

MASSACRE STORIES WERE ALL UNTRUE.

Admiral Seymour Relieved and the Foreign Ministers Safe.

TROOPS MET LITTLE RESISTANCE.

Although Chinese mobs harassed them on the way—Will the Consuls be Taken Back to Peking and Reinstalled there?—Feeling that the Crisis is Past, and that Rumor-Tongues Have Greatly Exaggerated it—Boxers May Yet Cause Much Trouble—Shanghai the Fountain of Fake Stories.

The Foo, June 29, via Shanghai, noon.—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Peking. There is no news from Peking. Russian Colonel Schelle, commanding the combined forces of ten thousand men, is supposed to be proceeding to Tien Tsin. Admiral Seymour's expedition is returning to Tien Tsin. His force has suffered greatly. It is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 Chinese troops are now before Peking. The Boer side in all sections are swarming through.

Following cablegram was received this morning by the Navy Department from Admiral Kempff: Chefoo, June 28.—Secretary Navy, Washington: About 12,000 foreign troops now ashore. Soldiers ordered should report Taku instead of Chefoo. Substituted Nashville for Yorktown at Chefoo. Yorktown used as despatch boat being more suitable. (Signed) Kempff.

Germany Safe. Hamburg, June 29.—Commercial firms here have received telegrams from Shanghai saying that all the Germans at Tien Tsin are uninjured.

U. S. Troops Start. Washington, June 29.—The War Department received the following undated cablegram from Gen. MacArthur this morning: "Adjutant General, Washington: Transport left Manila at 8:30 morning, June 27th, with Colonel Liscum in command, 39 officers, 1,271 men. (Signed) MacArthur."

Ministers With Landing Party. Berlin June 29.—Commander of the German squadron at Taku telegraphs under date of June 26th, as follows: "The Boer troubles and the death of Count Murff have greatly accentuated the difficulties of the financial situation in Russia, which is in such a critical state as to arouse the greatest anxiety. The black list of good firms falling lengths, and the

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NO MASSACRES. Stories of Horrors Sent Out From Shanghai False.

New York, June 29.—The situation in China is clearing slowly but surely. The losses and dangers of foreigners in Tien Tsin are known to have been grossly exaggerated by the rumor-mongers. There has been no massacre of foreigners. The casualties have been few and the damages to property have been slight. Despatches received from Shanghai and the Foo agree in minimizing the perils to which the foreign quarter has been exposed, and a European who has reached the coast from Tien Tsin, says that there has been anxiety, but no approach to a panic.

Met Little Resistance. The relief column which entered Tien Tsin on Saturday night met with little resistance. The Russian losses are reported as four killed, and twenty wounded, and the casualties of the other detachments were light. Admiral Seymour's mixed force, which was retreating toward Tien Tsin, does not appear to have been in so desperate a plight as the earliest and most sensational despatches made out, and on Sunday it was only three hours' march from the city. The details of the rescue of this force by a relief column of a thousand strong are still lacking, but the return of the entire body to Tien Tsin is a foregone conclusion.

Harassed by Mobs. The safety of the foreign legations is assured. The foreigners, with their own guards, were conducted out of the capital and placed under the protection of Seymour's force, which retired slowly towards Tien Tsin with its sick and wounded. The column was harassed by Chinese mobs and compelled to move slowly, but apart from the difficulty of securing supplies, it does not appear to have been in serious danger, much less in great extremity.

Will Ministers Return to Peking? It now seems probable that with the 10,000 troops, including the Japanese, between Taku and Tien Tsin, Peking can be approached with little difficulty within a few days, and members of the legations reinstated in their quarters. This may be an optimistic view, but the situation has improved so rapidly during the last 48 hours that the collapse of the entire Boer movement within a few days is now forecasted by well informed men.

Information was not definite at midnight, but there was a general feeling among those watching events in the far east that there had been no catastrophe, and that the crisis had passed. When Seymour's force is rescued diplomacy will come in. Russia and Japan will have troops on the ground, and it will not be easy to bring about their exit, but there will be a diplomatic situation in place of a crisis in Asian affairs, with China at war with Christianity.

An Alarming Rumor. Beijing, June 29.—The Vorwaerts from an absolutely reliable source bear the Russian War Minister to all the military and authorities in Russia telesecret orders to prepare for mobilization. The order of the date of June 28th and the Russian commander at Taku that in the relief of Tien Tsin 1,271 men killed, and had 200 wounded. The fight lasted eight

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British in the Van. London, June 28.—A despatch to the Central News from Chefoo, dated June 27th, says that an American newspaper correspondent named Fenton and an American sailor and Shanghai regarding the operations at Tien-Tsin, but none of them can be authenticated, nor can their source be traced. One asserts that the Chinese, under General Nish, fiercely attacked the foreign settlement after the force started to relieve Admiral Seymour, subjecting it to a terrific bombardment. The garrison of three thousand men, mostly Russians, had only small artillery, as the 4.7-inch guns from the British ship Terrible had been left at the rail-head, eight miles from Tien-Tsin, owing to the break in the line.

The Oostasiatische Lloyd, a newspaper published in Shanghai, declares that the losses at Tien-Tsin have been greatly exaggerated, and says probably not one foreign resident was killed. It is stated that the total allied force landed exceeds 14,000 men. A despatch to the Times from Yokohama says the Chinese residents of Japan have petitioned the Japanese Government to use its influence to induce the powers to restore the Emperor of China to the throne, and to remove the capital south. They declare that this is the only means of restoring order or of effecting reforms.

15 Days' Hard Fighting. London, June 29.—Col. Dore Ward (British) commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. Several British marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found

entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the resistance. He adds that he left 15 men to protect the Consulate on Monday, and went with all speed to Taku with Consul despatches. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Four Russian Ambassadors are here by accident—Count Cassini, Ambassador to the United States; Count De Nelloff, Ambassador to Italy; Count Kapust, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; and Prince Ourousoff, Ambassador to France. It is said that Count Muravloff will be one of these, and I am informed that Count Cassini stands best chance."

Foreign officers' opinions here, says a despatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, "inclined to believe that the worst has happened to the Legations at Peking, and to Admiral Seymour as well. Even if the Legations were safe on June 19th, this 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."

Gen. Ma's army, says a correspondent at Shan-Hai-Wai, "consisting of 4,000 men, left a week ago for Peking, and General Sung-Ching's force, numbering 2,500, left for the same place on June 19th."

A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Peking puts the total at 360,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 220,710 Creed guns, 15 Krupp, and 15 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 un disciplined, and quite unfamiliar with modern weapons."

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

Extensive preparations by the allies are going forward. The first regiments of the British India 10,000 men, embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 633 more marines received orders to go out from English ports. The War Office, in anticipation of a prolonged campaign, is contracting for winter clothing and for caps. The Amur army corps, ordered out by Russia, numbers 52,100 men, with 84 guns. Japan purposes to land 15,000 men on Chinese territory within a fortnight.

A despatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated Monday, says that a military correspondent, writing from Tang Ha, under date of June 26th, says that a further contingent of 250 blue-jackets, under Commander Craddock, is leaving to join the operations. He adds that the combined forces are suffering for want of a recognized head, defective organization and the absence of transport.

Only one communication from Peking has reached here since communications were interrupted on June 10th. It was dated June 12th. No direct or indirect news from the Minister since. About 430 foreign troops, including 56 American marines, went to Peking to guard the Legations. A total force of 2,500 men of all nationalities represented here, went on June 10th to open the road and to relieve Peking. 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."

One Captured, One Hit. London, June 29.—The latest casualties in South Africa include Lord Kensington, of the Life Guards, who has died at Bloemfontein from the

CAPE COLONY NOW QUIET.

Orange River Colony Rebels Breaking Up.

PTE. ROBSON VERY ILL.

Private Larne Dead—Private Craig Home—Canadians at Mafeking—Quiet Around Pretoria—Roberts Tells de Villiers' Men Surrendering—Will De Wet be Captured?

London, June 29.—The Boer commandos in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders for the time into small parties that harass large columns of the British incessantly, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, and making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian De Wet, Gen. Steyn's principal commander, is the genius of these guerrilla operations. He is the hero on the Boer side in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts' columns are steadily contracting the circle of their advance. Transvaal officials who were interviewed yesterday at Mafeking by a correspondent of the Daily Express asserted an intention to hold out to the last. President Kruger will probably retire to Waterval or Nelspruit. His physician thinks his condition of health will not allow him to go to the high veldt.

The British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht are now more comfortable. Large quantities of food and blankets have been forwarded to them, and their enclosure is lighted by electricity.

Pretoria telegrams say that supplies of warm clothing are reaching Lord Roberts' infantry, who had been ragged and had suffered from the cold.

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President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to Gen. Baden-Powell, are back on their farms working peacefully. Gen. Baden-Powell's force, with only 300 men from Mafeking, and he made the last section of the ride to Pretoria with only 35. Lord Roberts met him in the outskirts of the town and escorted him to the Presidency.

Gen. De Wet's farm-houses have been burned by the British. Gen. Buller has issued a special order curtailing the services of the Strathcona's Horse. Capt. Jones and the brigade from H. M. S. Forte have been ordered back to the ship at the admiral's request.

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President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to Gen. Baden-Powell, are back on their farms working peacefully. Gen. Baden-Powell's force, with only 300 men from Mafeking, and he made the last section of the ride to Pretoria with only 35. Lord Roberts met him in the outskirts of the town and escorted him to the Presidency.

Gen. De Wet's farm-houses have been burned by the British. Gen. Buller has issued a special order curtailing the services of the Strathcona's Horse. Capt. Jones and the brigade from H. M. S. Forte have been ordered back to the ship at the admiral's request.

Canadian Rifles Suffer. Kroonstad, June 27.—The Canadian Rifles are scattered along the railways in the northern section of Orange River Colony, where General Dewet is causing some trouble. A Cossack post of D Squadron was attacked on June 22nd by a superior number, at a point four miles from their camp at Hoening Spruit. The Canadians took to their horses, but suffered severely. Privates T. E. Paterson (of MacLeod), J. F. Morison (Pincher Creek), and Kerr were killed. Lieut. W. M. Inglis (Pincher Creek Regiment), Pte. T. R. Miles (Pincher Creek), and Pte. A. Aspinall, N. W. M. F., were wounded. Privates Bell and C. P. Ermatinger, N. W. M. F., were made prisoners. The Boers pushed the party to within rifle shot of the camp, when Pte. Ed. F. Waddy, N. W. M. F., not caring to be shot or captured, without making a shot for it, jumped from his horse and killed two Boers. Another was shot from the camp. Their friends dared not attempt to remove the bodies and the Canadians buried them. John A. Ewan.

There are two Kerrs in the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. S. and Pte. R. J. of Moosomin, and Pincher Creek, respectively. Mr. Ewan does not give the initials of the one who was killed. There are also two Bells. Pte. W. and Pte. C. of Calgary, and Maple Creek, respectively. Pte. Ermatinger is a son of Judge Ermatinger