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FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900 VOLUME LXII—NO. 30

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THE STORY OF THE SIEGE OF PEKIN

London Times Has a Despatch From Its Correspondent Dr. Morrison Under Date of July 21.

Charges Chinese Government With Infamy and Duplicity---Foreigners Cheerful and Able to Hold Out

London, Aug. 2.—(4 a.m.)—At last the story of Pekin has been told.

Dr. Morrison, in to-day's Times, holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same despatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from.

Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian charge d'affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being 18 miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin from the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 24.

"We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continuously. The enemy is enterprising but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our ponies.

"The Chinese government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say, ten days. So no time should be lost, if a terrible massacre is to be averted."

The Times this morning prints the following despatch from Dr. George Ernest Morrison, dated Pekin, July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area and also the batteries on top of the Imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving.

"The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable, and 100 cases have passed through the hospitals.

"The Tsung li Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of the despatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated; but the Chinese minister in Washington telegraphs that the United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

"This despatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung li Yamen by the grand council on July 3; yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts.

On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time, and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops, under Gen. Tung Lu and Gen. Tung Fuhsiang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children cooped up in the legation compound. The Chinese used shells, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets.

"They posted proclamations assuring us of protection and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei Tang cathedral. The wounded number 198, including the American surgeon, Lippitt, severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who is doing well. Several Americans have been killed.

"All the ministers and members of legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total deaths as 16, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now a ruin, but the French minister, M. Pichon, was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege.

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from a determination to destroy the British legation by burning the adjoining Han Lan Yuen (National college), one of the most sacred buildings in China, sacrificing the unique library. The Chinese throughout acted with characteristic treachery."

London, Aug. 2.—(4 a.m.)—A Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree dated July 28, commanding him to inform the consuls that the ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude Macdonald was over pessimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date July 21, announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this, it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers on the 28th is correct.

Commenting on Dr. Morrison's despatch, the Times says:

"It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of different Chinese representations that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne, are, one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese government.

"It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."

Brussels, Aug. 1.—M. de Favereau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following despatch, dated Shanghai, Aug. 1, from M. de Carter de Marcienne, Secretary of the Belgian legation, now acting as charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Pekin. They are 13 miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Pekin in eight days.

"All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner enclosure of the Imperial city."

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Chinese imperial government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure, through negotiation, the abandonment of the international movement upon Pekin.

The cablegrams received at the state department to-day from Earl Li Hung Chang all tend to demonstrate his desire to secure the succor of the ministers at Pekin and their delivery at Tien Tsin, if this can be safely effected, trusting that in return the international column can be halted. Unquestionably a proper assurance of the safe delivery of the ministers would have some effect upon the temper of the powers, and it is possible that the United States government would give ear to overtures in that direction, were not the attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delivery that are altogether objectionable.

THE EMBLETON DISASTER.

Hearing of Evidence Begun in Admiralty Court.

London, Aug. 1.—In the admiralty court to-day testimony was taken in the matter of the sinking of the bark Embleton by the Cunard liner Campania during a fog on July 21, resulting in the drowning of 11 of the Embleton's crew. The survivors of the crew testified that they were making two knots an hour and sounding the fog-horn continually. The defendants' witnesses testified that the Campania was making nine to ten knots. These witnesses complained that the Embleton had failed to take proper precautions.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

Body Now Lying in State at Church of St. Moritz.

Cobourg, Aug. 1.—With an imposing procession the body of the late Duke was removed this afternoon from Rosenau Castle to the Church of St. Moritz, attended by members of the ducal family, the court and functionaries, the Grand Duke of Hesse following the coffin afoot. After a short service the church was thrown open to the public to view the remains. Emperor William will arrive on Saturday for the funeral.

At the desire of the Queen the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been postponed to Saturday, August 4.

NET CUTTING.

Japanese Fishermen Have Their Fishing Gear Destroyed.

Vancouver, Aug. 1.—Information comes from Steveston that nine fishing nets were mysteriously cut on Monday night. The nets were all owned by Japanese, which gave rise to the impression that union fishermen were avenging themselves on the Japanese for deserting the strikers. The nets were supposed to have been cut while the owners slept. The damage done is estimated at $900. The Japanese are alarmed and are again calling for more police protection. Since the beginning of the strike 14 nets in all have been cut.

Dr. Bell-Irving, a member of the executive of the Canners' Association, stated this evening that there had been more or less net cutting reported since fishing started; but there always was a certain amount every year.

The latest report received from Steveston this evening was that all is quiet and fish were running from 50 to 60 to the boat.

FOR WAR SERVICE.

Emperor William Approves of German Soldiers Volunteering For China.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The North German Gazette announces that Emperor William has approved of the employment of men on leave who have done tropical service who might volunteer for service in China.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Government Tired of Delay and Takes Over the Property.

Managua, Aug. 1.—The government of Nicaragua has taken possession of the property of the Maritime Canal Co. and removed the company's cars, rails and property to the interior of Greytown, under article fifty-four of the concession.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The seizure of the property of the Maritime Canal Company has long been expected, although the United States government has done all that it properly could do to conserve the rights of the concessionaries. Under the terms of the concession the Nicaragua Canal Company was allowed a period of ten years after the completion of the preliminary surveys in which to complete the construction of the canal. That period expired two years ago. The company, which has done a great deal of work, was expecting to effect an arrangement for the transfer of its properties and privileges to the government of the United States, through some of the various Nicaragan bills that have been introduced in congress and more or less advanced to enactment within recent years.

HOYT ALL RIGHT.

He Is Released From the Asylum.

Boston, Aug. 1.—A special to the Globe from Charlestown, N. Y., says: "The townspeople of Chaires Hoyt rejoice to-night in having the playwright at home, after his release from a Hartford asylum. He was received by the whole town on his arrival here this afternoon from Hartford. It was planned to give him a rousing reception and only a telegram from George H. Dickson, who was accompanying Mr. Hoyt, asked that no demonstration be made kept the townspeople from arranging a merry greeting.

Press Censor Is at Work

Foreign Commanders at Tien Tsin Keep Dark News Of Forces.

Chinese Authorities Busy Enlisting Recruits at the City of Canton.

London, Aug. 2.—Because of the fact that the Chinese agents at the principal European cable points are in fear of cipher communication with the viceroys, the foreign commandants at Tien Tsin have put an embargo on news concerning the size and composition of the forces advancing on Pekin.

Neither the English nor the foreign office have intelligence from Tien Tsin later than Friday, July 27.

Telegrams from Hongkong and Shanghai indicate that restlessness is increasing in southern China, and the German mission at Namon has been destroyed and the native city of Wu Chow is no longer considered safe for foreigners.

At the Bugue forts target practice is going on.

At Canton the authorities are enlisting recruits at $9 a month, twice the usual pay. Proclamations sent to the recruiting stations threaten officers who defraud the troops.

An agency at Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang has asked United States Consul Goodnow whether or not, if he were placed in communication with the ministers at Pekin, the powers would suspend the advance. Mr. Goodnow, the report adds, replied that he would ask the Washington authorities.

A third brigade was ordered to China from India to-day. It consists of four native regiments, 6,000 men.

A news agency despatch from Tien Tsin, July 25, reports that Lieut.-Gen. Linewitch has succeeded Admiral Alexieff in command of the Russian forces there. The Russians, the despatch adds, were constructing armored trains in Tien Tsin shops and intended reconstructing the railway as fast as the column should advance towards Pekin.

The Chinese Inland Mission received the following cablegram from the Rev. F. W. Stevenson to-day:

"Shanghai, July 31.—Probably Misses King, Burton and Rasmussen and Mrs. Cunnells have been murdered at Ho Shan, province of Shan Si. There is a local rebellion in the Ningpo district, and the worst is apprehended for all the workers, who are two married couples and four single ladies."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The official messenger says: "Gen. Grodekoff, under the date of Wednesday, August 1, telegraphs as follows: 'The Chinese position at Hung Hun was stormed by Gen. Augustoff on July 30, thus relieving the post of Novokijevskoje and Postja, threatened by the Hung Hun garrison. Many guns were taken. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded.'"

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—Admiral Seymour, on board the British despatch boat Alacrity, started for Nankin to-day to consult with Liu Luan Li, viceroy of Nankin. Admiral Seymour wired the viceroy of his intended visit, and Liu Kun Yi replied: "Am unwell and connot see you." Admiral Seymour insisted upon making the visit, and the viceroy responded by wire: "I am instructing a warship to proceed down the river to escort the Alacrity to Nankin in case of a misunderstanding in passing the forts."

It is reported that 50 missionaries have been massacred in the Shan Si province.

New York, Aug. 2.—From Tien Tsin, under the date of Sunday, says a Chee Foo cable to the Herald, comes a report that the Japanese vanguard has been repulsed with a loss of a hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, July 31.—It is said that Superintendent Perry will succeed Lt.-Col. Herchmer as commissioner of the N. W. M. P.

Lieut. S. T. Clark, R.C.R., has been ordered to proceed from Halifax to Victoria for duty with "A" Company.

A German General

It Is Reported Has Been Chosen to Lead the Allies to Pekin.

Chinese Strongly Entrenched at Wang Tsun But Can Be Ousted

If Defeated They May Kill All Europeans in the Capital.

London, Aug. 1.—A sensational Shanghai correspondent still hints that the Chinese are juggling with the mails, but in the face of the constantly accumulating evidence that the ministers were safe on July 22, and despite the omission from all the despatches of anxiously desired information regarding the real situation, political and otherwise, at Pekin, there are very few in London who do not believe the despatches genuine and reliable. 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 Pekin, which in all probability has begun, will be awaited with anxiety.

To-day's despatches show that the allies, notably the Japanese, have been pushing their preparations with feverish haste, organizing a transport service of pack animals, carts, trains and junks.

It is reported from Berlin that Lieut. Gen. von Lessel, commanding the German forces in China, whom the Emperor William has just promoted to the rank of general commanding an army corps, has been selected as commander-in-chief of the allied forces.

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 retire on Pekin 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 will become the prey of the Boxers. The feeling of the newspapers here is that nothing whatever should now delay the advances and no negotiations of any kind should be countenanced until the allied troops reach Pekin and assure themselves regarding the fate of the foreigners.

London, Aug. 1.—Important additional confirmation of the safety of the legations was received in London last evening by Mr. Duncan Campbell, representative in Europe of the Chinese customs service. From the commissioner of customs at Chee Foo, in the shape of a Pekin despatch not dated, but believed to have been written on July 21, to the following effect: "Staff and family still safe," signed by both Sir Robt. Hart, inspector-general of customs, and Mr. Robt. Bredon, deputy inspector-general. This has been confirmed by the commissioners of customs in Shanghai, who telegraphed last evening: "Authentic, inspector-general. Safe twenty-second."

London, Aug. 1.—(4 a.m.)—It is reported from an unofficial but usually reliable source that the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg wired to Li Hung Chang intimating the possibility of obtaining favorable terms of settlement from Russia if China would adopt a conciliatory attitude and compel a cessation of the attacks on the legation. Thereupon, according to this information, Li Hung Chang memoralized the throne, representing that he was ill and unable to come to Pekin, but urging every endeavor be made to send the ministers to Tien Tsin and to ensure the safety of the foreigners and missionaries.

Latest advices from Tien Tsin announce that the Russians and Japanese are scouting in the direction of Vetan.

The governor of Shan Tung says the British consul's message was sent to Sir Claude MacDonald, whose reply was handed to the Tsung li Yamen on July 25.

A special despatch from Tien Tsin says the missionaries report that all the Americans in Pekin and Tung Chau are safe, but their property has been destroyed.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring yesterday, says:

"Kwang Hsu is reported to have sent a second despatch to the Emperor Nicholas, admitting that a state of war exists at Tien Tsin, but that the Russians are fully protected at open ports. The Chinese Emperor adds that the disturbances in Manchuria were caused by a rebellious general in Amur; that he had instructed the Chinese generals to refrain from hostilities, and that he desires the Czar to reciprocate his action."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"The general aspect of the situation confirms the opinion that the Manchuria party, fearing the effect of further violent measures, rely on Li Hung Chang's negotiations to prevail upon the powers to forego vengeance in return for the release of the survivors."

Tien Tsin wires that Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee and staff with large foreign reinforcements arrived there on July 28.

London, July 31.—United States Ambassador Choate saw the Prime Minister this evening and ascertained his views with regard to the changes in the Chinese situation brought about by the direct despatches from Pekin. Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that Great Britain had no intention of delaying the advance on Pekin, nor, so far as he knew, had any other power. He had no intention of bargaining with China in any way, until the ministers were safe under their own military escort.

The Associated Press correspondent here understands that China is making strenuous efforts to come to some agreement with the powers previous to handing over the ministers; but this will not be considered for a moment. Once Pekin has been reached and the ministers have regained their liberty, the powers have agreed that aggression will cease and reparation will become a matter of negotiations.

Lord Salisbury believes it may still be proved that the Chinese government is not responsible for the attacks on the legations except in so far as all governments are responsible for the maintenance of order. It is expected that within a few days free communication will be established with the ministers in Pekin.

A member of the Chinese legation gave an extended interview to the Associated Press to-day, in which he said:

"I hope that the recommendation made by Li Hung Chang that the ministers should either be sent to Tien Tsin or be placed in telegraphic communication with their governments will obtain. I am a great friend of Sir Robert Hart, and I knew he was still alive, but I wanted to convince his friends in this country and I tried to get a cipher telegram from him. At last Sheng told me the legations were surrounded and it was impossible to get in or out without permission of the throne. I immediately applied to the throne and hope to get permission in a few days. Consequently you may soon hope to hear direct from the ministers.

"It must be borne in mind that besides the Boxers there is a large force of irregular troops in Pekin, neither regulars nor rebels, but very dangerous to the imperial government.

"I see much talk of vengeance upon the Chinese. If you could secure those who are actually responsible for the Boxer movement I would say nothing, but is it possible for the allies to make the selection?

"Li Hung Chang's statement that the lives of the ministers would be endangered by such an advance is not a piece of diplomacy, but a serious prediction of the consequences of such an action.

"Gen. Lung Fuh Siang is known to be anti-foreign in his sentiments, but we cannot dispense with his services, and having a large number of soldiers with him he might order a European massacre, which the Emperor and Empress would be unable to prevent.

"My object now is to advise the allies not to do an act of vengeance, but to restore peace and secure guarantees for the future. This can be done by cooperating with Li Hung Chang. If you push on to Pekin, I believe you will provoke a general rising throughout the empire, the result of which will be the destruction of the lives and property of foreigners everywhere."

Washington, July 31.—Doubt has given way to feeling akin to certainty that the legations at Pekin were not only alive on July 22, but in all probability are still alive and likely to remain so untill they are released from their state of siege.

The officials here, while anxious that the movement on Pekin should begin at once, do not attach credence to the rumor mentioned by Gen. Chaffee that the forward march was to begin to-day.

A rather startling proposition was advanced to-day which, if adopted, might put at once to rest the Chinese profession that the Boxers, and not the Chinese government, are responsible for what has happened in Pekin. This was to the effect that the Chinese government should be informed that the international forces were prepared to take the government at its word and to join forces with it in crushing out the insurrection. The kernel of just such a position is to be found in the last condition laid down by the President in his reply to the appeal of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, and there may be a development in that direction speedily.

Adjutant-General Corbin to-day received the following despatch from Lt.-Col. Coolidge, commanding the Ninth Infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Chee Foo:

"Tien Tsin, July 27.—The following letter of Lt.-Col. Shiba, military attache at the legation of Pekin, dated July 23, arrivtd at Tien Tsin on the 25th at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"'Pekin, July 23, evening.—We are all awaiting impatiently arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All the legations have been blocked since the 13th of 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 the arrival of a reinforcing army, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer.

"'The Emperor and Empress Dowager appear to be still at Pekin. Were our reinforcements to arrive very probably they would flee to Wan Shoshan.

"'The killed and wounded up to date are: Eight killed, one a captain of infantry, and an ambassador's attache; seven serious wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of twenty slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is 60 in all. (Signed) Coolidge.'"

The war department this evening received a cablegram from China. It reads: "Chee Foo, to Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin, July 30.—Flintshire arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven Ninth Infantry sick; ten doctors, one hundred hospital corps men, twenty signal men needed; unavoidable delay unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving. (Signed) Daggett."

The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin telegraphed on July 27 a despatch, dated 19th, from the Japanese minister at Pekin 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 attache, Lt.-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 special messenger will arrive at Tien Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 15th and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations."

Brussels, Aug. 1.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. de Favereau, has received the following from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, secretary of the Belgian legation in China, now in Shanghai, dated July 31: On July 22 the consul-general of the United States telegraphed the United States minister at Pekin, through the intermediary of the local authorities. Sheng has informed him that the Tsung li Yamen refused to transmit messages in cipher to the minister and requires that all the despatches be in ordinary language.

Rome, Aug. 1.—A despatch received here says: "The Chinese government is detaining six hundred Europeans as hostages, including the ministers and their families and members of the legations."

It is believed here that when war is officially declared, these will be ordered to leave Pekin within 24 hours. They will then be at the mercy of the Boxers. China, it is thought, will consider that war has been declared as soon as the allies begin to march on Pekin.

Berne, July 31.—Communication between Chee Foo and Shanghai has been re-established and a despatch from Chee Foo, dated July 29, confirms the report that the Russians captured the forts at New Chwang on July 26th.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—Official reports have been received here that the Chinese again bombarded Blagoveschansk, capital of the Amur government, on July 26 and July 28. The Russian guns replied and reinforcements were then approaching.

On July 28 a steamer arrived at Lu Cha Hu, towing three boats from Harbin, with 1,500 refugees, including 120 sick and wounded.

A Russian force crossed the frontier at Abagitua on July 26. Work on the railway has been resumed there. Russians have burned some villages and expelled a Chinese garrison of two thousand from the fortress at Bejantun, capturing five Krupp guns which had not yet been mounted.

The Russian consul at Kuddja sends the following, under date of July 27:

"The governor of Kuddja received orders from the Empress to exterminate the Russians, and the Chinese were preparing to execute the command, but, since the arrival of Russian troops for the protection of the consulate, matters have been quiet.

"The Russian consul at Kashgar reports an alarming state of affairs there, owing to the excitement among the Chinese troops."

Shanghai, July 31.—Private advices from New Chwang, dated July 27, say the Russians attacked the Chinese settlement yesterday morning. The engagement lasted over an hour and a half. The Chinese bolted from their stockades, but the Russians, after holding them for a short time, returned to their own settlement. The Chinese say they won, driving back the Russians. The Russians had four wounded and the Chinese six killed and ten wounded.

The Advance From Tien Tsin

Information Seems to Show That Pekin Cannot Resist Attack Long.

Admiral Seymour Requested to Take Charge of Defences of Shanghai.

London, Aug. 1.—"The allies began the advance from Tien Tsin this morning," announces an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai at 11:10 a.m., to-day.

The Pei-ho river is blocked by sunken stone laden junks for 20 miles beyond Tien Tsin and farther up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, and a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low lying expanse of the country.

The following information was brought to Tien Tsin on Wednesday, July 25, by a Chinese missionary student who was sent with messages to the British legation at Pekin. He was unable to deliver them and left Pekin on July 18. He says there are a few troops between Pekin and Yang Tsoug, where works had been constructed. Food in Pekin was scarce, and the city would be quite unable to endure a siege.

Among the scraps of information brought by another courier who left Pekin on July 14 was the fact that Gen. Ma, a notable Boxer chief, had been killed by the legationers.

Shanghai telegrams of this date say the foreign consuls met yesterday and decided to invite Admiral Seymour, British, to take command of the Shanghai defences. The United States consul general, Mr. Goodnow, and French consul, Gen. M. Debezaure, on behalf of the consuls, visited Admiral Seymour, and he promised to draw up plans and submit them to a council of officers. The Shanghai municipal council objects to the consular action.

The British second infantry brigade has been ordered to debark at Hongkong to form a flying column to serve anywhere in China.

Two more transports with Indian troops on board are due to arrive to-day.

The customs officers at Canton have seized a Chinese junk which had 2,000 rifles and much ammunition aboard.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following cablegram was this morning received at the navy department:

"Taku, July 29.—Solace, with sick and wounded, proceeded to Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu and Mare Island. There are five marines and navy officers, five army officers, nine men, nineteen marines and one of the 9th infantry. All the men will remain aboard the Solace unless otherwise recommended by the army authorities.

The army hospital ship Relief is preparing at Nagasaki for Taku. A Japanese hospital ship is here at our disposal, if needed.

"Lieut. Leonard's condition is favorable, and his recovery is hopeful.

"Biddle's command has been ordered to Tien Tsin. It consists of 225 marines, who sailed from San Francisco on the Grant with Gen. Chaffee, and the 60th cavalry."

WILL RETIRE.

Hamilton Members Will Not Offer For Re-Election.

Hamilton, Aug. 1.—Messrs. Wood and Hamilton, members for this city state that they will not seek re-election at the coming election.

GRAND FORKS SMELTER.

Rates Quoted to the Mining Companies —A New Station.

Grand Forks, July 30.—Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Grand Forks smelter has quoted rates to nearly every mining company in the Boundary. He is authority for the statement that he has offered to treat the ores from certain mines at a figure ranging between $5.50 and $4.50. This includes freight and treatment.

The Miner-Graves syndicate has secured a diamond drill with the object of making deep borings at Phoenix in order to obtain a water supply.

The C. P. R. has established a station at the Grand Forks smelter. The station will be called Granby. The agent has not yet been appointed.

Over Four Thousand

Gens. Hunter and Bruce Hamilton Keep Gathering In Boer Prisoners.

Papers Found In Pretoria Implicating Members of Parliament in Treason.

Colonel Otter Wires Seven hundred of the First Contintingent Effective.

London, Aug. 1.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the war office as follows:

"Pretoria, Aug. 1.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday with Commandants Rouse and Fontenel; whilst Commandants Depley, Potgieter and Joubert surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and 1 Armserong gun. Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer, in the Staats artillery, also surrendered.

"Oliver, with five guns and a number of burghers, broke away in Harrismith district, but Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000.

"An unfortunate accident occurred near Frederikstadt, on the Krugersdorp Potchefstroom railway. The enemy had torn up the rails, and a supply train, escorted by the Shropshires, was derailed, thirteen being killed and 39 wounded, although a special patrol had been ordered to prevent trains passing. A special inquiry has been ordered to ascertain why the order was disobeyed."

Lorenzo Marques, Aug. 1.—The Boers have evacuated Machadodorp, and it is reported are preparing to retreat to Lydenburg, to which place they have oompleted telegraphic communication.

A correspondent with Gen. Hunter's force at Slapkranz says: "The Winburg and Senekal commandoes are now arriving, about 600 men; Gen. Roux has arrived and also commandant of the Wepener commando. It will take days to get all in. There is a continuous stream of wagons for seven miles up the valley road. All the leaders have surrendered. The prisoners include foreign artillerists.

London, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph, on the authority of its Capetown correspondent, asserts to-day that documents of the highest importance, emanating from England, have been discovered in Pretoria, implicating members of the House of Commons and other prominent persons in England who have agitated in favor of the Boers. It says that startling developments may be expected shortly.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—(Special)—A cable from Col. Otter to-day states that 700 men of the first contingent are now effective. On June 22 there were 546 men in hospital or sick, and only 434 effective.

UP IN A BALLOON.

An Extraordinary Boer Yarn About Lady Roberts.

Pretoria, July 31.—Mrs. Botha was the guest of Lord Roberts at dinner yesterday.

The Boer animosity to Kruger grows on account of the fact that he and officials are persuading the people that African paper money is as good as Bank of England notes, because it is based on unalienable state securities even though the state should be conquered. As the English have not recognized this contention many burghers have been ruined, and unutterable misery prevails. The wives and children of the poorer Boers are starving.

A correspondent has sent an official circular asserting that Lord Roberts was forced to retreat south of the Vaal, and that Lady Roberts escaped in a balloon.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling testified before the South African hospital enquiry commission to-day. He said he found little fault generally, except with the Woodstock hospital at Capetown. This, he said, was unspeakable. It was horribly foul and had no drains to it.

LAID OFF.

A Number of Men Temporarily Dispensed With.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—(Special)—Three hundred men employed at the C. P. R. shops and other works in this city have been laid off work temporarily, orders having been received from headquarters to reduce expenses. The men met tonight to discuss the situation.

Vancouver, Aug. 1.—(Special)—To-day 22 men were let out at Revelstoke and 30 in Vancouver, mostly from the machine, blacksmith and car shops of the C. P. R. The reason for the dismissals of the men is said to be owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop in Manitoba.

APPRECIATIVE MERCHANTS.

Montreal Men Recognize the Worth of a Good Newspaperman.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—R. N. Smyth, proprietor of the Shareholder, was given a luncheon at the Place Viger hotel to-day by the wholesale dry goods association and was presented with a gold watch and chain and diamond ring and emerald ring for Mrs. Smyth, in recognition of his efforts to secure a just administration of the customs laws and to save honest importers from unfair competition. Many leading merchants of Montreal, Toronto and other cities signed the address.

CAN YOU TELL WHY

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

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