

FOREIGNERS SLAIN IN CITY OF PEKIN.

Reports of the Great Massacre Said to be Confirmed BUT THERE IS STILL A DOUBT.

The Last Valiant Fight and the Last Despairing Sortie Described—The Foreigners Shot Down Their Own Wives and Children to Save Them From a Worse Fate—Native Christians also Put to the Sword—More Fighting at Tien Tsin—Allied Generals Confer—Will be Weeks Before an Army Can March on Pekin.

London, July 16.—If the information transmitted by the Governor of Shantung to the Director of Railways and Telegraphs Sheng and communicated by him to the foreign Consuls in Shanghai to-day be true, all doubt regarding the fate of the foreigners in Pekin has been dissipated, and the appalling dread which has so long hung over the nations must give place to a realization of the hideous tragedy that has been consummated. Despatches were received by the Consuls on Friday and Saturday giving information as to the situation in the capital. The first despatch which was delivered Friday said that a messenger from Pekin had arrived at Chinan-Fu on July 11th. He reported that two Legations and the Catholic cathedral had not been taken. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang had lost five officers and very many men, and feared to approach too near the Legations. It was added that the foreign guards had made a night attack on their besiegers, killing over 200 of Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang's men.

Fu-Siang arrived from the vicinity of Tien Tsin with a large force of Kansu Braves. By this time the walls of the legation had been battered down, and most of the buildings were in ruins from the Chinese artillery fire. Many of the allies had fallen at their posts, and the remaining small band who were still alive took refuge in the Chinese barracks, which they hastily endeavored to fortify. Upon them the fire of the Chinese artillery was now directed. Towards sunrise it was evident that the ammunition of the allies was running out, and at 7 o'clock, as the advance of the Chinese failed to draw a response, it was clear that it was at last completely exhausted. A rush was determined upon. Thus, standing together as the sun rose, the little remaining band met death stubbornly. There was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced and finally overcame by sheer numbers the few remaining Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner.

Another Tale. Another of these unauthenticated accounts differs somewhat from the foregoing, and ascribes the details to Sheng, who, the correspondent says, "with every appearance of deep emotion," informed the Consuls that on or about June 30th, western reckoning, all the foreigners were annihilated. The correspondent adds that the Ministers and Legation Guards, who, with the women and children, were besieged by hunger, having had no food for many days, resolved on a sortie on the night of June 30th. The attack was not expected by Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang, whose soldiers, holding the Legation gates, and 200 Chinese were slain by the Foreign Guards. General Tung-Fuh-Siang's troops and the Boxers then endeavored to capture the Legation by assault, but met with desperate resistance, and withdrew. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang, enraged by the resistance, then had heavy guns placed in position opposite the Legation, and ordered the men to open fire on the Europeans point blank. The fire was not stopped until the Legation buildings were demolished and no fire. All the foreigners who were not killed by the guns or Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang's troops and the Boxers were roasted to death in the ruins.

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These despatches apparently contain all the details that are reliably known, and the narratives which appear in the sensational newspapers here are only given on their authority. One of these stories, bearing date of Shanghai, July 15th, says that after June 25th the Boxers and Imperial troops gradually increased in number and massed themselves around the British Legation, camping in the streets and places that had been laid waste by the Boxers. Daily sorties were made by the defenders, who met the Chinese in the streets, inflicting severe punishment on them. These stories often took place at night. So great was the courage and energy of the little force that they gradually compelled the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity of the Legation.

These reverses were having a disheartening effect, and there began to be signs of disaffection among the Chinese. There were frequent desertions to the troops of Prince Ching, who was endeavoring to co-operate with the besieged foreigners. Tuan's Attack. Ultimately Prince Tuan decided to make an organized night attack, having secured a plentiful supply of ammunition for his heavy guns. A conference of the Chinese leaders was held, and a regular plan of attack was agreed upon. Three powerful columns with strong reserves at 6 p.m. July 6, opened fire with artillery upon the Legation where the allies were concentrated. For two hours the walls of the buildings were battered with shot and shell and huge breaches were made. Then a general advance was ordered, and the Chinese infantry, constantly firing volleys, moved towards the gaps in the walls. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that the attackers broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded behind them. They were not rallied until they were out of rifle range. Then Prince Tuan, by making desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack. Their artillery fire was renewed, and a second attack attempted, but before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by Prince Ching and General Wang-Weng-Shao, with their troops, who were going to aid the foreigners.

A Desperate Battle Ensued between the Chinese and Manchus. Unfortunately many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Ching fell, and it was supposed at the time that he was killed, but a search for his body the next morning was not successful, and it is now believed that he only was wounded and was carried off and secreted by retainers. Gen. Wang Weng Shao, although 70 years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed, and his force, being completely outnumbered, was routed. Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation, but they were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. About 5 a.m. the allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing, when Gen. Tung-

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serted that the latter communicated the details verbally to the Consuls. There is apparently much indignation in Shanghai at the duplicity of Governor Yuan-Shih-Kai and Sheng, and the manner in which they dealt with the information of the massacre. Not Credited Fully. Notwithstanding the apparent certainty that the massacre was carried out, following, was destroyed. A patch was sent by telegraph from Canton on Saturday last. Many false and hysterical rumors are circulating here and in Hong Kong and Shanghai about the Boxers and wholesale massacring in Pekin and elsewhere. These reports should all be dispassionately weighed. This much is certain: Li-Hung-Chang and his positive assurance again to-day that only a few of the Legations in Pekin have been destroyed, and that all the Ministers, except Baron von Sotter, are absolutely safe. Li-Hung-Chang says that the Empress and Emperor, Prince Ching, and Yung-Su, are safely safeguarding the foreigners, else they would be dead before this of hunger and thirst.

There is further trustworthy evidence of the rapid spread of the anti-foreigner revolt in the empire. Putting aside certain alarmist reports, the following despatch to the Times from Shanghai is significant: "The tension and spirit of unrest in the provinces created by the position of affairs in the north, show signs of increasing." Yesterday brought a report of an anti-Christian outbreak at Hong-Shan, in Hunan, in which several Italian priests were murdered. The Governors of Kwang-Si, Hunan and Shaan-si, the last of whom is the notorious Yuh-Sien, refuse to confirm the policy of the southern viceroys. The Standard's correspondent reports that the Catholic mission at Siang-Yung, in Hupeh, was destroyed on July 10th. The chapel at Nanyan-Fu, in Honan, has also been destroyed. A party of 20 Canadians have been plundered by rebels near Nanyan-Fu, while seeking a place of safety. Farewell to His Wife. London, July 16, 3.30 a.m.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Pekin. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, on July 5th, received the

following telegram from her husband: "Our people including the women, are in the Legations. Prepare to hear the worst." The European Governments have received from their representatives at Shanghai a despatch from the Governor of Shantung, dated July 3rd, reporting that the European troops made a sortie from Pekin and killed 200 of Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang's forces, and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a breach in the defenses. Under date of July 12th the Governor of Shantung wires as follows: "Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the Legations for some hours, but have not effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught. I fear that all the Ministers and the Government as well are in great danger. The Government is intensely anxious."

Retribution Their Mission. London, July 15.—The situation at Tien Tsin seems to have improved, but there is no prospect of an advance movement for a month or six weeks, or until reinforcements have been received on a large scale. These additional forces will include nearly 50,000 troops, from India, Germany, France and Italy. Russian troops are ready in motion, but there is no official estimate of the strength of the army which will be employed. It will be the largest combined European contingent ever in the field. Japan has arranged to send 22,000 troops, and possibly will increase the force to 50,000 or 60,000. There will be over 100,000 European and Japanese soldiers in China before the end of September, and this number may be increased to 150,000. Retribution will be their mission. There cannot be any possible means of securing adequate reparation for the slaughter of the Ministers and 400 to 500 foreigners. The partition of the empire at the end of the campaign will be arduous and costly, and is the natural sequel to the crime against foreign nations.

Seymour's Account. London, July 15.—The Admiralty has received the following despatches from Admiral Seymour, who commands the British naval force in China: "Tien Tsin, July 9, via Chefoo, July

11.—The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 a. m. to-day. The Japanese troops, by a flank movement, drove the enemy out, capturing four guns. The cavalry pursued the Chinese, completing their rout, and killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers. "An allied force shelled and afterwards occupied the western arsenal. Two guns were captured, and the arsenal was burned, we being unable to hold it. The enemy lost 350 killed. The casualties of the allies were small. Large details have not yet been received."

PRINCE CHING, CHINESE COMMANDER AT PEKIN.



IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE CAPITAL ARE REPORTED FIGHTING THE 'BOXERS.'

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The British Consul-General at Shanghai, in transmitting to the Foreign Office messages from the Governor of Shantung, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at Pekin. The War Council of Allies. Khabarovsk, Siberia, July 12, via St. Petersburg, July 14.—A council of war was held at Tien-Tsin to-day, at which the commanders of all the foreign forces were present. Admiral Aleff, the Russian commander, presided as ranking officer. Vice-Admiral Seymour represented Great Britain, and Capt. McCalla the United States. It was decided that the position does not justify the allies in doing more at present than holding Tien-Tsin against the Chinese. The city is being fortified as well as possible. It was determined to re-establish communication with Taku, and to do the best toward making a march communication safe. The guns from the warships are being mounted, and prove effective by reason of their long range in keeping off the Chinese attacks.

Favors the Boxers

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Hay has received an undated despatch from Consul General Goodnow, Shanghai, stating that the Governor of Honan Fehanli has issued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the Boxers. Honan Fehanli is the province lying immediately northwest of Shanghai and between that city and Pekin. As no mention is made of the alleged statement of Sheng, the Director-General of Railways and Telegraphs of China, to the consuls at Shanghai, another combined European contingent ever in the field. Japan has arranged to send 22,000 troops, and possibly will increase the force to 50,000 or 60,000. There will be over 100,000 European and Japanese soldiers in China before the end of September, and this number may be increased to 150,000. Retribution will be their mission. There cannot be any possible means of securing adequate reparation for the slaughter of the Ministers and 400 to 500 foreigners. The partition of the empire at the end of the campaign will be arduous and costly, and is the natural sequel to the crime against foreign nations.

THE STORY DENIED.

The Czar Has no Report of the Murder of His Minister. St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. De Giers, the Russian Minister at Pekin, has been received here. On Saturday the New York Journal sent out a despatch alleged to have been sent from St. Petersburg on July 11th and sent to New York via Paris July 14th. The despatch gave terrible details of the alleged murder of M. De Giers and his wife, by the Chinese at Pekin.

GAYEST PARTY OF VICTORIA'S REIGN.

The West-Churchill Wedding Will be Celebrated on July 28.

YOUNG WEST HASTENING HOME.

Astor Has Wilyly Retired for the Time Being—The Maine Leaves for China—The Queen's Thanks—The Anglo-Saxon Review—A Labor Body Trouble—Naval Matters Subject of Speculation—A Youth Attracting Much Notice at the Bislely Meeting.

London, July 16.—The most brilliant garden party of Queen Victoria's reign has proved quite ineffectual to dispel the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Comassee of Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife and party, and the safety of most of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the fanatics created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation, but this was quickly dispelled by the news of the disaster at Nital's neck and the gravity of the news from China.

Judging from the manoeuvre plans issued by the admiralty, but little more will be learned of this year's operations than was learned from the finance of last year. One of the main objects is to decide upon suitable distance to establish a temporary breeze for a squadron blockading the hostile ports, and to their question of the ability of cruisers to sweep off and drive into harbors the enemy's torpedo raft.

A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe where Great Britain's interests are imperilled ends with none of these hopes realized, except a regatta at Ashland, and even there the British garrison still awaits relief. In South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not expect, guerilla warfare. But though the disaster at Nital's neck caused dismay, it is no exaggeration to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long-drawn-out struggle. The signs do not point to a speedy realization of that desire, however. Therefore it is small wonder that the Government has practically decided to put off the election until 1901.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bislely is attracting small attendance. Quite the most remarkable competitor is young Hyde, who is shooting for Rugby in the public school ports, and to their question of the ability of cruisers to sweep off and drive into harbors the enemy's torpedo raft.

When an Express Train Cut Off His Left Arm.

New York, July 16.—A youth who had his arm cut off by a train in Harlem yesterday, and who carried the severed member up and down the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, caused much excitement there early yesterday morning.

THIS BOY WAS TICKLED

Looking down he saw his arm lying on the track. He felt no pain, he says, but he had a feeling of weakness. When he gathered his wits together he picked up the arm and started to walk home. At 142nd street he reached the tower. He banged on the door with his severed arm. John Baker, the tower watchman, appeared at the door.

A Great Party.

The Royal garden party was a wonderful affair. Peers and Peeresses, and Indian Rajahs, Princes, and Princesses, leading statesmen, heads of professions, and church dignitaries, intermingled gaily, forming a dazzling mass of color against the green background of the Buckingham Palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests the Queen drove out through double lines of visitors, probably as distinguished as were ever formed in Great Britain, to the Marlboroughs. Ambassadors, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded till the sovereign was out of the grounds.

THE USEFUL TELESCOPE.

Scientists Discover Phenomenon at Which They Marvel. POLICE AID IN STUDYING IT. Rochester, N.Y., July 16.—While testing a powerful telescope from the roof of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Works in this city scientists discovered a thief at work over two miles away and by utilizing the telephone informed the police and had him placed under arrest.

The Maine's Departure.

The departure of the American hospital ship Maine for China meets with warm approval from both official and unofficial Britain. The city is being fortified as well as possible. It was determined to re-establish communication with Taku, and to do the best toward making a march communication safe. The guns from the warships are being mounted, and prove effective by reason of their long range in keeping off the Chinese attacks.

When he came to secure his booty pawned on him and effected his escape. After all this had happened an excited farmer appeared at police headquarters and informed the sergeant on duty that he had been robbed of a tub of butter. Hanlon is now in jail awaiting his sentence, and the parties inspecting the telescope announce it to be in good working order. The farmer, who hails from South Greece, is still mystified as to how the butter reached the police station before he did.

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