

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 were some women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessities.

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 up to their 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 bear 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 reach South Fung, 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 Tuan, 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

WILL NOT DISCUSS PEACE.

Kruger Says War Will Continue Until No Burglers Are Left.

A despatch from London, Friday, says—The cordon around Gen De Wet appears still to be wide; at least he has not yet been cornered. Despatches from the front, except official ones, deal with trifles or vague probabilities.

The Daily Telegraph's Lorenzo Marques correspondent attempted on Wednesday to interview President Kruger at Watervalouder. Herr Kruger was there, but he deputed State Secretary Reitz to talk. The Secretary said:—

"We do not need to discuss peace, President Kruger wishes, through me, to repeat what he has said over and over again. The South African Republic will fight for independence as long as 500 burghers remain alive, and even then will continue to fight. Such is our decision."

Dr. Conan Doyle, writing to the British Medical Journal, says he thinks that there were 10,000 to 12,000 cases of enteric fever at one time. Six hundred patients died at Bloemfontein in one month. Dr. Doyle declares that the physicians did all they could.

THE SIEGE RAISED.

Most of the Kumasi Garrison Succeeds in Escaping.

A despatch from London, says—Col. Willcocks, commanding the Kumasi relief expedition; telegraphs the Colonial Office under date of Tuesday that natives report that Governor Hodgson and the wives and families of several officers have left Kumasi, where they were besieged by the rebellious natives, and arrived at Ekwanta, 20 miles south-west of Kumasi.

The messengers added that many were killed in breaking out of Kumasi.

The rumour appears to be well founded, although Col. Willcocks fails to understand why he has not received news from the Governor. The colonial officials to proceed to Kumasi and retake the place if it is evacuated.

COMMANDER CAPTURED.

Gen. Methuen Takes Prisoner De Wet's Head Scout.

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"General Hunter reached Frankfurt July 1, without opposition, and Macdonald joined him there yesterday. He found two men of the Seaforth's and eighteen of the Derby militia in the hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers.

"Methuen reports from Paardekraal, on the Heibron-Kroonstad road, that he has captured the commander of De Wet's scouts, two other prisoners, and Andries Wessels, the head of the Afrikaander Bond."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newsp Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

Ottawa contractors complain that they cannot obtain bricklayers. Hamilton is being urged to establish a free dental hall for needy children.

Sir William McDonald has offered to erect a crematorium in Montreal and present it to the city.

About \$60,000 of the Hull-Ottawa relief fund has been distributed in amounts from \$10 to \$100.

Hon. James Dunsmuir, the new Premier of British Columbia, attended the Hamilton Collegiate Institute 22 years ago.

The cable which will connect Belle Isle with the telegraph system of Canada will be completed as far as Quebec city in about eight weeks.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission favors a park along the Rideau River, in connection with the proposed driveway to Government House.

The Hamilton Gas Company offered to light the city hall with gas at \$25 a year, but the Ambitious City aldermen will stick to electric light at \$44.

C. E. McPherson, general western passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that there will be a shortage in the Manitoba wheat crop, but he believes that compensation will be found in some measure in the fine crops of the Territories.

Dr. Robinson, assistant superintendent at Toronto Asylum, has been granted three months' leave of absence. Dr. Ross will be moved from Brockville to Toronto; Dr. Herriman from Toronto to Hamilton; Dr. Smith from Hamilton to Brockville, and Dr. Wilson of Mimico and Dr. McNaughton of Brockville will be exchanged.

Crops are in phenomenally fine condition in Alberta.

Over 150 building permits have been granted to Ottawa since the big fire.

Hon. Richard McBride, one of the members of the New British Columbia Government, is not yet thirty years of age.

An electric magnet was successfully used by a physician at Ottawa to withdraw a piece of steel from a machinist's eye.

Kingston by-law granting some \$34,000 bonus to the Cataracts Smelting & Developing Co., which will build works, costing \$300,000, was overwhelmingly carried.

No railway legislation, as far as constructing new lines is concerned, will be introduced at Winnipeg this session, but schemes are being considered for next year.

FIGHTING INCESSANTLY.

Difficult Work in Keeping Up Communications.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says—The commanders of the allies in Tien-Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicidal to reach Pekin with the troops now available in the face of the forces of Imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien-Tsin and Pekin. So far from taking the offensive the 12,000 international troops at Tien-Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can barely keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artillery pieces than the allies.

LOSSES WERE ENORMOUS.

Fever a Worse Enemy Than Boers in South Africa.

A despatch from London, says—The War Office on Wednesday issued a return of the British casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The total losses exclusive of sick and wounded have been 29,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 2,403 non-commissioned officers and men; died of wounds, 70 officers and 610 non-commissioned officers and men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2,624 non-commissioned officers and men; died of disease, 133 officers and 4,024 non-commissioned officers and men; invalided home, 844 officers and 18,438 non-commissioned officers and men.

35 KILLED, 18 INJURED.

Loaded Trolley Goes Over a Precipice at Tacoma.

A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says—Thirty-five men, women, and children were killed and eighteen were injured, nine fatally, in the wrecking of a trolley on the outskirts of Tacoma on Wednesday.

Happy excursionists—104 of them—boarded a trolley car at Edison, a suburb at 8.30 o'clock. They were en route to this city to view the civic parade. The car bowled along at a good speed. Where the tracks turned from Delin street the car suddenly lurched, and left the rails. The motor-man was powerless to check its speed. A gash 150 feet yawned below. Only a slight rail of wood ran along the edge of the precipice.

STRATHCONAS ENGAGED.

Regiment Received Its Baptism of Fire on Dominion Day.

A despatch from London, says—Strathcona's Horse with Gen. Clery's force was engaged for the first time on July 1, in the neighbourhood of Standerton. They lost one killed, and one officer missing.

The Boers, probably mistaking them, rode to within fifty yards of them, enabling a subaltern to effectually use his revolver.

H. K. Duffield, a Chicago broker, was robbed by pickpockets of \$55,000 on a Cottage Grove avenue cable car.

Gov. Roosevelt, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, is already negotiating for a residence in Washington.

The United States has sent another vigorous note to the Sultan, insisting upon an immediate settlement of the indemnity growing out of the Armenian massacres.

In giving judgment in a case in New York Judge Cowing made a sweeping denunciation of the license allowed papers in that city to defame private character. He declared libel to be a crime.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that women cannot practice law in that State.

Four days of hot winds totally destroyed the wheat crop in North Dakota and Minnesota.

GENERAL.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted over \$4,000,000 for fortifications.

A squad of police is trying to capture a ghost in a haunted house in Paris.

According to reports from Bombay, there were 10,277 deaths from cholera out of 15,479 cases, during the week ending June 16.

At the sideshow "Old Paris" at the Exposition, the balustrade gave away, and a professor, his wife and daughter, were precipitated into the river. The daughter was drowned. Paris papers said nothing about the fatality as the show advertised heavily.

BOER SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

Foreigners Acting Suspiciously Ordered to Proceed to the Coast.

A despatch from Pretoria says—There was some firing beyond Pekaarsport on Tuesday, but neither the British nor the Boers appear to seek a general engagement.

Eleven Boer waggons, laden with meat and mealies, were seized at the front. Those in charge of the waggons declared that they were coming to the Pretoria markets, but it is contended that the supplies they were carrying were intended for Commandant-General Botha.

About fifty foreigners who were made burghers by the Transvaal Government during the war, have been given passes, and advised to get to the coast as quickly as possible. It is stated that after laying down their arms they acted in such a manner as to arouse the suspicions of the British, and it was considered that it would be better for them to leave the country.

The railway is now the leading factor in the settlement here. The Netherlands Company has been surprised by the amount of traffic carried by the line within a month after the British occupation. There is urgent need for the completion of a quantity of unfinished engineering work in the shops here, and in order to have this done the British engineers offered to re-employ a number of the company's workmen who had been laid off when General Roberts seized the line. The offer was accepted, and the men resumed work for a few days, when a deputation said that they would be better protected if they were commandeered. This was done, but a few days later there were some defections, caused by a Boer political agent, who persuaded a number of the workmen that it was unlawful to commandeer labor.

TWO EDICTS ISSUED.

Reconciliation With the Christians Is Now Impossible.

A Canton despatch of Tuesday's date says the Chinese papers publish two edicts from the Dowager Empress, which reached Li-Huang-Chang some days ago. They state that reconciliation with the Christians, against whom the whole nation, including the military and the nobles and princes is united, in order to stamp them out, is completely out of the question.

The edicts say the foreigners began the fight against China with the attack upon Taku. The bitter feeling against foreigners had consequently increased, and any attempt to put down the people would be dangerous. Hence for the present it seemed expedient to make use of the anti-foreigner movement. The Empress says she is willing to protect the Legations.

It remains to be seen, she says, whether the foreigners or the Chinese are the stronger. In any case Governors of provinces should immediately enrol troops for the defence of their districts, as they would be held responsible for any loss of territory.

BEHEADING THE GUARDS.

Prince Tuan Publicly Executing Captured Foreigners.

A despatch from Shanghai, says—Prince Tuan is said to be publicly beheading all the Legation guards captured by the Chinese.

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-Yamou are. He thinks it likely that Prince Tuan has seized the throne, and especially as the Prince has legitimate 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-numbers the European guns."

REAR THROAT ABOUT THE GUN.

A despatch from London says—According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese army on a march southward from Fekin has reached Lofa. This is presumably Gen. Nih-Si-Chang's force en route to attack Tien-Tsin. Another force of 30,000 Chinese from Lofa has appeared north-east of Tien-Tsin. The native city when captured was a horrible spectacle. Chinese hordes lay thick around the guns. The situation in Kwang-Tung or Eastern Province grows worse. Li-Hung-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 8.

Frederick Liu is reported to be freely extending disturbers of the peace at Nanking.

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 notably 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 100 to 200 lbs., the top price is 63-8c; thick fat hogs, 51-2c; and light hogs, 53-8c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

CAPTURED 40 GUNS.

A despatch from London, says—The Ucker-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Selborne, announced in the House of Lords on Tuesday that the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, with six hundred native soldiers, commanded by Major Morris, left Kumasi on June 23rd. He added that Captain Bishop and 100 native soldiers remained there, with 150 Col. White's promises to personally relieve Kumasi by that date, under any circumstances.

The news of the Governor's leaving Kumasi was contained in a despatch from Col. Willcocks, dated Fumusu, July 4, which said—

Barbours with four hundred native soldiers arrived at Dompas July 1. The enemy was completely surprised, and evacuated the stockades. Barbours captured forty guns and ammunition, and killed thirty of the enemy."

SIPIDO SENTENCED.

Prince of Wales' Agent not to be Freed Where of Arrest.

A despatch from Brussels, says—The Assize Court in Thursday returned a verdict of guilty of attempt to kill the Prince of Wales against Jean Baptiste Sipido, who fired at the Prince on April 6th as the train bearing his Royal Highness was leaving the Northern station in this city for Copenhagen. The court considered that Sipido acted without discernment, and sentenced him to a reformatory until he shall have attained his majority. Merit, Senchot and Meire, the instigators of the attack upon the Prince, were acquitted, as they considered the prince a joke.

KILLED WOUNDED.

TREATMENT OF SOME OF THEIR PRISONERS.

Statements of Eye Witnesses. Experts to Live and Receive.

Others are accused in many cases of the wounded, writes a correspondent in the office of "The Natal" when two young of made the following statements of the progress of the engagement. Landslaagte one of the British staff was attending to two soldiers when a burgher, armed with a pistol, came along and stopped the little party. With anything, he deliberately shot at the two men, killing both. Probably would have been made a prisoner, but at that moment soldiers made their attack and were on the spot before the doctor and a few men could escape. A few men explained. The burgher shot at the doctor and fell upon his sword for mercy. He got the desired for so inhuman as they who were sent out in the dead and wounded were upon by the Boers, under a flag.

This revolting narration is given by the following extracts from a letter written by Lieut. Clement, a doctor with the Imperial force, by the side of the Gordon's, in

FAMOUS CHARGE.

Webb is well known at the front and he was one of the first to charge the storm after the other. He writes:—

It was a terrible one, and for too awful for the victors to have won. Our splendidly, and led most gallantly. The artillery shells fell ten yards of us all round, and our men had to sit in attention under the fire. I saw some horrible things. I saw some men get a shell in the face, knocking his head clean off. We charged up to the front and took their guns, using the bayonet. The very plucky—shouted for on, and stood to the last. I killed a Boer surrounded and I saw Kock and Pien-keet, and Dr. Coster with a head. There are heaps of burghers, Krugers and other officials dead and other British prisoners, and I had a charge into those who were blown on their backs for mercy, and were at the end of this, and then shot as they went away. One of the Boer officers who let me see five fellows were killed.

BE BRAVELY.

of Johannesburg, thought of the Johannesburg, and he replied, "You're a brave lot of us, a prisoner. Captain of the part of a man who helped, refusing help until I was intended to, and to do to discriminate should be killed and the officers. Our officials are very accurate, and I spoke by eye and cheerfully right beside them for four that many of the prepared to give no quarter expected none. When I fought and the pursuing among them, several of our. "The English don't prisoners," and not a few, "don't kill." Most of the South Africans know English, and many of us were appealed for mercy.

Talk with the prisoners indeed shows that this utility of mercy had its effect as it may seem, the two to respect each other body field. The Briton the Boer was not a coward, but that the Briton could not yet be magnanimous lessons not be lost! British flag the two peoples together and it will be some for desecrating these with slaughter if the ends mutual respect. I through the same region full glory of summer. If could describe it, then they duty and serenity." To air fields with human to impious; but, as Low says, the position had to British supremacy, by British

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