Revolting Stories Told of Barbarities Practised Intense indignation is felt in Shang hai against the supposed action of the Upon Japanese and European Prisoners By Chinese.

Would Be Suicide for the Allies to Attempt to Reach Pekin With Force Now Available—Hard Fighting

commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin pieces of old iron, and were repulsed inform the correspondents that it would be suicidal to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops now available. in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the 3,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can barely keep up communication, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artillery pieces than

This telegram has been received: Shanghai, July 4, 11.13 a. m., via Che Foo-Tien Tsin city fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30." doubtedly referred to the native city of Tien Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter; and the despatch is taken to mean that the allies are more than holding their own.

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Other advices, received by way of Shanghai, aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 6.000, according to official esti-

The correspondent of the Express at Che Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says Admiral Seymour was wounded by Chinese sharpshooters.

Official news, received at Chee Foo, shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty towards the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as the ling che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite, the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians retaliating by the wholesale

shooting of natives. press correspondent, shows signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery. Revolting stories are told of barbarities practised upon Japanese and way to Pekin, though it was not known before that Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching towards Tien Tsin, the Chinese say left behind them trails of rapine, fire and blood. Native women were ravished and children were cut in two. Direct tidings from Pekin end with the despatch sent by Sir Robert Hart

LONDON, July 4 .- A Tien Tsin despatch, dated Thursday, June 26, gives few interesting details illustrating the tremendous odds against which the Americans, British and Germans under tend. The officers pay high tribute to the splendid work done during the continuous fighting, under the intense heat of the most trying climate. The American patrol, June 13, was almost cut off by 250 Boxers, but they succeeded in driving them off, killing or

wounding many. The following day the enemy made a desperate attempt to rush the headquarters train at Lang-Fang. The Boxers advanced with fanatical courage to within 20 yards of the locomotive, in the face of a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire, but were repulsed with the

The same afternoon the Boxers at-

at Tien Tsin.

was wounded The various assaults show organized and simultaneous attacks along the whole line of Vice . Admiral Seymour's communications. The imperial troops reem to have first joined the Boxers June 18, when the international forces were moving out of Lang Fang to repel an attack. The supposed Boxers were discovered to be a force of 5,900 men, mostly Gen. Yung Fuh Sian's imperial troops. After two hours severe fighting, the Chinese bolted, leaving

four or five hundred dead. When the international forces attacked the arsenal, five miles above Tien Tsin, June 22, the American and British marines carried the Chinese entrenchments at the point of the payonet in magnificent style, splendidly supported by the Germans, who crossed the river lower down and captured six guns, which they promptly

turned on the flying enemy. tremely well equipped with all imagwar stores, including many Krupps and Maxims, thousands of modern rifles and tons of ammunition and small arms.

The Chinese tenacity was evidenced in their attempt during the afternoon to recapture the arsenal, but they were repulsed after two hours desperate fighting. It was then that Cammander Rucholt: of the Kaiserine Augusta was killed.

'The rest of the despatch is practically a repetition of Vice-Admiral Seyted Press, June 30.

pears to be circulating simultaneously at Che Foo, Shanghai and Tien Tsin. Yet, as it is not confirmed by official southern viceroys, who are still in cer-European prisoners captured on the tain communication with Pekin, there is a basis for the hope that it is un-

Cautious observers at Shanghai recognize that even though these reports are rejected, events in Pekin must b galloping to a tragic end. Correspond ents of the Express at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources, which pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted, the "Boxers" and imperial troops rushed the British legation and poured into the courtyard with fanatical fury. The moment the mob broke, the courtyard was converted Vice-Admiral Seymour, had to con- into shambles. One correspondent adds:

"It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes, the men of the legations had time to slav with their own hands their womenkind and children. The Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breath. Their attitude toward foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph, even the rabble in the native quarter are silent."

Two Manchus who arrived at Shangloss of about 200 killed and hundreds hai certify to the truth of the statement that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the Emperor and tempted to recapture Loafa, which Dowager Empress the alternative of was garrisoned by sixty blue jackets, poison or the sword. The emperor, commanded by Lieut. Colomb. The they say, took poison and died within

an hour. The dowager empress also chose poison, but craftily swallowed only a portion of what was offered he

powers in restraining Japan sending an army to Pekin imme

by German officers last year for re-

fail to impress the Chinese with the upon which the United States base its decision to increase its for with the loss of 80 killed. Two of the ces in China considerably. The consul guns were captured. Lieut. Colomb general's despatch was the only scin tilla of official news emanating from hina today respecting the war. The state department has accepted as be youd question the reports of the death of the German minister at Pekin, as evidenced in its message of condolence directed to Berlin.

Secretary Hay had as callers today representatives of four of the powers involved in the Boxers trouble, Minister Wu came early in the day, and was followed by M. Thiebeaut, the French charge; Herr .Von Helleben, the German ambassador, and Mr. Nabeshime, the Japanese charge. It seems reasonable to suppose that, notwithstanding diplomatic denials on their part, these gentlemen were impelled to visit the state department by the Chinese conditions; very likely they identical note to their respective governments, defining the position of the United States. If the note was not intended, as it probably was, to bring out corresponding pledges from the other powers to do what is right in China, to act in the common interest and to sink ignoble personal ends, it as yet has had no effect. At least none of the powers have responded. There is, however, every reason to believe that the delay is entirely reasonath in view of the importance of the subject and that no power will feel disposed to withstand the application of the United States, in view of the high plane of international morality on which it is based. The one point mour's diary as cabled to the Associa- upon which all the powers seem resolved is that an expedition shall be LONDON, July 6, 2.30 a. m .- The gotten through to Pekin at the earlstory that all foreigners in Pekin were liest Lossible moment, and our governmurdered on June 30th or July 1st ap- ment is second to none in the determination that order shall be restored there, that the lives of the foreigners shall be preserved if possible, and that an effective arrangement must be made for the preservation in the future of foreign interests and lives in

ROBERTS AND BULLER

Advise the War Office of the Latest Happenings.

Gallant Defence of a Difficult Position by "Our Boys" - Again Congratulated by Lord Roberts for Their Splendid Werk.

ROBERTS TO WAR OFFICE. LONDON, July 3 .- The following de-

spatch was received this afternoon at the war office from Lord Roberts: "PRETORIA, July 3 .- Gen. Hunter reached Frankfort, July 1, without opposition, and MacDonald joined him there yesterday. He found two men of the Seaforths and eighteen of the Derby militia in the hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers. "Methuen reports from Paarde Kraal, on the Heilbron-Kroonstac road, that he has captured the com mander of DeWet's scouts, two other prisoners, and Andeies Wessels, the head of the Afrikander Bond."

BULLER HEARD FROM.

LONDON, July 3.- The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller: "STANDERTON, July 3 .- Clery occupied Grevlingstad yesterday night without opposition, but met with great deal of sniping. There were four or five casualties."

CANADIANS GOOD WORK.

MONTREAL, July 3.-W. Richmond Smith, special war correspondent of the Star, with Lord Roberts's forces in Africa, cables as follows:

PRETORIA, June 30 (delayed in transmission) - The Royal Canadian Regiment, which is now stationed at Springs, was attacked on Thursday morning by a large force of the enemy, who tried to take a position commanding the coal mines. After a sharp engagement the enemy were forced to retire under heavy fire from the Canadians, who had two guns. The enemy numbered over a thousand, while the Canadians were only about four hundred. A great many of the enemy were killed, but there were no casual. ties among the Canadians. Our troops behaved splendidly and were congratulated by Lord Roberts for their gallant defence of a difficult position.

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 3, 8.20 p. m.-The war office today issued a return of the British casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The total losses, inclusive of sick and wounded, have been 29,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 2,403 noncommissioned officers and men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2,624 non-commissioned officers and men; died of disease, 180 officers and 4,204



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non-commissioned officers and men: invalided home, 844 officers and 18,433 non-commissioned officers and men.

MAINE AGAIN IN ENGLAND. LONDON, July 3.-The American hospital ship Maine has reached Southampton with another batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa. A distinguished party, including the Princess Louise, Lady Randolph

Churchill, met her in the Solent. Princess Louise, after addressing a few kindly words of welcome to the patients on board, presented each with a silver medal, bearing a portrait of the ship, surmouted by American and British flags. Each man was presented with a pipe and a pound of tobacco.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

TORONTO, July 4.-The Telegram's special cables from London say: "The Strathcona Horse while scouting encountered the enemy at Bushman's Spruit. A few shells put the Boers to flight. The casualties in the Strathcona Horse amounted to one killed and two wounded.

"A despatch from Bloemfontein reports Artificer Cooper of the second contingent died there on 24th June." (Note.-In the second contingent there is only one Cooper-C. Cooper, son of J. Cooper of Toronto.)

OTTAWA. July 4.-The following army order (special), dated 16th June, 1900, is published for the information

of colonial contingents from Australasia and Canada will be entitled to a gratuity of five pounds when discharged medically unfit, or on account of their being no longer required in connection with the war, or at the termination of

"If a non-commissioned officer or man dies while serving, the gratuity will be credited to his estate. "This gratuity will be in addition to

the gratuity (if any) given to the troops at the end of the war.'

home on the Allan line steamer Parisian today. They complained greatly of the treatment they were subjected with enteric fever, mostly due to the putrid water of Paardeburg.

OTTAWA, July 5 .- Lord Minto has eceived the following from Sir Alfred

of all concerned: "Non-commissioned officers and men

their engagement.

LONDON, July 5.- A number of members of the first Canadian contingent sent to South Africa sailed for to in the field hospitals. Of 1,150 Canadian troops, 800 were stricken down

Regret to report that 7,204, Pte. R.

Irvine, Royal Canadians, died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein 1st July.

The following cable has also been re-

HEADQUARTERS, Standerton, July 4.—Following casualties reported near Watervaal, July 1st: Strathcona Horse-Killed, 509, Pte. Angus Jenkins; missing, Capt. Donald McLean Howard; 456, Pte. John Hobson.

TORONTO, July 5.-The Globe's special cable says:

CAPE TOWN, July 4.- D battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, commanded by Major W. G. Hurdman, has gone to Bloemfontein to take part in operations against General DeWet, whose commandos have caused considerable trouble in the northeastern section of Orange River Colony.

Lieut. Col. Ryerson, Canadian Red Cross Society commissioner, sailed for home via England today on the steamer Dunottar Castle. Col. Biggar takes his place.

Major J. L. Biggar of Belleville, who was sent out for special service at the time the Strathconas sailed, on his arrival at Cape Town was attached to the army service corps and later was made an A. A. G. under Col. Clayton. who was in charge there, receiving the local rank of lieutenant colonel.

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