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ALL WELL MONDAY.

Official Telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen Says the Ministers Were Safe on that Date.

No Word from the Relief Force — Ten Thousand Native Christians Reported Massacred in a Town Near Pekin—Emperor William Talks Again.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 4 a. m.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. Morrison, in today's Times, holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same despatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from.

Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian charge d'affaires at Shanghai, an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being eighteen miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin from the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 24. "We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continually. The enemy is enterprising, but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our ponies.

"The Chinese government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for say ten days. No time should be lost if a terrible massacre is to be avoided."

Yet a Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree, dated July 28, commanding him to inform the consuls that the ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude MacDonald was over pessimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date of July 21, announces the arrival of supplies in. In view of this, it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers on the 28th is correct.

Sir Claude MacDonald's latest letter, while a strong indictment of the Chinese government, is not nearly so much so as Dr. Morrison's despatch. That correspondent, with the imperial edicts as authority, declares that as late as July 2 the imperial government urged the Boxers to continue their "loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians."

He explains those marvelous changes in the Chinese attitude which have so puzzled the world. It appears that all the appeals for intervention and all the protestations of friendship have been due entirely to the victories of the allies of Tien Tsin. The ministers in Pekin owed their safety up to July 21 not to government protection, but to scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear which the Tien Tsin victories inspired.

When it is remembered how great reliance is placed upon Dr. Morrison in England, the importance of his exposure of the Chinese government can scarcely be overestimated. It seems to banish all hopes entertained by Lord Salisbury that the Chinese government might yet be proved not directly responsible for the outrage and it may result in an entire cessation of the negotiations with Chinese diplomatists if not in an open declaration of war on the part of the powers.

Gen. Sr Alfred Gaselee is quoted as saying on July 28 that he was ready to advance, although lacking in artillery. Col. Daggett, commanding the Americans at Tien Tsin, is also credited with a similar statement on the same date, although utterly without transportation, not even having a horse for himself.

Reinforcements are reported to have been sent to the Chinese at Yang Tsun, where strong entrenchments have been thrown up to bar the advance of the allies.

DR. MORRISON'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At last Dr. Geo. Ernest Morrison, the famous Pekin correspondent of the Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following despatch from him, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area and also the batteries on top of the imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and one hundred and fifty cases have passed through the hospital.

"The Tsung Li Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a despatch telegraphed by the emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting her majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese governmnt from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese minister in Washington telegraphs that United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities. This despatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung Li Yamen by the grand council on July 3, yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to be princes and ministers.

"On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face du to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time, and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of the local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as he survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops under General Tung Lu and General Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets. The Chinese throughout acted with characteristic treachery, posing proclamations assuring us of protection, and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei Tang cathedral. The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon Lippitt, severely wounded, and Captain Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

"All the ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total of deaths, including Americans, as fifty-six, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now a ruin; but the French minister (M. Pichon) was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege.

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese in a determination to destroy the British legation by burning the adjoining Han Lin Yuen (national college), one of the most sacred buildings in China, sacrificing the unique library."

UNQUALIFIED FALSEHOODS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's despatch, the Times says:

"It is beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of the different Chinese representatives that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne, are, one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese government.

"It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."

MARCHING ON PEKIN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—M. De Favereau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following despatch, dated Shanghai, Aug. 1, from M. De Cartiere de Marchienne, secretary of the Belgian legation, now acting as charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Pekin. They are eighteen miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Pekin in eight days.

"All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner inclosure of the imperial city."

VIRTUAL REIGN OF TERROR.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A letter from Hong Kong, dated July 2, which was received here today, represents that Li Hung Chang was preserving order in Canton by a virtual reign of terror, rendering him well hated by the disorderly elements. He had ruthlessly prevented anything in the nature of a public meeting and thus effectually prevented any of the various parties, all of them animated by hatred of foreigners, coming together to plan a rising. During one week he had executed by strangling or beheading, 70 persons, and it is asserted that during his viceroyalty no less than 2,000 were executed. All suspects, innocent and guilty alike, were thrown into prison indiscriminately, which in a majority of cases was tantamount to execution.

DID NOT TAKE PRISONERS.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 1.—A special to the Times from Victoria, B. C., says:

"Lieut. Von Kron, of the German army, who arrived at Yokohama in company with several hundred wounded Germans, told of his experiences with Admiral Seymour in his attempt to reach Pekin.

"'We did not take prisoners,' said he, 'as far as the capture of prisoners is concerned. This was an impossibility as the Chinese are not civilized for that kind of warfare.'

"When asked about a German statement that the Russians dispatched the wounded Chinese with the butts of their rifles, the lieutenant said it was not quite so bad as that, but added the allies had been and probably would in the future be compelled to bayonet wounded Chinese prisoners. In the beginning they sent wounded prisoners to the hospitals in Tien Tsin, but they soon found that as long as a man was able to do so, he would try to stab the foreigner. The allies soon gave orders, he said, to kill every Chinaman who would stand. Lieut. Von Kron said the Chinese decapitate and mutilate every foreigner who falls into their hands."

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3.45 a. m.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forging their way towards Pekin. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than to any lack of developments.

A Shanghai special announces the receipt of an official telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen asserting that the ministers were all well on July 30, and that vegetables, fruits and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions.

"Friendly intercourse," the official telegram says, "is now being carried on between the ministers and the imperial government."

According to the Daily Express, however, cablegrams from Che Foo announce that the imperial troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Pekin, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians. Gen. Gaselee, says this correspondent, was strongly opposed to an immediate advance, but he was overruled by the other commanders and influenced by Washington's order to Gen. Chaffee to "proceed without an instant's delay."

From Shanghai, the Daily Express has received confirmation of the reported murder of fifty missionaries in the province of Shan Si, with the additional information that eight English women were dragged out of the mission buildings by a Chinese mob, who beheaded them in the streets of Chu Chou.

French troops are reported to have occupied Mong Tozo, in the province of Yun Nan.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says:

"A heartrending letter has been received from the Japanese legation, dated July 22, stating that the casualties number sixty per cent., that only twenty-five cartridges per man are left, with rations sufficient for five days, and that it is feared the legation will succumb within a week."

Mr. Broderick's statement in the house of commons yesterday, placing Great Britain on record as unalterably opposed to the partition of China, is well received by all the morning papers, which, for lack of other news, chiefly devote their comments on Dr. Morrison's remarkable message to the Times, cabled yesterday to the United States.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who reports Emperor William's extraordinary sermon on Monday on board the Hohenzollern, says that some of the most striking sentences attributed to the kaiser are the following:

"Once again has the heathen spirit of the Amalekites been raised in distant Asia, with great power and much cunning. With destruction and murder it will dispute the way to European trade and European culture. It will dispute the victorious march of Christian customs and Christian faith.

"And again is heard God's command, 'Choose us out men and go out to fight with Amalek.' A hot and sanguinary struggle has begun. Already a number of our brethren are over there under fire. Many more are travelling along hostile coasts.

"You have seen them, the thousands who to the call of volunteers to the front who will guard the empire, have assembled themselves to battle with victorious banners. We who remain at home are bound by other sacred duties. Woe unto us if we remain slothful and sluggish while they are engaged in their difficult and bloody work and if, from our place of security we only curiously look on while they wrestle in battle.

"Not only should we mobilize battalions of troops, but we should also and shall, set in motion an army of trained people to beg and entreat for our brethren that they may strike into the wild chaos with sword in hand. May they strike for our most sacred possessions. We would pray that God the Lord, may make heroes of our men and lead those heroes to victory, and that then, with laurels on their helmets and orders on their breast, he may lead them home to the land of their fathers.

"Our fight will not be finished in one day; but let not our hands grow weary or sick until victory is secured. Let our prayers be as a wall of fire around the camp of our brethren. Eternity will reveal the fulfilment of an old promise: 'Call upon me in trouble and I will deliver thee.' Therefore, pray continuously."

THE WASHINGTON VIEW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary Hay's reply to Li Hung Chang has closed the negotiations with China unless the old viceroy is able to secure the full acceptance of our terms relative to the foreign ministers, and that at once. No orders, therefore, looking to a relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Pekin have gone out from Washington, for, as the situation is described by one of the leading officials here, "There will be no bargaining on our part in advance of the concession by the Chinese authorities for full and free communication with the foreign ministers."

There is, moreover, a note ominously close to actual declaration of war in Secretary Hay's assertion that the Chinese government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme diplomacy, and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese government, if not absolutely bereft of powers to act in defiance of the Boxers, will accept our terms, and some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle, not more, it is believed, than one at the most, will be required to bring the imperial government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questionable whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance. If the Chinese government now accepts, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the present temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt. It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese government actually and in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the president in his reply to the Chinese Emperor's appeal for aid, that at least a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper base upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such a case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise. Secretary Root said this afternoon there had been no developments which would necessitate any changes in the instructions to General Chaffee, or which would change the intentions of the government in the least. A cipher cable message was sent to Gen. Chaffee by Secretary Root today, which contained additional information and facts which have developed since the last message was sent him at Nagasaki. The message contained no additional instructions, but merely information which he may use as a guide to his actions.

It is not believed at the war department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin. It is explained that the last despatches indicated a great deal of delay in unloading the transports, and before any advance can be made the troops must have all their equipments and transportation.

The fact that no reports were received from Gen. Chaffee during the day was not surprising to the war department officials, who said that the general was busy preparing for the campaign, and, moreover, communication between Taku and Che Foo is uncertain.

DEMAND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Chinese minister, Yang Lu, on behalf of the other Chinese ministers at European capitals, has cabled the governor of Shan Tung a demand that the members of the legations be permitted free telegraphic communication with their governments, and be sent to Tien Tsin under a Chinese escort.

Advices received by the Russian general staff from Tien Tsin estimate that there are 50,000 trained Chinese troops in Pekin, in addition to a large force of Boxers, whose strength is not yet broken.

In the opinion of the general staff the march on Pekin before the end of the rainy season will be risky, the climate being changeable.

EMPRESS FREDERICK ILL.

LONDON, July 28.—Empress Frederick of Germany is mortally ill with an internal complaint. She is at the Castle of Cronberg, near Homburg.

The empress had arranged to pass the autmun at White Lodge, Richmond park, London, which was given to her by Queen Victoria, after the death of the Duke of Teck. But it is feared there would be family dissensions if she came to England while ill.

Advertisements in THE SUN pay.

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Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

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BOTHA WEAKENING.

Asks Lord Roberts for Confirmation of the Report of Prinsloo's Surrender

Also Permission to Communicate With General Christian De Wett — C Battery, R. C. F. A. Probably With Baden-Powell.

LONDON, July 31.—A despatch received at the war office today from Lord Roberts materially modifies yesterday's statement of the surrender of 5,000 federals under Gen. Prinsloo. It now appears that Generals Prinsloo, Villiers and Crowther surrendered with 986 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles and a Krupp nine-pounder. Some of the leaders in more distant parts of the hills hesitate to come in, on the plea that they are independent of General Prinsloo. Lord Roberts adds that he has directed Gen. Hunter to resume hostilities forthwith and to listen to no excuses.

LONDON, Aug. 1.— The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Express says: "The Boers are preparing to retreat from Watervalboven. Frank Pettigrew, son of the United States Senator Pettigrew, has arrived there and has joined Commandant General Botha's staff."

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Aug. 1.—The Boers have evacuated Machadodorp and it is reported are preparing to retreat to Lydenburg, to which place they have completed telegraphic communication.

LONDON, Aug. 1.--A correspondent with Gen. Hunter's force at Slapkranz, says:

"The Winburg and Senekal commandoes are now arriving, about 600 men. Gen. Roux has arrived and also the commandant of the Wepener commando. It will take days to get all in. There is a continuous stream of wagons for seven miles up the valley road. All the leaders have surrendered. The prisoners include foreign artillerists."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph, on the authority of its Cape Town correspondent, asserts today that documents of the highest importance, emanating from England, have been discovered in Pretoria, implicating members of the house of commons and other prominent persons in England who have agitated in favor of the Boers. It says that startling developments may be expected shortly.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 2.—It is believed here that C Battery, R. C. F. A., in command of Major Hudon of Kingston, is at Rustenburg, where Major General Baden-Powell is besieged by the Boer general Delarcy, as after the relief of Mafeking Baden-Powell told Major Hudon he wished C Battery to be with him.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Commandant General Botha is weakening. He has sent a messenger to Lord Roberts asking for confirmation of the report of the surrender of General Prinsloo and requesting permission to communicate with General Christian De Wet."

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The Star's special cable from London says: The office official bulletin today contains the names of the following Canadians: Died of enteric fever at Netley hospital, July 24, 486, W. E. Price, of "E" Battery, formerly of 15th Field Battery. Arrived at Shorncliffe hospital, 7,918, Pte. Crandall Creighton, of "G" Company, formerly of 74th Batt.; 8,062, Pte. S. Brown, "H" Company, late of 93rd Cumberland Batt.; 8,073, Sergt. F. Dooley, "H" Company, late of 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers; 7,398, Pte. W. J. Vandewater, of "C" Company, late of Queen's Own, wounded at Paardeberg; 7,657, Pte. E. Kelly, "E" Company, late of 2nd Canadian Artillery; 321, Pte. John T. Wood, "B" Squadron, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of Manitoba Dragoons; 7,999, Pte. Herbert Leslie Wannamaker, of "F" Campany, late of 74th Battalion; 7,175, Pte. W. S. Chapman, of "B" Co., late of 7th Fusiliers; 7,248, Pte. A. W. Woodward, of "B" Co., late of 26th Middlesex Light Infantry; 154, Pte. A. G. Willoughby, "A" Squadron, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of 3rd P. W. C. D.; 7,697, Pte. A. P. Thomas, of "E" Co., late of Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

At Stationary hospital, Edinburgh: 7,334, Pte. J. Davidson, of "C" Co., late of 12th York Rangers.

Arrived in England, disposal not mentioned: 6,320, Pte. F. MacDonald, of "D" Co., late of R. C. R. I.; 7,664, Pte. A. Martin, of "E" Co., late of 2nd Canadian Artillery; 7,852, Pte. H. Proulx, of "E" Co., late of 65th Mount Royal Rifles; 7,454, Pte. R. Burns, of D Co., late of Governor General's Food Guards, wounded at Israels Poort; 7,782, Pte. O. Matheson, of "F" Co., late of 12th Field Battery, wounded at Cronje's laager; 7,822, Pte. Chas. Harrison, of "E" Co., late of 2nd Canadian Artillery, wounded at Cronje's laager; 7,833, Pte. J. W. Raymond, of "F" Co., late of 62nd St. John Fusiliers, wounded at Black Mountain; 7,462, Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw, of "D" Co., late of 16th Prince Edward Battalion, wounded at Paardeberg.

At Woolwich hospital: 7,464, Pte. P. Clunie, of "D" Co.; 7,365, Pte. F. McCosh, of "C" Co., late of 35th Simcoe Foresters; 137, Pte. William Hertcog, of 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of Northwest Mounted Police; 86, Sergt. W. T. Smith, of "A" Squadron, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Miss Horne, Canadian nurse, who has been dangerously ill at Bloemfontein with enteric fever, was still in hospital on July 20, but much improved. Miss Horne has been in hospital since May 10th and at one time her case was extremely critical.