$1.50 Per Annum. $1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 20. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900. NO. 44.

Tien Tsin Relieved

The Relief Column Entered the City During the Afternoon of Sunday.

Refugee Says the Streets Were Strewn With Bodies of Dead.

Russo-American Force Reported to Have Lost 191 Killed and Wounded.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 26.—H. M. S. Terrible, which has arrived at Chee Foo from Taku, brings the following:

"Eight hundred Sikhs and 200 Welsh Fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces which had been cut off by the Chinese about nine miles from Tien Tsin. It was proposed to deliver an assault upon the Chinese forces at Tien Tsin last night (Sunday)."

It is not clear what forces are united. It would seem that one relieving force cut off had been relieved by another. At any rate, it is apparently certain that the allies arrived in sufficient force at Tien Tsin on Sunday to attack the besieging Chinese.

A Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Express says: "Foreign office opinions here incline to the belief that the worst has happened to the legations at Pekin, and Admiral Seymour as well. Even if the legations were safe on June 19th, there is no guarantee that they are now safe. The situation in fact grows more and more gloomy. The entire absence of reliable news from the capital seems to justify the worst construction which can be put upon it."

Bad news comes from Naukin, where the unrest is said to be growing hourly. Viceroy Liu Kin has telegraphed the British authorities that he has ordered the five Chinese cruisers which have been lying off the harbor here to proceed to Nankin.

General Ma's army, says a correspondent at Shan Hai Kwan, consisting of 4,000 men, left a week ago for Pekin, and General Sung Ching's forces, numbering 2,500, left for the same place on June 15th. A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Pekin puts the total at 360,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 220 seven-centimetre Creusot guns, 18 Krupps and 110 Maxims. Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlowitz. Fully three-fourths of the Chinese forces are badly drilled, wholly undisciplined and quite unfamiliar with modern weapons.

Another Shanghai dispatch says: "Li Ping Hong, former governor of Shan Tung, who is intensely anti-foreign, has gone to the Kiang Yin forts, on the Yang Tsu. He has declared his intention of resisting the landing of British forces in that region."

A Hongkong dispatch, dated yesterday, says strong reinforcements of Indian police, with three Maxims, have been sent to Kow Loon, on the mainland.

A Chee Foo message of Monday's date says four cannon have been added to the West fort there, where there are now 1,000 soldiers encamped. Chinese merchants are preparing to leave the port, and all business is at a standstill. Extensive preparations by the allies is going forward. The first regiment of British Indian troops, numbering 10,000 men, embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 833 more marines have received orders to go out from English ports.

The Amur army corps order'd out by Russia numbers 52,100 men, with 84 guns. Japan proposes to land 15,000 troops on Chinese territory within a fortnight.

Among the minor military preparations the Portuguese governor of Macao, Island of Macao, at the southwest entrance of Canton river, is sending arms to the Portuguese in Canton.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times sends the following, under yesterday's date: "A military correspondent at Taku says the operations of the allies are suffering from the want of a recognized head, defective organization and the lack of transport."

The Relief Force.

Chee Foo, June 25.—(Via Shanghai)—United States Consul John Fowler has received from Rear-Admiral Kempff the following:

"Only one communication from Pekin has reached me since communications were interrupted June 10th. It was June 12th; no direct or indirect news from the ministers since.

"Any news that can be obtained or effort made for the relief of the legations and the lives and property of foreigners should be done at any hazard.

"All energies and forces here must first be directed to the relief of Tien Tsin, particularly as it is the key to Pekin."

"About 430 foreign troops, including 56 American marines, went to Pekin to guard the legations. A force of 100 Americans, united with a force of 2,500 men of all nationalities represented here, went on June 10th to open the road and to relieve Pekin. This movement was by permission of the Chinese government.

"The last news from the expedition was dated June 12th, when the expedition was at Lang Fang. The railroad has been destroyed behind it since."

Chee Foo, June 26.—Rear-Admiral Kempff reports by a Japanese torpedo boat that the combined forces entered Tien Tsin on Saturday, 23rd, sustaining small loss. They started on Sunday to relieve the force which left Tien Tsin on June 10th, and which is believed to be surrounded near Pekin.

According to Japanese reports, Admiral Seymour has been captured, and the ministers have left Pekin, guarded by Chinese soldiers. Their whereabouts are unknown.

Losses at Tien Tsin.

Tsing, Tau, June 24.—Eight thousand allied troops have landed at Taku, including 1,200 Germans.

A French officer who has succeeded in getting through from Tien Tsin to Taku says that the Russians alone have lost 150 killed and 300 wounded.

The German gunboat Iltis, up the Pei Ho river, reports the masses of Chinese are nearing Tong Ku, and that an immediate attack is expected

Wants an Armstice.

Washington, June 25.—The chief development in the Chinese situation today was the effort of the Chinese minister, Wing Tu Fang, to secure an armistice in the operations of the American troops until Li Hung Chang could reach Pekin and bring about a cessation of the disorder.

The proposition is rather a novel one, and is based upon the representations of the viceroys of the important provinces of the Yang Tse Kiang valley, that they can maintain order without the aid of foreign troops, and that the presence of the foreigners would act as an incentive to disorder. Minister Wu brought these representations to the attention of Secretary Hay, who consulted the President. The latter's decision subsequently conveyed to the minister was that while the assurances of the viceroys for continued quiet was fully appreciated, the United States could not bind itself not to send its troops where disorder actually existed and where the lives of its officials and citizens were endangered. Technically speaking, in the absence of a state of war, this was not a proposition of armistice, but high government officials said it amounted practically to an offer of an armistice and a refusal on the part of the United States to make the arrangements.

Secretary Long said at 4 p.m., when he left the navy department for the day, that nothing had come from Admiral Kempff on the casualties of the first engagement of the American marines with the Chinese, or on the outcome of the second contingent, which was to have occurred yesterday or Saturday. The only dispatch received by the secretary was a belated one from Admiral Kempff asking for instructions as to whether he should co-operate with the other naval forces in taking Taku forts. This must have been received a week ago, as the Taku forts were taken the middle of last week. Under the circumstances, there was no occasion for answering the admiral's request, as he already had been advised of the general purpose of this government to act concurrently with the other powers in the protection of United States interests.

The state department remained throughout the day without information from Minister Conger or any other source, the only dispatch received was from Consul John Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying he had heard nothing from Pekin since the 14th instant. On the whole, the day was one of anxiety and the lack of definite information on the main points.

Rumored Disaster.

New York, June 25.—A dispatch to the Journal from China says that Admiral Seymour's force has been wiped out. A courier brought the news to the coast.

A Water Carrier.

Philadelphia, June 25.—Under orders from the navy department a large force of men to-day began the work of preparing for service the water carrying ship Arethusa, which has been in reserve at League Island since the close of the Spanish-American war. The Arethusa is to be sent to Chinese waters and officials at the League Island navy yard expect to have her ready within ten days. The Arethusa is needed badly as a water carrier. Every available part of the ship will be fitted with coal as ballast and she is expected to carry about 3,500 tons to the American warships in China.

London, June 26.—The exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press from Chee Foo giving Rear-Admiral Kempff's authoritative announcement of the relief of Tien Tsin on June 23rd, remained for hours the sole news of this occurrence of world-wide importance.

At about 1 o'clock the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London branch, received confirmation of the news and at the same time, Mr. Dawson, a delegate from Singapore to the Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, now in session here, informed his fellow-delegates, amid loud cheers, that he had received a dispatch from his son announcing the relief of Tien Tsin.

The news was received at Berlin later from the German consul at Chee Foo, who announced that the relief column entered Tien Tsin during the afternoon of June 23rd, and started again on the 24th to rescue Vice-Admiral Seymour, who, with the foreign ministers, was said to be occupying a position twelve and a half miles from Tien Tsin on Sunday and hard pressed by a great force of Boxers and Chinese regulars.

Possibly the Japanese report that Seymour was a prisoner and that the ministers had left Pekin guarded by Chinese soldiers, is a distorted version of the Berlin story. But in any event definite news may be expected speedily, and it is confidently believed here that Seymour and his companions will be safely delivered from their plight.

According to the report of a Chinese refugee who arrived at Shanghai the condition of Tien Tsin was horrible. Everywhere in the streets were the bodies of massacred men and women, Americans as well as others. The Hongkong and German banks, he adds, were destroyed early during the bombardment.

Shanghai also reports that the Americo-Russian relief force was so badly ambushed that the forces were obliged to abandon the field guns and much ammunition. About 180 Russians an 11 Americans were killed or wounded.

The German gunboat Iltis and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer are patrolling the Pei Ho river, and raking, with machine guns, the native villages on the river banks, which were filled with concealed snipers.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Canton says that city remains quiet, but the female missionaries from the outlying districts are coming in, owing to the warnings of native Christians. The missionary hospitals are being destroyed by the students and servants.

Although it is officially said at Canton that Li Hung Chang will not go to Pekin, he has his preparations made for departure.

In a telegram from the governor of Kiao Chou, dated June 25, which has reached Berlin, it is announced that according to reports from Chinese sources Vive-Admiral Seymour's force reached Pekin. This is probably merely a reiteration of the previous reports on the same subject.

To Assist Seymour.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department has received the following cable from Admiral Kempff:

"Relief force reached Tien Tsin on 23rd, loss very small. Pekin relief force, which left Tien Tsin on June 10th, reported ten miles from Tien Tsin surrounded. Force left Tien Tsin on 24th to render assistance."

Report Confirmed.

Washington, June 26.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from United States Consul John Fowler, at Chee Foo, saying: "Combined forces entered Tien Tsin on the 23rd."

Warships Off Shanghai.

Paris, June 26.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, informed a cabinet council to-day that the French consul at Shanghai had telegraphed, under the date of June 24th, that all was quiet in the southern provinces in the Yang Tse Kiang valley and in Sze Schun province. The minister added that no news had been received from Pekin, and that 11 Chinese warships were lying off Shanghai.

To Keep Out Troops.

Washington, June 26.—The six great viceroys of China, acting through the Chinese minister here, to-day renewed their efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang shall reach Pekin. The request was a formal document signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang. The answer of the United States government was the same as that to the informal request of Minister Wu yesterday, and amounted to a declination.

Will Russians Seize Pekin?

Chee Foo, June 26.—The officers of the British first-class cruiser Terrible, assert that discord exists between the Russian and Anglo-Americans, and say they believe the Russians are planning to break the concert and take possession of Pekin independently.

They assert that Vice-Admiral Seymour's command lacked unison, the foreigners sulking because they were under British rule. They bitterly denounced the general conduct of the Russians as uncivilized and barbarous, and charge that the slaughter of peaceful Chinese at Taku has aroused the otherwise passive natives against the foreigners.

The foreigners everywhere are urging the immediate concentration of an army of 100,000 men, or at least 50,000 for an advance on Pekin.

Many persons familiar with the Chinese character think the foreign ministers and Vice-Admiral Seymour are held as hostages for good terms of settlement. They also believe the whole Chinese army is joining in the movement under the leadership of Tung Fu Hsiang, who crushed the Mohammedan rebellion. Recently he was nominally degraded for the purpose of organizing an anti-foreign uprising quietly.

It is estimated that 60,000 soldiers well armed, but poorly disciplined, are about Pekin and Tien Tsin. The Chinese officers boast that they have 400,000 soldiers.

Admiral Seymour's force carried a week's rations and the men had an average of 150 rounds of ammunition.

The Russians' conduct at Taku, according to the other officers, inflamed the natives. The Russians are reported to have been shooting the Chinese indiscriminately and driving away the peaceful Chinese who would have procured transportation and provisions, and to have looted the town.

A great naval demonstration at all the treaty ports is also said to be desirable in order to influence the wavering Chinese merchants who are friendly to foreigners. The masses are becoming irritated at the reports of their countrymen's successes against the powers. Merchantmen arriving here report that the Boxers are drilling in the streets of New Chwang, and that when the officials inspected, with the view of subduing the Boxers, they found the soldiers had sold their rifles and equipments to the Boxers.

The military school at Moukden is reported to have been destroyed.

The British consul at Foo Chow is asking for warships. The arrival of the British first-class cruiser Terrible and two Japanese cruisers at Chee Foo today relieved the strained situation. Two Chinese forts equipped with Krupp guns command the foreign city. The only protection was the United States gunboat Yorktown, with 150 sailors. As an outbreak was reported last night the sailors slept on their arms and the foreigners prepared to take refuge on the ships.

Commander E. D. Taussig, of the Yorktown, requested the commander of the forts to cease his disquieting manoeuvres with cannon, and notified him if Chinese troops were sent to the city ostensibly to repress the Boxers, Americans would be landed.

There are about 150 American and British missionaries at Chee Foo. They are short of money and clothes, having left their stations hastily.

United States Consul John Fowler's ship is expected to bring 50 missionaries and French priests from the mouth of the Yellow river, whither they are fleeing from the interior.

The commander of the Chinese cruiser Lai Chi at Teng Chow offered Mr. Fowler to go to the relief of the missionaries at Yang Chie Kiang, if assured of protection.

It is reported that the Russians are moving 20,000 men towards New Chwang.

Commander of U. S. Forces.

Washington, June 26.—The President has assigned Major-General Adna R. Chaffee to the command of the military force in China. Gen. Chaffee was at the war department to-day receiving instructions, and will leave for San Francisco in time to sail on the 1st of July, with the Sixth Cavalry.

Seymour Surrounded.

Washington, June 26.—After a day of uncertainty and suspense, official information came with a rush early to-day concerning the force operating at Tien Tsin and those seeking to break through to Pekin.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch and that from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo both confirm the reports that the combined forces, which have been operating near Tien Tsin, entered the city on June 23rd. The admiral added the welcome intelligence that the loss was very small.

This is the relief column, including Major Littleton Waller and 136 United States marines, which suffered a repulse on its first movement. Beyond the brief statement of four killed and seven wounded, nothing has come as to the casualties of this first attack, but the result of the second movement, which has been awaited with deepest concern, is now cleared up by the admiral's report that the force has got through with very small loss of life.

It remains yet to be reported how the relief column found affairs at Tien Tsin, where, according to the unofficial report of last week, anarchy prevailed and the foreign quarters were destroyed.

But the admiral's report turned attention in a new direction by the statement that the Pekin force was reported "ten miles from Tien Tsin surrounded." This is the first word of any kind that has located the party of 2,300, under Vice-Admiral Seymour, and including Capt. McCall with about 100 United States marines.

Admiral Kempff's information discloses that Admiral Seymour's force, last heard from at Lang Fang, was short of supplies and water, and with an army of Chinese about it, retraced a good portion of the distance previously covered, and is now back within ten miles from Tien Tsin.

The distance from Tien Tsin to Lang Fang is fifty miles, and to Pekin about 80 miles. It is to succor this Seymour party that the latest expedition left Tien Tsin on the 24th inst., according to the closing words of Admiral Kempff's report.

The first body of foreign representatives, about 500 in number, and including 86 American marines, which went to Pekin to guard the legations, is thought to have got through.

Before Secretary Hay left for the cabinet meeting he had a call from the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, who renewed, in a formal manner, the earnest request that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang could reach Pekin. This request was made in a written document bearing the signatures of the six great viceroys of China from Canton to Chan Tung, including Li Hung Chang himself. The answer of the United States government stands as final, however, and the viceroys are informed that there can be no abatement of the effort to secure the safety of our officials and citizens. Minister Wu looked gloomy on leaving the department. He had no news from Pekin or Tien Tsin.

The news that the 9th will sail from Manila to-morrow for Taku was received with pleasure at the war department. The trip from Manila to Taku will be made on the transports Logan and Port Albert, which are expected to reach the Chinese port by next Monday or Tuesday.

The navy department was informed this afternoon that the gunboat Princeton had started from Cavite for Canton.

U. S. Marines for the Front.

Chicago, Ill., June 26.—The fourth battalion of United States marines, Major W. P. Biddle in command, passed through Chicago last night on a rush assignment to duty in the Orient. Major Biddle said that he expected orders in Japan that would threw him and his men into the fighting in China. There are 238 men in the battalion.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department announces that armored cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey aboard, will take 300 marines from Manila to Taku, stopping at Nagasaki en route with the gunboat Princeton, which has been ordered to Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow, thence to Shanghai to install an electric plant, keeping ready for immediate service.

Arrivals at Chee Foo.

New York, June 26.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Chee Foo, June 25th, says:

"The arrivals to-day included 148 persons in all, including the servants and attaches of the mission. The list of missionaries is as follows:

"From Pekin—Reid, Davis, Hobart, Walters, Veritz, Gamewell, Lowry, Ament, Ewing, Wewell, Gilman, Gloss and Martins. These are of the American Board and Presbyterian Ladies' Missions.

"From Tien Tsin—Pyke, Hayne, Patterson, Dowry, Roberts, Wilson, Bend, Stevenson, Glover, Croucher, Scockley and Gailey.

"One hundred and forty-eight arrived in good condition. For Paoting Fu there is very little hope."

Chinese Eastern Railroad.

New York, June 26.—Adolf Rothstein, the Russian financier, before sailing for Europe, said of the Chinese eastern railroad "Up to the present we have expended some $40,000,000, but before completion an additional $100,000,000 will be disbursed.

"The road will not be completed for, I should say, quite 15 months, as we find we shall have to bore a tunnel some four and half miles long on the Russian side of Harbin, the headquarters of the railway. The benefits which American manufacturers will derive in the shape of the contract will be most important. The material and rolling stock contracts, I consider, will reach an aggregate of about $40,000,000.

"I may also state that as the Czar's government is extremely friendly to the United States, it will be counted on as a certainty that in the many commercial undertakings which Russia is now becoming interested in, preference will be given American manufacturers for the supply of requisite material, etc."

Besides his railway enterprise Mr. Rithstein has secured a concession from the Russian government for the working of gold regions situated about 100 miles north of the city of Vladivostock, in the Primorsk, state of Siberia. "Since I have been here," he said, "I have received two cables informing me of additional rich discoveries of gold. Later on American capital will be brought into the scheme, and, of course, all the machinery will be purchased in the United States."

London, June 27.—The populace in the great southern provinces of China is daily assuming a more hostile attitude toward foreigners, and the latter perceive symptoms of a general rising, especially at Nankin, where, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, Kang Wu, one of the worst enemies of foreigners, has arrived from the grand canal, armed with orders from the Empress to deal with the southern provinces.

The friendly attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun Chis toward foreigners has brought him into disgrace with Prince Tuang, president of the Tsung Li Yamen. The unrest at Canton is described by a dispatch from that city to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, via Hongkong yesterday: "It is feared that we are on the eve of a scene of bloodshed and anarchy in the two Quangs, only paralleled during the Tae Ping rebellion. The signs of a murderous uprising are so manifest that wealthy Chinese are hurrying from Canton and the vicinity and taking their wives, families and valuables with them.

"Li Hung Chang has been again peremptorily ordered to Pekin. His enemies declare that they will murder him before he can reach there. His presence alone restrains the revolutionary element here. His departure will 'ct loose the 'Black Flags' and 'Red Girdles.' Knowing this, Li's trusted officers are sending their families to Hongkong.

"All the missionaries have been notified of the imminent peril, through confidential runners. They are leaving Canton hurriedly, and only a few are now there."

Shanghai cables that the French consul there has received a telegram from Shan Tung, asserting that 11,000 Chinese troops are making a forced march from San Tung to Pekin.

Two Jesuit fathers and 100 native Christians have been murdered in the southern part of the province of Chi Li.

Mr. Broderick's Statement.

London, June 26.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, in reply to a question in the House to-day, said: "We have no direct information from the legations or Admiral Seymour's force or from Tien Tsin. Our last information from the officer in charge at Wei Hai Wei is that 3,000 of the force for the relief of Tien Tsin encamped within nine miles of Tien Tsin on the evening of June 23rd. From private sources we are informed that the relief force subsequently entered Tien Tsin and marched north and that the legations were not harmed up to June 23rd. We earnestly hope this is true."

Russian Losses.

Chee Foo, June 26.—The British and Americans entered Tien Tsin, first silencing the guns of the arsenal and breaking through the Chinese lines. The other allies were close behind. The Russians lost four killed and thirty wounded. The losses of the other nationalities were small.

Admiral Seymour's force is about ten miles from Tien Tsin. He is surrounded by Chinese troops and Boxers and hampered by the presence of sick and wounded.

It is reported that all foreigners were sent from Pekin with a weak Chinese guard, and it is assumed that they are with Admiral Seymour. One thousand Japanese are landing at Taku and two thousand more are expected to-morrow, when a battalion of French is also due.

The foreign admirals have appointed Capt. Wise, commander of the Monocacy, to be commandant at Tong Ku.

The Netherlands cruiser Holland has left Java for China.

Instructions for Missionaries.

New York, June 26.—Instructions were cabled to-day to the Presbyterian missionaries in Central and Southern China by Charles W. Hays, treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian church, to watch the situation closely and to go to the coast with their families in case the Boxer troubles extend to the Southern provinces.

Firearms Always Ready.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Dr. Thos. C. Coltman, of Jenkintown, has just received a letter dated May 29th, from his sister, Mrs. Oliver Clifford, who, with her husband, is connected with the Presbyterian mission at Tien Tsin, China.

Mrs. Clifford's letter reads in part as follows: "We sleep now with our firearms close at hand. Oliver and I have a brace of pistols under our heads. The entire foreign population is anxiously awaiting for the first sign of an uprising. Last Monday morning, when the people awoke in the city, huge placards were found posted on the walls and on fences, reading as follows: 'The heavens are displeased at the presence of the foreign dogs in China. The gods have decreed that there shall be no more rain in the whole kingdom until they are all expelled.'"

London, June 27.—2.03 p.m.—The cable messages from the Far East today are so conflicting in their tenor that almost any desired view of the situation is deductible therefrom. On the whole, however, the news is encouraging, and it seems safe to assume that Vice-Admiral Seymour and the legations, whether together or separately, will ultimately reach a place of safety. Various reports locate the legations at diverse places and it seems agreed that they are safely away from Pekin.

The latest Shanghai reports say Prince Tuan, the head of the Chinese foreign office and father of the heir apparent, has sent the legationers to Sian Fu under escort, and adds that Sian Fu will be the new capital in the event of Pekin being occupied by the international forces.

Admiral Seymour, it is asserted, succeeded in getting a message into Tien Tsin on Monday, according to which he was then eight miles westward, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days, and had 62 killed and over 200 wounded. He did not mention the ministers or others from Pekin.

It is thought at Shanghai that now Tien Tsin is relieved the combined international forces will have no great difficulty in reaching Pekin, though it is expected it will be found that all the foreigners have left already.

It is claimed that the reports as to the damage at Tien Tsin and the casualties among foreign residents have been highly colored.

The exodus of Chinese from Shanghai is unabated. Every steamer is thronged and the authorities have been obliged to resort to use of fire hose to prevent the fugitives from overcrowding the vessels.

The commander of British first-class cruiser Undaunted has landed large supplies of rifles and ammunition and guns have been placed in position at commanding points, with the result that the foreigners are confident that they can overcome an attack upon the settlement in which the foreigners from the out stations are rapidly congregating.

According to a dispatch from New Chang, the Russians there are barely able to cope with the situation. The Chinese, it appears, are burning all the railroad material, killing isolated persons at every opportunity, and destroying the coal mines.

The St. James Gazette expresses the opinion that China is teaching America the possibility of a great trading nation avoiding imperialism, adding: "America's experience will teach her it is not the desire to grab distant lands, but unavoidable destiny that drives Great Britain ever forward. Washington has no choice but to protect the imperilled American citizens, and having once interfered in China to protect her interests, she shall never be able to shirk from her duty."

Seymour Near Tien Tsin.

London, June 27.—A special from Shanghai, dated last evening, says that communication with Admiral Seymour was opened by the Tien Tsin relief force on Sunday. Admiral Seymour was at that time said to be ten miles from Tien Tsin. Three hundred of the members of his party were sick and wounded, and only a few had been killed. They were short of provisions, and were returning without having reached the legations.

Reported Casualties.

Shanghai, June 27.—A German paper has uncredited statement to the effect that Admiral Seymour is eight miles from Tien Tsin with 62 killed and 200 wounded.

Berlin, June 27.—The German consul at Chee Foo confirms the contents of the message from the vice-admiral, which reached Tien Tsin on Monday, saying he was then eight miles eastward of the city, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days, that he had 22 men killed and over 200 wounded, and adds that the admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men.

The column left Tien Tsin during the morning of June 25th under Russian command.

Foreigners Safe.

Washington, D.C., June 27.—The Chinese minister has just received a telegram from Pekin, via Ching Wu, dated June 19th, saying that the ministers and foreigners in Pekin were safe there and well, and that arrangements were being