CHINESE RUSH TO THE BATTLE.

Advanced Determinedly, Carrying Lighted Torches.

FLED AT THE FIRST FIRE.

Japanese Account of Fighting Around Tien Tsin—Heroism of Allies—Daring Exploit of a Young Man.

Victoria, B. C., July 18.—The steamer Empress of India brings detailed advices of the fighting at Tien Tsin. Col. Shinamura, who commanded the Japanese troops at Tien Tsin prior to the relief of that place, has forwarded to his government a detailed report of the incidents from the time of the attack until June 25. The report says in part:

The Chinese advanced determinedly to the assault. There were some hundreds of them and they were carrying lighted torches. They advanced in a series of rushes and the Japanese allowed them to get withtin close proximity before they opened fire. Then the Japanese fired several volleys from the Maxims and other small guns, and the Boxers, throwing away their torches, fled. Afterwards, during the night, the Chinese only approached in parties of three or four, but made no resolute attack. They contented themselves with endeavoring to sneak up and fire the outer buildings. On examination the bodies of the slain were found to be young men of twenty-four or twenty-five, clad in silk and carrying pouches with Mauser ammunition. About daybreak on the 17th, some 1,500 Chinese wearing red caps and red belts, approached, brandishing swords. As soon as they got within range two or three volleys were fired and they retired hastily. This was but an advance party, though far to the eastward was seen a large force with a number of large guns moving towards the native city. The allies watched them unlimbering their big guns and at 2:45 p. m. the Chinese began a furious bombardment of the foreign concessions. Many of the shells fell between the British and German concessions.

Under cover of the artillery fire the main body of the Chinese troops advanced against the railway station, but they were beaten back by the allies. The Germans guarding part of the city were attacked by a large body of Chinese, and would have been overpowered had not the timely arrival of the Japanese saved them. They advanced with a ringing cheer and the Chinese were routed.

On the 18th at 7 a. m. the Chinese troops, uniting their forces, attacked simultaneously from the north and south. The allies met and beat back each attack.

The Russian troops who were in the advance crossed the river and attacked the enemy from the front. They were followed by the English, Germans and Japanese. The Chinese were driven out of their position on the opposite side of the river. From near the native city, though, they continued the bombardment. Their shells were aimed mostly at the conspicuous buildings in the concessions, Gordon Hall and the Japanese consulate.

On the 19th the enemy's attack was directed from the left bank. As before their shells were aimed at the foreign concessions and they succeeded to setting fire to the Specie bank, which was burned to the ground.

On the 22nd the bombardment was resumed. The shelling of the beseiged concessions was continuous. The Cossacks, who were patrolling, brought intelligence in the afternoon that a force of 2,000 to 3,000 allies was advancing from Taku to relieve Tien Tsin, and had arrived within 16 miles of Tien Tsin. There was great joy when word was passed around of the approaching relief, and next morning the allied force, attacking from the east and south, drove off the enemy and the firing ceased.

Another report published in the Japanese press from Tien Tsin says that on June 22nd the United States consulate was burned during the bombardment.

The Japanese papers also tell of the exploit of a young employe of a commercial house, named Waite, who disguised himself as a Boxer and accompanied by four Cossacks, left the beseiged city of Tien Tsin on June 19th. After four days of narrow escapes and flight from pursuing Boxers, he and the Russians reached Taku on the 23rd, with their letters, which asked for reinforcements.

LETTER FROM A CONSUL'S WIFE.

Santa Rosa, Cal., July 18.—Letters have been received here from Mrs. J. W. Ragsdale, wife of the United States consul at Tien Tsin, and from Mrs. Lucy Drummond. The letters are under date of June 14th, and tell of critical conditions existing there at that time. Another letter from Mrs. Drummond at Shanghai tells of her safe arrival there with her husband and children and describes the hurried escape on June 16th from Tien Tsin on the last armored train that succeeded in leaving there. Neither of the letters contains any intimation as to the whereabouts of Consul Ragsdale and family, although it is supposed they also left Tien Tsin with the other Americans.

Mrs. Ragsdale in her letter says: "All the mission churches in Tien Tsin (the Chinese city) two blocks from here, have been burned. They have been closed ever since the trouble began, and were turned over to the Chinese officials. The Chinees official seal had been placed on the doors to show that they were under Chinese protection. It points to a bad state of things and proves how powerless they are to protect anything.

"More than a week ago a guard went from here to meet and aid some Belgian refugees trying to reach Tien Tsin. At several villages they were given tea and things to eat. The Boxers burned every one of the villages and killed every man, woman and child they found because they aided foreigners.

"All Chinese, from the highest to the lowest, think 'Boxer' a spirit that can't be killed. That's the reason it's so hard for the Chinese officials to put them down. The soldiers will not fight them."

UNREST IN YANG TSE REGION.

New York, July 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The entire region of the Yang Tse is in a state of unrest. Shanghai is menaced with a native uprising and the northern provinces are in open revolt. Whatever may be the ultimate policy of the powers, the immediate effect of the successful retreat of the foreigners as Tien Tsin is sincerely quieting and reassuring. The allied armies are fighting there for the prevention of a massacre and the protection of foreign interests through the Chinese empire.

The retreat of the foreign contingents to the coast would be the signal for yellow terrorism in every quarter of the seaboard and the interior.

While the improvement in the situation at Tien Tsin is considerable, the Chinese rebels are swarming outside the city, and there is strong reason for believing that the bulk of the regular army is saturated with the Boxers' spirit of hatred against foreigners. This feeling of antagonism will be promoted if indiscreet appeals for vengeance, and menaces that one stone shall not be left on another in Pekin are produced in China from the English press. It is a good time for everybody to keep cool and to avoid intemperate language, by which the work of the allied forces in China will be immeasurably increased. Civilized nations cannot make war on a mission of vengeance, but may enter China as reformatory agents, with well ordered work to be done in the interest of civilization and humanity.

Men of sound judgment here affirm that as America could not make war on Cuba in revenge for the destruction of the Maine, but only as a moral agent, pledged to redeem the island from misrule, so also the civilized world must cease breathing out threats of fire and slaughter and recognize the obligation to create a new order in China, or else to stay out altogether. They also add that the new order cannot be brought about without a partition of territories.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Mail learns that Prince Ching concocted a scheme to enable Sir Robert Hart to escape disguised from the British legation on July 4th. Sir Robert, however, refused to desert the other inmates of the legation, and he twice wrote to Prince Tuan asking him to spare the lives of all the foreigners. Prince Tuan, however, did not make any reply and Sir Robert is believed to have perished on the night of July 6th, during the massacre.

SIX OF THE IMPORTANT MINISTERS IN PEKING WHEN TROUBLE BEGAN.

WHEN anarchy began its rule in China's capital, Edwin H. Conger represented the United States, Sir Claude M. Macdonald Great Britain, Baron von Ketteler Germany, M. de Giers Russia, M. Pichon France, Baron Nishii Japan, B. J. de Cologan Spain, Salvago Raggi Italy, Maurice Joostens Belgium and F. H. Galhardo Portugal. Baron von Wahlborn, the minister of Austria-Hungary, was fortunately absent from his post.

CHARTERING TRANSPORTS.

Fifteen German Ships on the Atlantic Have Been Requisitioned.

New York, July 18.—The chartering of transports to convey troops to China is causing much stir in shipping circles. Private cable advices state that fifteen German steamships now operating in the Atlantic trade have been requisitioned as war transports and supply ships by the German empire. News is also received in shipping circles that the United States government is actively in the market chartering steamers of all nationalities on the Pacific, to act as transports and supply ships for this country in connection with the Chinese outbreak. Inquiry at the offices of the British lines failed to discover that any of their tonnage had been spoken for by the British government, and agents did not expect to lose any of their vessels. They argued that any troops to be called into service by the British, additional to those already in service in the African war, would have to be obtained from India or some other dependency, and such a state of affairs could hardly be expected to call into service steamships of the Atlantic fleet. It was further argued that the fact that the boats would have to pass through the Suez canal would also mitigate against the government calling for the large class of steamships. For this reason, it was stated, there is little likelihood of tourists who are now abroad having difficulty in obtaining steamship accommodation when they wish to return.

Twenty-two steamers have been taken from commercial channels. These steamships represent a total of 106,000 tons gross and are, of course, but the beginning of the movement.

CHINESE MASS MEETING

Will be Called in San Francisco to Condemn the Boxers.

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.—Consul General Ho Yow proposes to call a mass meeting of the Chinese today, at at which they will pass resolutions expressing grief and sympathy for the shocking brutalities inflicted by the Tartar and Manchu Boxers upon the defenseless Americans who were penned within the walls of the Chinese cities.

In addition measures will be taken to render active assistance to the United States troops who are soon to depart from here on their way to China. An application has already been made to the government for permission to form a national guard company to be exclusively composed of American born Chinese, and it is understood that permission will be regularly granted and recruiting rushed.

EXPEDITION FOR CHINA.

Its Strength in All Arms Will be About Eleven Thousand.

Washington, July 17.—The adjutant general's office tonight made public a detailed statement showing the provision made by the war department in the equipment of the expeditionary forces sent by the United States to China. The strength of this force in all the arms of the service aggregates 10,665. It is possible that this force may be further augmented to the extent of 2,000 or 3,000 men.

Field hospitals, with 425 beds, thirty medical officers, 100 members of hospital corps and medical supplies for 5,000 men have been provided.

The commissary department has made preparations to feed a force of marines and seamen engaged in shore service in China. Fifty thousand dollars in gold for use in China has been invoiced to the chief commissary at Manila. Major H. J. Gallagher has been detailed to report to Gen. Chaffee as chief commissary of the troops in China.

Owing to the probable scarcity of fresh supplies on shore, the department has had recourse again to canned beef, but for the present campaign it has been put in the form of beef stew, corned beef and corned beef hash, and a few vegetables have been canned with it to obviate the difficulty experienced in Cuba, where the troops were forced to eat beef from the cans without further cooking.

Troops leaving the States for China will carry a complete outfit of comfortable clothing and tentage. Owing to the severe weather that may be expected in northern China during the winter, the expedition will carry 1,400 Sibley stoves, 8,500 overcoats, 6,000 pairs of arctic overshoes, 5,000 blanket-lined canvas boots and other extra heavy winter clothing in proportion sufficient for the 5,000 men.

The quartermaster's department has already shipped all the mounts for the Sixth cavalry, two completely equipped pack trains of 100 mules each, and supplies for the same for 196 days. There are now en route to Seattle 400 mules and 285 aparrejos to be shipped whenever needed.

To secure suitable drinking water for the troops on shore, 100 sterilizers, capacity twenty-five gallons per hour, will be sent to San Francisco as soon as possible. The Meade, on August 1st, will carry two distilling plants, capacity 600 gallons per day each. It is contemplated to send additional distilling plants as rapidly as possible, having in view the supply for at least 6,000 men.

Animal ships have been chartered and will be fitted up as fast as possible to carry about 4,000 animals.

The chief of ordnannce furnishes a list of officers and material which will be available for use in China. He reports that there is an abundant supply of ammunition for small arms and machine guns of small caliber on hand for a prolonged war on a large scale.

Busy at the Presidio.

San Francisco, July 17.—Today was a busy one at the Presidio. The artillery branch was particularly affected, as orders were received early in the day to "make ready for foreign service as soon as possible." The troops now at the Presidio will probably leave for the Orient about August 1st, and the transports Meade and Hancock will be used for their transportation. Batteries I, O and A of the Third artillery, stationed at Alcatraz and the Presidio, and battery D of San Diego, are the envied ones.

There are now en route from the East the following troops, whose probable destination is China, news of their starting being made public today: Company E of the battalion of engineers from West Point; four companies of the Third battalion of the Fifteenth infantry; one company from Atlanta, Ga., and three companies from Governor's Island, New York. They will leave here about August 1st.

The horses of the Third cavalry will be shipped on the Aztec August 5th, and those of the Ninth cavalry will leave here on the Strathgyle August 7th. The horses of the First cavalry will be shipped from Seattle on the Athenian, which is booked to leave the latter part of this month.

Germany Charters Vessels.

Baltimore, Md., July 18.—The agents here of the North German Lloyd steamship company have received a cabtegram from Bremen, stating that the German government had chartered the steamships H. H. Meier, Dresden and Rhein of that line, the Frankfurt and the Wittekind, as troop ships to convey the German military contingent to China.

The five steamers will carry, in the aggregate, from 10,000 to 12,000 troops and stores. Nearly all these steamers have been plying between this port and Bremen.

Capt. Davis' Brother Volunteers.

Chicago, July 18.—Within a few hours after the publication of the news of the death of Captain Austin R. Davis of the marine corps, in the battle at Tien Tsin, Henry Clark Davis, a brother of the dead officer now living in this city, volunteered his services to the government.

Mr. Davis sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Am anxious to secure commisison in marine corps or army for immediate service in China to take place of my brother, Captain Austin R. Davis, killed in battle of Tien Tsin on July 13th. Can secure endorsement of Illinois senators and congressmen. Will you appoint me?

HENRY CLARK DAVIS.

For five years Henry Clark Davis served in the First Georgia cavalry and for twenty years he has been an active worker in church circles. He was born in Darien, Ga.

Doctored Milk Decision.

Chicago, July 18.—The officials of the health department in this city have been sustained by Justice Gibbons in a test case charging a milk dealer with the use of formalin as a milk preservative. C.A.Bellow was fined $200 and costs for violating the city ordinance which prevents the use of any preservative. City chemists were pitted against Prof. De La Fontaine and Prof. Bibson of Leutgert fame, both of whom were employed by Bellow to prove that the process employed by the city was not sufficient to establish the use of formaldehyde. The case was looked upon as a test of the ordinance and the health department will hasten to prosecute other dealers against whom they have evidence.

Brickmakers Come to Agreement.

Chicago, July 18.—The executive boards of the Illinois Brick company, representing practically all the brick manufactures in Cook county and the Brick Makers' alliance, have signed a three years agreement. The agreement was a compromise, as the terms give the manufacturers the privilege of hiring whom they please, while the sympathetic strike question remains about as before. The agreement goes into effect on July 23rd.

The wage scale is practically the same as that in the agreemnt of 1899. Eight hours constitute a day's work, as in the old agreement.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

CHINA DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA

Dispatch to the London Mail Says There is No Doubt About It.

CAPITAL OF AMUR ATTACKED

Garrison Held Out Bravely, Finally Overwhelmingly Overpowered—Nearly All Perished.

London, July 18.—The Daily Mail publishes a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia.

"The Russian press," says the correspondent, "is restricted to the publication of officials details, and the publication of any dispatches from the front has been prohibited. I hear, however, from a reliable source, that the Chinese troops and the Boxers seized a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions at Ariagon, on the Amur river, about eighteen miles from the Russian frontier, killing almost the entire Russian escort.

"They next suddenly attacked an bombarded the town of Blagovechnek, capital of the Amur government, on the Amur river. The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmingly overpowered. Nearly all perished and the town was burned."

NEWS FROM MANCHURIA.

London, July 18, 4 a. m.—The news of the Manchuria disturbances is not regarded as justifying the serious view attributed by the Daily Mail's advices. Amur is boundary territory between eastern Siberia and Manchuria. The district has been the scene of local disturbances for a long time owing to the provocative conduct of the Cossacks toward the 25,000 Chinese employed in the construction of the Russo-Manchurian railway.

Several serious collisions have occurred between the Cossacks and the Chinese troops. One happened several weeks ago, when two Russian officers and sixteen men were killed. The extension of the Boxer movement to Manchuria has resulted in a great destruction of the railway, compelling the Russians to withdraw their officials. The Chinese tried to stop the Russian steamer "Michael," carrying ammunition, and the steamer Selonga, with the Russian frontier commission on board, from passing up the Amur at Igun. They fired on the steamers, wounding an officer and a few men, but the steamers reached Blagoveschensk.

The local commander at Aigon seems to have sent the Russians a sort of ultimatum to quiet Manchuria.

The Chinese, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, have thrown up fortifications and placed forty guns at a point twelve miles from Aigon, to dispute the passage of the Russians. The official Russian advices leave the inference that Blagoveschensk is still in Russian hands, the Russian losses during the bombardment being only three killed and five wounded.

The Amur military district was mobilized a fortnight ago on a war footing, and it is believed that the Russian forces there are 50,000 men and 112 guns. The governor-general has now ordered the troops on the frontier to form a cordon.

The Russian papers demand retribution for Chinese audacity in Manchuria, but they hold to the view that the Russians must persevere in their resolution to avoid war. The Chinese minister in St. Petersburg has disavowed the events in Manchuria, on behalf of his government, and has promised to make serious presentations to Pekin regarding the consequences that will follow if the hostilities there be the case.

There is little further news from China this morning. The attack upon the native city of Tien Tsin was followed up so swiftly that the Chinese never had time to reorganize, and once their lines were broken their retreat rapidly became a rout. Li Hung Chang has already left Canton. This causes the utmost anxiety for the safety of the Europeans there, as there are only two gunboats, one British and one American, at Canton, pending the arrival of a French gunboat.

Ministers at British Legation.

Chicago, July 18.—A dispatch to the Record from Che Foo July 15, via Shanghai July 18, says: A communication was received today by the Japanese consul from the Japanese minister at Pekin, dated June 29. It said that all the ministers were in the British legation, short of food, hard pressed and unable to hold out many days.

(This is significant, for it is the latest dispatch from Pekin, aside from those through Chinese sources, since Sir Robert Hart's message of June 25, when he said the guns were trained on the legation.)

News from Whaling Fleet.

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.—The first news from the whaling fleet that wintered in the ice has been received. The mail carrier left Bailey island, January 25th. The fleet expects to get out about July 6th. The Narwhal spent a month dodging about the ice before she finally landed at Bailey island. No casualties on any of the vessels are reported. The fresh water turned out bad during the closed season and salt ice was used.

All the vessels were short of coal. The bark J. D. Peters is on her way from here to relieve the scarcity. She is to meet the Beluga at Port Clarence, transfer her cargo and the Beluga will carry it into the Arctic.

Enlisting as Many as Possible.

New York, July 18.—Orders from Washington have been received at the recruiting office of the United States marine corps in this city to enlist as many men as possible before July 25. On that date the government expects to send five hundred marines to China. An extra effort is being made to get men, and all who enlist have the promise of active service in China if they desire it.

CAN SLEEP NOW

Since Leaving off Coffee.

"Up to five years ago, I had used coffee all my life, but was finally forced to give it up on account of the way it acted on me. Right after drinking it, I would be taken with a dizzy headache and sour stomach and have to make a cup of strong tea before I could go about my work.

"Two years ago, I started on Postum Food Coffee and since finding how to make it properly, I would not exchange it for the best coffee I ever saw. My old troubles have disappeared entirely, I have gained considerable flesh and what is still better, sleep perfectly at night, which was not the case while using coffee.

"When I first used Postum, my husband complained of its being tasteless so I tried to use more of it but as that did not help matters, I tried more boiling, which proved to be the right thing and now it is delicious." Mrs. W. A. Eckels, Sisson, Calif.

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You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling.

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Act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. Beware of imitations! 10c., 25c. All druggists.

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Your choice of 75 dozen soft shirts worth 75c and 85c, for— 60c

They are made of extra quality white linen with pique, percale, and mixed silk fronts, well sewed and shaped, patterns as neat as any $1.50 shirt. The best selected of up-to-date designs ever offered in Salt Lake for the price. See these bargains displayed in our window; we are confident that the result will be a sale. The sizes run from 14½ to 17.

ONLY $5.00 A SUIT.

of cool summer clothing made of pure linen crash, fully shrunk, insuring safety in laundring. Pronounced by everybody that has ever worn one, as the coolest and most comfortable summer apparel on earth. They sold through the season for $6.00, $7.50 and $10.00, and are well worth it. You can easily wear one suit, two or three seasons and always look well dressed. The price—no more than an ordinary light coat would cost. These bargains will not last long, judging from the way they have been selling the last few days. An opportunity of the season.

THIS WEEK—Big reduction in men's and boys' clothing and straw hats. Every summer suit in the house included in the sale.

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61, 63, 65 MAIN.

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Whilst busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liquid Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

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