

**Wholesale Murder**  
Reported From Peking.

Such the Story Said to Have Been Sent From London.

London, July 13.—A news agency report says that an official message received in London states that all the foreigners in Peking were murdered July 6.

The scanty cable dispatches received today add nothing to the knowledge in London of the Chinese situation.

It is stated positively from Canton that Li Hung Chang will remain there until the allied troops have defeated Prince Tuan's forces, and then will go north to lend his powerful aid in arranging terms of peace, cooperating with Prince Ching, Yang Lu and the other pro foreign viceroys. For the present Li Hung Chang considers that he can best control and direct the viceroys from Canton and also keep in check the turbulent province of Kwang Tung.

All the foreigners and missionaries have evacuated Wen Chai and have arrived at Ning Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at Wen Chai and threatened to exterminate the foreigners and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory anti foreign appeals.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of The Express, telegraphing under date of July 9, asserts that the Chinese are daily driving in the allies. They have mounted, says the correspondent, 13 fresh guns in advantageous positions, with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant fire rendering position after position quite untenable.

**THREE THOUSAND KILLED.**

The Daily Mail's St Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours' battle outside of Tien Tsin, the Cossacks captured six Krupp guns and killed numbers of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost 3,000 killed, including Gen Lok.

**LITTLE NEWS RECEIVED.**

In the house of commons today, replying to questions on the subject, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr Broderick, said that little news had been received from China. Her majesty's government, he explained, had been unable to communicate with the British naval officers in China, as the land lines between Chefoo and Shanghai had been cut. A dispatch purporting to have been sent from the emperor of China to her majesty's government was received yesterday, but the secretary said he was unable to promise to make its contents known.

**Preparing for Possible War.**

Washington, July 12.—"On to Peking" is the policy adopted by our government. It is said that regardless of the issues raised as to the authenticity of the late Chinese note, or the accuracy of its statements of fact, or the questions raised as to the responsibility for the present situation our government at least is determined not to relax its efforts to reach Peking, to get in touch with Mr Conger if he is alive, to take the necessary steps for the protection of American interests and in fact to do all those things set out in Secretary Hay's note to the powers, including a reckoning with the person or persons responsible for the outrageous events of the past six weeks.

Twenty-four hours' consideration of the Chinese note leaves the officials here convinced that it marks the beginning of a general effort on the part of the Chinese officials to relieve themselves from responsibility for the treatment of the foreign ministers and the fighting at Tien Tsin.

The news from Tien Tsin of the unsatisfactory relations between the allied forces goes to confirm the war department officials' views in their original conviction that two or three brigades of American troops, veterans of the Indian war, of the Cuban campaign and of the Philippine jungle hunts could have achieved some valuable results by this time had they been at Tien Tsin.

Col Liecum's orders are broadly framed, and, it is said at the war department, that while he retains command of his own men under all circumstances, he may cooperate to any extent with the allied forces.

**Col Hoyt's Tribute to Col Colclough's Company.**

In the opening part of his speech on campaign day in Sumter, Col Hoyt referred to his services in the Falmetto Sharpshooters during the civil war, and had the following to say of Capt Alex Colclough's company, which was composed almost all, if not entirely, of Sumter men. From a man like Col Hoyt, this is high testimony, but those who knew Capt Colclough and his men feel that it is none too strong:

"In the war between the states it was my fortune to serve in the same regiment with Capt Alexander Colclough's company from Sumter county, and I desire here to state that braver, nobler or more gallant men never breathed the breath of life."

**Fears of Actual Extermination.**

Washington, July 13.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, has undertaken to get through a cipher cable message from Secretary Hay to United States Minister Conger at Peking, and to deliver back the reply of Minister Conger if he be alive. Mr. Wu forwarded the cipher dispatch, together with an extended explanatory message of his own, on Wednesday, and the results are now being eagerly awaited both by Secretary Hay and the Chinese minister, although it is appreciated that some days must elapse before runners can carry out this plan of opening up communication between the American government at Washington and the American minister at Peking.

It was soon after Minister Wu presented the text of the edict issued by the Chinese imperial government that Mr. Hay requested him to get through a message to Minister Conger. Since the Chinese government had succeeded in getting through its own communication from Peking, Mr. Hay felt that it was quite reasonable to ask that like communication be opened between our minister and the government here. Mr. Wu readily assented to this proposition.

Mr. Hay thereupon wrote the message and had it translated into the official cipher of the state department. The contents were not made known to Minister Wu, but in its unintelligible cipher form it was entrusted to him to be placed in the hands of Minister Conger at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Wu determined to set through the medium of an influential imperial official at Shanghai, who by reason of his position, is better able than anyone else in China to execute such a mission. Besides forwarding the message to Minister Conger, Mr. Wu sent to the Chinese official a detailed and urgent explanatory message, in which was set forth the imperative importance of performing this service for the American government. The official was urged to spare no effort or expense in forwarding the message by carriers, runners, or any other means, into the hands of Minister Conger, and to use like means in getting back the answer to the American government. Two days have elapsed since the message to Mr. Conger went forward, and it is confidently believed that it is now on its way from Shanghai to Peking.

**FEAR THE VERY WORST.**

Washington, July 13.—The department of state has received a dispatch from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, saying that the governor of Shang Tung wires that the Boxers and soldiers were bombarding the legations for a final attack upon the 7th of July. He is extremely anxious for the safety of the ministers and friendly Chinese in Peking. The consul adds that fears for the worst are generally entertained.

The state department has also received a dispatch from Consul McWade at Canton saying that the viceroy Li Hung Chang has engaged quarters upon the Chinese steamer Anping, but that the date of his departure for the north is as yet undecided.

Consul General Goodnow's message terribly depressed the officials here. All along they have suspected that the various communications received from Chinese sources in Shanghai have been preparing the way for the announcement of the extermination of the foreign ministers and their wives, children, attaches, dependents and guards.

The consul general's message, it is understood, is but a repetition of the latest press reports from Shanghai, but the state department has come to place a high estimation on Mr. Goodnow's advice. It appreciates the fact that he does not send every piece of unreliable gossip afloat in the sensational news centre where he is stationed, but uses good judgment in sifting out the probable from the other kind of news. Moreover, his advice this time is from the Chinese governor of the province wherein Shanghai is situated, and it is hard to conceive of an adequate reason for the falsification of the facts by that official in the direction of this particular report. Therefore, the state department, which has all along been hopeful of the ultimate rescue of the ministers at Peking, has now joined European observatories in the belief that they have all been killed.

**NOTHING FROM ADMIRAL REMEY.**

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Long stated at a late hour tonight that he had not received a word during the day or evening from Admiral Remy, in command of the Asiatic squadron in Chinese waters. The fact that the admiral has not made any report of the conditions said to exist in Peking and the reported murder of the ministers Secretary Long regards as a hopeful sign, as he inclines to the opinion that had any finality occurred in the capital some word or rumor of it might have found its way to Tien Tsin or Taku.

The British loss in South Africa up to date about equals the total number of Boers engaged in battle; and the end is not yet.

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**DR REID ON CHINA.**

Rev Dr Gilbert C. Reid, president of the International Institute of China, located at Peking, has an article in the May number of the North American Review entitled "The Powers and the Partition of China," which is rendered more interesting by very recent events occurring since the article was written. Dr Reid in his work for the institute has come in contact with influential and thinking men of other countries, especially with those most deeply interested in and responsible for the relations existing between China and the rest of the world—ministers of foreign countries chiefly.

Dr Reid does not attempt to give authorized statements of the views of the ministers of their countries, but only the impressions gathered by him, with his grounds for his belief. He takes the nations up in order and discusses the attitude of each.

Great Britain was for a long time in favor of the integrity of China, because it predominated the country commercially. Of late it has become much concerned about "maintaining British influence;" it has abandoned the "open door" policy for "spheres of influence." Great Britain would prefer to see China remain intact, but seeing her own predominance threatened, is making efforts to get a strong foothold in the rich Yang-Tse valley. China's wishes and rights are entirely ignored. The only question is, what is best for Great Britain. Lord Charles Beresford upon his return from his recent tour of commercial investigations in China recommends one of two propositions; either to train the Chinese troops for the protection of the Yang-Tse valley or else to organize an alliance with the United States, Germany and Japan against Russia and France.

Dr Reid thinks Russia is much misjudged; that they really have a much stronger feeling for the Chinese than for the Germans and English. Russia has not taken possession of Manchuria province, which still pays its taxes to China. Russia really interferes less in the internal affairs of China than any other nation. The building of the great Siberian railroad has given Russia such immense advantages that the jealousy of other countries has been aroused, and they think she will try to acquire a large share of China. Dr Reid says that while Russia would like to exercise a dominant influence in China, as other nations do, she would much prefer that the empire should remain intact, but since dismemberment is "in the air," she is strengthening her situation so as to be able to take possession of Manchuria and Mongolia and the city of Peking whenever the scramble comes. This no doubt accounts for what is regarded as Russia's selfish policy since the recent troubles began.

France's interest in China is missionary more than commercial. She has all Catholic missions under her protection. France does not enter largely into the question of dismemberment and only because of her sympathy with Russia on account of financial obligations.

The murder of two missionaries in the province of Shantung two years ago gave Germany the occasion of acquiring large influence in that territory, together with the important port of Kiao Chow.

Japan, though lately at war with China, would not naturally oppose dismemberment. Being so much in the same condition as China she would herself eventually suffer the same fate.

Mr. Reid believes that America would prefer to see China remain intact, but that if dismemberment takes place the United States will have to be consulted with—which means she would demand a share. He says, what we all know, that the average American has very little respect for the Chinese as a race. This is shown in our excluding them from this country.

Dr. Reid closes his article as follows:

"Thus through mutual jealousies of the nations, China may be held together. All seek their own interests first, from what some would term patriotic motives, and yet this very self interest is dependent on the preservation of China. A scramble for conquest, possessions, sovereignty, in China would endanger the peace of the whole world. Even a struggle for established spheres of influence, with Chinese authority weakened more and more, would not only be treacherous to China but provoke such discord, animosities, riots and resentments as to make the loss and trouble of the participants greater than the gain and honor. Each nation, while anxious for more influence, is opposed to the increased influence of any other nation. The whole territory of China presents so many opportunities for foreign enterprise that all prefer competition to exclusiveness and dismemberment."

**A Frightful Blunder**

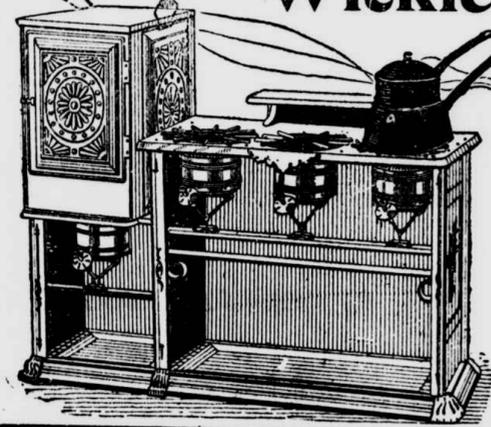
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