I per cent are negrous and 2 per cent are Vambos, a mixed blood of Indian, negro and European.

BRYAN TO THE BADGERS.

He Made Elighteen Addresses to the People of

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

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 2.-When Mr. Bryan concluded his tast 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 merning 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 was made at Shakopes, and arter that appearance he spoke in succession at the following places: Jordan, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Lexeuer, St. Pater, Mankato, Jonesville, Wascca, Owaonna, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Winona, and three specifies here tonight Most of the talks were comparatively brief, not talks were comparatively brief, not running over ten minutes, but at St. Peter, Mankato, Rochester, Winons

Almost all of the meetings along the line were held in the immediate vicinity 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 three large audiences. 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 All three of these buildings

were filled.
At Owatonna, Mr. Bryan discusses the dairy interest, saying: "I was told this morning that you had here a large dairying interest, and that led me to lookup 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. that the export of butter has fallen off in the last three years and the export of oleomargarins has increased during the last three years. Let me give the figures. In 1896, we exported 25,590,000 pounds of butter; in 1890, we exported 20,247,000; in 1900, we exported 18,262,000, showing a falling off of more than 7,000,000 pounds in the last three years, while eleomargarine increased as follows: In 1898, 120,000,000 pounds; in 1899, 147,000,000; in 1960, 150,000,000. And I find that the total export of butter to the Philippines for the year ending June, 1900, was worth \$1,904, so I suppose that this country produces a good June, 1900, was worth \$1,904, so I suppose that this country produces a governmy times as much butter as this Notion exports to the Philippines, and you will figure up your proportion of \$100,000,000 a year paid for a standing army you will understand how much you have to see a change to export \$1.90. army you will understand how much you pay to get a chance to export \$1.90 worth of butter. When I was looking this question up, it was suggested to me that while the export of hutter had fallen off, the things the butter-maker needs have risen in price. Tin plate was worth in November, 1896, \$3.65, while this year it has gone as high as \$1.50. this year it has gone as high as \$5.00. There is a tin plate trust and you use tin plates. Wooden tubs cost more,

tin plates. Wooden tubs cost more, and salt is more expensive because there is a sait 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 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 allens. 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 ming to a republic will have just use for action against the Republi an party for breach of promise if i

A MOST PAINFUL ACCIDENT. Bred Davis Injured on the Elevator in Z. C. M. I.

Affred Davis, a young man about 20 cars of age, who has been employed at he Z. C. M. I. for the past few days, not with a most painful accident Monlay, and had a narrow escape from broken neck. He was riding on ti eight elevator in the rear of the build g, and was resting his head on th The iron guard on the side of the concern was ascending at pld rate when one of the iron c ars that span the shaft struck Does the back of the head, knocking hi rard. His jaws came together with a terrific force that two of his teeth a literally driven up into his jaw, one of the jaw bones was fractured. of the bar had caught his head an inch urther forward. It would have been arced back and his net k would unlaubtedly have been broken.

Young Davis had the two teeth that teer driven up into his head, extracted, and the support of the support of

LOOK

but Facts.

The town over

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