

LORD ROBERTS COMMANDER.

Appointed to Succeed Lord Wolseley.

BOERS BLOWN UP BY MINE.

Canadians Sail From Cape Town.—Another Boer Commander Takes the War Path.—Kruger Complains of Steyn.—More Canadians Invalided Home.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The following message from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, to-day, was received at the War Office: "I have with first portion of Canadian regiment should reach Halifax about October 24th."

(Signed) "Roberts". There is no statement as to the Royal Navy list, or the registry of British merchant shipping. It is thought that the cable refers to the steamer Idahu, 4,100 tons, belonging to the White Star Line, the inference from Lord Roberts' message is that the men who are returning will come direct to Halifax. Another cable message passed by the War Office to-day, announcing that Lord Roberts' message to the R. C. R. I. was his last service in the 21st Lancers, Pte. R. B. Campbell, of the Second Battalion, who joined from Nelson, B. C., has received a letter from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

All Want to See the Queen. In reply to Lord Roberts' query Major Hudson says that all the officers, N. C. officers and men of C. Battery expect to be sent to accept the invitation to go to England to be reviewed by Her Majesty.

On July 22 it was announced that Lord Roberts had been pleased to approve of a limited number from the yeomanry and colonial mounted forces being granted their discharge for the purpose of joining the Cape Police for service in the Transvaal. The period of service is three years.

On July 28th Major Hudson's diary shows that Gunner McCoy had completely lost the sight of his eyes as the result of an injury by a thorn.

Wish to Surrender. Cape Town, Sept. 28.—Several members of the Cape parliament have received communications from rebels who are now at Delagoa Bay, asking for particulars as to the provisions of the treason bill now under consideration, and whether their lives would be safe if they should return to Cape Colony and surrender.

There is great interest here in the coming election in the United Kingdom. The Omdurman and the Afrikaander papers, print articles regularly suggesting that a Liberal victory would mean a change in the present policy of annexation.

A Refuge for the Boers. Berlin, Sept. 28.—The Tages Zeitung to-day publishes an article strongly advising the offering of inducements to the Boers to settle in German South West Africa.

To Travel Without Gold. London, Sept. 29.—Great Britain has sent a note to the Dutch Government, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Mail, which contains a warning that if Mr. Kruger is allowed to carry gold or State archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe, it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Netherlands.

Passed Third Reading. Cape Town, Saturday, Sept. 29.—The Transvaal Bill, introduced by the Legislative Council. Upon receiving the Governor's signature, it will become law, it having already passed the House of Assembly.

Are Full of Fight. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28.—William Wallace, of Halifax, who was invalided from South Africa after an attack of fever, leaves to-morrow morning to return and rejoin the force of Canadian soldiers who remain at the front.

Victims of the War. Ottawa, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the total number of Canadians to date who have lost their lives in South Africa is 104.

May Recover Sight. Ottawa, Sept. 28.—From the latest letter received from Private W. R. Mulloy, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was wounded in the fight in which Lieut. Borden and Burchell fell, hopes are held out that he will recover the sight of the right eye. A doctor in the hospital at Johannesburg gave him strong assurances, and he will leave shortly for England to undergo an operation at Netley by the leading oculist of London.

Pretoria, Sept. 29.—News has been received from the north to the effect that General Vorster, who was a member of the late Transvaal Volksraad, and who is at Zoutpansburg, has constituted himself chief of the Boer Government, and is directing plans for the continuance of the struggle. It is not thought that his opposition will be serious when the British attack his forces. His followers are not enthusiastic, and his supply of munitions of war is scanty.

There has been a slight skirmish

north of Piensaar's River.

Commandant Erasmus is honorably observing the armistice agreed on a few days ago.

It is reported that Gen. Botha, with 2,000 men, is advancing by way of Leydsdorp to join Vorster at Pietersburg.

Boers Suffer Heavily. London, Sept. 30.—Under date of Pretoria, Sept. 28, Lord Roberts reports that the Boers suffered more severely in the action at Piensaar's station than he had previously thought. He says: "Believing that the post was weakly held, they advanced boldly to within 200 yards of our advanced trenches, when they came under the fire of two mountain guns. The explosion of a mine, of the existence of which they were ignorant, killed several."

"Boes" Commander in Chief. London, Sept. 30.—The War Office announced that the Queen has approved the appointment of Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief of the forces, to succeed Lord Wolseley. Lord Roberts' five-year term expired on Oct. 1st.

The announcement is made on the anniversary of Lord Roberts' birthday (he was born at Cawnpore, India, Sept. 30th, 1832).

The War Office is now in communication with Lord Roberts regarding the return of a large portion of the South African army. The embarkation will commence at Cape Town in a few weeks.

It is now stated that Lord Wolseley will officiate at the War Office until November 1st.

All through the fact that the appointment of Lord Roberts has been made was already known, the formal announcement of it is hailed by the Unionist party as a pledge that the army reorganization will be carried out in the most effective manner. It was beginning to be recognized that something was needed to give strength to the Unionist campaign.

Accordingly, semi-official announcements are out that Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, in his speech at Derby to-morrow evening, will outline the Government's scheme of army reforms, and that the War Office is arranging with Lord Roberts for the return of a large portion of the army in South Africa.

Roberts' Career.

Many sketches of Lord Roberts' career have been published during the past few months, and the following summary is taken from one of them: Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterloo was born at Cawnpore, India, Sept. 30, 1832, of Irish parents, his father being Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts. He was educated at Eton, Sandhurst and Addiscombe. He joined the Bengal Artillery in 1851, as second lieutenant, and was promoted as follows: Lieutenant, June, 1857; captain, Nov. 12th, 1860; brevet major, the next day; brevet lieutenant-colonel, August, 1868; brevet colonel, January, 1875; major-general, December, 1878; lieutenant-general, July, 1883; general, November, 1890; Field-marshal, May, 1895. He won the V. C. and his first promotion during the Indian mutiny, and was mentioned no less than six times in despatches during that campaign. He served in the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-68, the Lushai expedition of 1871-72, and commanded the forces during the Afghan campaign of 1878-79, and was twice mentioned in the famous force march from Kabul to Kandahar. He also commanded the forces in Burma during the Burmese campaign, and was twice mentioned in the famous force march from Kabul to Kandahar. He also commanded the forces in Burma during the Burmese campaign, and was twice mentioned in the famous force march from Kabul to Kandahar.

London, Sept. 30.—To-day is Lord Roberts' birthday.

Canadians Sail.

Cape Town, Sept. 30.—The Canadian contingent under Col. Pelletier, who sailed to-day on the transport Idahu, is allowed to carry gold or State archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe, it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Netherlands.

Steyn Was Arbitrary.

London, Oct. 1.—An interesting report comes from Komatipoort to the effect that Mr. Kruger, in a letter to his wife, announces that he is in the last stages of his illness. He said, in substance, that after the capture of Machadodorp, he knew the struggle was hopeless and counselled surrender, but Mr. Steyn's "arbitrary behavior" overruled his counsel.

The War Waning.

London, Sept. 30.—The military importance of the operations in South Africa is daily diminishing, as the war passes the transition stage into armed occupation. It is not expected that fighting will henceforth develop beyond petty collisions and brief swoops by the Boers on the garrisons which General Lord Roberts is quartering at all important centres. None of the Boer leaders has any inclination to submit, and with the improvement of the weather in October there may be renewed activity directed toward seizing British arms and ammunition, and the lack of energy, is reducing the Republican forces.

Lord Roberts will send the City of London Volunteers from Pretoria on October 1st. Others will follow, according to transport arrangements, but the new year is sure to see over 100,000 British troops still in South Africa. Lord Roberts himself is expected to return before then.

He has authorized a civilian freight train to start from Durban to the Rand this week. The first in twelve months. The return of the industrial population will not likely be allowed until General Kitchen's parallel track from the Vaal to Johannesburg, alongside the Natal railway Company's line, is completed. The railway question will remain the most important in South Africa, as long as a garrison is kept in the Transvaal. Both toward Cape Town and toward Natal there is only a single track along which all munitions and supplies must be brought.

The universal demand for army reform, arising from Great Britain's war experiences, provoked Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the last Liberal, to say last evening: "Officers should be better paid or be obliged to spend less. Otherwise the army will remain the playground for the rich."

He did not care whether the officers came from the ranks or from the outside, but they ought to be able to live on their pay. Then the officials would find that the officers would devote themselves seriously to

their profession. That there should be a democratic army was the lesson of the war. The experience of correspondents accompanying the army entirely confirms this view.

Invalided at Quebec. Quebec, Sept. 30.—Another batch of invalided soldiers from South Africa arrived here at 7.45 o'clock this morning by the steamer Cambroman. They landed at the Louise embankment, and were given a hearty reception.

Mr. Thomas Davidson, one of the public Reception Committee, delivered a brief but eloquent speech in the name of the citizens of Quebec. They were afterwards escorted to their quarters at the Citadel by a guard of honor, composed of the R. C. R. I. and the State band. Major Rogers, who has been charged with paying them and delivering their discharge, was at the landing.

The detachment was in charge of Corporal H. S. Moody of No. 3 Company, R. C. R. I., formerly of No. 3 Company of the R. C. R. I.

The Welcome at Halifax. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 29.—Halifax will give the officers and members of the Royal Canadian returning from South Africa a big welcome. The transport Idahu will be met outside the harbor by a fleet of launches, and conveyed to the disembarkation pier. The forts will thunder forth a welcome as the transport passes up the harbor. The soldiers will be received at the wharf by the militia military forces, with bands, and accompanied to the armories, where a grand banquet will take place. Admiral Bedford, Lieut. Governor, Sec. Col. Blesse and Major Hamilton will do all they can to make the occasion a stirring and memorable one.

Canadians Invalided. Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Special Service forces are invalided to England: Second (special service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, No. 172, Private C. J. Nixon; Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st Battalion, No. 51, Lieut. Col. Wildgery; A Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, No. 3, Private W. E. Moluskey.

Second Dragoons, No. 207, Private W. M. Glover; First Hussars, No. 425, Private L. R. Miller, Laurenceville, N. S.; Second Battalion, No. 188, Private A. W. Law, Regina.

Strathcona's Horse, No. 202, Private A. Hardy.

Brigade Division, Field Artillery, D Battery, No. 246, Corporal J. G. X. Bernhe.

A Field Battery Royal Canadian Artillery, artificers enrolled for duty with the regular army, No. 1,276, J. T. Hicks, shoeing smith, Welland, Ont.; No. 2,477, J. Smith, shoeing smith, Port Perry.

Sam Is Home. Lieut. Col. Sam Hughes, Chaplain Lane and Lieut. Wilkie, with a lot of other soldiers invalided from South Africa, arrived at Quebec yesterday on the steamer Cambroman.

Berlin's New Church.

Bishop Dowling Ordains a Priest and Lays a Corner Stone. Berlin, Sept. 30.—Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, was met at the depot on Saturday evening by an immense concourse of citizens, Berlin, societies and students, and escorted by a torchlight procession to the college. To-day at the morning service His Lordship ordained Rev. J. A. Lenhard priest, and in the afternoon laid the corner-stone of the new church in the presence of about 5,000 people.

An instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Kosinski, Chicago, after which His Lordship in eloquent language thanked the congregation and the citizens for the grand reception tendered him, congratulated them on the good work inaugurated, and encouraged them to co-operate with their pastor in erecting an edifice that would be a monument to their town and a credit to the diocese. His Lordship announced that this was the twenty-fourth church erected, and that Rev. Father Lenhard, an ex-student of St. Jerome's college, was the twenty-first priest ordained by him since his advent to the Diocese of Hamilton. The collection realized about \$400. The Bishop's Commission presented His Lordship with an address and with a beautiful silver crosier as a souvenir of the event. A document containing the names of the donors and copies of the crosier, in the cavity of the corner-stone, the ceremony concluded with the singing of the German hymn, "Grosser Gott, wir loben dich." A parade of the various benevolent societies, headed by the 29th Battalion Band, took place before and after the ceremony.

BRIDE POISONS HERSELF.

Mysterious Suicide of Miss Alice Mills of Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—A very tragic event occurred in the north end of this city on Saturday night, when Alice Mills, who was married on Thursday last, committed suicide by taking a large dose of carbolic acid. She had been living with her mother, Mrs. Pearson, on Euclid avenue, since the wedding. On Saturday evening she went down town to purchase supplies for the wedding breakfast, which was to have been held to-day. Among other things she procured a ounce of carbolic acid, which she swallowed in the woods, after first kissing her husband. Her screams alarmed the family, and her husband arrived only to catch her as she fell. She said she had just taken carbolic acid, and nobody would know why. It was not on account of her husband, whom she loved dearly.

The house in which the tragedy occurred was one of the first ever built in this city. It has the reputation of being unlucky, as one of the bridegrooms, two sudden deaths and shooting have occurred there since its construction.

London's New Lord Mayor.

London, Sept. 30.—Ald. Frank Green was formally elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year at the Guildhall yesterday.

Mr. Green is a native of Maldstone, Kent, and is a paper merchant. His father, Ald. Mr. Joseph Haydn, the author of the "Dictionary of Dates," died last winter, so the duties of Lady Mayoress will be undertaken by Mr. Green's daughter.

EMPEROR APPEALS TO EMPEROR.

China's Ruler Writes to the Kaiser.

HE PLEADS FOR PEACE.

And Tells of the Many Punishments Meted Out to Princes and Ministers—He Also Appeals to Russia and Japan—Troops Withdraw From Peking.

Among the Chinese officials whose heads Germany has demanded as the price of peace negotiations are the following: Prince Tuan, the father of the heir-apparent.

Nung-Lu, the commander of the northern armies.

Tai-Sien, ex-Governor of Shan-tung, now Governor of Shansi.

Chung-Li, Hsu-Tung, tutor to the heir-apparent, both reported to have committed suicide.

Tung-Fu-Sung, general of the Kansu troops.

Kang Yi, Chao Shu Chiao, special imperial commissioners, who reported the Chinese to the Boxer movement.

Li-Peng-Heng, a court favorite, who raised troops in the country round Peking to act against the Legations.

There are others.

The reports that one or the other has committed suicide or been killed in battle need to be taken with suspicion. It is a comfortable Chinese way of self-commendation in times of stress to circulate these reports in the sure and confident anticipation of being one more able to reap serenely in happier times. But of this the allies are aware.

Germany Backs Down. London, Sept. 29, 4 a. m.—Apparently Germany's retreat from an untenable position has been virtually accomplished. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "An agreement on the Chinese situation has been arranged between France, Germany and Russia. It will be submitted to the other powers within a few days. This action recommended will be no more than Germany's original proposal, and it is expected that all the powers will accept the programme."

The Cologne Gazette, in another semi-official statement, apparently intended for consumption in England, points out the serious position resulting from the German position, and the continuance of the Boxer movement, and the anti-foreign movement is directed from an influential centre. It thinks that the Chinese situation created "must appear intolerable even to those powers favoring a policy of indulgence and forbearance."

The following despatch dated September 27th has been received from Shanghai: "It is reported that Gen. Mc-Kong-Yai has expelled the Boxers from Shantung, and is now following them into the Province of Chihli."

"Some excitement has been caused by a rumor that Chinese steamers, flying the British flag, are conveying munitions of war from the Shanghai arsenal northward."

"It is reported that Russia has offered to advance money to China to pay the British loan."

Shot Four Boxers. London, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Peking, September 22nd, reports that the British have shot four Boxers who were convicted of murdering twenty-one persons three weeks after the capture of Peking.

Shanghai, Sept. 29, 8.10 p. m.—An Imperial letter to the German Emperor, which was sent to-night, says the Emperor of China sends greetings to the Kaiser. It goes on to say: "This sudden uprising in China has resulted in the murder of your Minister, and has broken our friendly relations, for which I am deeply sorrowful. I have to-day ordered (Grand Counsellor) Kung-kuo to offer oblations before the Minister's coffin. I have also ordered Li Hung Chang and Lin Kun Yi to offer every facility for the return of the coffin to Germany. When it reaches that country I have ordered my Minister at Berlin to again make oblation, and thus show my profound regrets."

"Formerly our two countries were peaceful. I now appeal to you to regard our common interests, and allow of early peace negotiations, so that perpetual peace may be secured. I make this special and earnest appeal."

A reply to Li Hung Chang's memorial to the throne denouncing Prince Tuan, which was issued on the 25th, says the warlike actions were not the desire of the Emperor of the court, but were due to the princes after him. Ministers of State, who must accept the responsibility and get suitable punishment.

Prince Chwang, Prince Yi and the secondary Prince Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying, have been dismissed from hereditary rank and all offices. Prince Tuan has been granted leniently. He has been dismissed from his office, and handed over to the Imperial Clan Court to determine what penalty shall be imposed on him. Meanwhile all his allowances have been stopped.

Under the Emperor's edict, the Duke Tsai-Lau, Secretary Ying-Hien, Grand Secretary Hang-Kih, and Chao-Chui, being unready, as one of the court of War, have been handed over to a board to determine what penalty shall be imposed on them.

In his Imperial announcement in the letter to Emperor William the Chinese Emperor says that he has taken this action "to show these offenders that I am determined to preserve the Imperial inheritance and not to regard Princes or Ministers. They must blame themselves for this severe punishment. My people must be pleased by this punishment."

The Imperial edict promises that Li Hung Chang's entire plan in regard to the punishment of offenders shall

SIFTON MURDER FREELY CONFESSED!

Walter Herbert Formally Pleads Guilty in Open Court.

GERALD STRUCK THE BLOWS.

The Plea a Great Surprise to the Court—Three Times He Repeated His Answer "Guilty"—He Is Remanded for Sentence—Gerald Sifton Pleads Not Guilty and His Case Is Traversed Till Spring Assizes—What Will be the Effect on the Accused Son of the Murdered Man?

London, Ont., Sept. 26.—At the Assize Court here this morning in the Sifton murder case, Walter Herbert pleaded guilty to having murdered Joseph Sifton.

The prisoner's pleading came as a great surprise to the court.

Gerald Sifton, who is charged with Herbert with having done the killing, had just stood up in the box and pleaded not guilty, and his trial had been traversed to the Spring Assizes. Herbert then gave his startling answer

to the usual question of the clerk. The question was repeated to him three times, and he gave the same answer to each in a low, trembling voice. The prisoner was then remanded for sentence.

Herbert was Gerald Sifton's hired man, and the Crown alleges that Gerald secured the aid of Herbert to kill his father, Joseph Sifton, on the day the latter was to have been married to a young woman named Mary MacFarlane.

When Herbert was arrested he confessed to High Constable McLeod, implicating Gerald Sifton, and saying he (Herbert) had first struck the old man with an axe, when his heart failed him, and Gerald finished the job.

The defence claimed that the deceased accidentally fell out of the barn.

He followed. This edict will have a salutary and helpful effect on the Chinese.

An Imperial letter to the Czar of Russia has been issued thanking the Russian troops for their withdrawal from the Russian troops from Peking.

Emperor Kwang-Su also asks the assistance of the Czar in the peace negotiations.

The Emperor has also sent a letter to the Mikado of Japan, in which he expresses regret for the murder of the Japanese Secretary of the Legation at Peking. In this letter he states that he has ordered funeral oblations at Peking and by the Chinese Minister at Tokio. The Emperor also grants a funeral allowance of 5,000 taels.

Will Regain Throne. Peking, Sept. 29.—It is generally conceded that Kwang-Su will regain the throne and the old order of things be established.

Royalty's Plight. Shanghai, Sept. 29.—The Russians have invested Mukden, capital of the Province of Liaoning.

Ernest Mason Satow, recently appointed British Minister to China, has arrived here on his way to Peking.

Wang-Wen-Shao, President of the Board of Revenue, who accompanied the Emperor and Empress Dowager in their flight from Peking, says in a letter received here that their majesties suffered great hardships, having scarcely any food for three days. They had to ride on camels and were almost deserted by their followers. As the country through which they travelled was devastated by Tung-Hu-Shang's troops they were unable to obtain even necessities, and they saved no valuables.

Waldersee Arrives. Tien-Tsin, Sept. 27.—Count Von Waldersee and his staff arrived here at noon to-day. Guards of honor from all the allies received him at the railway station, which was decorated with the flags of Germany, Russia and France. The flags of Great Britain and the United States were conspicuous by their absence.

An Appeal to the Allies. Peking, Sept. 25, via Taku, Sept. 28; and Shanghai, Sept. 30.—Prince Ching, the pro-foreign peace commissioner, transmitted to the Ministers of the various powers to-day a communication from the Governor of Shantung and the acting Viceroy of Chihli, asking the commanders of the foreign armies to defer the sending of expeditions to those sections. The action

London, Sept. 27.—Mr. Justice Rose was greatly surprised at the plea made by Walter Herbert in the Sifton murder case, and he asked if counsel for the prisoner was present, as, in his opinion, the prisoner should be fully advised as to its consequences.

Mr. Hellmuth rose and said he had a motion to make.

"I will hear you in a moment, Mr. Hellmuth," said the Judge. "The circumstances are so extraordinary that I must confer with counsel as to what should be done. Mr. Lount, are you prepared to move the sentence of the court on the prisoner?"

"No, my Lord; not just now," answered the Crown Prosecutor.

Mr. Hellmuth then moved for the postponement of the trial of Gerald Sifton, for reasons already advanced by counsel.

In answer to the Judge's question, Mr. Lount said he had nothing to add to what he had already urged in reference to the motion.

The Judge then said: "I think it important that in a trial of this nature every opportunity be offered for an adequate defence. The motion is granted and the trial adjourned."

The prisoners were then removed and taken back to their cells.

Effect of the Plea. When the Assize Court opened to-day Sheriff Cameron asked Mr. Justice Rose that the prisoners Sifton and Herbert might be brought up at once, and so it happened that the sensational scene which followed had few spectators, other than the judges and court officials. Gerald Sifton was neat and trim in appearance, whereas his companion Herbert, who has gained twenty pounds in weight since his confinement, had a slovenly look.

What effect Herbert's plea of guilty will have on Gerald Sifton's trial is a matter of much curiosity. The unexpected turn of affairs puts the Crown officials and the Judge in a curious position. While the law calls for the sentence of death, the circumstances of the case it is claimed, make it probable that clemency will be exercised. It is also probable that sentence will not be passed upon the prisoner as this Assizes, but that he will be remanded. The estimate of Herbert's disposition by those who know him is that he is easily led, while on the other hand, the Sifton defence says that he is an epileptic.

The Sifton defence are confident that Herbert's action will not materially prejudice the case.

While the preliminary examination of the prisoners was going on Herbert was alleged to have made a confession. The confession was not used at the time, but would have been forthcoming at the trial. The Crown witnesses subpoenaed in connection with the case, 38 in all, have been paid off, and allowed to go.

Viceroy and the Governor of these provinces say they have received orders from the throne to destroy the Boxers, which they are doing industriously with Imperial troops. The Viceroy sends a lengthy report of his success in accomplishing this line of duty, and begs the foreign commanders not to send the proposed expedition to Pao-ting-fu. He says that if the allies carry out this intention, the foreign troops will probably come in collision with the Chinese Imperial soldiers, and there will be more trouble. He promises to maintain peace if the task of exterminating the Boxers is left to him.

The letter from the Governor of Shantung is of the same tenor. Mr. Conger, the American Minister, places little reliance in these guarantees. He says these officials made the promises during the siege of Peking. The British are gathering information about the road to Pao-ting-fu, and will probably investigate the statements made by the Chinese officials.

A general feeling of conciliation exists here. People who are inclined to befriend say that if the Dowager Empress seeks mercy from the various nations, both Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Shang must be executed as a preliminary. It is even now reported that Tuan has been poisoned.

Gen. Linovitch, the Russian commander, will leave here on the 27th, and the members of the Russian Legation will follow him two days later. The Russians will keep a guard here of 1,300 men. The members of the other Legations are expecting orders to leave.

An expedition of Japanese and Germans started to-day for a Boxer stronghold, 15 miles to the south.

British cavalry encountered 2,000 Boxers south of Matham yesterday. The Boxers had rifles but no ammunition. Many of them were killed.

U. S. Troops to Leave. Tien Tsin, Sept. 28, via Shanghai, Sept. 30.—Orders from Washington directing the withdrawal of the bulk of the American troops were received yesterday, and preparations to comply were begun immediately. Gen. Chaffee is here directing the movement, which will commence at the earliest possible moment.

It is understood that the plan contemplates leaving a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery in Peking to protect American interests, and that the remainder of the troops will proceed to Manlia.

Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, has gone to Tien Tsin to inspect the British troops there.



WALTER HERBERT.