The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900 VOLUME LXII—NO. 29

Boers in Disorder

Roberts Reports a Whole Series of British Successes in South Africa.

French and Hutton Close to Middleburg, Enemy Fleeing Before Them.

Burgher Force in the Bethlehem Hills Is Now Hemmed In.

London, July 27.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"French and Hutton continued their pursuit on the 25th. The former crossed the Oliphant river, and from the high ground on the east bank he could see Middleburg and the enemy retiring in great disorder. The main road north was blocked for miles with horsemen and wagons. The enemy's rear was then seven miles north.

"The mounted forces were still west of the river, night was closing in, the rain was terrible. In addition to the rain a strong east wind made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died of exposure, and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of hardships and were in famous spirits when I saw them yesterday."

"Hunter has occupied Fourieburg, and so far as I know, did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president, and several of our men, whom Dewet had captured at different times, and whom he was unable to send to Machadodorp."

and it will not be easy for them to reach there with guns and wagons.

"Broadwood is still watching Christian Dewet, who has taken up a position on the high hills near Reitzburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal.

"P. Dewet, a young brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstad yesterday.

"Barton reports from Krugersdorp that he has reconnoitered the railway to Bank station, where the train was wrecked on July 19, and been enabled to replenish his supplies.

Surrender of Five Thousand

General Prinsloo and His Whole Commando Captured by the British.

General Hunter Cornered Them and No Terms Were Granted.

Capetown, July 30.—Gen. Prinsloo, with five thousand men, have surrendered unconditionally to the British.

London, July 30.—The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 26.—Macdonald fought a rear-guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles outside of Nauumport, in the Beculeheim hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Nauumport Nek to the Boers' wagons.

"Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two neks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Irish, the Wiltshires and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six.

"The second nek was taken during the night by the Scots and Guards without opposition, the enemy retiring closely to Naumport.

"The prisoners taken state that 1,200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented, and as a result of these operations Prinsloo, commanding the Boers, asked, under a flag of truce this morning, a four days' armistice for peace negotiations.

"Hunter replied that the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender, and until these were complied with hostilities could not cease. I expressed my approval and told Hunter on no account to enter negotiations.

"As I am writing a telegram has come from Hunter saying that Prinsloo had written a second letter expressing his willingness to hand over himself, with his men, rifles, ammunition and other fire arms, upon condition that the horses, saddles, bridles and other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed them and they be free to return to their homes.

"I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses and other possessions must be given up, and that the burghers would be considered prisoners of war. I added that Prinsloo's overtures would not be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations, which must be continued until the enemy is defeated or has surrendered."

A later despatch from Gen. Roberts, dated 29th, confirms the surrender of Prinsloo with five thousand Boers."

THE NEW COMMANDER.

General O'Grady Haly Will Be in Ottawa To-day.

Ottawa, July 27.—Maj.-Gen. O'Grady Haly will arrive at Ottawa to-morrow and be received by a guard of honor and a salute of eleven guns, the first time such a distinction has been shown a G. O. C.

MARLBOROUGH HOME.

He Had Some Escapes, but Went Through Without a Scratch.

London, July 28.—The Duke of Marlborough had most interesting experiences in South Africa, and though participating in many of the fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness. After leaving Bloemfontein, where he was attached to Lord Roberts' staff, he joined Gen. Ian Hamilton, acting as "galloper" for him during the hard-fought progress toward Pretoria. The Duke had several narrow escapes. On one occasion a shell burst within a few feet of him. A fragment hit Gen. Hamilton in the small of the back and knocked him down, but by great luck it failed to penetrate. The Duke of Marlborough escaped all the flying fragments. Entering Pretoria ahead of the army the Duke, accompanied only by his cousin, Mr. Winston Churchill, rode out to the enclosure where the British officers were imprisoned. These at first took him for a Boer, but when he was recognized the prisoners set up a howl of delight. A Boer sentry raised his gun and almost fired point blank, but the Commandant stopped him and surrendered. The British officers, pale and with beards of six months' growth, cried, laughed and cheered like madmen. Then they hoisted a Union Jack, made during their captivity out of stolen virkleur, and treasured up till that long expected moment.

Murder of King Humbert

Italy's Ruler Loses His Life at Hands of An Assassin.

Shot By Anarchist and Died In Less Than An Hour.

Monza, July 30.—King Humbert was shot at 10:45 last evening and died at 11:30. The murderer, Anglo Bressio, cynically avowed the crime.

London, July 30.—The Italian ambassador here received the following official announcement of the death of King Humbert:

"We have the sad news to announce to you that His Majesty King Humbert died last evening at Monza, victim of an infamous assassination. Kindly inform the English government of this sad news.

"His Majesty King Victor III., who is off the coast of Greece, is on his way back to the kingdom. (Signed) Visconti Venosta."

Beyond the brief announcement of the fact, nothing with regard to the assassination of King Humbert has been allowed out of Monza. At noon a Rome correspondent telegraphed that not the slightest details of the catastrophe had transpired, while up to 4 o'clock this afternoon London and the other capitals of Europe knew nothing beyond the bare fact. Officials are at a loss to explain the apparent rigorous censorship. Perhaps in no country was the news of King Humbert's assassination received with deeper sympathy and greater horror than in Great Britain. Queen Victoria immediately telegraphed her condolences to Queen Margherita. It is stated in official circles that the recent release of Sipidio, the assailant of the Prince of Wales, while passing through Belgium, has been followed by an enormous increase in the circulation of anarchist's literature advocating regicide. It is though exceedingly likely that the assassination of King Humbert is directly traceable to this misplaced leniency.

Rome, July 30.—Signor Saracio, the premier, left for Monza at 7 o'clock this morning, with the vice-president of the senate, to draw up a certificate of the death of the king.

The Prince of Naples is at Pierarous on his return voyage.

The council of ministers sat away into the early morning.

Signs of mourning began to appear throughout the city this forenoon. Crepe was displayed upon the residences and public buildings, while draped portraits of the murdered monarch occupied points of vantage and flags flew at half-mast everywhere.

King Humbert's body will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the Pantheon.

It is stated that the name of the assassin does not appear in the list of dangerous anarchists known to the police.

A few of the morning papers publish short tributes to the noble qualities of King Humbert, declaring it was due to his love of the working classes that he fell a victim of assassination.

The papers add a few words of sympathy and respect for the new king.

The Gotrono states that if the absence of the new king is prolonged beyond 48 hours a brief regency will be established in accordance with the constitution.

New Yor, July 30.—The Evening World prints a copyrighted despatch from Rome, as follows:

"The assassination of King Humbert has caused a feeling of stupefaction and alarm here. It is feared that the monarchy is in grave danger of subversion by the revolutionary elements. The news of the killing of the king at Monza was kept back in order to give the cabinet time to adopt measures to save the monarchy.

"The Interregnum, which must last until King Victor Emmanuel III. (the Prince of Naples) now the king, arrives from his yacht tour in the Levant, may pave the way for the success of the revolutionary plans of which Humbert's murder was a part.

"Arrangements have been completed to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionists assert themselves. This is the gravest crisis ever confronted by monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new king is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the peril of the hour."

British Politics

Earl of Rosebery in Role of Alarmist Harms the Liberals.

Lord Salisbury's Optimism Is Felt Very Strongly in Contrast.

A Feeling That Chinese War Will Lead to Further Complications.

London, July 28.—This week of rumors, edicts and Chinese protestations by the score, ends with Britain as firmly convinced as ever that the foreign ministers at Pekin have been massacred.

Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the distinguished geographer and correspondent of the Times during the Franco-Chinese war of 1883-84, in an able view of the situation, declares: "What we want is not knowledge, however profound, of the Chinese, rather should we strengthen the hands of Admiral Seymour or some other commander, throw ourselves boldly into the breach, and, if necessary, take some risk. No big thing has ever been done without a certain amount of risk."

Quietly, but steadily, Japan's three vessels building here are being pushed towards completion. The Idsu Mo, a powerful cruiser, is nearly ready, and 600 Japanese sailors are aboard, patiently waiting the word to sail.

Even the unhysterical Spectator this week pessimistically inclines to the belief that the interest at stake in the Far East is too varied and conflicting to enable the powers to indefinitely preserve the thin ice of harmony on which they are standing at present. With the shipment of men to the Chinese seas, comes the need of money. European nations must have more gold.

"It will become necessary," says the Statist, "to raise the value of money in London to a point where the gold will be attracted from the United States, and unless the Bank of England affords facilities to import, the rate will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before the gold arrives."

With the perils of possible international complications weighing upon him, the Earl of Rosebery has once more appeared in the role of an alarmist. His excitable speech in the House of Lords, with notable personal bitterness against Lord Salisbury, has not tended to improve the chances of that section of the Liberals which is struggling so hard to dominate the party policy in Lord Rosebery's interests. Nor did the Earl of Kimberley, who is a warm supporter of the ex-Premier, hesitate to disapprove of his suggestion that the commander-in-chief should assume some of the functions now performed by the Secretary of War. "Unhappy the country," declares Lord Rosebery, "which depends upon its past."

But Lord Salisbury, with an optimism strangely contrasting with his recent appeal for the formation of ride clubs, swept doubts and fears away, and with jocularity mingled with acerbity, scolded the unfortunate Earl of Wemyss, who had ventured to suggest that the safety of the country was menaced.

A letter, supposed to have been written by one of the Liberal Imperialists, claiming that the Conservatives in the next election should not oppose the Liberals who voted with the government on Wednesday. This has made a howl among the opposition. Lord Durham comes out frankly belittling Sir Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, urging Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowled and Mr. H. Asquith to issue a programme, inviting followers. "We then shall know," writes Lord Durham, "whom we can trust and what the Liberal policy is to be."

QUIET AT STEVESTON.

Canners Still Decline to Discuss Recognition of the Union.

Vancouver, July 28.—Mr. Bremner, the government labor commissioner, had another meeting to-day with the executive committee of the canners' association, in an attempt to induce them to recognize the fishermen's union and thus end the strike.

The canners declined even to discuss the matter, having made up their minds not to budge from their position.

It is expected the soldiers will return on Monday or Tuesday, and the police force will be increased.

All was quiet in Steveston to-night, while the run of fish was improving.

GENERAL O'GRADY HALY.

He Reaches Quebec and Starts For the Capital.

Quebec, July 28.—General O'Grady Haly, the new commander of the Dominion militia, and Mrs. O'Grady Haly were passengers by the Tunisian, which arrived here this morning. They left by the first train for Ottawa.

FATALITIES.

Drowning at Kingston—Poisoned by Strychnine.

Kingston, July 28.—Dr. F. Carmichael, house surgeon of the general hospital, and son of Rev. James Carmichael, was drowned in the harbor last night, being upset from a canoe in which with a lady he was listening to a band concert. The lady was saved.

Winnipeg, July 28.—Henry Jenkinson, 26 years of age, in the employ of William Dickson, a farmer at Indian Head, committed suicide by taking strychnine during a fit of temporary insanity.

STRIKE ALMOST OVER.

Canners Decline to Discuss Recognition of Fishermen's Union.

Vancouver, July 27.—Mr. Bremner, the Dominion labor commissioner, who is acting as an intermediary between the striking fishermen and the canners, stated to-day that the fishermen were willing to go to work, provided the canners recognized the union. He thought unions were desirable for the employer and the employed, for through them unfortunate labor disputes could be settled much more quickly, to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Bremner said he did not believe the loss had been so great as reported to the canners and fishermen, owing to the strike; that the fish had been running very light, and probably before the rush came the strike would be over.

A report reached Vancouver to-night from Steveston that the canners' executive refuse to discuss the question of recognition of the fishermen's union with Mr. Bremner. The canners claim the strike is practically over, as whites and Indians are going out all along the river, and the few hundred strikers at Steveston cut very little figure.

A. Jukes of the Imperial Bank, received word that the run up North is very heavy, and that the fishermen of the Vancouver Packing Company were averaging 160 to the boat. All the canners up North, he thought, would have good packs.

WINNIPEG FAIR.

Big Attendance of Visitors Still Keeps Up.

Winnipeg, July 27.—American Day at the Winnipeg fair was another successful day of a successful week. The visitors from the neighboring states were here in crowds, with bands, and made the exhibition grounds very lively. The fair closes to-morrow. In connection with the exhibition there are various sporting tournaments in progress.

Winnipeg to-day defeated Fargo at golf.

Grafton defeated Winnipeg at baseball, and Grand Forks won the team shoot in the shooting tournament.

Terrors of Castle Garden

Brutal Treatment of Immigrants When They Reach the United States.

Description of How They Are Bullied by a Bowery Tough.

London, July 28.—A serious attack has been made in the columns of the Express against the treatment of immigrants arriving at New York. That paper sent a representative in the steerage of the steamer La Campagne, who, in the course of a series of articles entitled "The closed door," has been giving English readers vivid pictures of the horrors of a steerage passage. The writer, however, chiefly devotes himself to the alleged brutality and corruption of officials at the barge office and on Ellis Island. The latter the writer describes as a prison, where, he maintains, immigrants are beaten and abused worse than cattle. The Ellis Island warders are called "the dirtiest ruffians in New York."

Medical examination of immigrants, it is alleged, is made without regard to the ordinary principles of hygiene. The reporter says the invincibles—Malett and Fitzharris—were a thousand times better treated than other immigrants, not excluding feeble women and children. He gives numerous instances with names. An idea of the attack may be gathered from the account of the supper on Ellis Island. We passed in a long line round the room. A man with dirty hands filled our hats and handkerchiefs with mouldy prunes; another thrust two lumps of bread in our hands. Supervising the distribution was a foul-mouthed Bowery tough, who danced upon the table and poured forth upon us torrents of obscene abuse. I saw him drag one old man, a long bearded Jew, past the barrel of prunes by the hair. I saw him kick another immigrant, a German, on the head with a heavy boot."

The Express writer believes that if the shipping companies were compelled by the passengers to refund the deported immigrants the entire sum spent in the journey, agents would soon cease to embark people who obviously have no possible chance of acceptance.

COMMISSIONER SENKLER.

He Reaches Vancouver by the Steamer Cutch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 28.—The steamer Cutch arrived to-day with Gold Commissioner Senkler on board. Mr. Senkler states that he believes the clean-up for the season would be fully $20,000,000. When the passengers were on the Yukon they heard the report of a murder, but the particulars were meagre. It was reported that a man named King and another one whose name was unknown, got into an altercation on the scow and King shot the other man dead. The smallpox is reported thoroughly under control in Dawson and the town quiet and peaceful.

TWO TURNED UP.

A Couple of Missing Canadians Accounted For.

Ottawa, July 28.—Col. Otter telegraphs from Johannesburg to-day that Private Atkinson, of the Middlesex Light Infantry, and Private West, Seventh Fusiliers, who had been missing since May 15, have rejoined the contingent. Private Tester, Brome Light Infantry, has been invalided to England.

Is Prince Tuan Dead

Shanghai Story That Boxers Revolted and Slew Him in Battle.

Safety of Legations Reported From Quarters Said to Be Reliable.

Emperor William Tells His Troops to Kill and Spare Not.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring, says: "It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers have revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Pekin Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of the generals having deserted him.

"The battle lasted several hours and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

London, July 28.—(4 a.m.)—The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chi Chen Lofend Lu, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree in the following terms was issued on July 24:

"It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron von Ketler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers."

Thus despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday.

The Morning Post correspondent at Chee Foo, wiring Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chau, where the churches have been burned.

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselle has started for Taku.

London, July 28.—The Daily Express has the following from Chee Foo, dated July 27: "Four more British missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shan Si. News from native Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners has been in progress in the provinces of Honan and Shan Si."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Trustworthy information which reached me to-day (Friday) convinces me that all the ministers except Baron von Ketteler are still alive.

"Some of the European survivors are leaving Pekin."

London, July 27.—In the course of a debate in the Commons to-day, Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member for Merthyr Tydwell, who has extensive business interests in China, asserted that he had most reliable information that all the foreign ministers except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, in Pekin were alive on Tuesday, July 24.

Brussels, July 27.—The Belgian consul at Tien Tsin, in a despatch dated Chee Foo, July 26, says:

"It is persistently reported here that the legations are safe and sound, under the protection of the Chinese government. About 10,000 Chinese soldiers are entrenched at Pei Tsang, fourteen kilometres from Tien Tsin."

Berlin, July 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibility which had sprung up for the German Empire during the last decade. "German troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—tendencies which German military methods had forwarded—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved the training principles on which that arm of the forces had been built up were the right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same.

"If you close with the enemy, remember this—spare nobody; make no prisoners; use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare to look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

Washington, July 27.—Unless some authentic assurance as to the condition of the Americans in Pekin reaches the state department within a day or two, the ministry is likely to abandon whatever faith it has manifested thus far in the truthfulness of the Chinese information.

The state department is still receptive, although looking with growing coolness upon the numerous edicts and telegrams which are coming from China, all without bringing any news. The contributions of the day were from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Fowler at Chee Foo. So much of their messages as was given out for publication related to the welfare of certain American missionaries who have been made the subject of inquiry by relatives in this country.

The cables mangled these messages, and there is reason to doubt the value of the information attempted to be conveyed through them.

Mr. Goodnow also had something to say about the political situation, and it is believed that part of his message was not of an encouraging character. At any rate, it was withheld from the press.

Ever since the receipt at Tien Tsin of the autograph message from Mr. Conger dated at Pekin July 4, the state department officials have had grave doubts as to the authenticity of the cipher message attributed to him, dated Pekin, July 18. It seems that a Mr. Warren, at present acting as British consul at Shanghai, has been told by Sheng, the famous Chinese director of posts and telegraphs, than Yaun, the governor of Shan Tung, told him (Sheng) that a message had passed through to the United States from Mr. Conger on the 18th of July, telling of the condition of the British legation. This cipher despatch was "faked" by Chinese officials. It is pointed out at the state department, however, that there are plausible explanations of this curious fact, which tend to show the authenticity of the cipher despatch.

Washington, July 27.—The following despatch has been received at the state department from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 27:

"An official telegram received here on the 18th says that all foreigners and many native Christians have been killed at Taofing and the missions burned. The Americans were Simcox family, Taylor, Perkin, Misses Gerald, Morrill. The customs officer reports disturbances at Yunan Ya."

The name Perkin in this despatch is believed at the state department to be Pitkin, as inquiries for an American of that name have been made at the department.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Electric Railway Offer—Will Entertain Women's Council.

Vancouver, July 28.—The finance committee will recommend the council to accept the offer of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to increase the precentage of the earnings transferred to the city in consideration of the city consolidating the leases of all its lines, so that they would all terminate in the year 1918.

The city will entertain the ladies of the Women's Council on their arrival here, at lunch at the Y. W. C. A. home, and place at their disposal carriages for a drive around the park.

War Talk In the Lords

Premier and Earl of Wemyss Indulged in Some Hot Words.

Premier Denies Story That England Must Be Unassailable by November.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Wemyss asked whether the premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information concerning the view of one of the military attaches, to the effect that it was all important that England should be entirely unassailable by November next, and whether he had satisfied himself that every means of defence were such as to render all attempts at invasion futile.

Lord Salisbury demanded the name of the attache.

The Earl of Wemyss—"I cannot give it."

Lord Salisbury—"Then you have no right to quote him."

The Earl of Wemyss—"You have no right to ask it."

Lord Salisbury, proceeding with warmth, said the inability of the Earl of Wemyss to quote the name was evidence that the story was a pure invention. He said that he had never heard that it was important that England should be unassailable by November. He understood, however, that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety, it would be seen he had not pointed to any immediate danger. He believed the defences were quite adequate, and he had every confidence in the future.

The Earl of Rosebery said it was to be regretted that the Premier had imported so much heat in his reply. He thought the Earl of Wemyss should not have mentioned the anonymous attache, and said Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country. It was not enough to tell the Primrose League to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists were locked up ten thousand miles away. The secretary of war had made innumerable statements in the house and developed schemes of national defence, but the Commander-in-Chief had never pressed for support of the schemes. The matter was grave, as parliament would shortly adjourn.

THE PREMIER'S TROUBLES.

Clamorous Liberals Not Satisfied With Sunny Smiles.

Montreal, July 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has left for his home in Athabaskaville, where he will spend a few days before returning to Ottawa. The Premier had anything but a pleasant time during his long stay in Montreal. He was besieged by Liberal kickers, and had to listen to numerous complaints about the way in which the government patronage was being distributed. A number of Liberal contractors are kicking vigorously at the idea of Mr. Poupore, lately member for Pontiac, being interested in the Montreal harbor contract, and it is likely that something will have to be done to satisfy them or they will refuse to contribute to the campaign fund.

The Premier during his stay in Montreal was waited upon by a number of the faithful, whom he had to pacify with his sunny smile, but his efforts were far from being a success. He is relying upon Mr. Tarte to fix up matters when he returns.

Hang Chow Massacres

Shanghai Reports That Nine Members of Inland Mission Were Killed.

International Expedition to Pekin Will Start About Wednesday Next.

Text of the Chinese Appeal To Great Britain For Mediation.

Shanghai, July 28.—It is reported that nine members of the China Inland mission have been massacred near Hang Chow. Three additional warships arrived here to-day.

There are now 2,500 troops at Woo Sung fort, 15 miles from Shanghai, on the Yang Tse. Three thousand troops are now at the arsenal. Small detachments are arriving hourly. Canton is reported quiet.

Paris, July 28.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, says he is convinced the legations in Pekin are safe and sound, although some of the buildings may have been destroyed. While this is the conviction, it is not shared by the officials, and the special despatches received from the Far East during the past week have raised renewed hopes that some, if not all, of the members of the legations are still alive. Minister Yu Keng thinks the silence of the ministers in Pekin not so ominous as it is considered abroad, and he asks that China be given another five days' credit to produce authentic and satisfactory news of the legations, or, perhaps, of the ministers themselves.

The equivocal declarations of Li Hung Chang have served to deepen the feeling of mistrust regarding all Chinese affirmation, and the Associated Press learns that the foreign governments intend to disregard Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which, they believe, are made in bad faith, not to march on Pekin. On the contrary, the international expedition will start about the middle of next week, following closely the railway. Little doubt is felt that the Chinese government will hold the surviving European ministers as a lever to secure better terms in the final settlement, but in this they will be disappointed, for the powers will exact for this violation of international law even a heavier indemnity than they would have demanded if the ministers had been allowed to leave Pekin of their own volition.

Meanwhile negotiations are actively proceeding between the powers, and the situation which will succeed the entry of international troops into Pekin is a matter affording subject for the greatest anxiety. Already things do not appear to be going altogether smoothly at Tien Tsin, and jealousy is beginning to peep out that may develop into a very serious disagreement before long. As indicating Russian suspicions, it is known here that Russia is mobilizing 200,000 men at Odessa for any emergency.

London, July 28.—In the correspondence on China brought down in the House of Commons to-day is a telegram despatched from the Emperor of China, dated Pekin, July 3, as follows:

"Since the opening of commercial intercourse between foreign nations and China, the aspirations of Great Britain have always been after commercial extension, not territorial aggrandisement. Recently dissensions have arisen between Christians and the people of China, and certain evilly-disposed persons have availed themselves of the occasion to make disturbances, and these having extended so rapidly, the treaty powers, suspecting the rioters might have been encouraged by the imperial government, attacked and occupied the Taku forts.

"In consideration of the fact that of the foreign commerce of China more than 70 per cent. belongs to England, their China tariff being lower than that of any country, and the restrictions thereon fewer, British merchants have during the past few decades maintained relations with merchants at Chinese ports as harmonious as if both were members of the same family; but now complications have arisen, mutual distrust has been engendered, and the situation having thus changed for the worse, it is felt that if China cannot be supported in maintaining her possessions, foreign nations looking on so large and populous a country, so rich in natural resources, might be tempted to exploit or despoil it, and might perhaps differ among themselves with respect to their conflicting interests.

"It is evident that this will create a state of matters that would not be advantageous to Great Britain, a country which views commerce as her greatest interest. China is now engaged in raising men and means to cope with these eventualities, but she feels that if left to herself she might not be equal to the occasion should it ever arise, and therefore turns to England in the hope of procuring her good offices in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties that have arisen with the other treaty powers.

"The Emperor makes this frank exposure of what is nearest his heart, and hopes this appeal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress may be graciously taken under consideration and an answer vouchsafed at the earliest possible moment."

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

General Roberts Will Not Make Terms With Dewet.

London, July 28.—A special from Capetown says: "Gen. Christian Dewet has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused anything except unconditional surrender."

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Y WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

oria Meteorological Office.
July 18 to 24, 1900.

e greater portion of this period
mmer type of weather prevailed
this province, caused by the
remaining high over the North
st and becoming abnormally low
ernia eastward to the Mississippi
ith the exception of a shower
on the 18th, and a few light
est of the Cascades on the 24th.
fallen in the province. The
as been warm along the Coast
etween the ranges, where the
re rose above 90 in the Kootenay
In the Canadian Territories the
as been generally fair and warm
easional thunderstorms, while
the American Pacific slope there
little or no rain and immense
e temperature rose to 110 in the
o valley on the 19th and 110 in
Washington on the 24th.
reports 79 hours of bright sun-
insufficient amount of rain to
maximum temperature 76 on the
inimum of 51 on the 18th.
Westminster .01 inch of rain fell:
st temperature recorded was 80 on
and the lowest 50 on the 18th.
Kloops no rain fell; the highest
re, 92, occurred on the 23rd, and
t, 52, on the 18th.
lle reports .04 inch of rain; highest
erature 86 on the 24th, and the
on the 18th.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

P. R. traffic receipts for the week
ly 21 were $531,000; for the same
year $543,000.
enezuelan consul at New York has
official word that peace has been
in Venezuela.
fighting is reported in the streets
ma between the revolutionists and
ent troops.
rcy Leslie and Mrs. Leslie, of Mon-
sionaries in China, have sailed for
om Shanghai. Dr. Leslie was in-
escaping from Honan. Miss White-
nd Miss E. E. Seavell, of the China
nission from England, are reported
d. They were stationed in the
portion of the province of Shansi,
hina.
twine made in Kingston peniten-
ll be sent to Manitoba for sale.

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.....50c., 65c., 85c., $1 and $1.25
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.....From $1.50 a pair
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