

# RELIEF FORCES REACH TIEN TSIN.

## Admiral Seymour Surrounded by Boxers and Chinese Soldiers.

## TROOPS GO TO HIS ASSISTANCE.

Shanghai Despatches Tell of Gruesome Sights in Tien Tsin—Streets Strewed With Bodies of the Victims of the Mob—Will Li Hung Chang Go to Peking?—Refugees Arriving at Chee Foo—U. S. to Send Brooklyn and Marines—Russians Ambuscaded—German Gunboat Sweeping River Banks.

London, June 28.—The exclusive despatch to the Associated Press from Chee Foo, giving Rear Admiral Kempff's authoritative announcement of the relief of Tien Tsin, on June 23rd, remained for hours the sole news of this occurrence of world-wide importance. At about 1 o'clock the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank's London branch received confirmation of the news, and about the same time, Mr. Dawson, a delegate from Singapore to the Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, now in session here, informed his fellow delegates, amid loud cheers, that he had just received a despatch from his son announcing the relief of Tien Tsin.

### To Relieve Seymour.

The news reached Berlin later from the German Consul at Chee Foo, who announced that the relief column entered Tien Tsin during the afternoon of June 23rd, and started again June 24th, to rescue Vice-Admiral Seymour, who, with the foreign Ministers, was said to be occupying a position 12½ miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded and pressed by a great force of Boxers and Chinese regulars. Possibly the Japanese report that Seymour was a prisoner and that the Ministers had left Peking guarded by Chinese soldiers is merely a distorted version of the Berlin story. But on any account definite news may be expected speedily, and it is confidently believed here that Seymour and his companions will be safely delivered from their plight.

### Shanghai Stories of Horror.

According to the report of a Chinaman refugee who has arrived at Shanghai, the conditions in Tien Tsin were terrible. Everywhere the streets were the bodies of massacred men and women. Americans as well as other nationalities were killed. The Hong Kong and German banks, it is added, were both destroyed early during the bombardment. Shanghai also reports that the American-Russian relief corps was so badly ambuscaded that the forces were obliged to abandon several field guns and much ammunition. About 180 Russians and eleven Americans were killed or wounded. The German gunboat Itis and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer are patrolling the Pei Ho River, and raking with machine guns the native villages on the river banks, which are filled with concealed "snipers." A despatch to the Associated Press from Canton says that city remains quiet, but the female missionaries from the outlying districts are coming in, owing to the warnings of native Christians. The missionary hospitals are being deserted by the students and servants.

### Li Hung Chang's Movements.

Although it is officially said at Canton that Li Hung Chang will not go to Peking, he continues his preparations for departure. A telegram from the Governor of Kiao Chou, dated June 25th, which has reached Berlin, announces that according to reports from Chinese sources Vice-Admiral Seymour's force has reached Peking. This is probably merely a reiteration of the previous reports on the same subject.

### The Brooklyn to Go Too.

Washington, June 28.—Navy Department announces that the armored cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remy aboard, will take 300 marines from Manila to Taku, stopping at Nagasaki en route. The gunboat Princeton has been ordered to Swatow, America and Foo Chow, thence to Shanghai to install an electric plant, keeping ever ready for immediate active service.

### Arrivals at Chee Foo.

New York, June 28.—A despatch from Chee Foo, June 25th, says: The arrivals to-day included 148 persons in all, including servants and attaches of legations. The list of missionaries is as follows: From Peking—Reld, Davis, Hobart, Walter, Veritz, Gamewell, Lowery, Ament, Ewing, Wewell, Gillman, Gloss, Martin. These are of the American Board and Presbyterian ladies' missions. From Tien Tsin—Pryke, Hayner, Patterson, Lowery, Roberts, Wilson, Bond, Stevenson, Glover, Croucher, Sherkley, Galley. One hundred and forty-eight arrived in good condition. For Pao Ting Fu there is very little hope.

### Off to China.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.—The fourth battalion of United States Marines, Major W. P. Biddle, in command,

passed through Chicago last night on a rush assignment to duty in the Orient. Major Biddle said he expected orders in Japan that would throw him and his men into the fighting in China. There are 238 men in the battalion.

### Admiral Kempff's Message.

Washington, June 28.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff: "Taku, June 25.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington. Relief force reached Tien Tsin 23rd; loss very small. Peking relief force, which left Tien Tsin June 10th reported ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded; force left Tien Tsin 24th to render assistance. (Signed) Kempff."

### More Confirmation.

Washington, June 29.—The Secretary of State has received a despatch from United States Consul John Fowler at Chee Foo, saying: "Combined



Forces of the United States and other nations are being sent to the relief of Tien Tsin.

### Want to Know.

Washington, June 28.—The six great viceroys are acting through the Chinese government here to-day renewed efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang shall reach Peking. The request was a formal document, signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang. The answer of the United States Government was the same as that to the informal request of Minister Wu yesterday, and amounted to a declaration.

### France Hears Good News.

Paris, June 29.—M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed a Cabinet Council to-day that the French Consul at Shanghai had telegraphed under date of June 24th that all was quiet in the southern provinces, in the Yang Tse Kiang Valley and in Szechuen Province. The Minister added that no news had been received from Peking and that 11 Chinese warships were lying off Shanghai.

London, June 30.—Beyond a fuller despatch from Admiral Kempff announcing the relief of Tien Tsin, and the report of the German Consul, there is no official information concerning the raising of the siege of that city.

The latest rumor in reference to the ambuscading of the Russians and Americans last week asserts that they abandoned several field guns and much ammunition. Rumor also says that an Imperial order has been issued for the Chinese troops to retake the Taku forts and that troops are assembling in the neighborhood for that purpose.

Two French missionaries and 100 converts are said to have been murdered in the southern part of the Province of Pe-Chi-Li. It is rumored that 5,000 Russian troops are advancing from Moukden.

It is expected that the outbreaks will spread in the southern provinces. Trouble is predicted from Nanking, and the Daily Telegraph's Canton correspondent sends an alarmist dispatch expressing fears of scenes of bloodshed and anarchy only paralleled by those of the Taiping rebellion. The wealthy Chinese are hurriedly leaving Canton and its neighborhood, taking their families and valuables with them. The presence of Li-Hung-Chang alone restrains the revolutionary element. If he goes to Peking his departure will be the signal for the looting of the Black Flag and Red Guard. Li Hung Chang, the correspondent says, trusts the

Americans in this crisis, saying that they alone do not want territory, and he places himself almost without reserve in their hands. At an important conference Monday he reiterated that sentiment, and added that he was determined at all hazards to secure the best results for China and for the maintenance of the most friendly relations with the United States and other foreign powers.

The American gunboat Don Juan de Austria, which has hitherto been the only foreign warship at Canton, has now been reinforced by the British gunboat Redpole, from Hong Kong. The residents continue their defence preparations. The German consul asked for, and obtained by telegraph, Emperor William's permission to form a volunteer force to assist the British authorities.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says that the Imperial authorities are reckoning with the possibility of further reinforcements for China becoming necessary. It is stated that several thousand troops will be sent in the event of emergencies.

London cable, June 30.—The cable messages from the far east to-day are so conflicting in their tenor that almost any desired view of the situation is deducible therefrom. On the whole, however, the news is encouraging, and it seems safe to assume that Vice-Admiral Seymour, and the legations, whether together or separated, will ultimately reach a place of safety. Various reports locate the legations at diverse places, but it seems agreed that they are safely away from Peking.

### For a New Capital.

The latest Shanghai report says Prince Tuan (the Padi Chinese foreign office, and father of the heir apparent), has sent the legation to Sian Fu under escort, and adds that Sian Fu will be the new capital, in the event of Peking being occupied by the international forces. Admiral Seymour, it is asserted, succeeded in getting a message into Tien Tsin Monday, according to which he was then eight miles westward, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days, and had 63 killed, and over 200 wounded. He did not mention the ministers or others from Peking. It

is thought at Shanghai that now Tien Tsin is relieved the combined international forces will have no great difficulty in reaching Peking. Though it is, it will be found that all the foreigners have left already.

### Exodus From Shanghai.

It is claimed that the reports as to damage done at Tien Tsin and the casualties among foreign residents have been highly colored. The exodus of Chinese from Shanghai is unabated. Every steamer is thronged, and the authorities have been obliged to resort to the use of fire hose to prevent the fugitives from overcrowding the vessels.

### Landing Supplies.

The commander of the British first-class cruiser Unadanted has landed large supplies of rifles and ammunition, and guns have been placed in position at commanding points, with the result that the foreigners are confident they can overcome any attack on the settlement, into which the foreigners from a distance are rapidly congregating.

### Destroying Railway Material.

According to a despatch from New Chung, the Russians there are barely able to cope with the situation. The Chinese, it appears, are burning all the railroad material, killing isolated Russians at every opportunity, and destroying the coal mines. The St. James' Gazette expresses the opinion that China is "Teaching America the impossibility of a great trading nation avoiding imperialism," adding, "America's experience will teach her it is not the desire to grab distant lands, but unavoidable destiny that drives Great Britain ever forward. Washington has no choice but to protect the imperiled American citizens, and having once interfered in China, to protect her interests, she will never be able to shake from her shoes the dust of the Celestial Empire."

### Couldn't Stand the Shelling.

London, June 30.—A special despatch from Chee Foo says: The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers, and Chinese soldiers barring the road to Tien Tsin opened at daybreak. One hundred and fifty Americans were among the 2,000 international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling, and then the arsenal was attacked, and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically ended at noon. The keen friendly rivalry for the honor of first entering the city resulted in the Americans and British going in neck and neck, with the others

# CAPE COLONY NOW QUIET.

## Orange River Colony Rebels Breaking Up.

## PTE. ROBSON VERY ILL.

Private Lorne Dead—Private Craig Home—Canadians at Mafeking—Quiet Around Pretoria—Roberts Tells of De Villiers' Men Surrendering—Will De Wet be Captured?

London, June 29.—The Boer commandos 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.

Dr. Jameson has been elected a member of the Cape Parliament without opposition.

### Where Interest Centres.

News was received to-day of an engagement between the forces of Gen. Hamilton and Gen. Prinsloo at Heidelberg.

All interest is centring upon the operations of Gen. De Wet.

Gen. Botha is resting at the head-lager at Broekmanspruit, keeping in occasional touch with the British mounted troops in the Donkwa sook hills.

Rev. Mr. van Broekhuizen, minister of the principal Dutch church here, in the pulpit yesterday, called upon the congregation to send additional food supplies to the Boer prisoners in the city. He also declared that the latest reports from all the laagers were satisfactory.

The Boer judges, Curlews, Gregorowski and Morice, and the ex-judges, Amariokoff and De Korte, remain here. Lord Roberts has written to the surgeons of the Swiss-Red Cross who were here before his entry, thanking them on behalf of his army for their valuable work.

### Cable From Roberts.

London, June 29.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"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 June 28th, consisting of about 220 men, 280 horses, 18 wagons, 260 rifles, and 400,000 rounds of ammunition."

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

### Private Lorne Dead.

Ottawa, Ont., June 29.—The following cablegram has been received from Cape Town: "June 25th.—Regret to report that 7,818, Pte. L. Lorne, Canadian Regiment Infantry, died of enteric fever at Winburg hospital on the 24th June."

Lorne was an officer in the 87th Battalion and resigned his commission to enlist in the first contingent. He was wounded on the 18th of February at Paardeberg. He was a son of Dr. Lorne of Quebec.

### One Captured, One Ill.

London, June 29.—The latest casualties in South Africa include Lord Kensington of the Life Guards, who has died at Bloemfontein from the effects of wounds; Capt. J. J. MacDonald, of the Canadian Infantry, captured; and Pte. A. Robson, of the Canadian Infantry, dangerously ill.

### Pte. Craig Returns Home.

Windsor, June 29.—Private Craig, of the 21st Regiment, resident of this city, and a member of the first Canadian contingent, who was wounded at Paardeberg, has arrived home. He tells many interesting stories regarding the campaign.

### Canadians at Mafeking.

The Toronto Evening News had the following special yesterday: Montreal, June 29.—The following letter, received from Lieut. Leslie, of C Battery, Canadian Artillery, dated

Mafeking, May 18th, is the first communication from a Canadian taking part in the memorable relief of the heroic garrison of Mafeking.

The letter says: "I fancy you have heard me this that Mafeking is relieved, and we, the Canadians of C Battery, were in it—very much in it."

"Wednesday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon found us under fire; our force was made up of fifteen guns, infantry and mounted rifles, about 1,800 men all told."

"I had the honor of being Brigade Major for the artillery when we fought about 8,000 Boers. The fight lasted from midday until sundown, about 6 o'clock. The Boer losses are not known, but they spent all yesterday and part of last night burying their dead. Our losses amount to about 60 killed and wounded. We were called out yesterday morning to shell the Boers, who had taken refuge in the trenches behind the town, but I can hardly call it a fight. As soon as the guns opened upon them, they went so fast that one could not see them for dust. We are moving out to-morrow morning to try and open the railway, which has been closed for the last seven months."

### Buller's Praise.

Montreal, Que., June 28.—The Star publishes the following special cable from Pretoria:

Pretoria, June 25.—Strathcona's Horse have done one of the great deeds of the war.

Leaving Cape Town a month ago, they went to Durban by water, and then proceeded up the country, reaching Gen. Buller's force in time to do splendid service in the advance from Newcastle on towards Standerton and Pretoria, services for which they received special mention in Gen. Buller's despatches to the War Office, approved by Lord Roberts.

Now they have done a deed which will live in history. They have blown up the railway bridge at Komatiport, on the railway between Pretoria and Komatiport, and have cut off all communication of the Boers with the sea.

All the Delagoa Bay Railway rolling stock, the Boer artillery and the whole Boer army, including the gold taken by President Kruger from the mint here, are west of that break, and must now inevitably fall into our hands.

Strathcona's Horse has effectually bottled up the Boers.

### Praise for Strathconas.

London, June 29.—General Steyn's force in the Orange River Colony are for the time drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts rather to the neglect of Commandant General Louis Botha and President Kruger. The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be by the arrival of General Buller's advance under Lord Dundonald at Standerton. The wide net around the 6,000 or 8,000 men under Steyn will now contract. Adroit manoeuvres and brisk fighting are likely to take place south of the Vaal. The British line of communication will not be safe.

President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to Gen. Baden-Powell, are back on their farms working peacefully. Gen. Baden-Powell rode with only 300 men from Mafeking, and he made the last section of the ride to Pretoria, with only 35. Lord Roberts met him in the outskirts of the town and escorted him to the President's camp.

Gen. De Wet's farm-houses have been burned by the British. Gen. Buller has issued a special order eulogising the services of the Strathcona Horse. Capt. Jones and the brigade from H. M. S. Forte have been ordered back to the ship at the admiral's request.

### METHUEN'S KINDNESS.

British General Careful of the Sensibilities of Others.

The brother of Colonel De Villebois-Mareuil, has, says the Times' Paris correspondent, communicated to the Liberte the following letter addressed to Mademoiselle de Villebois-Mareuil by Lord Methuen on the occasion of the colonel's death:

Boshof, May 10, 1900. Mademoiselle, — I am forwarding you a photograph of a marble stone which I have had placed in the churchyard at Boshof, in memory of your father. I hope I have found the ring he wore, and if it proves to be so it shall also be sent to you. I could not place your father's body in a Roman Catholic churchyard, as I feel sure you would have wished, but the funeral rites were carried out by M. le Comte de Breda, and military honors were accorded to the colonel. We all regret the death of an accomplished and gallant soldier, but he preferred death to becoming a prisoner. Let me convey to you my sympathy and the sympathy of my comrades in your sorrow. Very truly "Methuen, Lieut. General, Commanding 5th Division."

### After the Battle.

Miles away from succor, near the road, lay a British Tommy, with glazing eyes and burning fever, his head propped upon a deserted sand hill, and the hot sun of noonday pouring into his upturned face. "They told me, sir, the wagons 'ud pick me up, but I hadn't seen no wagons, sir." "Yes, I feel bad, I've mortal pains, sir." "In my back and head." "Poor devil, he had no water and no food; not that the latter mattered much, for he was too far gone to eat. We left him water, and cheered him up a little with the hope that wagons would pass by. All night long, alone on the empty veldt, saturated with the heavy dews and chilled to the marrow with biting winds of darkness, and now under the scorching sun of day. He did not know if they would find him alone, so far away, and yet he answered, uncomplainingly: "Yes, sir! I'm glad of that, sir." William Dinwiddie, in Harpers Weekly.

Everyone counts for something, now that the census man is around.