

# MINISTERS WELL

## ON JULY 24.

### Chinese Officials Reiterate Assurances to U.S. Consuls.

### LI HUNG CHANG'S DESPATCH.

But Not A Word Comes Directly from the Ministers—U.S. Government Doubts About Conger Message—Li Does Not Want Allies To Enter Peking—Another Massacre Story From Shanghai, but it Lacks Authentication—Nothing to Relieve the Anxiety of the Watching World.

London, July 28.—The statement cabled from Washington that officials there are wavering with regard to the reliability of the alleged message from Minister Conger and Wu Ting-Fang's assurances has had a markedly depressing effect on this side of the ocean, where many have been buoyed up by the sanguine views of the State Department at Washington regarding the various Shanghai despatches, and pessimism is again gaining the ascendancy. "No improvement in the general situation," is the message one agency brings from the British Consul-General at Shanghai to overwrought Europe, while

received to-day edict from Emperor saying that the Ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. An confident Ministers out of distress, and request you (Fowler) to transmit this preliminary announcement to admirals. (Signed) Yuan, Governor."

A later despatch from Mr. Fowler, dated 1 a. m., 27th, to the State Department is as follows: "Another telegram from Governor: 'Have just received Imperial edict 24th saying various Ministers, excepting German, are well, and some days ago had supplied provisions to them. The Ministers are out of distress. (Signed) Yuan, Governor.'"

The banker's story. The full text of the Daily Mail's telegram is as follows: "Shanghai, July 28.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential banker, residing in Peking, near the British Legation, who arrived in Shanghai July 25th, having left Peking July 7th. He states that the legations had then been destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, but he could not say positively whether or not they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to inquire."

Torture story looks fishy. The manager of the Russian Bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's New Chungking branch, stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Peking, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Peking massacre. Torture failed to shake the man's statement. He declared that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable, as the Chinese swarmed into the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment. Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide.

Paris notified too. Paris, July 28.—The Chinese Minister at Paris, Yu Keng, has received the following Imperial decree, dated July 24th: "The foreign ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Ketteler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruits, as a token of the interest we feel in them."

Pritchard Morgan's statement. London, July 27.—In the course of a debate Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member for Morbihar Tydfil, who has extensive business interests in China, asserted that he had most reliable information that all the foreign ministers, except Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister, in Peking, were alive Tuesday, July 24th.

Let Macdonald speak. London, July 28.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, dated July 26th, says that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed that he entirely failed to induce Japan to form an alliance with China which would mediate with the powers. He adds that the Japanese Foreign Office suggests that China sound the United States.

Slain in thousands. Tokio, July 29.—Accounts received here of the massacres of native Christians in China place the number at many thousands. The Boers slew 2,000 besides a foreign physician, H. Pao-Ting-Fu on July 25th. The Chinese General Li-Ho-Keh, who is now marching to Peking, has ordered his troops to kill all Christians. Already a French priest and between 2,000 and 3,000 natives have been killed by them.

Slain in thousands. Shanghai, July 29.—Li-Ping-Heng, the anti-foreign Imperial Commissioner, is going north. It is officially reported that his forces have destroyed the Catholic mission at Chuhshiao and murdered two French missionaries and more than 1,000 native Christians.

Give No Quarter. Berlin, July 27.—The Local Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the past decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marines had

already proved that the training and principle upon which that arm of the force had been built up were right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same. "Every German has been filled with pride," continued His Majesty, "to learn that the highest praises bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds the rights of a thousand years old, and treat with scorn the sanctity of an Ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught."

Open to Grave Doubt. His massacre of Christians, however, is only reported from Shanghai, and there is nothing to confirm it. It is stated that differences of opinion have arisen between the Consul-General and the secret societies, which in others is regarded as unjustifiable.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in a despatch dated July 27th, describes the situation thus: "Beyond question the Yang-tse Victories are hurrying military preparations, ostensibly against the rebel Emperor and the secret societies, but really against the foreigners. Admiral Seymour's position is a most difficult one. He knows of all these preparations but cannot move so long as the agreement with the Viceroy holds good. I am assured by a foreigner in the Chinese employ that the soldiers in the Yang-tse forts are burning for a fight, and are ready to march up the river to meet the rebels on the whole Yang-tse valley will be in a blaze. The Viceroy may determine to keep the peace, but the control of the generals is only in the hands of the rebel Emperor. At the forts feels that if he allows a warship to pass it will be he and not the Viceroy who will be decapitated. Admiral Seymour's large naval force cannot be taken by the rebels, as with no troops available is considered precarious."

The latest explanation of Li Hung Chang's continuance at Shanghai is that he is waiting for the arrival of his travelling, but it is said that he will go north soon. He is still reported as being very anxious for Consul Warren and Admiral Seymour to visit him, but both do not seem to be represented as being much gratified by the amicable attitude of the United States.

A despatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated July 28th, ascribes to a member of Li Hung Chang's staff, a statement that the Viceroy has received urgent renewals of the summons to the capital. It is added that he is proceeding slowly as he is waiting for the completion of his preparations, but if the foreign Ministers have been killed he intends to return home to Anhui.

The Times also reports that the Consul body at Shanghai met on Sunday, and resolved that the situation is so serious that the necessity of having a military force at Shanghai and it was decided to communicate with their respective Governments in that regard. The form that the communication should take has not been decided at a further meeting to be held Monday.

Native officials at Shanghai have received intelligence that a recent edict from the Emperor has placed the rank of guardian to the heir apparent, and ordered him to Peking for an audience.

According to the Times Shanghai correspondent Li-Ping-tong, who started north at the beginning of July, has advanced rapidly towards Peking. Lu-Chuan-Lin, Governor of Kiangsu, with a considerable force of warlike troops, is reported to have followed Li-Ping-tong's route. The correspondent adds that the arrival in the north of these violently anti-foreign officials must seriously affect the situation. The same correspondent reports an anti-Christian outbreak in Chek-fang, caused by newly enrolled train bands. It is stated that nine missionaries have been killed, those of them belonging to the Cheshu station.

Slain in thousands. Tokio, July 29.—Accounts received here of the massacres of native Christians in China place the number at many thousands. The Boers slew 2,000 besides a foreign physician, H. Pao-Ting-Fu on July 25th. The Chinese General Li-Ho-Keh, who is now marching to Peking, has ordered his troops to kill all Christians. Already a French priest and between 2,000 and 3,000 natives have been killed by them.

Slain in thousands. Shanghai, July 29.—Li-Ping-Heng, the anti-foreign Imperial Commissioner, is going north. It is officially reported that his forces have destroyed the Catholic mission at Chuhshiao and murdered two French missionaries and more than 1,000 native Christians.

Give No Quarter. Berlin, July 27.—The Local Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the past decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marines had

already proved that the training and principle upon which that arm of the force had been built up were right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same. "Every German has been filled with pride," continued His Majesty, "to learn that the highest praises bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds the rights of a thousand years old, and treat with scorn the sanctity of an Ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught."

Open to Grave Doubt. His massacre of Christians, however, is only reported from Shanghai, and there is nothing to confirm it. It is stated that differences of opinion have arisen between the Consul-General and the secret societies, which in others is regarded as unjustifiable.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in a despatch dated July 27th, describes the situation thus: "Beyond question the Yang-tse Victories are hurrying military preparations, ostensibly against the rebel Emperor and the secret societies, but really against the foreigners. Admiral Seymour's position is a most difficult one. He knows of all these preparations but cannot move so long as the agreement with the Viceroy holds good. I am assured by a foreigner in the Chinese employ that the soldiers in the Yang-tse forts are burning for a fight, and are ready to march up the river to meet the rebels on the whole Yang-tse valley will be in a blaze. The Viceroy may determine to keep the peace, but the control of the generals is only in the hands of the rebel Emperor. At the forts feels that if he allows a warship to pass it will be he and not the Viceroy who will be decapitated. Admiral Seymour's large naval force cannot be taken by the rebels, as with no troops available is considered precarious."

The latest explanation of Li Hung Chang's continuance at Shanghai is that he is waiting for the arrival of his travelling, but it is said that he will go north soon. He is still reported as being very anxious for Consul Warren and Admiral Seymour to visit him, but both do not seem to be represented as being much gratified by the amicable attitude of the United States.

A despatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated July 28th, ascribes to a member of Li Hung Chang's staff, a statement that the Viceroy has received urgent renewals of the summons to the capital. It is added that he is proceeding slowly as he is waiting for the completion of his preparations, but if the foreign Ministers have been killed he intends to return home to Anhui.

The Times also reports that the Consul body at Shanghai met on Sunday, and resolved that the situation is so serious that the necessity of having a military force at Shanghai and it was decided to communicate with their respective Governments in that regard. The form that the communication should take has not been decided at a further meeting to be held Monday.

Native officials at Shanghai have received intelligence that a recent edict from the Emperor has placed the rank of guardian to the heir apparent, and ordered him to Peking for an audience.

According to the Times Shanghai correspondent Li-Ping-tong, who started north at the beginning of July, has advanced rapidly towards Peking. Lu-Chuan-Lin, Governor of Kiangsu, with a considerable force of warlike troops, is reported to have followed Li-Ping-tong's route. The correspondent adds that the arrival in the north of these violently anti-foreign officials must seriously affect the situation. The same correspondent reports an anti-Christian outbreak in Chek-fang, caused by newly enrolled train bands. It is stated that nine missionaries have been killed, those of them belonging to the Cheshu station.

# BOTHA'S FORCE DISPERSED.

## ROBERTS AT RETORIA.

### Terrible Sufferings of Men and Horses During the Advance.

### FRENCH OCCUPIE MIDDLEBURG.

### Boers Giving Lots of Trouble—Stiff Fight at Fouriesberg—Steyn is With DeWet—Will They be Captured?—Boer Cruelty to Captives—Boer Attack Repelled—The Duke of Marlborough's Experiences.

London, July 29.—Gen. Roberts has moved his headquarters back again to Pretoria. The reason assigned is the continued uncertainty of communications and the small numbers of Boers to the eastward. Some reports, however, indicate that his advance was stopped owing to the failure to capture Commandant-General Botha, who has once more eluded the British cavalry. The correspondent ascribes this failure to Gen. Buller being unable to co-operate, circumstances preventing his leaving the railway. But whatever the cause, Gen. Botha and his followers have again escaped. Some of the correspondents assert that his men have been dispersed on the bushveld, starving, ragged and bootless, and with their feet bleeding.

The details of the British advance eastward are a picture of misery. The weather was intensely cold and wet, and the roads were quagmires. A lieutenant and three men died from exposure. All the men suffered severely through the want of food, and it is all horses, mules and oxen died by the hundred from exhaustion and cold. The country through which the British passed was desolate and forsaken. Time, it is declared, will rather increase the difficulties.

Meanwhile, the Boers are active west of the capital. Small parties are constantly moving and keeping the British occupied. It has been reported that Gen. Buller's force is to be again besieged, this time at Rustenburg, where Gen. Delarey is holding him up.

There is no indication, however, of his being in retreat, though communication with Rustenburg is impossible and Hickman's mounted infantry have returned to Pretoria because they found themselves too weak to dislodge Delarey. The latter has a good strong force and occupies a good position.

The report that Christian De Wet's capture is inevitable is received here with much interest. The capture of De Wet is regarded as the key to the situation, and it is believed that his capture will lead to the dispersal of the Boer forces.

The march of the main British army to Balmoral was practically unopposed. The cold weather made it bad for the men, and the rains rendered transport difficult. It is evident that the Boers' tactics are to make raids and attack in small parties, and to avoid pitched battles with large forces.

Steyn With DeWet. Cape Town, July 29.—It is believed here that President Steyn is with Commandant Christian De Wet, and it is also believed that their capture is inevitable. It is thought that, with them in the hands of the British, peace negotiations will follow.

DeWet the Man Wanted. London, July 29.—The situation in South Africa is somewhat cleared up by Gen. Lord Roberts' despatch of Saturday. He is moving east, with his customary rapidity, and has scattered Gen. Botha's force before him, but he has been unable to come into action. His mention of the men's sufferings from exposure and the great mortality among his transport animals, which is likely to increase in geometrical progression in proportion to the length and spread of the march, gives rise to fears that Gen. Roberts, on that account, will be unable to push the pursuit to a definite result.

Meanwhile the Boers have destroyed the railway between Broekmans and Balmoral, and it is reported that all communications have been ordered to attack only small parties. In the Orange River Colony, Gen. DeWet, with a large force than was originally supposed, and though strongly posted near Ritzville, is said to be ready to surrender if placed in a position where he must fight.

Gen. Carrington's force, which is reported fighting, is a portion of that which, after pushing on to reinforce Gen. Buller, has been under the command of Baden-Powell in the neighborhood of Rustenburg, where sharp fighting is expected.

Everything points to a continuation of considerable guerrilla warfare. General Roberts' difficulties to the east of Pretoria make the capture of General DeWet a most desirable event in view of putting something like an end to the hostilities, as this, it is considered, would influence General Botha to surrender. General DeWet is now a greater figure than Kruger as an opponent of British arms and policy.

A despatch from Durban, Natal, says that one hundred colonial soldiers are awaiting trial, and it is expected that several hundred more will be brought before the courts.

Boer Cruelty to Captives. Pretoria, July 27.—Dr. Von Garnet, a Russian, who acted as medical officer to the British prisoners at Waterloosdrif, has made a report to the chairman of the Committee of British at Pretoria, who subscribed money for the assistance of the prisoners. He strongly condemns the inhumanity displayed towards the captives. When he first took charge he found a number of victims of enteric fever lying on the bare ground. They had no blankets, only their worn uniforms, which were full of vermin. They had little food, and no medicine or attendants.

Dr. Von Garnet was appointed by the Transvaal Government on February 19th. It is believed that his report is unbiased. All the papers in connection with the prisoners' fund are being mailed to Lord Rothschild, of the London Red Cross Society.

Another Canadian Home. Quebec, July 29.—Another Canadian soldier from South Africa, Col. Sergt. DeWet, arrived Saturday morning by the steamship Tunisian.

Hickman Repels Boers. Pretoria, July 27.—General Hickman's column found the Boers in force at the Crocodile River. 30 miles from here. Owing to the swollen condition of the stream the British found it difficult to cross. The Boers tried to lure them on by showing small parties, the others remaining concealed. The plan did not work. Gen. Hickman shelled them, and also used his pom-poms.

At night the Boers attacked the British outposts, but the latter were alert, and drove them back with a heavy rifle fire. The burghers' loss is said to have been considerable.

# BOTHA'S FORCE DISPERSED.

## ROBERTS AT RETORIA.

### Terrible Sufferings of Men and Horses During the Advance.

### FRENCH OCCUPIE MIDDLEBURG.

### Boers Giving Lots of Trouble—Stiff Fight at Fouriesberg—Steyn is With DeWet—Will They be Captured?—Boer Cruelty to Captives—Boer Attack Repelled—The Duke of Marlborough's Experiences.

London, July 29.—The Duke of Marlborough had a most interesting experience in South Africa, and though participating in many fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness.

The Duke of Marlborough has returned home because General Hamilton's staff has been broken up. Hamilton is not needing his services longer. The Duke says he is proud of his yeomanry, though he was with them but a short time. He was immensely struck with the Canadians, and perfectly satisfied that the British soldier, especially the infantryman, is as good as any in the world. He believes the Boer resistance will continue at any rate till November, as they are firmly convinced that if the Democrats are successful in the Presidential election the United States will intervene in the Boers' behalf.

The Duke looks better, instead of worse for his experience. Considering the uncertainty of his services longer, he took a keen practical interest in his work, and lived just like any officer, being often on the shortest of "short commons."

Supplementary Estimates. London, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, Mr. Geo. Wynnham, in introducing a supplementary army estimate of eleven and a half million pounds, explained that it covered the expenses of the British army in Africa to the end of February, 1901, and included three millions for China. The amount asked for South Africa included the cost of repatriating the Imperial and colonial troops. It was proposed to leave in South Africa 45,000 men, including 15,000 colonials and reservists desiring to remain. The amount also included the gift of five pounds to every soldier and a suit of mufti to every reservist. The present estimate, the aggregate voted for the War Office is £16,022,700.

Gets the Victoria Cross. London, July 27.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Captain G. Mansel-Jones, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, for bravery at the battle of the Tugela.

Private Doolan Free. The list of British prisoners recently returned unconditionally by the Boers includes the name of Private J. T. Doolan, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He is registered at Edmonton.

A Magistrate Punished. Pretoria, July 26, 4 p. m.—The trustworthy report from the North Transvaal is to the effect that hundreds of the burghers are deserting their commands and returning to their homes in a desultory fashion.

When the British troops went through the Orange Free State, north of the Orange River Colony, Mr. Le Roux, a Free State justice of the peace at Vrededorp station, took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain and was reinstated in office. He had been accused of giving information to Gen. De Wet, whereby the latter had been able to plan and carry out many of his raids on the railway. Le Roux has been found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Knows Sergt. Wetmore. Toronto, July 28.—Mr. R. S. Warner, of Mimico, writes to the effect that Sergt. Wetmore, who died of enteric fever in Africa, and about whose identity the Government is making enquiries, lived at Mimico for three years before he went out with the Canadians. He did not enlist as a private, but engaged as a saddler, and was promoted after he had landed in Africa.

Fined Him Heavily. Toronto, July 30.—Squid Ellis on Saturday gave judgment in the case against Dr. Edward Playter, of Moore Park, who was charged with maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a so-called quackery. He found the doctor guilty and fined him \$200 and costs and \$5 a day from June 15th to July 25th. Mr. A. Claude Macdonnell, solicitor for Dr. Playter, intends to appeal the case.

Took Strychnine. Indian Head, Assn., July 28.—W. H. Jenkinson, while in a fit of despondency yesterday afternoon, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

The United States will purchase from Spain the Islands of Cebu and Cagayan, in the Philippine archipelago.

Boer Leader Captured. Pretoria, July 27.—A leader of a Pretoria commando has been captured by the British east of DeWet. He tried to escape, but was covered by six rifles at close quarters, whereupon he threw down his arms. He was on the opposite side of the river from those who held him under the guns, but it was impossible for the latter to cross over and get him.

They held him, however, until a sergeant of Roberts' horse, who knew a drift further down, came along. The sergeant did not use the lower drift, but, swinging his horse across the river, brought the prisoner back with him.

Later it was found that the Boers were holding the lower drift in force.

Rejoined Their Regiments. Ottawa, July 29.—The Militia Department yesterday announced that Lieut-Col. Oyster telegraphs from Johannesburg that No. 7,163, Pte. D. H. Atkinson, 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, and 7,245, Pte. W. West, 7th Fusiliers, who have been missing since May 18th, have rejoined their regiments, and that 8,167, Pte. S. Tester, 52nd Regiment, Brome Light Infantry, has been invalided to England.

Marlborough's Experiences. London, July 29.—The Duke of Marlborough had a most interesting experience in South Africa, and though participating in many fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness.

# BOTHA'S FORCE DISPERSED.

## ROBERTS AT RETORIA.

### Terrible Sufferings of Men and Horses During the Advance.

### FRENCH OCCUPIE MIDDLEBURG.

### Boers Giving Lots of Trouble—Stiff Fight at Fouriesberg—Steyn is With DeWet—Will They be Captured?—Boer Cruelty to Captives—Boer Attack Repelled—The Duke of Marlborough's Experiences.

London, July 29.—The Duke of Marlborough had a most interesting experience in South Africa, and though participating in many fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness.

The Duke of Marlborough has returned home because General Hamilton's staff has been broken up. Hamilton is not needing his services longer. The Duke says he is proud of his yeomanry, though he was with them but a short time. He was immensely struck with the Canadians, and perfectly satisfied that the British soldier, especially the infantryman, is as good as any in the world. He believes the Boer resistance will continue at any rate till November, as they are firmly convinced that if the Democrats are successful in the Presidential election the United States will intervene in the Boers' behalf.

The Duke looks better, instead of worse for his experience. Considering the uncertainty of his services longer, he took a keen practical interest in his work, and lived just like any officer, being often on the shortest of "short commons."

Supplementary Estimates. London, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, Mr. Geo. Wynnham, in introducing a supplementary army estimate of eleven and a half million pounds, explained that it covered the expenses of the British army in Africa to the end of February, 1901, and included three millions for China. The amount asked for South Africa included the cost of repatriating the Imperial and colonial troops. It was proposed to leave in South Africa 45,000 men, including 15,000 colonials and reservists desiring to remain. The amount also included the gift of five pounds to every soldier and a suit of mufti to every reservist. The present estimate, the aggregate voted for the War Office is £16,022,700.

Gets the Victoria Cross. London, July 27.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Captain G. Mansel-Jones, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, for bravery at the battle of the Tugela.

Private Doolan Free. The list of British prisoners recently returned unconditionally by the Boers includes the name of Private J. T. Doolan, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He is registered at Edmonton.

A Magistrate Punished. Pretoria, July 26, 4 p. m.—The trustworthy report from the North Transvaal is to the effect that hundreds of the burghers are deserting their commands and returning to their homes in a desultory fashion.

When the British troops went through the Orange Free State, north of the Orange River Colony, Mr. Le Roux, a Free State justice of the peace at Vrededorp station, took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain and was reinstated in office. He had been accused of giving information to Gen. De Wet, whereby the latter had been able to plan and carry out many of his raids on the railway. Le Roux has been found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Knows Sergt. Wetmore. Toronto, July 28.—Mr. R. S. Warner, of Mimico, writes to the effect that Sergt. Wetmore, who died of enteric fever in Africa, and about whose identity the Government is making enquiries, lived at Mimico for three years before he went out with the Canadians. He did not enlist as a private, but engaged as a saddler, and was promoted after he had landed in Africa.

Fined Him Heavily. Toronto, July 30.—Squid Ellis on Saturday gave judgment in the case against Dr. Edward Playter, of Moore Park, who was charged with maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a so-called quackery. He found the doctor guilty and fined him \$200 and costs and \$5 a day from June 15th to July 25th. Mr. A. Claude Macdonnell, solicitor for Dr. Playter, intends to appeal the case.

Took Strychnine. Indian Head, Assn., July 28.—W. H. Jenkinson, while in a fit of despondency yesterday afternoon, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

The United States will purchase from Spain the Islands of Cebu and Cagayan, in the Philippine archipelago.

Boer Leader Captured. Pretoria, July 27.—A leader of a Pretoria commando has been captured by the British east of DeWet. He tried to escape, but was covered by six rifles at close quarters, whereupon he threw down his arms. He was on the opposite side of the river from those who held him under the guns, but it was impossible for the latter to cross over and get him.

They held him, however, until a sergeant of Roberts' horse, who knew a drift further down, came along. The sergeant did not use the lower drift, but, swinging his horse across the river, brought the prisoner back with him.

Later it was found that the Boers were holding the lower drift in force.

Rejoined Their Regiments. Ottawa, July 29.—The Militia Department yesterday announced that Lieut-Col. Oyster telegraphs from Johannesburg that No. 7,163, Pte. D. H. Atkinson, 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, and 7,245, Pte. W. West, 7th Fusiliers, who have been missing since May 18th, have rejoined their regiments, and that 8,167, Pte. S. Tester, 52nd Regiment, Brome Light Infantry, has been invalided to England.

Marlborough's Experiences. London, July 29.—The Duke of Marlborough had a most interesting experience in South Africa, and though participating in many fights and undergoing long marches, came through without a scratch or a day's illness.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES  
TORONTO