

KILLED 1,000 CHINESE.

Seymour's Fifteen Days' Fight Causes Severe Loss to the Enemy, Who Fought With Great Determination.

| | Killed | Wounded. |
|---------------|--------|----------|
| British..... | 27 | 97 |
| American..... | 4 | 25 |
| French..... | 1 | 10 |
| German..... | 12 | 62 |
| Italian..... | 5 | 3 |
| Japanese..... | 2 | 3 |
| Austrian..... | 1 | 1 |
| Russian..... | 10 | 27 |
| Total..... | 62 | 228 |

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty has received the following despatch from Admiral Seymour, sent by way of Chefoo to-day:—

"I have returned to Tien-Tsin with the forces. I was unable to reach Pekin by rail.

"On June 13 two attacks on the advance guard by Boxers were repulsed with considerable loss to the Boxers and none to our force.

"On June 14 the Boxers attacked a train at Langfang in large numbers and with great determination, but were repulsed with about one hundred killed. Our loss was five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard that was left to protect the Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back, and the enemy was driven off. One hundred of them were killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

"The guards pushed forward to Antung and engaged the enemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

"The extensive destruction of the railway on our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang-Tsun, where I proposed to organize an advance by the river on Pekin.

DECIDED TO RETURN.

"After my departure from Langfang, two trains which had been left to follow were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and Imperial troops from Pekin, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our loss was 6 killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang-Tsun the same evening. The railway at Yang-Tsun was found to be entirely demolished and the train was unmovable.

"The Boxers were short of provisions, and we were hampered by our wounded which forced us to withdraw on Tien-Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies were cut off.

REPEATED BAYONET CHARGES.

"On June 19 the wounded and necessities for them started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village. The rebels, when defeated in one village, retired to the next and skilfully retarded our advance, by occupying well-selected positions, from which they had to be forced, often at the point of the bayonet in face of a galling fire that was difficult to locate.

CAPTURED CHINESE ARMOURY.

"On June 23 we made a night march arriving at daylight opposite the Imperial troops' armoury, above Tien-Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy was kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnston, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing a gun. The Germans lower down silenced two guns, and then crossed the river and captured them. The armoury was then occupied by the combined forces.

"Determined attempts to retake the

CANADIANS CAPTURE GUNS.

Forced Enemy to Abandon Them and Brought Them into Pretoria.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—The first battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles has come in for high praise from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, for the gallant manner in which they captured two of the Boers' 12-pounder guns at Rustfontein, between Pretoria and Rustenburg. The guns were defended stiffly by the enemy, and when defeat stared the Boers in the face they hid the guns in a native kraal prior to their disappearing in the night. There the guns were found by the Canadians and brought to camp, an exploit

which Lord Roberts recognizes by a special mention in general orders on Wednesday.

While at Rustfontein the Mounted Rifles joined hands, much to their delight, with "C" Battery, which was present at the relief of Mafeking and has since marched across country under Major-General Baden-Powell.

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.

A Simla despatch says the monsoon prospects are decidedly more favourable.

armoury were made the same and following days, but were unsuccessful. We found immense stores of guns, arms, and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several of the guns were mounted for our defence, and we shelled the Chinese forts lower down.

"Having found ammunition and rice we could have held out for some days, but being hampered by the large number of wounded, I sent to Tien-Tsin to ask for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The armoury was then evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien-Tsin on June 26. On leaving the armoury I destroyed it with fire."

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—Col. Dore Ward, British commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never failing in courage for 15 days' of continuous fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for ten days, and they could have held out a day or two longer. The column was a few miles beyond Lofa.

Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien-Tsin, but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese arriving from the north-west, and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but entrench and to stand siege. He vainly attempted heliographic communication, Seymour's men caught several Chinese, who said the Legations had been burned and the Ministers killed. Others said that the Ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack.

Railway communication between Taku and Tien-Tsin has been resumed, and the troops have been advancing towards Pekin. Fighting was in progress on Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse-Chulin. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Pekin relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring at 9.05 p.m. Thursday, says:—

"It is reported on good Chinese authority that the Government, alarmed by foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering peremptory suppression of the Boxers, and announcing a decision to protect the Legations at all hazards." However, this may be, the British Consul at Shanghai received definite information, the Daily Express correspondent says, that while solemnly promising complete abstraction from warlike preparations, the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at Wo-Sung forts.

Three British warships have sailed from Hong Kong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending troops towards Pekin, and the exodus of Chinese from Shanghai continues at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting, and an anti-Russian rising in the Liau-Tong peninsula, Russian Manchuria, is predicted.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto July 3.—We had a total of 60 loads to-day, including 1,100 hogs, 800 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and a couple of dozen milkers.

There was a good demand for export cattle at from \$4.90 to \$5.25 per cwt for choice, and for light shippers from \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt. Most of the cattle was of medium quality to-day.

There was a fair trade in butcher cattle, and good stuff sold well at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. But medium and inferior cattle were a shade weaker, and not in such active demand as on Tuesday. We had a large proportion of grass-fed cattle here not in very good shape.

Choice export bulls were steady at from \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Stockers continue weak and unchanged.

Only a few feeders came in, and there was little enquiry.

Spring lambs are worth from \$2 to \$4.10 each. Good spring lambs are wanted.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6 1-2c; heavy hogs, 5 5-8c; and light hogs, 5 3-4c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

| Cattle. | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Shippers, per cwt. | \$4 30 \$5 25 |
| Butcher, choice do. | 3 75 4 50 |
| Butcher, med., to good. | 3 40 3 65 |
| Butcher, inferior. | 3 00 3 30 |
| Stockers, per cwt. | 3 00 3 50 |
| Sheeps and Lambs. | |
| Sheep, per cwt. | 3 50 4 00 |
| Yearlings, per cwt. | 4 50 5 25 |
| Spring lambs, each. | 2 00 4 00 |
| Bucks, per cwt. | 2 75 3 00 |
| Milkers and Calves. | |
| Cows each. | 25 00 45 00 |
| Calves, each. | 2 00 10 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. | 2 75 3 00 |
| Stags. | 2 25 2 50 |

Toronto, July 3.—Wheat.—At the close the market showed a net gain of 2c. Manitobas were weak early in the day, owing to the weak opening in Chicago, but at the close the tone was strong again. Ontarios sold to millers at 75c west, but exporters could not bid more than 70c. Quotations were as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 75c, north and west; east, 76c; spring, east, 76c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, \$1, Toronto and west; 97c, g.i.t.; and 94c, upper lake ports.

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

Corn—Strong, in sympathy with the strong Chicago market. No. 1 American, yellow, 38c, on track here; and mixed at 47 1-2c.

Peas—Firm. Car lots are quoted nominally at 61c, north and west; and 62c, east.

Barley—Steady, No. 2, 40c, west, and 44c east; No. 3, 42 to 43c.

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

Oats—Steady. White oats, north and west, 27 1-2c; and east, 28 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 55c west, and 54c east.

Flour—Strong, and in better demand. Offerings small. Export agents bid \$3 for straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and holders ask \$3.10.

Buffalo, July 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, round lots, 92 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, round lots, 90 1-8c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 88c; No. 1 white, 87c; Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 48 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 48c; No. 4 yellow, 47c; No. 2 corn, 47 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 43 3-4c. Oats—Quiet. No. 2 white, 30 1-4c; No. 3 white, 29 1-2c; No. 4 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1-2c. Rye—No. 2 nominally, 65c. Flour—Strong.

Detroit, July 3.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 87 1-2c; No. 2 red, 87 1-2c; July, 87 3-4c; September, 89 1-4c.

Minneapolis, July 3.—Flour—First patents, \$4.90; second patents, \$4.70; first clears, \$4.50; second clears, \$2.80. Bran—Higher; in bulk, \$11.30, to \$13.50.

Duluth, July 3.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 86 3-4c; July, 86 3-4c; September, 85 3-8c; December, 88 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 84 3-4c; July, 85 3-4c; September, 85 3-4c; December, 86 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 83c; No. 3 spring, 79 3-4c. Oats—27 1-2 to 28c. Corn—42 1-2c.

Toledo, July 3.—Wheat—Spot, 88c; July, 88 1-4c; August, 88 3-8s; September 88 5-8c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; September, 43 1-2. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26c; September, 25 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, cash 61. Clover seed—1898. Prime \$5.10; 1899, prime, \$5.35; October, 5.97 1-2; No. 2, \$4.80 nominal. Oil—Unchanged.

Chicago, July 3.—Wheat was active and firm, closing 1 5-8c over yesterday. The recovery was due principally

CANADIANS REPULSE BOERS.

Lord Roberts Reports a Battle at Springs—8,000 Sheep and 500 Cattle Captured.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:—

"Pretoria, June 30.—Col. Paget reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 26 with a body of the enemy who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26; but, after a heavy rear-guard action, the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were 10 killed and 4 officers, and about 50 wounded.

"The fight reported yesterday was under Lieut.-Col. Gresfell, not Drepper Gen. Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, 3 killed and 23 wounded.

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Gen. Boyes' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Casualties were 2 officers killed, 4 men

wounded, and 1 man missing.

"Gen. Lord Methuen found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vachkop and Spitzkop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy 12 miles, and captured 8,000 sheep, and 500 head of cattle, which the enemy had seized in that neighbourhood. Our casualties were 4 men wounded.

"Gen. Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river unopposed. A few farmers along the route have surrendered.

"Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment, which garrisons the place beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported.

"Lieut. North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

ly; to a cessation of liquidation. A big cash business helped corn futures, July finishing the session 1 3-8c improved. Oats closed a shade higher, and provisions strong; July pork, 52 1-2c, July lard, 22 1-2c, and July ribs 22 1-2c better. Clearances at the seaboard in wheat and flour, were equal to 360,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 430,000 bushels, compared with 972,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 244 cars, against 351 last week, and 491 a year ago. Receipts here were 90 cars, three of contract grade. Estimated to-morrow:—Wheat, 105 cars; corn, 860 cars; oats, 350; cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

General Botha Uncommonly Active East of Pretoria.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—The Boer commandoes in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders for the time into small parties that harass large columns of the British incessantly, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, and making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian De Wet, Gen. Steyn's principal commander, is the genius of these guerilla operations. He is the hero on the Boer side in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts' columns are steadily contracting the circle of their advance. Transvaal officials who were interviewed yesterday at Machadodorp by a correspondent of the Daily Express asserted an intention to hold out to the last. President Kruger will probably retire to Waterval or Nelspruit. His physician thinks his condition of health will not allow him to go to the high veldt.

The British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht are now more comfortable. Large quantities of food and blankets have been forwarded to them, and their enclosure is lighted by electricity.

Pretoria telegrams say that supplies of warm clothing are reaching Lord Roberts' infantry, who had been ragged and had suffered from the cold.

Commandant-General Botha is uncommonly active east of Pretoria. The Canadians are doing splendid outpost work.

KRUGER'S GOLD SEIZED.

How the Highlanders With a Convoy Were Captured.

A despatch from London says:—The official report of the capture of a convoy of fifty waggons, escorted by Highlanders, between Rhenoster and Heilbron, June 4, was only received on Tuesday. Lord Roberts reports that the convoy was surrounded and sent messengers to the nearest post asking for assistance. But reinforcements were unable to reach the convoy, and 150 Highlanders, in reply to a flag of truce from General Christian De Wet, surrendered during the morning of June 4.

The Boers sharply attacked General Rundle's transports near Senekal, June 23, but were repulsed.

Large quantities of bar gold received by merchants in the western part of the Transvaal from President Kruger, ostensibly in payment of requisitioned goods, have been seized by the British. If the genuineness of the accounts can be proved, the gold will probably be repaid

STORMED THE ARSENAL.

Why the Russian Losses Were Heaviest at Tien-Tsin.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—The last steamer at Chefoo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien-Tsin, Monday:—

"The Russian general in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential, and that the advance should not be resumed until to-day.

"Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was rendered desperate, and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn to-day, Monday.

Saturday's fighting began at daybreak. The allied forces opened with several of the Terrible's 4.7 naval guns six field guns, and numerous machine guns, the firing guns at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skilfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action one by one.

There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which should enter Tien-Tsin first, and the Americans and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses.

Several thousand Japanese have left Taku from Tien-Tsin, and altogether 13,000 Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly 20,000, and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more, with British, American, and other troops ordered to go. Probably 60,000 men will be available in a month.

The Tong Shang refugees and the foreign engineers at Chefoo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 drilled troops at Lutai, 25,000 at Shan-Hai-Wan, 15,000 driven off from Tien-Tsin, and 51,000 at Pekin.

FOUGHT THREE DAYS.

Fierce Battle Near Pretoria, With 150 British Casualties.

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—Bennett Burleigh, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Pretoria Thursday, says:—

"Since Sunday Gen. French on the left, Gen. Ian Hamilton on the right, and the 11th Division in the centre, have been endeavoring to surround the enemy's position in the hills 15 miles east. There was fighting for three days, but Tuesday night the enemy decamped, going east. The total casualties were under 150."

CABLE FROM ROBERTS.

Surrender of De Villiers' Command of 220 Men is Confirmed.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

"Pretoria Residency, Tuesday.—Sir Charles Warren reports that the rebellion in Cape Colony, north of the Orange river, is now over. The last formidable body, under Commandant De Villiers, surrendered on Monday, consisting of about 220 men, 280 horses, 13 waggons, 260 rifles, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

"General Baden-Powell reports that pacification is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenberg district."