

WERE SAFE UP TILL TUESDAY. Canton and Li Hung Chang Going North.

PRINCE TUAN STIRRING UP STRIFE

Many Stories of Atrocity Told, but Trustworthy News Hard to Obtain—Believed Chinese Will Try to Starve Out Peking Foreigners—Kaiser Thanks President—Will Help Reach the Beleaguered Foreigners in Time to Save a Massacre?—A Period of Great Suspense.

London, July 7.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Shanghai, have telegraphed to their London house as follows: "Shanghai, July 7.—The British legation was standing July 2nd. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

Washington, July 7.—A cablegram was received at the State Department, from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 7th, saying that the legations were standing on July 3rd, and that the attack of the Boxers had been slight. They seemed disposed to adopt starvation methods.

London, July 7.—A cable despatch from Canton, July 6.—Quiet continues here. Li Hung Chang has stationed troops in the streets to prevent disturbances.

A steamer intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward sailed to-day ostensibly bound for Kiu Kung. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods.

Shanghai, July 6.—Prince Tuan has ordered General Yuan Shi Kai to march on Nanki with 18,000 German drilled troops. It is doubtful that he will obey, but in any case Viceroy Lu is believed to be able to hold Nanki in spite. He has fifteen warships in the Yangtze and the Great Britain is ready to assist this opposition of the rebel Government. The departure of the anti-foreign Taotai-Seng, for Nanki, is causing anxiety.

Canton, Ohio, July 7.—The following cablegram has been received by President McKinley, "Reudenberg, June 6. 'The President of the U. S. Wm. McKinley. For Your Excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Peking, I express my most sincere sympathy. I recognized therein the common impulse of interests which bind civilized nations together. William Emperor.'"

London, July 7.—"The massacre of the Foreign Ministers, the women, the children and the European guards at Peking, after eighteen days of hopeless resistance, is confirmed," says a despatch from Shanghai, dated July 6th, and received in London to-day.

"When the ammunition and food were exhausted," continues the despatch, "the Chinese flung closed in upon the legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterward they set the legation buildings on fire and the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

The despatch does not state the source from which news of this confirmation arises.

It is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghai despatch, however, which states that the Taotai or officer in charge of several departments at Shanghai and vicinity now admits that no legation exists in Peking. They are said to have been exterminated, and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had four thousand leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for joining his followers. The despatch on the origin of this blood and merely daring to petition him to conclude with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chi Li Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the Boxers.

A despatch from Taku says that the last message from Mr. Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister at Peking, brought there by runners, read as follows: "We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. Let the force advance and give us notice by signals. Runners also confirm the report of the burning of the native city of Peking."

London Fears the Worst. In London it is hardly doubted that the worst has happened, though the foreigners besieged at Peking could grasp the last straw and hope that Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, who was thoroughly trusted by the Chinese, may have managed by the promise of bribes, to induce the Boxer leaders to protect the women and children from the violence of the mobs.

Melbourne, July 7.—The Imperial Government has accepted Victoria's offer of a naval contingent for service in China.

Berlin, July 7.—An official note

says: "In replying to Japan's request for news of the powers' attitude towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime importance, and would accordingly assent to any measures not objectionable in any other quarters."

London, July 7.—The Japanese Minister, Kato Takaaki, received a cable despatch from Tokyo this morning, giving his Government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether with the consent of the other Powers, Japan was willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion, and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

London, July 7.—A cable despatch, dated Thursday, July 5th, 5 p. m., received to-day from Shanghai at the London office of the inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs, says: "Courier left Peking July 3rd, when two legations were holding out against troops and Boxers. The troops numbered 2,000 men and Boxers many leaders."

Paris, July 7.—The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs under date of July 3rd that the viceroys of Nankin, Ou Chung, Foo Chow and Sze Houen, and the governor of the King Si and Ngan Houe have just issued a proclamation, couched in vigorous terms, for the protection of foreigners. The Governor of Chekiang alone, it is added, published Prince Tuan's edict against foreigners.

Taku despatches say an attack in great force is expected at any moment. The Chinese are expected to await the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an attack on the city.

London, July 7.—Denial can be made on high authority of the stories that France has offered the slightest objection to Japan sending a number of troops to China. On the contrary, it is hoped here that Japan will send promptly a sufficient number of troops, with the purpose of saving the lives of the Europeans at Peking.

London, July 7.—The Russian Government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China.

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London, July 7.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Canton, dated July 5th, says that intense excitement has been caused by a despatch from Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Imperial Customs, stating that the British Legation in Peking is in flames. The despatch adds that Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, has issued a proclamation by "Imperial orders," that people and places are to be protected, and trouble between natives and native converts prevented.

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London, July 7.—A despatch to the Times from Tien Tsin, dated July 3rd, says that a messenger from Sir Robert Hart reported that on June 24 nine soldiers at the British Legation had been killed and

many wounded. The women and children were shielded as best as could be. The Chinese have cut the canal with the object of flooding the plain, and preventing an advance on Peking.

London, July 6.—Recitals of further horrors in Peking are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the Chinese and Tartar City of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces, and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are repeated in miniature.

London, July 7.—The Emperor's support to Tzu-Hsi and a son of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately intervened, backed by Kang-Yi. They rushed from the council, and their partisans raised the cry, "Down with the foreigner!" The effect was electrical. The eunuchs, palace officials of all sorts, and most of the populace took up the cause of Prince Tuan and his aged, immediately put the Emperor and Dowager Empress under restraint.

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London, July 8.—A despatch from Tien Tsin, dated July 3rd, says: "Since early morning the Chinese have heavily bombarded the settlements. Admiral Seymour has ordered the women and children conveyed to Taku at the earliest possible moment."

London, July 9.—A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that no official news has been received regarding the fate of the foreigners in Peking. The newspapers publish what purports to be a telegram stating that the members of the Russian mission were surprised by having boiling water poured on their heads, after which they were decapitated and their bodies cut to pieces.

London, July 7.—The Catholic bishop, two priests and two sisters were murdered at Mukden last Friday. The bishop and two sisters and a priest have arrived here by steamer from New Chungang.

London, July 7.—It is reported that the Imperial Tutor, Hsu-Tung, an anti-foreigner, has been murdered by Boxers in Peking, together with his household, numbering 300 persons.

London, July 7.—A despatch from the Province of Anhui, and who left Shanghai on June 9th, is now in Toronto. Anhui is 900 miles inland, and though it is outside the sphere of the Boxers' operations, Mr. Ewing was nevertheless called upon by many persons at the China Inland Mission anxious to hear the latest tidings of friends or relatives.

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BRITONS FIGHT ABROAD AND PLAY AT HOME.

London Society Outraged by Astor's Coarse Insult to Milne.

MAY OSTRACISE THE SNOB.

Why Lord Roberts Objected to His Men Going to China—Didn't Want Society Hangers on to Take Precedence of His Seasoned Officers in Commanding Such an Expedition—Princess Saw Wales' Horse Lose at New Market—Henley Week Dull—What the Great Metropolis is Talking About This Summer.

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Those Resignations. The resignation of Lord Wemyss, the honorary colonel, and Col. Eustace Balfour, the commanding officer of the crack London Scottish Volunteers, as a result of their desire to protest against the Government's invitation of the volunteers in the service, has created a sensation. Col. Balfour is a brother of the Cabinet Minister of that name, and Lord Wemyss has probably done more for that branch of Great Britain's defenses than any other man. The trouble was over the War Office refusing to give a capitulation grant to Lord Lansdowne because they were unable, owing to having been at the front, to put 50 per cent of their strength in camp for the manoeuvres. Lord Wemyss, writing to Lord Lansdowne, frankly tells him he has ignored the original intention of the volunteer force, and has changed its charge and constitution.

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