KILLED ALL FOREIGNERS

If the Chinese Rumors Current in Shanghai Are Correct.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Robert Hart's runner, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Express at Shanghai, says the foreigners were making a last stand in the buildings and enclosures of the British Legation. They had many dead and wounded. Among them was some women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessaries.

The women were starving, as they gave a part of their small allowance to the children. The foreigners were holding out under a terrific fire upheld by the hourly expectation of relief. They knew they would not be abandoned, and that the armies of their Governments were advancing. Sometimes they thought they could hear artillery in action beyond a wall. They were unable to return the fire of the Chinese except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. Then the machine guns and repeating rifles tore the storming parties to pieces. The messenger expressed the belief that it would be impossible for the foreigners to resist much longer, as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the walls of the court-yard and their ammunition was running low.

Orders were given by Prince Tu n, the messenger says, that since some had been killed, not one other foreigner should be left alive. The Chinese soldiers were exhorted to sacrifice their lives without hesitation, if by so doing they could help exterminate the "Wang-Kuei-Tse." Extreme precautions had been taken to prevent the foreigners from communicating with anyone outside the city, and a number of runners who had been sent out were killed by the Chinese. This messenger succeeded in getting through by smearing his face and clothes with blood and joining in the outcries against the "devils."

He passed the remains of foreigners of Admiral Seymour's force who had been killed between Lang-Fang and Lo-Fu. Their bodies had been cut to pieces and their heads were carried at the ends of bamboos.

A large army of Manchu Chinese Imperial troops, with seventy guns, is reported to be advancing in the direction of Tien-Tsin.

Reliance is placed in Shanghai on most of the statements made by the messenger, as he is known to be faithful to the foreigners.

The Consular body at Shanghai is of the opinion that the food and ammunition of the besieged Legation forces at Pekin have become exhausted, they must be dead or imprisoned, and that it would be futile to make a desperate effort for their relief with an inadequate force. It is regarded at Shanghai as appalling that nothing is being done for the relief of the besieged foreigners, and that they should be abandoned to a horrible fate. The inability of 1,600 men—the latest estimates of the number landed—to advance, is explained by the statement that the Chinese army between Tien-Tsin and Pekin has been heavily reinforced, that it has abundant artillery and numerous cavalry, giving it large advantages over the allies. Reconnoitring parties run a great hazard of being surrounded, captured, and probably executed by torture. A long delay seems certain before an effective advance and be made.

FROM PRISON TO BATTLE.

Released at Pretoria to be Killed in a Few Days.

A despatch from London says:—The Pretoria prisoners are evidently experiencing an early renewal of war after their liberation.

In the latest list of casualties there is evidence of this. The attack on the small British force at Honingspruit entailed the death of Major H. T. de C. Hobbs, of the 2nd West Yorks, who was taken prisoner, owing to his staying behind to assist a wounded man at Willow Grange, in Natal, on November 23.

Second-Lieut. H. H. Smith, reported severely wounded in the same fight, belongs to the 1st Gloucesters, and was taken prisoner at Nicholson's nek.

BOERS WERE DEFEATED.

They Made a Determined Attempt to Retake Ficksburg.

A despatch from Maseru, Basutoland, Thursday, says:—The Boers made a determined attempt to retake Ficksburg, Orange River Colony, yesterday. They attacked the place at midnight. The fighting was short, but fierce, lasting an hour, and the Federals were repulsed.

GRIM CLOSING CHAPTERS.

3,000 British Casualties During the Past Month.

A despatch from London, says:—Events in South Africa have by no means ceased to be worthy of record. When it is understood that the last month's casualties from June 5th to July 5th, amounted to over 3,000 men, including 1,200 deaths, it will be realized that the latter chapters of the war, though comparatively unheralded, have been terribly grim. "When is it going to end?" is the question heard on all sides. The measure of the organized Boer resistance is evidently no criterion of what the cost will be to Great Britain in precious lives. Unless Lord Roberts is planning some move of which the news is carefully kept in England, it seems likely that there are still many weary weeks of guerilla fighting ahead of the British forces.

40,000 BRITISH TROOPS.

The War Office is Said to be Preparing to Send That Number of Men to China.

A despatch from London says:—It is understood that the War Office is preparing to despatch nearly 40,000 men to China. These are to be drawn from India, South Africa and England, chiefly the latter.

The Government has been purchasing arms and ammunition for some time, and recently ordered 20,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

FREE HAND FOR JAPAN.

The Russian Government Agrees to the Proposition.

A despatch from London, says:—The Russian Government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this consent are summarized in the subjoined despatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6: In reply to an enquiry from the Japanese Cabinet regarding the despatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Pekin, the Russian Government declared on May 27 that it left the Japanese Government full liberty of action in this connection, and the Tokio Cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops.

POLITICS LAID ASIDE.

Political considerations that were thought to have been numbing the action of the powers are thus laid aside for a moment, at least by the Government supposed to have the clearest purposes respecting China's future. Japan's sending of troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Pekin.

TEN DAYS NECESSARY.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister, who arrived in London on Friday, said that ten days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. His dictated statement contained these sentences:

"If all the conditions Japan asked were conceded, I see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble. The powers are all willing to put down the rebels, but it does not seem that they are agreed on the means."

From these authoritative utterances, it is inferred that Japan does not nominate conditions, and that the concert of the powers is a little tangled.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c., in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, July 10.—Our receipts today were fifty carloads of live stock, including 1,300 hogs, 800 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, and a few milkers and calves.

Good to choice butcher cattle sold at from $4 to $4.50 per cwt.; but medium to common cattle were in light demand, and values were unsettled, so that the figures given below can only be regarded as approximate for anything but the best cattle here.

Stockers are still weak on a very light enquiry. Export bulls are nominally unchanged, but easy. Feeders and light bulls are quotably unchanged. A few choice milch cows are wanted.

Only choice veals are in demand, up to eight to ten dollars each for the right kind. Common stuff not wanted.

Choice ewes are worth from $3.50 to $4 per cwt. Spring lambs in fair demand from $2.50 to $4 each. Bucks are worth from $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Several loads of inferior cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6 3-8c; thick fat hogs, 5 1-2c; and light hogs, 5 3-8c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt	$ 4 30	$ 5 25
Butcher, choice, do	4 00	4 50
Butcher, med. to good	3 50	3 75
Butcher, inferior	3 00	3 25
Stockers, per cwt	3 00	3 50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt	3 50	4 00
Spring lambs, each	2 00	4 00
Bucks, per cwt	2 50	3 00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	25 00	45 00
Calves, each	2 00	8 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt	6 25	6 50
Light hogs, per cwt	5 50	5 62 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt	5 50	5 75
Sows	3 00	3 50
Stags	2 00	2 50

Toronto, July 10.—Manitoba wheat was higher. Sales of No. 1 hard were made at 86c, afloat, Fort William, and at 96c, g.i.t., which is 1c. better than yesterday's figures. Ontario wheats continue easy, and in poor demand. Winter and spring wheat is quoted nominally at 70c, outside.

Millfeed—Dull, Bran, $13 to $13.50; and shorts, $14 to $14.50, west.

Corn—Firm, No. 1 American yellow, 48c, on track here; and mixed at 47 1-2c.

Peas—Quiet. Car lots are quoted nominally at 60c, north and west; and 61c, east.

Barley—Steady. No. 2 40c, west; and 41c, east; No. 3 42 to 43c.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, west, 54c; and 55c east.

Oats—Steady. White oats, north and west, 27c; and east, 28c.

Flour—Buying poor owing to the unsettled wheat market. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, is quoted at $3 per bbl, asked, and in wood, at $3.30, asked.

Buffalo, July 10.—Spring wheat—No. 1, hard, round lots, 88c; No. 1 Northern, round lots, 86c; No. 1 Northern, car lots, 87 1-2c. Winter wheat—Dull; 83c bid for red and white. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 47 3-4 to 48c; No. 3 yellow, 47 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 47 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 47c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 28 1-4c; No. 3 white, 28 1-4c; No. 4 white, 27 3-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 3 mixed, 25 1-2c. Rye—No. 1, in store nominally 65c. Flour—Steady.

Chicago, July 10.—A higher market at Liverpool resulted in a bulge here early to-day, but the market reacted because of rains in the North-West, closing steady. Corn closed a shade lower, and oats 1-8c down. Provisions closed steady, and but little changed.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Wheat—In store; No. 1 Northern, July, 79 1-8c; September, 79 5-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 79 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 78 1-2c.

WILL SEND 6000 TROOPS.

Formal Orders Issued in the U. S. to Send That Many Men to the East.

A despatch from Washington says:—The issue on Saturday of the formal orders for the despatch to the east of more than 6000 troops from the army post in the United States was a manifestation of the energy which the Government is about to take in the Chinese matter. True, the troops are nominally destined for the forces to replace the volunteers now out there, but it is admitted that they are being sent out by a route that will easily admit of deflection to Taku or some other convenient Chinese port.

GEN. BULLER AT PRETORIA.

Eight Hundred British Returned by the Boers.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office on Saturday issued the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 7.—Gen. Buller arrived this morning. He looked very well, and is apparently none the worse for the hard work he has gone through during the past eight months."

BOERS SET 800 PRISONERS FREE.

Another despatch has been received by the War Office, from Lord Roberts, as follows:

"Pretoria, July 7.—The general commanding Ladysmith telegraphs that 800 British prisoners, belonging to the Yeomanry and the Derbyshires, have been put over the Natal border, from Secretary Reitz's advance party, and have reached Acton Homes, en route for Ladysmith. No officers accompany the men."

ATTACK ON CONVOY REPULSED.

Lord Roberts also transmits the following:

"Vlakenfontein, July 7.—A convoy passed Greylingstadt to-day. Before reaching a defile in the hills the Boers shelled the advancing columns. Col. Thorneycroft's men occupied the hills to the right of the narrow pass, keeping the Boers back on a ridge to the left, while the infantry deployed in plain sight, and the artillery occupied a position under the ridge. The Boers worked their guns rapidly, but the howitzers replied with effect, and drove back the Boers over the ridge. The convoy passed safely, and when the force began to retire the Boers again advanced with a gun on the ridge. The British left field battery replied. The first shell forced the gun to retire."

A SIGN OF THE END.

Mr. I. N. Ford, cabling to the New York Tribune, says: "The unexpected release of over 800 British prisoners taken in the Free State is also a good indication that the campaign in South Africa is drawing to an end and that the troops may speedily be spared for service in China."

ALLIED FORCES DEFEATED.

Retreat From Tien-Tsin to Taku Has Now Been Cut Off.

A despatch from Berlin, says:—The Deutsche Tage Zeitung prints a Chefoo despatch that says that the Chinese troops seized on Monday night the Pei-Ho bridge, securing the line of retreat of the international troops to Taku after repeated fierce attacks, in which the Chinese lost hundreds. They next drove off the Russians from their station outside Tien-Tsin after a two days' desperate resistance and encircled the Cobossion, which their artillery is now dominating.

The Chinese Minister is still here. He told a reporter of the Associated Press that he did not know where the Empress, the Emperor, and Tsung-Li-Yamen are. He thinks it likely that Prince Tuan has seized the throne, and especially as the Prince has legitimte claims thereto, his father having been appointed Emperor.

Bishop Anzer, before leaving Berlin, declared it probable that the powers would master the present revolt, if they acted harmoniously throughout Otherwise he believed the revolt would spread throughout China, and then the task would prove to be an impossible one.

CHINESE HAVE BETTER ARTILLERY.

A Paris Temps' despatch from Chefoo, dated Thursday, says:—

"Tien-Tsin is still surrounded by an overwhelming number of Chinese, who are trying to cut the communications of the international forces, whose position is very dangerous. The allied troops, numbering 12,000 men, have succeeded with difficulty in preventing by strategic measures an assault by the Chinese, whose artillery greatly out-numberes the European guns."

DEAD THICK ABOUT THE GUNS

A despatch from London says;—According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese army on a march southward from Pekin has reached Lofa. This is presumably Gen. Nieh-Si-Chang's force en route to attack Tien-Tsin. Another force of 30,000 Chinese from Lutai has appeared north-east of Tien-Tsin. The native city when captured was a horrible spectacle. Chinese bodies lay thick around the guns. The situation in Kwang-Tung or Eastern Province grows worse. Li-Hun-Chang is said to be trying to raise a force of 200,000 militia.

Anarchy is widespread in the Province of Shang-Tung in spite of the efforts of Yuan-Shikai, the Governor, to control the revolt. Happily, a band of thirty-five American and other missionaries reached Tsin-Tau safely on July 3.

Viceroy Liu is reported to be freely executing disturbers of the peace at Nankin.

MANY CHINESE KILLED.

News Received in London Says Legations May Hold Till Relief Arrives.

A despatch from New York says: In a cable despatch, Mr. Isaac N. Ford correspondent of The Tribune, gives the latest despatches regarding the Chinese situation received at that hour, and some South African news. The despatch follows:

FAVORABLE NEWS.

"The Foreign Office gave out Saturday night a reassuring despatch from the Acting Consul at Shanghai, which stated that two embassy houses were still standing as late as Tuesday. The information was vouched for as coming from a thoroughly trustworthy source, and tended to prove that the legations had made an unexpectedly effective defence against the swarms of besiegers. Thousands of Chinese assailants had fallen, and the attack had slackened, owing to these heavy losses. The official despatch held out hope that the legations could remain on the defensive for some time, if supplies of ammunition and food did not fail.

A COLUMN MAY BE SENT.

"This favorable news may have a marked effect upon the foreign relief force massed at Tien Tsin. A strenuous effort may yet be made to send a column to the capital, in a last desperate attempt to rescue the beleagured garrison. This unexpected information offers a marked contrast to the earlier press despatches from Shanghai and Che Foo, in which the massacre of foreigners at Pekin was described in detail, and the atrocities ordered by Prince Tuan were fully set forth. Other belated despatches referred to the experience of Sir Robert Hart's messengers in reaching Tien Tsin, and to the alarming situation, in Manchuria, where the Chinese were advancing on New Chwang, and valuable missionary property had been destroyed. The official despatch tends to discredit all information coming from Chinese sources, and to encourage hope that the legations may hold their ground until assistance is sent to them.

JAPAN MAY START TO WORK.

"The Japanese Government is reported to have expressed its willingness to send a division at once to China, as the emergency is so pressing. It is not considered probable that Russia will offer any resistance to a practical measure for reinforcing the foreigners at Tien Tsin, and despatching a relief column to Pekin."