

On the Road To Peking

Dispatch of Troops Believed to Indicate That Ministers Are Still in Capital.

Li Hung Chang Ordered to Remain in Canton For the Present.

German Report of Arrival of Legation at Tien Tsin Unconfirmed.

London, June 29.—The following were the casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tsin: British—Killed, 2; wounded, 1. Americans—Killed, 3; wounded, 2. Germans—Killed, 15; wounded, 25. Russians—Killed, 10; wounded, 35.

The gun fire of the British and Americans is described as beautiful.

After the relief force pushed on to relieve Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars under Gen. Nieh, says a dispatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien Tsin severely, and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrible fire. Col. Doward, of the British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour, and United States marines participated in the achievement.

The Admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never falling in courage for fifteen days of continuous fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for ten days, and they could have held out a day or two longer.

The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the forces, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien Tsin, but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese, arriving from the southwest, and contending with the Chinese, he was unable to get away. He was obliged to stand a siege. He was surrounded by Chinese communications.

Seymour's men caught several Chinese, who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said that the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack.

Four thousand Russians left Tien Tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

Railway communication from Taku to Tien Tsin has been restored, and the force is advancing towards Peking.

Fighting was in progress on Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse Chu Len.

Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Peking relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed.

The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Peking, the Chinese government deserves some credit, Shanghai correspondents think, in restraining the fanatical mob.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing at 8:05 p.m. yesterday, says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the peremptory suppression of the Boxers and announcing a decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

However, this may be the British consul at Shanghai received definite information yesterday, the Daily Express correspondent says, that while solemnly promising complete abstention from warlike preparations, the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at the Wang ming forts.

Three British warships have sailed from Hongkong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending troops toward Peking and the exodus of the Chinese of all classes from Shanghai continue at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting, and an anti-Russian rising in the Lia Tung Peninsula, Russian Manchuria, is predicted.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, advices from Shan Tung state Governor Tuan Sik Mai intend cordial relations with foreigners and has sent numerous couriers to Peking, but none of them has returned.

An imperial decree published in Shanghai yesterday (Thursday), says a correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that the imperial palace in Peking was burned on June 16th and an attack on the palace was made by revolting Chinese troops.

British Casualties.

London, June 28.—Admiral Bruce, in command of the British forces at Taku, reports that the British admiral's following casualties: June 24th, one seaman wounded at Tien Tsin; up to the forenoon of June 23rd, four seamen killed and Lieutenants Stirling, Powell and Wright, Commander Beatty and 44 midshipmen and seamen wounded.

In Great Danger.

Berlin, June 28.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung has received a cablegram saying

that the situation in the mission districts in the southern part of the province of Shan Tung is now extremely threatening. Pro-Vicar Freudenstadt telegrams from Zaining, on the Grand canal, that the missionaries there are without protection, and that their lives are in great danger.

According to the same paper there are in Peking 10,000 Catholics, with 25 Catholic missionaries and 100 Protestant missionaries. The Volks Zeitung expresses astonishment that none of these people have been able to send news to the coast.

General von Hennekin, formerly military instructor in the Chinese army, replying to a statement in the English press that the Taku forts were built by German engineers, says they were built by Chinese mechanics and afterward remodelled by Americans.

Foreigners at Peking.

Washington, June 28.—The day's developments in the Chinese affair were meagre, and the general opinion here is that the two messages received from Admiral Kempff and the other from Li Hung Chang would not be accepted as settling the important question as to the fate of foreign missionaries at Peking and their families and attaches.

The secretary of the navy, by special instructions of the President, has been particularly to cable Kempff several days ago to keep the navy department informed of everything that happened within the scene of disturbance in China, and it is believed that his omission to make any reference in his cablegram this morning as to the whereabouts of the ministers was based upon the absence of any information upon that subject at Taku, where the Admiral is with his flagship, the Newark. And if no information could be had at Taku, only 30 miles down the river from Tien Tsin, of the presence of the ministers in Admiral Seymour's column, but eight miles distant, then the officials here cannot understand how other governments could have superior facilities, and so they felt justified in waiting for further advice before accepting the Chinese statements on that point as accurate.

Minister Wu, who brought Li Hung Chang's message to the state department, could not explain away the point of variance between the viceroys' statements and the cable messages received from other sources. However, he pinned his faith to the accuracy of them, and pointed out that it agreed closely with Admiral Kempff's message yesterday, stating that the ministers were reported to be with Seymour.

The state department has had further communication with Admiral Kempff, but the shape of two messages received by the viceroys of the foreign forces ashore in China, and another which the officials stated had no bearing upon the military situation—but in neither was there any mention of the ministers. One consideration which makes against the unreserved acceptance of the assurance of Chinese officials, including Li Hung Chang and Minister Wu, that a state of war does not exist, is the fact that Mr. Conger is not permitted to communicate with his government by the same means whereby the Tsin Li Yamen is getting news to the outside world, leading to a suspicion that he is not at liberty, which marks the existence of a state of peace.

London, June 28.—The fact that a large international force is on its way to Peking is taken in London to mean that the commanders at Taku and Tien Tsin consider some one at the capital stands in need of relief, so it is accepted as supporting the hope that the legations have been kept in safety there.

It is impossible, however, to deduce a satisfactory conclusion from the antagonistic telegrams, the most contradictory of which appear to emanate from the same source, the viceroys of Nankin.

The viceroys' strange report that the ministers were arranging peace terms remains unexplained.

The general tenor of the news is regarded as showing that the ferment may be cooling and that the Chinese government is possibly preparing to disavow the promoters of the outbreak.

Advices from St. Petersburg report a general activity in naval circles. The reserve, it appears, is about to be called out, and 10 torpedo boats are being prepared for immediate use.

No News of Ministers.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff: "Chee Foo, June 29.—Secretary of Navy: Peking relief expedition now in Tien Tsin, with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party are not with them. No news from them. (Signed) Kempff."

The department was also advised this morning that Admiral Remy, of the Brooklyn, has arrived at Hongkong en route to Taku.

Unconfirmed Report.

Berlin, June 29.—Since the receipt of Admiral Bennedemann's dispatch announcing the arrival of legations at Tien Tsin, with Admiral Seymour, the foreign office here has received no further information either way. While admitting the possibility that Admiral Bennedemann was misinformed, the foreign office assumes the correctness of his dispatch until the contrary is proved. It admits, however, that it is very singular that the other powers have not received news similar to that cable by Admiral Bennedemann.

To Remain in Canton.

New York, June 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Canton says: "While the general situation is unchanged an easy feeling prevails. An imperial mandate from Peking directs the viceroys, Li Hung Chang, to remain in Canton for the present. An uprising is feared in case of his leaving there."



SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE

A right royal welcome will be extended this evening to the new incumbent of the gubernatorial chair in this province—Sir Henri Joly. He will arrive by the Islander, and will be met at the outer wharf by the Premier and members of the Executive Council, Rear-Admiral Beaumont and officers, Mayor Hayward and others. A guard of honor will receive the distinguished gentleman, and the party will then enter-hacks, and headed by the band, proceed to the Grand Hotel, where a reception will be held and where His Honor will temporarily take up his quarters. Lady Joly, who is a daughter of Marquis de Lotbiniere, will not arrive at the Capital for some time.

Of the new Governor, the Toronto Globe has this to say: "The choice of Sir Henri for the position is regarded as an excellent one. He is well versed in statecraft and is a parliamentarian of great experience. He has the courtly manner of a gentleman of the old school, and his willing personality attracts all with whom he comes in contact. He has tact and excellent judgment, and is well calculated to guide the provincial ship of state through troubled waters."

graph, by pressing a button, and letting nature do the rest.

"In the army I found so many young men, especially Australians, and fewer Canadians, who talked of remaining in Africa, that I made it my business while I was in Capetown, Kimberley and Bloemfontein, to ask the leading men for their views and opinions as to the inducements the country offers to immigration. It may have merely happened so, but I did not meet a man who favored the coming of a large number of new settlers. All who were of British blood wished for more men of their own race there, in numbers sufficient to outdo the Dutch, but they could not promise the new comers a living.

"It is as true as when Mr. Bryce wrote it, that South Africa is 'a vast solitude with a few oasis of population,' and that this is due to its scanty means of sustaining life and its few openings for industry unaided by capital."

Warning to Emigrants

The Difficulties With Which Settlers in South Africa Will Have to Contend.

Julian Ralph Says None of Present Residents Favor Rush of New Comers.

(Associated Press.)
London, June 28.—Julian Ralph contributes to the Daily Mail some warnings to those who intend to emigrate to South Africa. He says:

"I fear that most of those men will regret ever having asked even the barest living in South Africa. Although the most popular sayings about that unattractive region are such as to deter immigration, the idea that the country is to be made there by men without capital remains firmly rooted in many minds.

"Where the land yields best, it is mainly used for sheep, horses, goats and ostriches. It is only where water is abundant and the fine flourish in that section, the pasturage is good, genuine farming is carried on there, and the people are prosperous. But the region offers no chance for immigrants. The land is all taken up, and held at a very high price, and those who own it, especially the Dutch, will not sell. Instead, they want more acres, even although they cannot till what they have, for the Boer is a land-loving, land-proud man, who estimates his social position and his degree of content by the number of his acres. There is good orange producing soil in the eastern part of Orange River Colony, and the ravages of the war may send a few, a very few, of those farms into the market, but the price will be beyond the purse of the average fortune-seeker. There is not, and will not be, any of this land to be picked up on what is called a settler's claim, free to whosoever will build on it and work it.

"In the Transvaal, likewise, there are good belts and desert belts, and plenty of unworked lands. I believe, in the dry and hilly upper half of the country. But the soil, which is productive, even in the way of pasturage, is not in the market.

"If any man thinks to find new gold or diamond mines he may as well know that the chances of that are precisely equal to his chances of having at his disposal the time, money and knowledge which the great mining corporations have utilized in studying the entire country, and in taking tens of paying yearly premiums for the first right to work such spots when they need or desire to do so.

"The nearest thing to a gold mine that remains open to new comers is the great part of those new colonies in the ostrich. At least so it was informed by a great many shrewd and successful men who live in Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. But breeding ostriches requires money for the land and the birds to start with, and one must know or learn the methods from which a profit is to be had in that industry. You cannot make ostriches as you take a snap shot photograph, by pressing a button, and letting nature do the rest.

"Among the passengers is Lieut. J. Heron, of the 60th United States cavalry, who, a year ago, started from Cook Inlet with a small command and crossed a hitherto unpenetrated country leading for hundreds of miles over mountains, valleys and plains to the mouth of the Tanana. The expedition was deserted by the Indian guides, and for some months fears were entertained for the safety of the party. But on Dec. 11th the party reached the mouth of the Tanana, where orders were received to remain until spring. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the feasibility of a route through Alaska, and obtain information as to the minerals, timber and data of that section of Alaska between Cook Inlet and the Yukon river. For nearly a year the party was without news from the outer world.

Col. R. D. Whelan, land commissioner at Rampart, is also among the passengers. He says the camp has proved itself far better this winter than ever before. He estimates the clean-up at \$2,000,000. Rampart was deserted in the early part of last winter, only 400 or 500 people, who were not rich enough to go to Nome, remained.

Tacoma, June 23.—Mail news from Nome, dated June 1st, says the beach at Topkuck is practically worked out, but it cleaned up nearly \$400,000.

THE FRASER.

(Associated Press.)
Lillooet, June 29.—There is very little change in the river since yesterday. It is cloudy and cool.

Soda Creek, June 29.—The river fell 6 inches last night. Cloudy and cool.

Yalo, June 29.—The river rose 4 to 5 inches in the last 24 hours.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Ill., June 28.—The slaughter houses occupied by Hess Bros. and Eddy Bros. were destroyed by fire early today. The loss is \$750,000.

MINISTER COMING WEST.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, June 29.—Dr. Boeden intends paying a visit to the Coast after the session. Laurier also is talking of going.

Activity of Burghers

Boers Attempted to Blow Up Barracks and Magazine at Pretoria.

Artilleryman Who Prevented an Explosion Killed by a Transvaaler.

Kruger Is Afraid to Move From Machadodorp-Steyn Consults Dewet.

London, June 29.—Bulletins from Lord Roberts tell of two small fights occurring on June 26th and 27th, in which the Boers were discomfited.

In a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, he says:

"A small force of mounted troops, with two guns, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dreiper, was attacked by the enemy under Pretors and Nelon, the morning of June 26th, seven miles north of Senekal. They beat off the enemy and burned their laager. Our casualties were three killed and ten wounded."

"Hunter, temporarily commanding Ian Hamilton's division, made one march yesterday from Heidelberg to Frankfort without meeting any opposition.

"The enemy attacked our Rooodeval Spruit post on the railway yesterday, but were easily beaten off by a detachment of the Derbyshire Light Infantry and the West Australian Mounted Infantry, a 15-pounder and an armored train.

"Beden-Powell reports the capture of an independent Boer named Ray, who was endeavoring to raise a commando in the Rustenburg district. A patrol brought in over a hundred rifles. More than 4,000 rifles and 15 inferior pieces have been taken during the last few days. He declares that thirty Boers have arrived at Rustenburg, going to their homes, from Delarey's commando. They would have left before if they had seen the proclamation, which was carefully withheld by the Boer authorities."

Lord Roberts says that Wednesday, June 27th, was a record market day in Pretoria for Boer farmers selling produce. Parties of Boers still hang on General Buller's flanks. Mr. F. R. Burnham, the Canadian scout, is invalided.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says: "Since Sunday, Gen. French on the left, Gen. Ian Hamilton on the right and the Eleventh Division in the centre, have been endeavoring to surround the enemy's position in the hills, 25 miles east. There was fighting for three days, but on Tuesday night the enemy decamped, going eastward. The total casualties were under 50."

Canadians Capture Guns.

Toronto, June 28.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says:

"The Daily Telegraph correspondent says twenty-five Canadians, who captured two guns, as reported a few days ago, bluffed two hundred Boers by pretending that support was near at hand, which caused the Boers to run and leave the guns behind."

Invalided Canadians.

Ottawa, June 28.—The militia department has completed arrangements for all invalided Canadian soldiers in South Africa who are not capable of returning to the front to be sent at once to Canada by the war office. Upon arrival, those desirous of returning to their homes may do so, and others who are not yet recovered will be attached to the Royal Canadian Artillery at Quebec, and provided with hospital accommodation there, receiving pay until discharged.

Hospitals in South Africa.

London, June 28.—The charges regarding the hospitals in South Africa led to a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day, in response to which the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, made a long statement, during the course of which he said that, so far as the government was aware, not any of the sufferings of the sick or wounded were due to insufficiency in the supplies furnished. He then proceeded to read extracts from correspondence with Lord Roberts on the same subject, in which the British commander-in-chief in South Africa dwelt on the difficulties of transportation owing to his rapid advance.

He could quite understand that people imperfectly experienced in these matters were concerned at hearing of the hardships the sick and wounded had to undergo. He said he did not wish to shrink from responsibility or screen anyone, and suggested a committee of medical men and persons of sound common sense to proceed to South Africa to investigate the charges.

Mr. Balfour informed the House that the government agreed to the appointment of an independent committee, as suggested by Lord Roberts, and he tomorrow would propose a nominal grant for the army medical corps, so that this House would have an opportunity to thresh the matter out.

Envoy's Sail.

New York, June 28.—Abraham Fisher, A. D. Wolmarans and C. H. Wessels, the Boer envoys, sailed for Europe on the steamship L'Aquitaine to-day.

"We are indeed gratified with the reception which has been given us in this country," said Fisher. "We feel that the people of the American republic sympathize with us in the struggle we are making in South Africa. Everywhere we have received expressions of sympathy. The Boers are still fighting for their independence, and they are hopeful of the result. In leaving this country, we would indeed be ungrateful were we to go away without expressing the gratitude we feel for all that has been done for us, and the kind treatment we have received in the United States."

London, June 29.—Outside of minor conflicts in the Orange River Colony, showing continued Boer activity in the Senekal district, the telegrams from South Africa merely indicate preparations for it, it is hoped, the final operations of the redoubtably prolonged war.

A Capetown dispatch reports an attempt by the Boers to blow up the artillery barracks and magazine at Pretoria. It is added that an artillery man, who blocked the attempt by withholding a lighted fuse, was killed outright by a Boer, whom the soldiers afterwards attempted to lynch.

The British authorities are departing a number of Hollanders to Holland, to be dealt with by their own government for not observing the state of neutrality declared by the Netherlands.

President Steyn is reported to be at Bethlehem consulting with General Dewet.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, has notified the government to pay the interest of the Free State six per cent. loan, due July 1st, on condition that there be no further liability, either for capital or interest.

Capetown reports that President Kruger is still at Machadodorp, "afraid to move for fear the bridges are undermined."

Casualties to Rules.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 29.—A cablegram was to-day received from Sir Alfred Milner reporting the following casualties at Kaatsbosch on June 22nd to the Canadian mounted rifles, 2nd battalion.

Killed—No. 201, Corp. J. F. Mordey; No. 169, Pte. R. J. Kerr.

Wounded—No. 202, Corp. T. R. Miles; No. 176, Pte. A. Ashinal; No. 45, Pte. J. A. Birney.

Missing—No. 322, Pte. W. G. H. Vernon; No. 50, Pte. W. M. Bell; No. 99, Pte. C. P. Ermatinger; No. 141, Pte. S. Hobbins.

Sir Alfred Milner also reports that No. 15, Sergt. T. E. Parkson, Strathcona Horse, as missing, and adds: "But the latter's name cannot be on the roll."

This is not understood. No. 15, Strathcona Horse, is Pte. Clark.

Morden, as already announced, comes from Pincher Creek, as does also Pte. R. J. Kerr and Capt. T. R. Miles. Pte. Aspinall belonged to the N.W.M.P., and comes from Keghtey, Yorkshire.

Pte. J. A. Birney hails from Calgary. Pte. G. H. Vernon was recruited from the N.W.M.P., and has relatives living at 16 Spadina avenue, Toronto. Pte. W. M. Bell joined at Calgary and has a brother residing at Clifton, Rathfriland, Scotland. G. P. Ermatinger joined from the N.W.M.P. and is a son of Judge Ermatinger, St. Thomas. S. Hobbins is also a Calgary man, and his father resides in Norfolk, Eng.

ASHANTI REVOLT.

Severe Fighting Expected Near Fomena—Heavy Casualties Reported.

London, June 28.—Advices received to-day from Fomena, Ashanti, under current date say the telegraph line has been reopened to Fomena, and that Col. Willcock's force will move immediately. Col. Barron with 300 men is expected to reach Bekwai in two days. The rebellious Ashantis are reported to be in strength near Fomena, where severe fighting is expected.

Stockade Carried.

Capt. Coast Castle, June 28.—Col. Carter left Kivua on the morning of June 28th with the intention of reinforcing Capt. Hall at Bekwai with four hundred men, two hundred carriers and a seven pounder and a maxim. When half a mile from Domesop he was fired upon from the bush. Capt. Ross and several men fell at the first fire. The casing of the water jacket split after half an hour's fight and nine men, including Lieut. Edwards, who were working the seven-pounder were put out of action. Half an hour later Major Wilkinson was shot.

The force then charged the bush and discovered a stockade thirty yards distant in the bush, so carefully concealed that its existence would not be suspected. The stockade was carried at the point of the bayonet and the force retired.

The casualties were six officers and 30 men killed, and many wounded. The enemy was 50 killed and many wounded. It was estimated that the natives numbered 10,000, one half of whom had muskets.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, June 28.—A lighted bomb, charged with powder and pieces of lead, was fired last evening before midnight by the police in front of the entrance door of the residence of M. Bulot, procurator of the republic, No. 22 Rue de Valenciennes. It was at that hour that M. Bulot, in the Rue de Valenciennes, that occurred the terrible bomb explosion in March, 1892, the author of which was the notorious anarchist Ravachol.

SHARKEY'S MARRIAGE.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, June 29.—The Tribune says that Tom Sharkey and Mrs. Lillian Bauer, the widow of the well-known Chicago saloon keeper, will be married next week. Sharkey met Mrs. Bauer while in Chicago this spring. Mrs. Bauer is at present in New York, but will return to Chicago accompanied by her future husband for the marriage ceremony.