

RS WELL ON JULY 24.

Chinese Officials Reiterate Assurances to U.S. Consuls.

LI HUNG CHANG'S DESPATCH.

But Not A Word Comes Directly from the Ministers—U.S. Government Doubts About Conger Message—Li Does Not Want Allies To Enter Peking—Another Massacre Story From Shanghai, but It Lacks Authentication—Nothing to Relieve the Anxiety of the Watching World.

London, July 28.—The statement cabled from Washington that officials there are wavering with regard to the reliability of the alleged messages from Minister Conger and Wu Ting-Fang's assurances has had a markedly depressing effect on this side of the ocean, where many have been buoyed up by the sanguine views of the State Department at Washington regarding the various Shanghai despatches, and pessimism is again gaining the ascendancy. "No improvement in the general situation," is the message one agency brings from the British Consul-General at Shanghai to overwrought Europe, while

received to-day edict from Emperor saying that the Ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident Ministers out of distress, and request you (Conger) to transmit this preliminary announcement to admirals. (Signed) Yuan, Governor."

Still Later A later despatch from Mr. Fowler, dated July 28, 27th, is the State Department is as follows: "Another telegram from Governor: 'Have just received Imperial edict 24th saying various Ministers, excepting German, are well, and some days ago had supplied provisions to them. The Ministers are out of distress. (Signed) Yuan, Governor.'"

The Banker's Story The full text of the Daily Mail's telegram is as follows: "Shanghai, July 28.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential banker, residing in Peking, near the British Legation, who arrived in Shanghai July 25th, having left Peking July 7th. He states that the legations have been destroyed, and that the foreigners had disappeared, but he could not say positively whether or not they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to inquire."

The Mail's correspondent proceeds: "Investigations prove this information is reliable. The banker in question has gone to Ning Pe. His friends are not at all sure, fearing that to do so would cause him to lose his head."

Torture Story Looks Fishy The manager of the Russian Bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's New Chungking branch, stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Peking, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Chinese massacre. Torture failed to shake the man's statement. He declared that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable, as the Chinese swore that the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment. Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide.

Paris Notified Too Paris, July 28.—The Chinese Minister at Paris, Yu Keng, has received the following Imperial decree, dated July 24th: "The foreign ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Ketteler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruits, as a token of the interest we feel in them."

Pritchard Morgan's Statement. London, July 27.—In the course of a debate Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member for Merthyr Tydfil, who has extensive business interests in China, asserted that he had most reliable information that all the foreign Ministers, except Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, in Peking, were alive Tuesday, July 24th.

Let Macdonald Speak. London, July 28.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, dated July 26th, says that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed that he entirely failed to induce Japan to form an alliance with China or to mediate with the powers. He adds that the Japanese Foreign Office suggests that China sound the United

States. According to the Times Shanghai correspondent, Li-Ping-Heng, who started north at the beginning of July, has advanced rapidly toward Peking. Li-Chuan-Lin, Governor of Kiangsu, with a considerable force of well-armed troops, is reported to have left Yangchow to follow Li-Ping-Heng's route. The correspondent adds that the arrival in the north of these violently anti-foreign officials must seriously affect the situation. The same correspondent reports an anti-Christian outbreak in Chekiang, caused by newly enrolled train bands. It is stated that nine missionaries have been killed, some of them belonging to the Cheamsin station.

Slain in Thousands. Tokio, July 29.—Accounts received here of the massacres of native Christians in China place the number at many thousands. The boxes of slow 000, besides a foreign physician, at Pao-Ting-Fu on July 28th. The Chinese General Li-Ho-Keh, who is now marching to Peking, has ordered his troops to kill all Christians. Already a French priest and between 2,000 and 3,000 natives have been killed by them.

One Thousand Slain. Shanghai, July 29.—Li-Ping-Heng, the anti-foreign Imperial Commissioner, is going north. It is officially reported that his forces have destroyed the Catholic mission at Chihsho and murdered two French missionaries and more than 1,000 native Christians.

Mr. Morgan, a missionary at Shanghai, reports that the native missionaries are being murdered in Shansi. Five more foreigners have been massacred.

All Were Massacred. Brussels, July 29.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Shanghai, dated July 28th, which states that a Chinese official authority for the assertion that all of the missionaries who have taken refuge at Pao-Ting-Fu have been massacred.

COMMANDER C. G. F. W. CRADOCK. Who commanded the British Naval Forces at Taku and Tien Tsin.

States on the subject of mediation. The Chinese Minister at London has cabled that Lord Salisbury will reply to the Emperor's message when the British Minister at Peking replies to the message addressed to him.

Give No Quarter. Berlin, July 27.—The Local Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the last decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marines had

already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the force had been built up were right once and now it was for the troops to do the same. "Every German has been filled with pride," continued His Majesty, "to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights, thousand years old, and treat with scorn the sanctity of an Ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught."

"So I send you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort, and uphold the honor and glory of arms. You must also be an example of discipline, self-control, and self-control. If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that every thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German Open to Grave Doubt.

His massacre of Christians, however, is only reported from Shanghai, and there is nothing to confirm it. It is stated that differences of opinion have arisen between the Consuls and the municipality of Shanghai respecting the details of the city. There is clearly a scare in some quarters, which in others is regarded as unjustified.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, in a despatch dated July 29th, describes the situation thus: "Beyond question the Yang-tse Viceroy is hurrying military preparations, ostensibly to maintain the Emperor and the secret societies, but really against the foreigners. Admiral Seymour's position is a most difficult one. He knows that these preparations will not move so long as the agreement with the Viceroy holds good. I am assured by a foreigner in the Chinese employ that the soldiers in the Yang-tse forts are burning for a fight. Suppose a French or other warship goes up the river and the forts fire on it, the whole of the Yang-tse will be in a blaze. The Viceroy may determine to keep the peace, but their control of the general is only imperfect. The general commanding the forts has been destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, but he could not say positively whether or not they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to inquire."

The capture of Pao-Ting-Fu and the capture of the colony's officials at Fouriesburg is a decided advantage to the British. Though the guns and wagons were captured the commando escaped. There are now about 8,000 Boers in the mountain fastnesses of Fouriesburg and its neighborhood, with great stores of cattle and a large number of wagons. They may expect Generals Hunter, Paget, Rundle and Clements, who are watching them, but as the British hold all the roads, it is hardly possible that they can retreat.

A despatch from Fouriesburg dated July 27th shows that the capture of Fouriesburg was preceded by heavy fighting to force a passage of the passes, which was stubbornly contested for two days. General Hunter's forces had the hardest work in forcing their way through a narrow gorge, where they were fighting a battle amounting to about one hundred.

Upwards of 6,000 Boers, with a very large number of wagons, a large number of stores, and a large number of cattle, were driven into the mountain passes, where they are watched by British troops. Their escape from that point will be difficult.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Lorenzo Marquez says that President Kruger is now at Water-vander. He adds that a big fight is expected if the Boers are beaten. President Kruger will trek through Swaziland to Delagoa bay and take a steamer for Europe.

London, July 27, 11.50 p.m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "French and Hattori continued their pursuit on July 25th. The former crossed Orange River, and from the high ground on the east bank he could see Middleburg and the enemy retreating in great disorder. The main road north was blocked for several miles with horsemen and wagons. The enemy's rear was then seven miles north. The mounted forces were still west of the river. Night was closing down, the rain was falling in torrents, and so it was impossible to follow. The night was terrible. In addition to the rain a strong east wind made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died of exposure, and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of hardships, and were in famous spirits when I saw them yesterday. "Hunter has occupied Fouriesburg, and so far as I know, did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-President, and several of our men whom Dewet had captured at different times and whom he was unable to send to Mafeking. The enemy in the Bethelhem hills are now closed in. Baartland is closed to the west. Harrismith is the only line open, and will not be easy for them to reach there with guns and wagons. "Broadwood is still watching Christian DeWet, who has taken up a position on high hills near Middleburg, about seven miles south of Mafeking. P. DeWet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kromstadt yesterday. "Baron reports from Krugersdorp that he has reconnoitered the railway to Bank Station, where the train was wrecked on July 19th, and been enabled to replenish his supplies."

BOTHA'S FORCE DISPERSED. ROBERTS AT PRETORIA.

Terrible Sufferings of Men and Horses During the Advance.

FRENCH OCCUPIES MIDDLEBURG.

Boers Giving Lots of Trouble—Stiff Fight at Fouriesburg—Steyn is With DeWet—Will They be Captured?—Boer Cruelty to Captives—Boer Attack Repelled—The Duke of Marlborough's Experiences.

London, July 29.—Gen Roberts has moved his headquarters back again to Pretoria. The reason assigned is the continued uncertainty of communications and the small numbers of Boers to the eastward. His advance was stopped owing to the failure to capture Commandant-General Botha, who has once more eluded the British cavalry. One correspondent ascribes this failure to Gen. Buller being unable to co-operate, circumstances preventing his leaving the railway. But whatever the cause, Gen. Buller and his followers have again escaped. Some of the correspondents assert that his men have been dispersed on the bushveld, starving, ragged and hopeless, and with their feet bleeding. The details of the British advance eastward make a picture of misery. The weather was intensely cold and wet, and the roads were unpassable. A lieutenant and three men died from exposure. All the men suffered severely, though they were cheerful through it all. Horses, mules and oxen died by the hundred from exhaustion and cold. The country through which the British passed was desolate and forsaken. Time, it is declared, will rather increase the difficulties of the Boers. Meanwhile the Boers are active west of the capital. Small parties are constantly moving and keeping the British occupied. It has fallen to Gen. Baden-Powell's lot to be again besieged, this time at Rustenburg, where Gen. Delarey is holding him up.

The Boer's position, however, of his being in straits, though communication with Rustenburg is impossible and Hickman's mounted infantry have returned to Pretoria, because they are unable to do more than dislodge Delarey. The latter has a strong force and occupies a good position. The report that Christian DeWet's capture is inevitable is received here with much doubt. His achievements in the way of breaking through the British so-called impregnable lines are too well known in everybody's memory to allow his capture to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion. At the same time, however, his position is apparently becoming more precarious than when he was among the hills of the Orange River Colony.

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Botha Flees to the East. Pretoria, July 28.—A Kaifir, disguised as a woman, has been arrested as he was carrying letters to the Boers from Pretoria. Part of Gen. Hickman's column has gone westward to burn a farmhouse from which the Boers have been sniping the British. A tight cordon is being drawn around Christian De Wet, south of the Vaal River. The British claim they are moving east with his early capture. Gen. French has occupied Middleburg. Commandant-General Botha is reported to have fled to the east. It is said that he is followed by only 300 dispirited burghers. The march of the main British army to Balmoral was practically unopposed. The cold weather made it bad for the men, and the rains rendered transport difficult. It is evident that the Boers' tactics are to make raids and attack in small parties, and to avoid pitched battles with large forces.

Steyn With DeWet. Cape Town, July 29.—It is believed here that President Steyn is with Commandant Christian De Wet, and it is also believed that their capture is inevitable. It is thought that, with them in the hands of the British, peace negotiations will follow.

DeWet the Man Wanted. London, July 29.—The situation in South Africa is somewhat cleared up by Gen. Lord Roberts' despatch of Saturday. He is moving east with his customary rapidity, and has scattered Gen. Botha's force before him, but he has been unable to come into action. His mention of the men's sufferings from exposure and the great mortality among his transport animals, which is likely to increase in geometrical progression in proportion to the length and speed of the march, gives rise to fears that Gen. Roberts, on that account, will be unable to push the pursuit to a definite result.

Meanwhile the Boers have destroyed the railway between Bronkhor's spruit and Balmoral, and it is reported that all commandos have been ordered to attack only small parties. In the Orange River Colony, Gen. DeWet, with a larger force than was originally supposed, and though strongly posted near Ritzville, is said to be ready to surrender if placed in a position where he can be surrounded. Gen. Carrington's force, which is reported fighting, is a portion of that which, after pushing on to reinforce Gen. Plumer, has been under Gen. Baden-Powell in the neighborhood of Rustenburg, where sharp fighting is expected.

Everything points to a continuation of considerable guerrilla warfare. General Roberts' difficulties to the east of Pretoria make the capture of General DeWet a most desirable event in view of putting something like an end to real hostilities, as this, it is considered, would influence General Botha to surrender. General DeWet is now a greater figure than Kruger as an opponent of British arms and policy. A despatch from Durban, Natal, says nearly one hundred colonial rebels are awaiting trial, and it is expected that several hundred more will be brought before the courts.

Boer Cruelty to Captives. Pretoria, July 27.—Dr. Von Garnet, a Russian, who acted as medical officer to the British prisoners at Water-vander, has made a report to the chairman of the Committee of British at Pretoria, who subscribed money for the assistance of the prisoners. He strongly condemns the inhumanity displayed towards the captives. When he first took charge he found a number of victims of enteric fever lying on the bare ground. They had no blankets, only their worn uniforms, which were full of vermin. They had little food, and no medicine or attendants. Dr. Von Garnet was appointed by the Transvaal Government on February 19th. It is believed that his report is unbiased. All the papers in connection with the prisoners' fund are being mailed to Lord Rothschild, of the London Red Cross Society.

Another Canadian Home. Quebec, July 29.—Another Canadian soldier from South Africa, Col. Sergt. Utton, arrived Saturday morning by the steamship Tunisian.

Hickman Repels Boers. Pretoria, July 27.—General Hickman's column found the Boers in force at the Crocodile River, 20 miles from here. Owing to the swollen con-

dition of the stream the British found it difficult to cross. The Boers tried to lure them on by showing small parties, the others remaining concealed. The plan did not work. Gen. Hickman shelled them, and also used his own powder. At night the Boers attacked the British outposts, but the latter were alert, and drove them back with a heavy rifle fire. The burghers' loss is said to have been considerable. Boer Leader Captured. Pretoria, July 27.—A leader of a Pretoria commando, has been captured by the British east of DeWetpoort. He tried to escape, but was covered by six rifles at close quarters, whereupon he threw down his arms. He was on the opposite bank of the river from those who held him under the guns, but it was impossible for the latter to cross over and get him. They held him, however, until a sergeant of Roberts' horse, who knew a drift further down, came along. The sergeant did not use the lower drift, but, swimming his horse across the river, brought the prisoner back with him. Later it was found that the Boers were holding the lower drift in force. Rejoiced Their Regiments. Ottawa, July 29.—The Militia Department yesterday announced that Lieut.-Col. Otter telegraphs from Johannesburg that Co. 7, 16th, Pte. J. H. Atkinson, 24th Middlesex Light Infantry, and 7,245, Pte. W. West, 7th Fusiliers, who have been missing since May 18th, have rejoined their regiments at Cape Town. Lieut. R. S. Tester, 52nd Regiment, 1st Light Infantry, has been invalided to England. Marlborough's Experiences. London, July 29.—The Duke of Marlborough had a most interesting experience in South Africa, and though participating in many fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness. The Duke of Marlborough has returned home because General Hamilton's staff has been broken up, Hamilton not needing his services longer. The Duke says he is proud of his yeomanry, though he was with them but a short time. He was immensely struck with the Canadians, and perfectly satisfied with the British soldier, especially the infantryman, as good as any in the world. He believes the Boer resistance will continue until the end of November, as they are firmly convinced that if the Democrats are successful in the Presidential election the United States will intervene in the Boers' behalf. The Duke looks better, instead of worse for his experience. Considering his ancestry, it is scarcely surprising that he took a keen, practical interest in his work, and that he is like any officer, being often on the shortest of "short commons." Supplementary Estimates. London, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, in introducing a supplementary army estimate of eleven and a half million pounds, explained that it covered the cost of repatriating the British troops to the end of February, 1901, and included three millions for China. The amount asked for South Africa included the cost of repatriating the Imperial and colonial troops. It was proposed to leave in South Africa 45,000 men, including 15,000 colonials and reservists desiring to remain. The amount also included the gift of five pounds to every soldier and a suit of mufti to every reservist. Including the present estimate, the aggregate voted for the War Office is £61,022,700. Gets the Victoria Cross. London, July 27.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Captain C. Mansel-Jones, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, for bravery at the battle of the Tugela. Captain Mansel-Jones served through the Ashanti campaign of 1805-6, and was decorated for his services there. He is 28 years of age. Private Doolan Free. The list of British prisoners recently returned unconditionally by the Boers includes the name of Private J. T. Doolan, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He belonged to Edmonton. A Magistrate Punished. Pretoria, July 26, 4 p.m.—A trustworthy report from the North Transvaal is to the effect that hundreds of the burghers are deserting their commandos and returning to their homes in a destitute condition. When the British troops went through the Orange Free State, now the Orange River Colony, Mr. Leroux, a Free State justice, took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain and was reinstated in office. Recently he was accused of giving information to Gen. De Wet, whereby the latter has been able to plan and carry out many of his raids on the railway. Leroux has been found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Knows Sergt. Wetmore. Toronto, July 28.—Mr. R. S. Warner, of Mimico, writes to the effect that Sergt. Wetmore, who died of enteric fever in Africa, and about whose identity the Government is making enquiries, lived at Mimico for three years before he went out with the Canadians. He did not enlist as a private, but engaged as a saddler, and was promoted after he had landed in Africa. Fined Him Heavily. Toronto, July 30.—Squire Ellis on Saturday gave judgment in the case against Dr. Edward Playter of Moore Park, who was charged with maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a so-called sanitarium. He found the doctor guilty and fined him \$200 and costs and \$5 a day from June 15th to July 25th. Mr. A. Claude Macdonnell, solicitor for Dr. Playter, intends to appeal the case. Took Strychnine. Indian Head, Assa, July 29.—W. H. Jenkinson, while in a fit of despondency yesterday afternoon, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The United States will purchase from Spain the Islands of Cebutu and Cagayan, in the Philippine archipelago.

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SIR HENRY BLAKE, British Governor of Hong Kong.

another asserts that a week has elapsed without a reply to the consul's message to the British Minister at Peking. Sir Claude Macdonald, through the Tung Li Yamen. The belief is confirmed that the assurances of Chinese officialdom are only designed to gain time, and that even if the Ministers are alive they are held as hostages.

Why Not Direct Communication? As commentators pertinently remark, if there is an atom of truth in all the Chinese assertions, the officials have only to supply the legations, not with vegetables, but with telegraphic forms. Definitive news of any kind is scarce. The report comes from Shanghai that business has been resumed at the port of New-Chwang, and that a second Japanese division is mobilizing at Tokio, preparatory to embarkation for China.

FROM LI DIRECT Consuls Said to be Well—A Suspicious Paragraph New York, July 28.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, in response to a request cabled to him three days ago by the Tribune, sends the following reply, dated Shanghai, July 27: "Tribune, New York. Peking reports Ministers alive. Safety assured."

Allied forces entrance Peking unnecessary. (Signed) Li Hung Chang."

U. S. Troops Sail San Francisco, July 28.—The transport Hancock will sail to-day for Taku via Nagasaki. She will carry 400 marines, a battery of artillery and a number of soldiers. She will be followed by the Meade next Wednesday.

A SHANGHAI YARN. Said to be Told by Somebody, Name Not Given London, July 28.—The Daily Mail's correspondent telegraphs that a Russian banker who left Peking on July 7th and arrived at Shanghai Wednesday, July 25th, says that when he left Peking all the legations had been destroyed, and all legations murdered. The ministers, seeing death was inevitable, shot their families. Sir Robert Hart, the banker, adds, committed suicide in despair.

Attacked Japanese Through a Yokohama despatch the Government has received information that Chinese attacked a body of Japanese and Koreans in the vicinity of An-Tung, on the north side of the Yalu River. Refugees had arrived in Wiju. Japanese reinforcements were proceeding to the scene of conflict. The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Rlyagovstchensk was dated July 23rd. The Russian garrison had been re-supplied with ammunition, and would be able to hold out until reinforced. The Chinese Legation here reiterates the assertion that the ministers are en route to Tien Tsin.

"O T OF DISTRESS." Chinese Assure U. S. Consuls Ministers are Safe and Well Washington, July 28.—The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Mr. Fowler, the American Consul at Che Foo, dated at midnight on the 26th: "This morning, by request of the allied admirals, I wired the Governor (supposed to be the Governor of Shantung) their wish to get news from the Ministers themselves. "The Governor now replies: 'Have



COMMANDER C. G. F. W. CRADOCK. Who commanded the British Naval Forces at Taku and Tien Tsin.

States on the subject of mediation. The Chinese Minister at London has cabled that Lord Salisbury will reply to the Emperor's message when the British Minister at Peking replies to the message addressed to him.

Give No Quarter. Berlin, July 27.—The Local Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the last decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marines had

already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the force had been built up were right once and now it was for the troops to do the same. "Every German has been filled with pride," continued His Majesty, "to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights, thousand years old, and treat with scorn the sanctity of an Ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught."

"So I send you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort, and uphold the honor and glory of arms. You must also be an example of discipline, self-control, and self-control. If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that every thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German Open to Grave Doubt.

His massacre of Christians, however, is only reported from Shanghai, and there is nothing to confirm it. It is stated that differences of opinion have arisen between the Consuls and the municipality of Shanghai respecting the details of the city. There is clearly a scare in some quarters, which in others is regarded as unjustified.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, in a despatch dated July 29th, describes the situation thus: "Beyond question the Yang-tse Viceroy is hurrying military preparations, ostensibly to maintain the Emperor and the secret societies, but really against the foreigners. Admiral Seymour's position is a most difficult one. He knows that these preparations will not move so long as the agreement with the Viceroy holds good. I am assured by a foreigner in the Chinese employ that the soldiers in the Yang-tse forts are burning for a fight. Suppose a French or other warship goes up the river and the forts fire on it, the whole of the Yang-tse will be in a blaze. The Viceroy may determine to keep the peace, but their control of the general is only imperfect. The general commanding the forts has been destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, but he could not say positively whether or not they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to inquire."

The capture of Pao-Ting-Fu and the capture of the colony's officials at Fouriesburg is a decided advantage to the British. Though the guns and wagons were captured the commando escaped. There are now about 8,000 Boers in the mountain fastnesses of Fouriesburg and its neighborhood, with great stores of cattle and a large number of wagons. They may expect Generals Hunter, Paget, Rundle and Clements, who are watching them, but as the British hold all the roads, it is hardly possible that they can retreat.