Helped By Ching

A Chinese Prince Who Protects the Foreigners In Pekin.

By Seizing Ammunition Prevented Big Guns Firing Against Legations.

Empress Dowager Alive and Trying to Prevent Factions Fighting.

London, July 10.—(3:20 a.m.)—With the foreigners in Pekin probably safe, amidst peril, and Prince Ching on their side, with the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China now is rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past. It appears from the cautious statement given out by Tai Sheng in Shanghai, that the reason the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Pekin were not used is that Prince Ching, who has 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition. Sheng likewise intimates that Tung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tuan's designs and dictatorial ambition. Sheng, who appears to be the sole Shanghai conduit of Pekin news, cheers the foreign consuls by these confidential communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

The feeling of unrest in the southern and central provinces continues. The members of the official class in this province strive to remain neutral, with a leaning towards the foreigners until they see whether the moderate or extreme factions will win in Pekin. Prince Ching seems to be standing for the dynasty and the old order against Prince Tuan's inordinate ambition.

From a foreign view point, the capture of Pekin is the view to the situation, as there is a fear, says the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, that delay now means one hundred recruits for the Boxers for every soldier of the allies in the land.

Two couriers arrived at Tien Tsin on July 1 from Pekin. One brought a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, to the same effect as that previously received from Sir Robert Hart. The couriers confirm the reports of the death of Baron von Ketteler. They say that Prince Ching is doing his utmost to protect the foreigners, but that the native feeling against the whites is strong. Two high officials opposed to the Boxers are reported by the couriers to have been assassinated. Sir Claude Macdonald's letter is dated four days earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart.

A despatch to a news agency here, dated Tien Tsin, July 2, says:

"The Empress Dowager, so far from being dead, is actively striving to prevent the factions fighting. Prince Ching has informed her that he would rather lose his head than be constantly obliged to warn her of the consequences of the prolongation of the present anarchy.

"Prince Tuan is quite willing that Ching should be decapitated, but the Dowager Empress will not allow this. Prince Tuan has decided that he will take full responsibility. He purposes to re-take Tien Tsin and Taku. Outside of Pekin, except in the Pechili and the Shangtung country, the people are supremely indifferent.

"However all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time."

The last engagement of which news has come through occurred on July 6. The Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better, the shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings. H. M. S. Terrible's guns again quieted the Chinese, who, shifting their artillery, re-opened the attack in the afternoon, but, a thunder storm breaking, the Chinese suddenly quit.

The allies immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost 30 killed and wounded in doing so.

The non-combatants are leaving Tien Tsin, and the opinion of a minority favors the military leaving also.

Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry not only the rank and file, but the commanders, who admit the uncertainty of reconnaissance and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust. It is obvious that, though there are many thousands of Chinese camped behind the guns, nothing can be done at present except to await the arrival of reinforcements. The rainy season has set in, and this makes going into the interior most difficult. The country between Pekin and Tien Tsin in other years has frequently flooded. River transport is almost impossible, and the railway is practically non-existent and must be entirely re-built. Military opinion is unanimous that if the legations did not need relief, it would be foolish to attempt to advance before September.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, under date of July 9, says:

"It is certain that if the powers make any movement elsewhere northward of Taku, they must be prepared to meet opposition."

A Chinese official in high favor with Viceroy Liu Kun Yi, in the course of an interview, says the southern viceroys are only bound to neutrality so long as they are not interfered with.

Washington, July 9.—A cabinet meeting was held at the state department today for the discussion of the latest development in the Chinese situation. There were present Secretarys Hay, Long and Root and Attorney-General Griggs. The question at issue, it understood, is the sending of reinforcements to China from the Philippines, pending the arrival of the troops ordered to the East from United States. It is realized that only a small portion of the 6,000 troops ordered from this country will arrive out for two or three months at the earliest, and that troops in the Phillipines are the only ones that can be utilized for operations in China within the next month. If action on a large scale is to be had at once it will be necessary to call on the troops in the Philippines. If war should result from the present troubles and the struggle be prolonged, the troops in the United States now under orders for the Philippines will be available in due course of time. It was rumored this afternoon that the officials had concluded to despatch additional troops from the Philippines to assist in the proposed allied movement against Pekin for the rescue of the foreigners, but it was impossible to verify the rumor in official circles. Those people who originated it seemed to be positive of its accuracy, and even went so far into details as to assert that the 4th and 18th regiments of infantry, now serving in the vicinity of Manila, have been ordered to embark for Taku.

Kiel, July 9.—Addressing the first naval division previous to departure for China to-day, Emperor William said:

"Yours is the first division of armored ships which I send abroad. Remember you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons, to avenge the German blood which has flowed, but spare the women and children. I shall not rest till China is subdued and all the bloody deeds avenged. You will fight together with the troops of various nationalities. See you maintain good comradship with them."

St. Petersburg, July 9.—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented to and is even desirous that Japan should cooperate in the pacification of China. Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed and only stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan will obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must co-operate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other powers.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.

United States Troops Arrive at Taku.

London, July 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Chee Foo announces, under date of July 7, that the Ninth United States Infantry has arrived at Taku.

Prorogation On Saturday

Agreement Reached to Close Ottawa Session on That Day.

Mr. Tarte Will Tear Himself Away From France To-Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 9.—An agreement was reached to-day whereby, unless something unforeseen happens, prorogation will take place on Saturday. Some members hold that this is impossible.

Mr. Tarte wires that he is leaving Paris for Canada to-morrow.

The Atlantic mail service was under discussion this afternoon.

Sir Richard Cartwright had to admit that the service of the past year was far from being up to the contract, but he blamed it on the war, the best vessels being taken off the Canadian route.

The government's immigration policy was severely criticised by Messrs. Wilson, Sproule and other members to-day.

Hon. Mr. Fielding told Mr. Richardson that it was not the intention to remove the duty on hay.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Monk that Senator Scott simply communicated with Dr. McInnes as a friend, not in an official capacity.

BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

St. Louis Strike Once More in Operation.

St. Louis, July 9.—It was decided this afternoon by the union employees of the St. Louis Transit Co. to resume at once their strike and boycott, which was apparently settled recently, after being on nearly two months. The boycott operations against the company will be resumed to-morrow morning.

FISHERMEN'S TROUBLES.

Whites Cannot Make Japs Stick to the Agreement of the Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 9.—On Saturday the white fishermen met at Steveston to devise means to put in force their resolution that the fishermen of the Fraser would not fish unless they received 25 cents per fish. Although the Japanese were invited to attend, few did not do so. A delegation was sent to ask the secretary of the Japanese union to attend, but he declined. Again he was sent for and urged to appear before the meeting; he again declined. The third time five white fishermen hunted him up and induced him to come along with them. He was then required to promise the white fishermen assembled that the Japanese fishermen would not go out at 6 o'clock on Sunday night unless promised 25 cents a fish by the canners.

When 6 o'clock came the canners were asked the price of fish by the fishermen. They were told 20 cents. The Japanese immediately prepared to go out, but the whites refused to go. A few minutes after 6 all the Japanese fleet were under way. The Japanese were not molested. A prominent canner stated to-day that at 20 cents canners would make a few cents per case on "flats," and would lose some three or four cents a case on "talls," but while the fish were scarce they were willing to pay 20 cents and pack "flats" for the time being. There has been an advance on tin and other supplies, and in a pack of 10,000 cases of "talls" the case would cost $7.70, and, counting insurance, freight, etc., they sell at or about $7.67. As for paying 25 cents per fish, it is simply out of the question. The canners simply cannot pack at those figures and make a profit. Consequently if 25 cents prevailed as the price of fish, the combined canners would simply shut down their canneries for the season.

Notices are posted in Steveston to-day, threatening all fishermen who sell fish for 20 cents with the destruction of their nets and boats. The fish last night ran 35 to the boat.

BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

Trouble in the Big Locomotive Works at Montreal.

Montreal, July 9.—The C. P. R. responded to the strike of the boilermakers on Saturday by shutting down the whole of their engineering shops on Delorimier avenue, and there are 600 employees locked out. The Grand Trunk have not yet resorted to the drastic measure of ordering the closing of their locomotive works, but it is understood that they are considering the expediency of taking this step.

Burghers Are Active

But They Are Not Making Any Impression on British Forces.

Hutton Again Attacked by a Large Number of Boers.

Kruger's Gold Grabbing Makes Him Unpopular With His Mercenaries.

London, July 10.—As Lord Roberts' despatches reveal, the Boers are unusually active both in the Orange River Colony and the so-called pacified Western Transvaal, but without producing any serious impression upon the British arms. The Bond leaders at the Cape are extending their boycott of British firms, and Dutch companies with £200,000 capital have been formed.

Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marques on July 9, from Middleburg, say there has been fighting between the latter place and Machadodorp, in which the Boers were defeated and demoralized.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says, under date of July 9: "I understand that Mr. Hollis, the United States consel here, has been recalled. He is a well known pro-Boer."

The Capetown correspondent of the Standard says, under date of July 9: "The post office authorities have issued a notice that civil mails have been suspended for Johannesburg. This, with are refused u,notilryaruxthIrq the fact that telegrams from Pretoria are refused, causes uneasiness."

Capetown, July 9.—At a meeting of the Afrikander Bund held here to-day to protest against the annexation of the republics to the British Empire, and the punishment of the rebels, Mrs. Olive Schreiner Cronwright denounced the British policy. She said: "If the republics are annexed, if the Afrikanders are oppressed, peace is impossible."

It is reported here that President Kruger's retention of a large amount of gold at Machadodorp has created the utmost discontent among the officers and men. They expected rewards for championing the Boer interests, but have received nothing. It is added that visiting foreigners who have subsequently agitated for intervention are believed to have received sums. It is further asserted that proofs have been discovered in Pretoria which promise startling developments.

London, July 9.—Lord Roberts telegraphs the war office from Pretoria as follows:

"The officer commanding at Heilbron reports that State Secretary Blignaut, State Attorney Dickson, and Vantander and Kuppervergen, members of the council, came in yesterday and surrendered.

"Hutton was attacked yesterday in a position he was holding by a large number of Boers. He kept them off with much difficulty, the five-inch guns with him being found most useful. Lieut. Young, of the First Canadian Mounted Rifles, received a slight scalp wound. The enemy left several wounded on the ground and send a flag of truce, with a request that they might be removed to our field hospital.

"I regret to say that Capt. Currie and Lieut. Kirk, of the Imperial Light Horse, who were reported wounded in my telegram of yesterday, were both killed.

"One squadron of this distinguished corps pressed a very large force of the enemy in a gallant attempt to carry off a wounded comrade, to which they attributed the loss sustained. In addition to the officers, a farrier sergeant and three troopers were killed and the sergeant major, three sergeants and seven troopers wounded."

HUMBERT HOPEFUL.

He Looks Forward to Prosperity and Greatness For Italy.

London, July 9.—King Humbert, replying to-day to deputations from the senate and chamber of deputies, who presented him with an address, noted in response to the King's speech, expressed keen satisfaction at the calm restored to parliamentary debates. His Majesty also said a country like Italy had the right and it was her duty to hope for not only prosperity but greatness. He looked forward to the future with hope and confidence.

UNHAPPY VENEZUELA.

Another Revolution Reported to Be Impending There.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 9.—General Gorziera, Venezuelan minister to Colombo, arrived here yesterday on his way to Caracas to report to his government on the Colombo revolution. He said another revolution was pending in Venezuela, headed by Dr. Pietrie. A private cable despatch received here announces that starvation exists at Carthagena, and the rebel general, Uribe, was recently near Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

HODGSON'S DESPATCH.

He Tells Briefly of His Progress Towards the Coast.

London, July 9.—The colonial office has issued the text of a telegram from the governor of the Gold Coast, Sir F. Mitchell Hodgson, dated Akwabosir, July 1, which said he crossed the Ofin river with the force that left Kumassi, accompanied by Lady Hodgson and other Europeans. A special service officer and an assistant inspector died of wounds and hardships. The journey, he added, was very severe.

THE TIMES SUSPICIOUS.

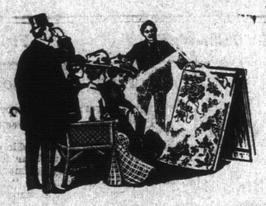
Somewhat Chary of Believing Chinese Are Defending the Legations.

London, July 9.—The Times this morning says:

"Some Chinese officials are evidently desirous to have it believed in Europe that the legations in Pekin are still under the protection of one section of the Chinese army. But that only makes it more remarkable that they should not employ the only convincing argument by allowing direct communication between the ministers and the outside world. We do not wish to insist too strongly upon this aspect, but these circumstantial rumors lack the confirmation so easily applied if they are true."

WALLPAPERS

The most Comprehensive assortment of



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Write for samples and prices. Give us an idea of what kind of a room you wish to use it on and leave the rest to us.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . .

MORE THAN SIX MILLIONS

As Many As Whole Population of Canada Receiving Relief in India.

London, July 9.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston:

"The rainfull has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Berara, Khanheish, the Central provinces, the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, but this has been much below the average for these tracts, except in Southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajapootan, Guzerat and Central India.

"The cholera mortality continues high Bombay. The May mortality there was appalling. The number of persons receiving relief is 6,013,000."

The governor of Bombay telegraphs to the foreign office as follows:

"There were 10,370 deaths from cholera and 6,500 fatalities in the famine district during the last week in June. The total deaths among the numbers on the relief works in this district were 5,324. The number on the relief works is increasing rapidly in consequence of the drought. The numbers on gratitous relief is increasing throughout the affected districts."

ODDFELLOWS' INSTALLATIONS.

Officers of Duncans and Victoria Lodges Installed by Grand Officers.

Past Grand Master Phillips, assisted by the local Grand Lodge officers by I. O. O. F., installed the officers of Duncans Lodge, No. 17, at Duncans, on Saturday. The financial secretary's report was very satisfactory, and the fact that there was not one case of sickness reported last term speaks highly for the class of members and the locality in which they live. The following were installed into their respective chairs: A. O. Blythe, N.G.; V. G. Castley, V.G.; A. C. Aitken, Sec.; C. H. Dickie, Treas.; D. R. Hattie, R. S. N. G.; D. McGillivery, L.S.N.G.; S. J. Hagan, R. S. V. G.; T. E. Pannell, L.S. V.G.; T. T. Aitken, Warden; J. C. McLay, Con.; E. Castley, I.G.; T. Pitt, O.G. After the installation there was a banquet at the Quamichan hotel.

Last evening the officers of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, were installed by James Pottinger, D.D.G.M., assisted by the following Past Grands: J. H. Meldram, G. R. Fox, H. Maynard, W. Walker, W. H. Huxtable and T. Mitchell. The following are the officers installed: A. Graham, N.G.; R. Borthwick, V.G.; F. Davey, Rec. and Per. Sec.; Chas. Hayward, Treas.; F. Carne, S. War.; T. Mitchell, Con.; A. McKeown, R.S.N.G.; J. C. Sabin, L.S.N.G.; A. Rumble, R.S. V.G.; W. H. Huxtable, O.G.

Mrs. J. E. Phillips, D.D.G.M., will this evening instal the officers of Colfax Rebekah Lodge.

VANCOUVER TRAMWAY.

Proposition That the Company Has Made to the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 9.—The B. C. Electric railway has made a proposition to the city, which, if accepted, it is claimed will almost double the amount the city is now receiving as a percentage of the profits earned by the electric company in Vancouver. Under the present system Vancouver will receive this year $1,500 as the city's share of the profits, while under the suggested system she would receive $2,400. The present plan is that if the tramway receipts are over $5,000 per mile the city receives 3 per cent.; if over $7,000, 4 per cent.; if over $8,000, 5 per cent.; if over $9,000, 7 per cent, and for every addition $1,000 add 2 per cent.

The proposed arrangement is that the city receives 1 per cent on receipts under $75,000; 2 per cent. on receipts over $75,000 and under $150,000; 3 per cent. on receipts over $150,000 and under $300,000; 4 per cent. on receipts over $300,000 and under $500,000; and when receipts are over $500,000 and under $1,000,000, 4 per cent. on $500,000 and 5 per cent. on surplus; when over $1,000,000 and under $1,500,000, 4 per cent. on $500,000 and 6 per cent. on surplus.

The receipts of the Vancouver branch since 1897 are as follows: 1897, $50,282.24; 1898, $72,147.05; 1899, $99,944.35; 1900, $120,000.

A FATAL MISHAP.

Vancouver Hospital Nurse Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Vancouver, July 9.—Nurse Wright, of the city hospital, died of blood poisoning to-day, contracted through her cutting her finger when nursing a patient.

J. Killam, a logger, was picked up when lying helpless in an open boat near Crawford's logging camp. He had crushed his legs and thigh, and the Comox cancelled all contracts and broke her record into Vancouver, that the sufferer might get medical attention as early as possible.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill Small dose. Small price.

The Cutch At Vancouver.

Assistant Gold Commissioner at Dawson One of Her Passengers.

He Tells About the Indian River Strike—Cassiar's New Member.

Vancouver, July 9.—The steamer Cutch arrived this morning from Skagway with 33 passengers on board, and considerable gold dust. Among the passengers were J. L. Bell, assistant gold commissioner at Dawson, who has come to Vancouver to meet his family, which will arrive here by to-morrow's train; and J. Staples, M.P.P for Cassiar. Mr. Bell, when asked as to his estimate of the clean-up stated that no accurate information could be given as yet, but it was generally estimated at from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. He believed himself, from what information he could gain, that the clean-up would be more than last year by $2,000,000, or that royalty would be paid on $20,000,000. The gold run had been better than expected. Sulphur and other creeks had not panned out as well as it was thought they would, but some creeks had turned out better than expected, and now that the water was rising, very favorable reports were coming in from the different creeks. Mr. Bell stated that he now performed the duties of gold commissioner and had 20 men under him. Mr. Senkler, who was the gold commissioner proper, only attending to the adjustment of disputes. In speaking of the Indian river strike, Mr. Bell said that it was a mountain of ore said to assay from a small amount up to $12 and $15 a ton, although some men claimed that they got assays of $50 to the ton. The most remarkable feature about the strike was that it had been staked over as quartz, and restaked as placers. The quartz recorders say it is a quartz proposition, and the placer recorders say that the gold is in the sand covering the mountain. As far as can be made out, the mountain is covered with conglomerate and on top of that conglomerate is a heavy covering of sand.

Mr. Bell said that Dawson was prosperous, and more so since the exodus to Nome.

Mr. Staples stated that Atlin was very prosperous and that many of the hydraulic propositions were in full blast. They had been bothered by high water but little damage had been done as they were prepared for it. The water was lowering fast now and much work was being done. Three semi-monthly clean-ups have been made on Brackett's Willow Creek hydraulic claim. The first was $7,000; the second, $5,000; and the third, $8,000.

On the Birch Creek hydraulic 30 men are working; on Wright Creek, 150; on Boulder, 100, and on Sunrise Gulch, 200. Washing was going on on all the creeks, with excellent results.

Asked if there were any new strikes recorded, Mr. Staples said that it was a question of new strikes all the time in free milling ore, but whether they were leads or stringers he did not know. Men were constantly bringing in samples of rock and recording claims. Mr. Staples thought the clean-up would be double that of last year, but it was early to judge. He could throw no light on the alleged non-arrival of ballot boxes for certain sections of Cassiar. He said he would be in Victoria about Wednesday.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Body Found and Lost Again—The Britannia Mining Deal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 10.—Some ladies last evening discovered a dead body lying near the Steveston road. They were frightened and ran away, and could not locate the spot again. It is thought the dead body may be that of McCluskey, an old gentleman who strayed from his home six weeks ago.

The English syndicate negotiating for the Britannia mine did not take advantage of the offer by closing to-day. The Britannia company are now considering the offer of the J. H. Scott syndicate—$1,000,000 cash or $1,500,000 cash and stock. It is rumored that since the recent strike the Britannia company will advance the price of the mine. It was officially announced, however, that the mine would probably change hands tomorrow.

The teachers' examinations in Vancouver were concluded to-day. One hundred and thirty-six wrote, many of them being teachers already engaged, who desire to renew their certificates.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAL STRIKE.

A Force of Police Called Out to Protect the Workingmen.

St. John's, Nfld., July 10.—The Belle Island strikers succeeded to-day in preventing a schooner from unloading coal or any other work being done at the mines. The managers of the mines have applied to the Supreme court and the government for protection. The available force of the colony will proceed to the scene at daylight to protect the workings and the gang.

From the Emperor

Extraordinary Message Said to Have Been Sent From Pekin.

Affirms That Chinese Government Had to Protect Boxers From Christians.

The Allies Lost Heavily in the Fighting At Tien Tsin.

London, July 11.—(4:15 a.m.)—"No authentic news from Pekin" is still the burden of the despatches from the Far East, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations, if they are still in existence, are permitted to communicate with their governments. If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Pekin, it might have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that, they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place, and are assisted by the imperial Chinese troops, with ample and efficient artillery.

According to a special Chee Foo despatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on the third and fourth, was the severest yet experienced. The British loss alone was thirty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented disaster.

One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat.

Providentially, when things were at their worst, a torrental rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire. On July 6, the rain having abated somewhat, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tea Tsin with batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H. M. S. Terrible's 4.7 guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting.

At Shanghai it seems now to be the general belief that the date of the despatches of July 3, asserting that two legations were still standing, is an error, either accidentally or intentionally. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28, while the alleged massacres are said to have taken place on June 30. Until this point can be clearly understood the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express, it is war to the knife between the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. The recent edict of the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as Emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of his faithful Boxers, and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and fanaticism. In another decree Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tzuan the "Iron Capped" prince, Tsai Shan, his imperial clansman, and Kang Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after terrible sufferings.

London, July 11.—(3:30 a.m.)—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A message arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by courier from Pekin, to the viceroy of Nanking, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, British and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the Chinese government was protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The Emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion, and upholding the existing government. In a separate despatch to the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama. These despatches are taken to indicate that the Emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of events."

London, July 11.—The Chee Foo correspondent of the Express telegraphs yesterday afternoon (Tuesday): The Japanese force is now equipped with 36 heavy mortars and 120 field guns, and have pontoons and balloons. It is said either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending two or three years. A further force of 10,000 men will be landed at Taku, and a week hence an additional 10,000 soon afterwards. Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China.

Paris, July 11.—The French consul at Foo Choo telegraphs, under date of July 10:

"The town is calm. The viceroy and the Tartar marshal have issued proclamations favorable to foreigners and asking that warships should not come to Foo Choo. They propose in return to take such steps as will avert trouble in the Foo Kien province."

Shanghai, July 10.—It is difficult to get news here, as the consuls are dependent upon Tao Tai Sheng for Pekin news. He and other officials have large landed interests there, and therefore it is supposed he will do his best to assist the foreigners in keeping the peace. A large number of rowdies are enlisting at the arsenals, which may thus get out of hand. The officials have turned all their attention to the defense of the Yang Tse, and have guaranteed to protect foreigners at Yang Tse ports, provided the foreigners established there remain quiet.

No warships are allowed to land forces and single warships only are allowed to pass the fortifications.

Sheng's proposal to form a Chinese volunteer corps has been rejected.

Vienna, July 10.—The Politische correspondent publishes a despatch from Tokio, which says Japan is preparing to take a full share of the common action of the powers for the restoration of order in China. But, it is added, she never contemplated asking for a European mandate for this purpose. She only seeks complete harmony among the powers.

Washington, July 10.—The following official despatch was received here tonight from China: "Chee Foo—Secretary of State: The Shan Tung governor wires that he has reports of 4th July saying all the legationists in Pekin are safe, excepting the German. (Signed) Fowler, consul."

Bethlehem Captured

Roberts Tells How Clements and Paget Entered the Town.

Dewet Refused to Surrender the Place and Was Promptly Routed.

The Yeomanry Distinguish Themselves and Re-take a British Gun.

London, July 10.—Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the war office:

"Pretoria, July 10.—Clements' and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem July 7. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by Dewet; when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in geting hold of the enemy's most important position, covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster Fusiliers and Yorkshire Light Infantry. The following morning the attack was continued, and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were: Four officers and 32 men of the Munsters wounded, 1 missing; Captains Macpherson and Weakes and Lieut. Conway severely, and Lieut. Boyd Rochfort, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; 7 men of the Yorkshires wounded, 1 killed; Imperial Yeomanry, 2 wounded.

"Paget reports that but for the accurate practice of the Thirty-Eighth Royal Artillery and the Fourth City Imperial batteries, the casualties would have been many more.

"Baden-Powell reached Rustenburg during the evening of July 8, without opposition. He found all quiet there, and public confidence entirely satisfactory, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Hanbury-Tracey.

"The district west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in that neighborhood. Measures are being taken to meet this.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been received from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult. Consequently his and Paget's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movements. Clements attacked one position, while Paget attacked another.

"The position assailed by Clements was gallantly captured by the Royal Yeomanry, who captured a gun of the Seventy-Seventh Battery lost at Stormberg. The list of casualties has not yet been received, but Clements states they are few, considering the strength of the positions assaulted.

"Hunter's cavalry, under Broadwood, reached Bethlehem July 8. Hunter with his main force was within nine miles of the town when Clements despatched his report."

London, July 10.—The war office has issued another casualty list for South Africa, showing that during the week ending July 7 there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 180 men. The accidental deaths were 2 men; deaths from disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men.

The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 officers and men.

Washington, July 10.—It is learned that the announcement from Lorenzo Marques that Mr. Hollis, the United States consul there, has been recalled is erroneous. Mr. Hollis has not been discreet, in the judgment of the department, by such a repression of his personal sympathy as becomes a United States official charged with such delicate duties as have devolved upon the consul at Lorenzo Marques. It is believed that the department was obliged to remind him of that fact, but it has not recalled him, nor has it any present intention of doing so.

CANADIANS COMING HOME.

Col. Herchmer in Command of Invalided Party on Parisian.

Montreal, July 10.—A special from London to-day says there are 27 Canadians on board the steamship Parisian, now on its way to Canada. They had all been invalided to England from South Africa, and had recovered sufficiently to be allowed to return to their homes across the Atlantic.

Pte. F. B. Strong, of "F" Company, who is one of the party, is announced by the war office to be insane.

Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, who went out to South Africa in charge of the Mounted Rifles, but was taken ill shortly after his arrival and was invalided to England, is in command of the party. He is looking splendid, having regained his former good health.

On Sunday Gen. Hutton's brigade of Mounted Infantry had a sharp skirmish 23 miles southeast of Pretoria. The Canadians took a leading part.

Pte. Weir, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who was invalided to England from South Africa, visited Bisley camp and was warmly greeted by the Canadians. In conversation he declared that the charges made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts in the British House of Commons were untrue to a large extent. He stated that he had been well treated at Wynburg, but very badly treated at Orange River hospital.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Heir of Bavaria United to Duchess Marie Gabrielle.

Munich, July 10.—Prince Ruprecht, heir-apparent to the Bavarian throne, was married here to-day to the Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria. The Emperor William was represented at the ceremony by Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia.

FOUGHT UNDER PAPINEAU.

Death of French-Canadian Who Fought in 1837 Rebellion.

Montreal, July 10.—The death has recently taken place at his residence, 1[illegible] Craig street, of Narcisse Lafrenier, who in 1837 fought in the rebel side. Deceased, who was 82 years of age, served as an officer under Papineau, taking part in most of the engagements between the rebels and the loyalist troops. He leaves a family of four children, 21 grandchildren and 40 great grandchildren.

Hurrying To the

Many War Corresp Out to China Empres

Lynch of the Ex to See Canadia There.

Special Service Me —Experiences of the Ro

On the steamer Emp which sailed last night there were war cor photographers, special s tion employees, returni many nationalities—all present theatre of the where the Boxers box "act in harmonious ac

There was George Ly don Daily Express; Ed the Journal-American three dailies of W. Hea ment, photographer for Hearst syndicate; H. M tary; Lawrence Maill, secretary to Mr. Lynch; of Vancouver, who wen connected free lance— fraternity; Colonel Colla service corps, who went port service; Capt. Mu the Chino-Japan war, w his fellow-fighters; Ge the Esquimalt dockyard to take over the engine pedo-destroyer Whiting good work in connectio ture of the Chinese to at the Taku fight; R. T of the British legation a the awful rumor of ma will represent alone, un the British government go to Nagasaki for the m they will try to get tra transport steamer.

George Lynch, who is interest of the Daily E Sphere, both London pa the Daily Chronicle in paign, and, coming hon fever, was incapacitated "with Kitchener to Kha then he has contracted mation of the lungs, dy teric fever, and as the else to have he hopes to Chinese war without sig beginning of the Afric Lynch was sent out to t him went poor Stevens.

"He was a splendid fe Lynch. "He was my correspondent. He fellows who imagine rear. He always wante He was in the fighting Gordons at Elandslaagt tein. Always cool and war, he was a most char in peace. I was not w died. I left Ladysmi and was captured in an through to Buller wit had succeeded in tra lines, and was ten m Ladysmith when a fello and took me prisoner. I never carry even a fellows do, but I don't t the game. However, I and Mr. Lynch nodded

"I spent a most int the Boer front, and th to Pretoria. I was rat there, and was put in where they kept such troops as they had capt they hate them with a ter hatred. It turned thought I was a spy, armed, I should have shrift indeed. I pers cable home to my pape made arrangements wi ers to escape. A horse a revolver were to be jail, and I was to mou while the Boers were New Year merry-maki heard that I was to be make the attempt.

"Talking about esc that when Churchill go about ten other fellow arrangements to leave but Churchill publishe and the Boers had recovered sufficiently to be allowed to return to their homes across the Atlantic.

After leaving Preto laid up with enteric covering returned Castle. There were dians on board in cha the Guards, who, say perfectly delighted about his command. finest lot of fellows he they were resourceful spoon-fed like the ord

"Do you think yo another Canadian con asked Mr. Lynch.

"There are thousan aching for a chance t offer has been sent f the interviewer.

"I am very glad to getting a little short and there is no doubt led by British officer fighting mixture in th is past the experimen office knows that Ca fit men as easily as would be a ripping g regiment right out fr

"The transportation the front? Oh that done. There must b of inconvenience and be some grumbling. the United States for days on hard t most at their own de did pretty well in th ern rifles give an ac eight to one to the must remember it w easy country to defe doubtful if any oth have done what we

"When do you thin tere finally straighte

"I was asked that turn to England last ed at when I answe that it would be lat before it was over, opinion still."

Mr. Lynch has a about the comfort s rived from this jour