

HAS HAD ENOUGH!

Earl Li Asks that the Allies Stop at Tung Chow, Twelve Miles from Peking.

The Victorious March of the International Forces Will Not Stop Short of the Capital—Have the Ministers and Their Party Been Released?

LONDON, Aug. 16, 3.50 a. m.—The allies are reported to have reached Peking Monday, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday. He adds: "Chinese official news confirms this statement, but without details. A Paris correspondent repeats this, but the statement, especially as it emanates from Shanghai, must be accepted with considerable reserve. Other London morning papers, basing their remarks upon Washington despatches, which, with the exception of the foregoing from Shanghai, form the latest news regarding the advance, are divided in opinion, some believing that the allies must already have reached Peking, and others preferring to believe that the relief will not be accomplished until the end of the week. Telegraphing from Yang Tsun, Aug. 6, a Daily News correspondent says: "A despatch to the same paper from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says that the officials profess to be willing to hand over the foreign ministers, their families and servants, but will not permit the departure of native Christians."

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3.45 a. m.—A cablegram to Vienna from Hong Kong announces the capture of Peking, but the Austrian government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of this report. An official telegram dated Taku, Aug. 14, has been received at Rome which asserts that the attack on Peking began Monday, that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, has opened communication with the relieving force, and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung Chau.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese imperial troops around Tung Chau Sunday and then marched direct on Peking. This, if true, carries the Japanese official advice announcing the capture of Tung Chau one step further. The western powers, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted the proposals formulated by Japan for arranging an armistice, dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies or the granting of permission to the allied forces to enter Peking and to guard the legations. Upon these bases, the correspondent says, Japan has already begun to negotiate.

Shanghai despatches declare that the Chinese had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether this plan was carried out is not known there. From the same place comes the statement that Vice-Admiral Seymour and Brig. Gen. Creagh have joined in the protest against the withdrawal of the British troops. All the morning papers which comment on the subject appear to Lord Salisbury not to withdraw them, and dilate upon the serious results of such an action to British prestige. American negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities also receive considerable attention, favorable and otherwise; but all the editorials agree that to precipitate a withdrawal from Peking after the delivery of the legations would have a bad effect upon the Chinese minds.

The consensus of opinion expressed by the morning papers tends to the belief that the legations are now safe with the allies. Describing the capture of Hosi Wu, a special despatch says that the headgear of the Americans was quite insufficient for the awful heat, and that the consequences were direful.

Secretary Ryan nearing allied forces gives us hope. (Sized). CONGRER. The appeal of China and the prompt response of the American government were the subject of supreme interest throughout the day. Coming at a moment when the allied armies were in the shadow of the great walls of Peking, the circumstances in which the correspondence occurred were of a peculiarly momentous character. The president had just returned from a brief respite at Carlton and, going to the White House, found his advisers ready to present to him the issue now advanced by China, the appeal from Li Hung Chang came first to the Chinese minister who, early in the day, conveyed it to the department of state. Although it was not the regular day for a meeting of the cabinet, word was conveyed to those cabinet officers in the city that a special cabinet session would be held at 11 o'clock. Secretary Root was with the president before the meeting opened, presenting the Chinese communications and the despatches of instructions already sent to Gen. Chaffee.

With the president at the cabinet table, were Secretaries Root, Gage, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. After the cabinet meeting, the American reply was sent to the Chinese minister, who, later in the day, cabled it to Li Hung Chang.

Thus the issue was framed, finally and unalterably. The American memorandum of reply gives Li Hung Chang practically nothing beyond a repetition of the two despatches heretofore sent to Gen. Chaffee. The first despatch of Aug. 12 gives a sharp response to Earl Li's first communication, laying down the conditions upon which the relieving force would be permitted to enter Peking unmolested.

The second despatch of Aug. 14 merely simplifies General Chaffee's authority in anticipation of China's acceptance of the American demand that the relief column must "Enter Peking."

This second order to General Chaffee specially states that if the Chinese authorities are willing to deliver the legations "To relief column at Peking," then Gen. Chaffee is authorized to make and carry out an agreement in concert with other commanders without awaiting a reference to Washington. Whether this arrangement committed to General Chaffee is to be an armistice, a truce, or some other device of military science is for him to decide at Peking. The two despatches to him contemplate action only at Peking.

Thus there can be no misunderstanding of the issue as made up. Li Hung Chang's appeal for an armistice at Tung Chow is rejected, and the continually reiterated demand of the United States that the ministers be delivered to the allied troops at Peking is reinforced.

The latest despatch from Minister Conger brought little information beyond that already in hand. In one respect, however, it gave the government strong encouragement, as it was almost a categorical answer to the inquiries of the state department. This was the first definite knowledge that we were in direct touch with our minister, for all of his despatches up to today had conveyed information without reference to the repeated inquiries of the government. That the situation is desperate is shown by his statement that one of the attacks upon the legation occurred the night before the despatch was sent. Mr. Conger has sent the list of that brave little band of American marines who fell in the defense of the legation, and it is evident that the minister is informed of the approach of the allied column, as he says "Nearing allied forces gives us hope."

Beyond the important diplomatic exchanges of the day and the receipt of the Conger messages, chief interest centered in the exact whereabouts of the allied armies. From Japanese sources came the most advanced information, first in the Tokio advices that Tung Chow had been occupied and, later, in an official despatch to Minister Takahira confirming this report. The minister promptly communicated his information to the department, and it was accepted by the officials as the latest and most authentic news of the whereabouts of the relief column.

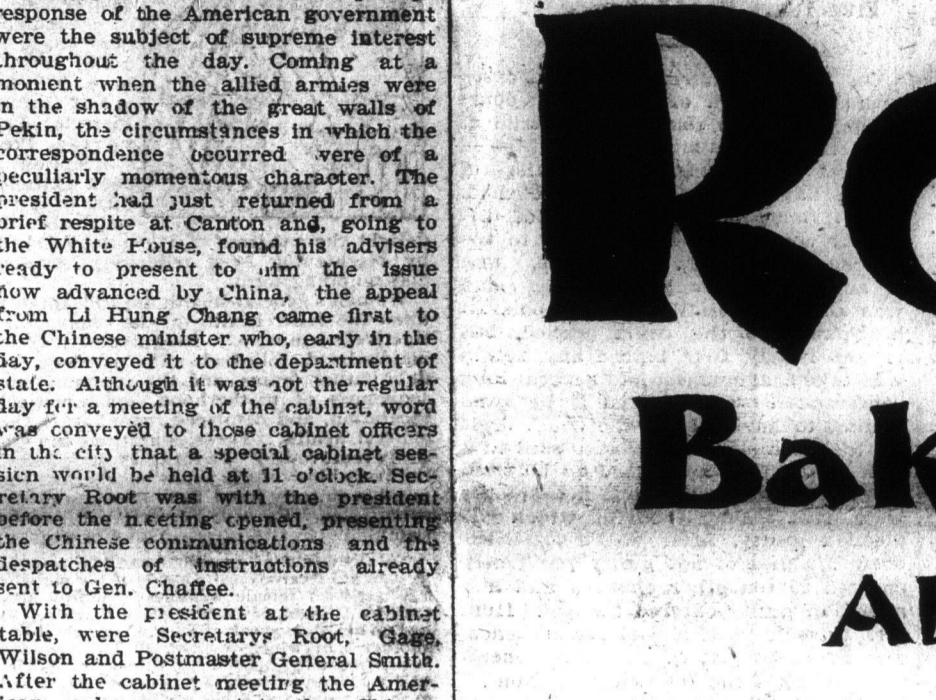
Some days elapsed, however, since this occupier of Tung Chow, and there had been ample time to cover the 12 miles between that place and Peking. Whether the allied forces actually were there was the all-important question on which everyone awaited word with anxiety. Secretary Root was satisfied that Tung Chow had been left behind, and this was one of the reasons why it was regarded as futile to consider Li Hung Chang's proposition for an armistice at Tung Chow.

A despatch was also received from Admiral Remy conveying the Japanese report of the occupation of Tung Chow and adding the statement, also a Japanese authority, that the attack on Peking was expected to be made public. A despatch was sent to Gen. Chaffee, but its contents were not made public. Although the officials regarded it as unimportant, it doubtless made the American commander aware of the fact that there was no deviation in the American attitude. A despatch also was sent to Minister Conger, advisory in character, giving him the benefit of the latest developments.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—This morning Count Von Waldersse, accompanied by the Countess and by Admiral Von Waldersse, his brother, visited the United States embassy on a dashed John Jackson, secretary of the embassy, to present his compliments to President McKinley. He spoke in the highest terms of the American republic, saying "I know what they can do and will consider it a great honor to have such gallant soldiers under my command." Count Von Waldersse is talking too much and advises him to talk less. The Kolische Volks Zeitung bids him "follow Molke's example and talk with the sword."

Several journals have dubbed him "toll marshall." In the course of a conversation at the of

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HAS DE WET ESCAPED?

Laourenco Marquez Despatch Says He Has Joined Forces With Delarey. Kitchener Hot on the Trail—Former President Steyn Reported to Have Died from a Wound—Kruger Forced to Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily News, writing yesterday, announces the safety of Col. Hore's column and the convoy reported to have been captured by the Boers at Elands River.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—In the Cape house of assembly today, by a vote of 46 against 38, the motion of J. W. Sauer, former commissioner of public works, that the house appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of martial law in the colony, was rejected.

Mr. Schreiner, former premier, and Mr. Solomon, attorney general in the Schreiner cabinet, voted with the government against the motion. This was the first crucial division of the session, and resulted in a larger majority for the government of Sir John Gordon Sprigg than had been expected.

The passage of the treason bill is now assured.

DE WET HARD PUSHED. LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, Aug. 13, as follows: "Kitchener reports from School-plaats, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that De Wet blew up three of his own wagons. Six British prisoners who escaped from De Wet's camp state that Mr. Steyn was being confined in the camp under surveillance; that De Wet was forced to abandon his ammunition and thirty horses, and they confirm the report that Methuen captured one of De Wet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively. "Ian Hamilton telegraphs that he hopes to be at Blaauwbank today with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing on to the westward."

Another report from Lord Roberts of the same date says: "Methuen and Kitchener still following De Wet and Steyn, yesterday reported Modderfontein, ten miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with De Wet's rear guard. "Smith-Dorrien reports that the Shropshires recently marched 48 miles in 32 hours, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers 30 miles in 10 hours, hoping to prevent De Wet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchstrom river.

"Buller's occupation of Ermloch is having a good effect. A field cornet and 182 burghers of Standerton com-

mando surrendered yesterday to Clerly."

CANADIANS GIVEN HEARTY SENDOFF. LONDON, Aug. 14.—One hundred Canadians who had been invaded from South Africa and had been recuperating at Shorncliffe, arrived in London this morning and took train for Liverpool, whence they will sail for home. They were greeted all along the route with ovations. Thousands of London's residents turned out and gave them a tremendous send-off as they marched through the city. The detachment belonged to Canadian Regiment of Strathcona's Horse.

The Canadians had another ovation at Liverpool, where the lord mayor of that city addressed them. He referred to the fact that one of the Canadians had eleven bullet wounds.

The Canadians will sail on the Lake Ontario, which will leave Liverpool this afternoon bound for Montreal.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—The Telegram's special from London says: Among the invalided Canadian soldiers who sailed from Liverpool by steamer Lake Ontario for Canada this afternoon were Pte. G. H. Prince, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Halifax; Pte. S. Murray, Nova Scotia; Pte. Arthur Pelkey, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; Trooper M. J. Quinn, New Brunswick; Pte. J. A. Scott, 33rd Cumberland Rifles; Pte. D. L. Woods, 63rd Halifax Rifles; Pte. D. L. Regan, 6th Princess Louise Fusiliers, S. Pte. Brown, 33rd Cumberland Batt.; Pte. H. L. Wannamaker, 74th Batt.; Pte. W. A. Walker, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers; Pte. A. Lockwood, 6th Kings Hussars, N. S.; Pte. W. A. Fellmore, 33rd Cumberland Batt.; Pte. J. A. Harris, 62nd Queens County Batt., N. S.; Pte. E. A. E. Taylor, Halifax; Pte. S. Blair, 33rd Cumberland Batt.; Pte. James Drake, Halifax; Pte. G. D. McCallum, 33rd Cumberland; Pte. C. Hancock, Nova Scotia Co.; Pte. W. E. Trueman, N. S. Co.; Pte. E. E. Bent, Nova Scotia Co.; Pte. J. H. Lockhart, Sussex, N. E. (Canada Mounted Rifles); Col. Sgt. J. D. Eustache, Halifax.

Colonel Delamare, commandant of the Bismley team, by request of the commander in chief, took charge of the men.

The lord mayor addressed them, offering his congratulations on their magnificent behaviour and pluck. Col. Delamare briefly replied. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the brave fellows, and the send-off was an enthusiastic one. The men were delighted at being able to return home. Each man received five pounds as a gift from the British government.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Referring to the lack of an official farewell to the returning Canadians, the Daily Mail says: "They left without a note of music to cheer them on their way, without a voice to bid the God-speed and to testify to the gratitude of the old country. They were bundled through the metropolis in vans, for all the world as if they were so many 'returned emigrants.' The war office is to blame. Is red tape eternal? Can nothing be done to wither up and destroy forever this bane of our empire?"

HAMILTON GOING TO HORE'S RELIEF. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—A messenger from Col. Hore, commanding the British garrison at Elands river, who reached Mafeking Tuesday, reported that the garrison was still holding out when he left, although Col. Hore had sustained sixty-seven casualties. Gen. Ian Hamilton, with a force of cavalry, has been sent to relieve the garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The war office

DISGUSTED WITH KRUGER.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to General Hunter July 30, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant adds that a majority of the Boers are "disgusted with President Kruger." James G. Snow, the United States consul general, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the command was composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

PLENTY WILL TURN UP. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The department of state is advised by Mr. Stowe, consul general of the United States at Cape Town, under date of July 9, 1900, that one Julius Platt, an American citizen, was killed by the explosion of a soda water tank at Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Sept. 1899. Mr. Stowe says that the deceased is reported to have left considerable property, and enquires whether the department of state is able to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Platt's relatives in the United States.

FAVORS SEVERE TREATMENT. MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Robert Hugh Henderson, who was mayor of Kimberley during the famous siege, is in Montreal on a visit. In speaking of the South African matters Mr. Henderson said that the colonials were now at that assisted with the extremely lenient treatment which the Boers were receiving. To their minds the present policy was too moderate and gave the Boers an opportunity of playing a double game, much to the disadvantage of the British army.

KRUGERELDRIP, Aug. 15.—General De Wet has crossed the Krugersdorp-Potchstrom railway and is making to the north in order to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg. Kitchener and the other generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a despatch to the Daily Express from Lourenco Marquez, dated yesterday, it is reported that Gen. De Wet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A British correspondent, recently released from captivity at Nootgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commanders insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary.

The burghers, according to the same authority, share this view. The Transvaalers have ninety guns at Machodorp, with abundant provisions.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Former President Steyn, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marquez, dated yesterday, is reported to have died while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger, as the result of a severe wound.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: It has been reported to the war office that Pte. M. L. Isbester, formerly of the 18th Field Battery, C. A., and who was taken prisoner by the Boers while serving with the Canadian Artillery in South Africa, was released some time ago and has arrived at Lourenco Marquez.

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