

LEGATIONS WERE SAFE UP TILL TUESDAY.

All Quiet at 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."

Later Yet!

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.

Quiet at Canton.

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 Kin Kung. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods.

Prince Tuan is Active.

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 safe. He has fifteen warships upon Yang Tse Kiang, and Great Britain is ready to assist this opposition of the rebel Government. The departure of the anti-foreign Taotai-Sheng, for Nanki, is causing anxiety.

Kaiser Thanks President.

Canton, Ohio, July 7.—The following cablegram has been received by President McKinley: "Rendezburg, July 6. To 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 thanks. I recognized therein the common impulse of interests which bind civilized nations together. William Emperor."

A Gloomy View.

London, July 7.—"The massacre of 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.

No Legations Now.

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 legations exist in Peking. They are said to have been exterminated, and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Stories of Atrocities.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had four thousand leading Chinese killed. We are restrained his followers. The despatch control the orgy of the blood and rememered daring to petition him to condescend with the announcement that he had been killed by the Boxers.

Reports from natives who left Peking on June 24th continued to be received, but they are to a large extent merely variations of the stories already published.

Conger's Last Message.

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.

Australians for China.

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

Germany Will Agree.

Berlin, July 7.—An official note

many wounded. The women and children were left to starve. Food was bad, and ammunition low. The despatch adds that the Chinese have cut the grand canal with the object of flooding the plain, and preventing an advance on Peking. Admiral Alcock, the Russian commander, is at Taku. The European force at Tien-Tsin numbers 7,000. Twenty-two hundred Japanese troops have reached Taku, with fourteen guns, but are taking no part in the fighting. Eight hundred of them were expected at Tien-Tsin Tuesday night.

How the Rising Started.

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 war on blood for sprouts in the northern provinces, and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these stories nothing is known of the Boxer movement, the legation forces, except a repetition that they are all dead. The correspondents aver that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital they could do so, and therefore the worst stories are accepted as true.

Prince Tuan's coup d'etat is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Empire as follows: "The grand council of Ministers at which Yung-Lu advocated the suppression of the Boxers promptly."

The Empress gave her whole support to Yung-Lu, and a scene 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 foreigners!' 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 agents immediately. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion, and one division would be dispatched immediately.

Japan Will Act.

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 one division would be dispatched immediately.

Further Corroboration.

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 had lost 2,000 men and Boxers many leaders."

May Save the Foreigners.

Paris, July 7.—The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs under date of July 3rd that the viceroys of Chefoo, on Chang, Poo Chow, and Sze Honeu, and the Governor of King Si and Ngan Honeu have just issued a proclamation, couched in vigorous terms, for the protection of foreigners. The Governor of the Kiang alone, it is added, published Prince Tuan's edict against foreigners.

France's Position.

Paris, July 6.—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.

France, Russia and Germany, however, do object to granting Japan the sole mandate in China, as they assume to see therein an English intrigue by which the latter country wants to substitute Japan to play the role she herself would have sought to assume if her military forces had not been tied up in the Transvaal.

Cut Loose From Russia.

London, July 6.—In spite of Russia's opposition to making Japan mandatory of the European concert in China it is believed that Government will be authorized to act. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria and the United States are practically decided to cut loose from Russia, in the event of the latter's continued refusal to assist in the immediate despatch of Japanese troops to China.

Russia in Accord.

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

The Crop of Rumors.

London, July 7.—As may be seen from the despatches received here, there is practically no additional news from China, what further details and rumors that have been received are only going to confirm the most serious estimate of the situation. Further Chinese reports coming from Shanghai give details purporting to describe the scenes in Peking, which may or may not have foundation in fact. One of these reports is that five or six thousand native Christians have been butchered, and that the whole city is reeking with carnage.

The Legation in Flames.

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. Those who start uprisings will be at once beheaded. Those spreading false rumors will be severely punished. Severe punishment in China means slow strangulation.

This edict includes Quang-Tung and Quang-Tu, the Governors of which have signed. Another proclamation of Li-Hung-Chang directs the prefects and other officials everywhere to detect and behead, or severely punish Boxers and all malefactors. All the officials are held responsible for the thorough execution of the viceroy's orders. Laxity or failure means death to the officials, both civil and military, who are also held personally responsible for the safety of missionaries and native converts. It is believed that the Viceroy's drastic action was taken at the instance of Mr. McWade, the American Consul, and that it will influence the rebellious Governors in the north in favor of foreigners.

Confirmed by Li-Hung-Chang.

Paris, July 7, 10.40 p. m.—The French Consul at Canton telegraphs to the Times that he has received information that the situation at Peking had not materially changed up to July 1st. News of a general massacre of the Europeans was recently circulated in Canton on July 6th, but it was de-

vised by a telegram received by one of the Consuls. The French Consul at Canton added in his despatch that it had been stated at that place that Gen. Lung-Yu had telegraphed the viceroy at Canton to consider an edict and void all so-called Imperial decrees promulgated since June 21st.

To Report on the Women.

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."

With Boiling Water.

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 tortured by being boiled with water poured on their heads, after which they were decapitated and their bodies cut to pieces.

Murdered the Bishop.

Chefoo, July 7.—The Catholic bishop, two priests and two sisters were murdered at Mukden last Friday. The mission was burned. Nine sisters and a priest have arrived here by steamer from New Chwang.

Imperial Tutor Slain.

London, July 9.—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.

A MISSIONARY'S VIEW.

Rev. A. Ewing Casts Doubt on Many Views.

Rev. Archibald Ewing, who comes from the Province of Anhui, and who left Shanghai on June 9th, is now in Toronto. Anhui is 300 miles inland, and though it lies within 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. Anhui is situated just south of Shanghai, where the revolt broke out. It is reached in a five weeks' trip by native houseboat from Shanghai.

Mr. Ewing is a Scotchman who has spent thirteen years in China and has a good knowledge of the language and the geography and recent history of the Empire at his fingers' ends.

He takes an optimistic view of the situation in China, particularly as regards the Boxers, of whom there are 2,500 in the Empire, the great majority of whom are in the north, where the revolution rages. He says that the Boxers on the coast near the British naval station Wei Hai Wei, where they are considered absolutely safe.

Nature of the Rising.

It is reassuring to learn that with the exception of Messrs. Brooks, Robinson and Norman, who were murdered early in the outbreak, Mr. Ewing knows of no missionaries who have been massacred. The point which makes his view regarding the revolution in its two-fold nature, is anti-dynastic, as well as anti-foreign, and the former character of the trouble dates much farther back than the latter, indeed without the former element the anti-foreign movement would not have attained anything like its present dimensions.

The anti-dynastic sentiment dates back for 300 years since the present Manchu dynasty assumed power. The Manchus are regarded as foreigners and their reign has never been acceptable to the native Chinese. The Manchu dynasty, which was imposed upon the Chinese the queue, which is really a badge of servitude, and one of the first acts of the revolutionists is to cut off this objectionable element of headgear.

Reports are inaccurate.

Moreover he points out that in the absence of modern methods of communication some of the reports are manifestly inaccurate. For instance, from Peking to Nanking, is a 20 days' journey by courier, notwithstanding which the wild rumors were current in the latter place long before anything authentic could have reached there. Until the reports are confirmed, he prefers to hope for the best.

Why Bobs Said No.

BRITISHS FIGHT ABROAD AN 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.

London, July 7.—Truly Great Britain is the land of sport. British soldiers are fighting a barbarous enemy in the far east, in an endeavor to save the lives of some of their fellow countrymen and maintain their country's prestige. British soldiers are engaged in a similar task in Ashanti, where British officers, women and children are in danger of being massacred by revolted savages, and a quarter of a million British are still grappling with the stupendous military and civil difficulties that must be overcome before South Africa is pacified, yet at home, racing, cricket, running, rowing, polo, tennis, and all the contests of all descriptions hold practically undiminished sway over public interest.

Henley Week Dull.

It is true that Henley week as a social occasion has been more still and quiet than for years past and the gorgeous summer toilets did not blossom as usual on the banks of the Thames. But while some are in the interest of rowing or in the interest of those who watch Henley for its sporting rather than for its social features, the war and the danger of society's absence from the great river carnival. The beginning of the week was so wretchedly wet and cold that many persons cancelled their projects for the week. The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match did not suffer from these causes. It attracted enthusiasts in as large numbers as ever, and for several days the underground and his sister, mother and other attachments have been ubiquitous throughout London. The international athletes and polo are also looked forward to with interest.

The Yankee Influx.

What with the large athletic contingents at present from the United States, and the annual convention of the largest engineering organization in America holding its meetings within the shadow of Westminster Abbey, in collecting 22,000 for distribution among the freed men.

Astor's Bumptiousness.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor's recent paragraph in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, saying, "Captain Sir Berkeley Milne of the Naval and Military Club, Fieadilly," formerly commander of the Royal yacht Osborne, and a well-known clubman, attended a concert at the Astor residence without an invitation, is making a great commotion in London society, and threatens to seriously affect Mr. Astor's position therein. It seems that Captain Milne was dining at the house of a well-known lady, who asked him to go with her party to the Astors' concert. This is daily done in London, and Captain Milne unhesitatingly accepted.

Studiously Coarse and Insulting.

On arriving Mr. Astor, instead of shaking hands with the captain, asked the latter his name. Milne told him, and said that Lady — brought him with her party. Mr. Astor responded that he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance, requested him to go, and added that he would insert a notice in the newspapers. Captain Milne left in confusion, and from the Naval and Military Club the same night sent Mr. Astor a letter of apology, expressing the hope that he would allow the matter to drop. In spite of this, Mr. Astor, in his paper, inserted, as cabled at the time, the following paragraph: "It is my desire to make known that the presence of Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, of the Naval and Military Club, Fieadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Thursday evening, was uninvited."

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SIX PRECIOUS LIVES LOST.

Yacht Idler Swamped in a Storm.

WENT DOWN IN FIVE MINUTES.

Cleveland, O., July 7.—The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrific storm 16 miles off this port this afternoon (with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan, a wealthy vessel owner of this city, aboard. The dead are:

Mrs. James Corrigan, wife of the owner of the yacht, aged 22 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan.

Miss Jane Corrigan, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan.

Miss Ida May Corrigan, aged 15 years.

Miss Etta Corrigan, aged 13.

Baby Betty, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan.

Mrs. John Corrigan was the only passenger aboard who was saved. C. H. Holmes, the captain, and Samuel Biggan, the mate, four sailors, two cooks, and the ship carpenter were also saved.

According to the testimony of several sailors the topsail, mainsail and jib were all set when the storm came up. This is denied by Samuel Biggan, the mate, who declares they were in good condition to face the storm.

Captain James Corrigan declared tonight that good seamanship could have averted the tragedy. He is almost frenzied with grief.

The Idler was a staunch schooner yacht which Mr. Corrigan recently purchased from John Gadsby, of Chicago. The captain declares that she could have weathered the storm under good management. The survivors of the wreck were picked up by tugs a few minutes after the accident and brought into this port.

MISS NIXON MAY RECOVER.

Orangeville, July 6.—An operation will be performed to-morrow upon Gertrude Nixon, the young lady who was shot by Oswald Garrison on Dominion Day. Miss Nixon is slightly improved, and as it is thought the spinal cord is not so dangerously injured as at first anticipated there is some hope that her life may be saved.

Then then the young ignorant of the control husband, with the live most extensively married little Vera wife being Richard in the stores who is rounding a and heavy according sure. But the Aunt who that she in her fortune nature, she had seven she was a ary to be and it g after long that her a husband's indorsement. This con gred which quence was. The lady had from selves about imagined a of gander from his ity from ture could legat to shaly be. Then her worth moured f and yet, she was only of h having his fusion for rather the was seen. But dar began to who requi beautiful. another in herself in her sm ikelihood who had have belie At the Vera was following a villa wife minded a wife, and spend the And so place as red, leas care-free ness of he ship the so exclud him with trans an When a ing room tation of garten turned. moving a For all of But Bel had mar more an than a thin He had what he had spe fortunate preserver ing awa really a weather. Lawson and Noe had good Boston. When tive soil meeting from the hote in his pare He had also to and the sign of he able luxurion. Hat a and well the very Lawson and Noe had good Boston. Conger reveal a putting freed for speed, where he for str the one on Upon after h and Be street, I ward E. dead, I doted a frame s. "Wh depend corner I know that is child, it herself given to this the dream such a this is to and You" A gro broke it