RAISING THE SIEGE OF PEKIN.

Heroic Achievement of the Allied Forces in China.

WAS A DESPERATE EFFORT

Men Freed to Their Utmost-Quick Advance Demoralized Chinese-Scenes in the Great City.

pekin, Aug. 14, by post via Tien Tain - (Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press. J-A medal will be struck commenscaling the slege of Pekin. It. will bear the legend, "Men, not Walls, Make a City,"

In the grounds of the British legation, ers a haudful of men withstood the a memorable calculation of the days, a memorable calculation is gress tonight in vindication of shalpele. Missionaries, assembled icil tower, are singing the Por-stockets are blazing. Soldiers villons of all nationalities are dring. The women are applaudare applicable of the cannon that are against the yellow roofs of the Foreity. The three Sikhs are planter tents on the lawn and the ans and Russian contingents along computes along the stretch extending beyond the Tartar

CROWD IS JOYFUL.

Through the ruins of the foreign setmonan the runs of the toreign set-ment an enger, cosmopolitan crowd jesting—Indians, Cossacks, legation les, diplomats, Americans from the dipplaces and French disciplinarians in Salgon, who kept discreetly to the while the fighting was in progress but came conspiruously to the from have carned the first place, are ab-Recident foreigners welcome the of walking about with immunity

spect the evidences of a historic defense aped the syldences of a historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most semberful sight in Pekin. The barriers hedging the British legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sandbags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have nucles for the riflemen, and the buildings at their portions and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt and pillows, too.

FORT MYERS.

lack of the United States legation is a work camed "Fort Myers," which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to There is a loon hole in the barrier as the wall which faces a similar

e work a few yards away, ther wall bars Legation street in of the German legation, and, ning the enemy's barricades the foreigners to contract the

of defense if pressed, a tops of the American and British ings were badly torn by the Chi-shells. The rest of the shells fell during the first three weeks of the pardment, 400 a day, clerk full of bullets were gathered

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, asisted by sixvolunteers, commanded by Sasilsh captain, Poole, defended the

Eleven civilians were killed and nineten wounded. Fifty-four marines and sallors were killed and 112 wounded. Gibert E. Reid, who was wounded in the fact, was the only American civilian wounded. Two foreign ladies were

GREAT, CONTINUOUS CHEER.

The reception which the survivors is had undergone. The en-as hat spectacular. Gen. Al-cies, with his staff and a com-Sikhs, waded up a bed of new-be canal under the Tartar wall, removed the barricades gittes swung inward and olors appeared, there arose intious cheer on both sides. ddiers and correspondents the banks through the wing to be first. Men and wo-moded the rescuers and shook the Sikhs. Everybody was tedly along into the legas, where the colors were ch had been the salvation of sed. The ministers and offianded the latest news on both

CHAPPEE WAS DISAPPOINTED. An hour afterward Gen Chaffee, rid-

the head of the Fourteenth lates infantry, marched to the Il An American marine, who p of the walf, shouted, "You in time. We need you in our can we get in?" said Gen.

sh the canal. The British en-The American general looked

at of the British forces, their was just as enthusiastic as I been first. When the Stars emerged into view, the missionary eried; clieer your flag." Ladies or handkerchiefs and soldiers the Indies.

AMERICAN TROOPS AMAZED.

ing the grounds of the Brita the American troops stared at, and inquired if there of to ind the relieved in a addition than themselves he contrast between the apsurprisingly in favor of the

lish minister, Sir Claude Macwas shaven and dressed in to tennis flannels. Mr. Connited States minister, was esentable. The assemblage as fresh and bright in suming. Only a few civilians were

RESCUERS THE WORST OFF.

other hand the rescuers were and rough-bearded. They hemselves along as if ready heir khaki uniforms dripping hearton and black with mud. plance showed that the resopany of invalids. Every part closure testified to their tragic on. There was a plot of new aded with wooden crosses, inthe graves of five children. Second secretary's house was pital fied with invalids. At all but four men of the Japantingent had been in the hospital ad. There were several caves with timbers heaped over with which served as bomb-proofs.



This is the American hero of Peking. He is Rugler Calvin Pearl Titus of Company E. Fourteenth United States in fantry, who was the first of the allied troops to enter the city. He scaled the wall and lowered a rope for the assistance of his comrades. He was been in Vinton, In., but his home is with his uncle, the Rev. W. H. Lee of Spokane, Wash. He served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war.

there is likely to be a severe dropping the today, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

Here is amother: "Owing to the small supply of vegetables and leags, the man tall flag.

The regiment then crowded with the Russians through the gate unopposed, after. All horse meat is inspected by a physician."

WOMEN WERE BRAVE.

Mr. Conger has the first secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the chapel. The French contingent had the pavillon on the lawn. The bravery of the women was note-vorthy. They became so accustomed o fire that it was difficult to restrain hem from walking about the grounds it all times.

When a proposal was made to petition the Tsung-li-Yamen for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamen's food supply was a farce, only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for, the raply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Pekin.

WANTED FOREIGNERS KILLED.

The Tsung-Il-Yamen posted a procla mation asking the people to kill all the foreigners, as the latter had made war on China ln attacking the forts at The legistions were flercely attacked

latter date a nominal peace was agreed to and extended to August 3rd, al-though the Chinese repeatedly violated though the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rife fire from August 2rd to August 11th, and then the Chinese mounted smooth-bores. The mainstay of the foreigners vas an old gun used by the British in 860, which was found in a Junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This vas mounted on a Russian carriago fitted to it, and it was christened the "International gun." FOREIGNERS NEVER DESPAIRED

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the utcome. The Chinese are said to add it that they lost \$,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in cyldence. The Chinese method on the other hand, was a coninuous, heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with brick, and in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades came so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

During the last two nights the Chi-nese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the baye-

The night before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the for-cigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Pekin were apparently much inferior those encountered in the fighting at Tien Tsin.

ACCOMPLISHED THE MARCH. The relief of Pekin was a notable achievement, chiefly for the forced march of four independent armies over

single difficult rend and in sickening

The opposition offered by the Chinese lwindled stendily each day until the clieving columns were in front of Pe ering the possibilities of the case, was accordingly weak. The Japanese are still hammering away at the wall of the northeast section, which has not

yet been entered.

Probably the Chinese concentrated their forces there, thus giving the Americane and English comparatively casy possession. They advanced along the left canal under cover, the Four-teenth infantry leading with the Ninth infantry and the marines following.

SHELLED A PAGODA.

significant notices. For instance: "As | fore the wall, about 500 yards away, | dead, Two hundred red lunks and scows

assed was swept by rifle fire from the wall. The companies dashed across the streets in single file. The British enteras Shahe gate about the middle of the great wall, were nearer the legations, posed upon the troops, and able to enter first,

WAS A TERRIBLE STRAIN.

try was deep with sand, and the route lay through shadeless fields of tail corn. The Japanese possessed the greatest en-durance, and being provided with the Russians held second place most of the the war held a major's brevet time. The Americans and English were In addition to his servipushed to the utmost to keep up.

JAPS DID NOT REST.

Gen. Pukishima said the Japanese Ing the country ahead, on their flanks and their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the later so closely that they threw away their pots, sleeping mats and clothing.

TERRIBLE REAT.

Several hundred Americans dropped out from the heat each day and came strangling into camp in the evening, Even the native troops suffered aims as much. The army could be tracked by dead horses, The soldlers drank con-tinually from the middy river and wells by the wayside, with the result that an epidemic of dysentery set in. The Amer-icans marched during the hottest hours of the day, causing great diseatisfaction among officers and men, who had wished to move in the cool of the morning and evening, like the Japanese and Russians, but with four armies follow-ing a single road, the more enterprising got the right of way, and the others had to follow when they could. AMERICAN BAGGAGE WAGONS

LATE. One disadvantage that the Americans

had during the hard murch to the relief of Pekin, was that their transportation

or reson, was that their transportation wagons were late in arriving.

The Ninth infantry possessed the only outfit which reached Tien Tain up to the time of starting. The supplies were divided among the soldiers of the Ninth and the Fourteenth infantry regiments. and the battery. The Americans with haversacks, blankers and tent rolls, started under the heaviest loads, but they soon stripped to lighting trim, preferring to forego their blankets rather than to sweat under them. During the st two nights of the march they fired and worn out, in the rain without

BIVOUACKED WITHOUT FOOD.

One night the wagon train lost the road and passed the American camp. The drivers plodded along four miles in the darkness and rain. They might have driven into the Chinese camp; but, for unately, the Russians stopped them

The Americans often bivouscked supperiess and breakfastless, and toward the end the officers kept the men at work only by appealing to their nation a) pride.
"Don't let the Britishers beat you.
Don't let the Russians get ahead." they

urged constantly.

A UNIQUE TRANSPORT. The army transport when it reached Pekin was a unique spectacle. Mile of animals, vehicles and coolies trailed behind. Everything on wheels, from farm wagons to fashionable traps, was im-pressed, and every horse, mule and Chinaman in the path was comman-

The Japanese had cows bearing packs From a hill Capt. Relily shelled a and the Russians had camels. Chinacontrol with timbers heaped over with arch, which served as homb-proofs.

The bulletin board was covered with

the transport to luck and bent their el forts toward getting shead, Only such an emergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were im-

Judge Rassieur's Record.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.-Judge Leo Ras-The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100, and was sometimes above that figure. The country in 1848, people came to this country in 1848. people came to this country in 1849, set-tling in St. Louis. At the breaking out 7 years old, enlisted as a private in the durance, and being provided with the Thirteenth Missouri. He steadily rose best transport, they made the pace. The through the ranks and at the end of

Union army, Judge Rassleur has been a member of the St. Louis board of education five years and attorney for the board ten years; has spent four might have reached Pckin two days before. He probably spoke the truth.
They seemed never to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were threshone of the largest law practices in St. Louis as well as becoming one of this city's most prominent citizens. He is a member of Frank P. Blair post, G. A.

Union Convention Harmonious Now

Seattle, Wash, Aug. 30.-The Rogers men are in complete control of the union convention this morning and their slate is going through with a rush. The convention assembled at 9:15 and got right down to business. Following are For flegtenant governor, W. E. Mc-Croskey, Congressman, West side, J. T. Ronald; Congressman, East side, F. C.

Robertson: supreme judges, E. S. Melli on and Richard Winsor. Most of the nominations are being made by acclamation,

Nominated for Congressmen.

Rock Island, Aug. 31.-L. B. De Forrest of Morcer county, was nominated by the Democrats of the Tenth congresdonal district today, Council Bluffs, lowa, Aug. 31.—8. B Dadesworth of this city was nominated r Congress by the Ninth district Democrats.

Drunken MinerKilled.

Tacoma, Wash. Aug. 31.—Albert Burke, a miner of Newcastle, Wash., while intoxicated, fell out of the second stery window of a hotel this morning and was instantly killed.



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ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pala in the Sale, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small PriceRUSSO-AMERICAN "SURPRISE" TALK

Britain Looks With Dublous Feelings on the Proposition.

2000 BOXERS MASSACRED.

Story From Chinese Sources-Incldents of the Trouble With the Mongolians.

London, Aug. 31, 1:30 a. m .- The Rus-While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the empress downger and the emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and therefore that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American program as the best solution of the problem. At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more viscous displayed in favor of a more vinctions line of policy. AMERICANS WANT TO GET OUT.

The Dally Graphic says: "The Unite The Dally Graphic says: The United States ere almost morbidly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent but it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the examption of Piker. the evacuation of Pokin."

The Daily Mail observes: "Probably

Russia, with the assistance of the United States and France, hopes to die tate to other powers a far Elastern policy, insuring the accomplishment of Russian designs, which would be greatly facilitated by the occeptance of 14. Hung Chang as picnipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Pekin, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The Dully Express and the Daily

Chronicle protest against placing any reliance on the professions of Li Husir Chang or of the Chinese authorities. A SENSIBLE VIEW.

The Standard says: "It is not easy to overrate the importance of the decision of the United States. The desire both of Washington and St. Petersburg to withdraw from Pekin, is very intelligible. There is much recrumination between to withdraw from Pekin, is very intelligible. Fublic opinion in America is averse to foreign complications, while Bussia has discovered that conditions are not propulious for her schemes of alarmist reports and that the co conquest. She lacks the necessary large tion of the foreigners was never army, and wants the trans-Siberian such extremities as the offici The powers must, however, retain their hold on the capital, Withdrawal, alhough not inconsistent with the dignity of the Washington government, would much be impracticable for the others. It the mound be counted as a triumph by the inti-foreign party in China and repre-cated throughout the empire as due of the cowardice of Europe."

DOUBTS RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

The Dully News says: "Considering

The Dully Telegraph observer: "Ache only thing the allies can do. His in-ervention would undoubtedly make for eace. It is pretty clear that, unless tatesmen can do something to relieve the tension, affairs, so far as the mili-The Times makes no comment upon

the Russian proposals. CALLS IT A HOLY WAR.

Berlin, Aug 30.-The flag consecration today was a much more elaborate ceremony than usual, owing to the fact that the flags for the China regiments said. "It is a crus-ic, International law oken and the laws of humanity have arism has arisen against Occidental

patch from Washington, saying that the United States government adressed a circular to the powers, Au-use 24th, regarding their future policy n China, and also that all the powers inswered that they could see no reason or changing their present policy, but tere unable to discuss further plans until full reports had been received rom their diplomatic representatives regarding the political situation.

A high official of the German foreign

office, whose attention was called to the dispatch by the correspondent of the Associated Press, said the statement was not correct in the form which it appeared.

WOUNDED COME HOME.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30 .- The United States transport Thomas has arrived from the Orient, with a large number of sick and wounded soldiers, marines and officers. Some of the men who are in the ship's hospital are from the battlefield at Tien Tain and among these is Capt, Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth United States infantry, who fell in the advance of the American forces on the Chinese outer works. The wounded from Chine were transferred to the steamer at Yokohama. The Thomas came through from Manila and made the stop at the Japanese port to take on refugees and men of the army on board.

The large number of sick and wound, ed are from the various Manila com-mands, and the Chinese confingent is made up mostly of members of the Ninth infantry and the First battalion

Capt. Bookmiller says that the fight n which the Americans engaged was a errible strain on the soldiers and that or fully fourteen hours the men were exposed to a heavy crossfire from an L-shaped intrenchment which faced a low

charged soldiers, all prisoners and five stowaways, who were discovered soon after the vessel left Yokohama. THEY USED EVERYTHING.

London, Aug. 30.-According to the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, en asked an interview with the beand seven favored complying with the request. An appointment was made for the next day, but the Chinese ministers During the siege every arms of metal.

was converted into ammunition. A gun was made from a fire-extinguisher. Ten brocade valued at \$5 per bag.
Sir Claude MacDenald, the British
minister, ment a message recommending

he water-gate for the entry of the From Che Foo it is announced that the telegraph offices are overwhelmed Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and obserfulness soon disappear when the kid-

neys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent I that it is not uncommor for a child to be born

ares too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the chile reaches an age when it should be able control the passage, it is yet afflicted w bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first atep should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasan trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as

Wemen as well as men are made mis erable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remely. The mild and the immediate effect Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is rold by druggists, in fiftycent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail

sample bottle by mail free, also pumphlet tell- need of avancement, ing all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received. from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

with work, and that an immerse accu-mulation of dispatches is awaiting transmission.

VICERGY COMPLAINS OF DOXELS Taku Aug, 28, via Shanghai, Aug, 10 Copyright, 1900, the Assaciated Press. An intercepted letter within his clumpy at Pao Ting Fu, who common at at Tien Tein during the factorer, complains that the Boxers. evertuning the country southwest Two Tsin, particularly the cities the grand canal, despising the cities who at first countenanced there a localing and killing the ensures of the organization and fighting the imper-groups. The gates of Pa. Ting Pu. a kept closed and the people highes a uffering the Boxers practically b MASSACIED 2,000 BOXERS.

The viceroy reports that the Tao "
of the city of Tsang Chew, on the can

or three months against the Board Imperial troops. The efficiets b offered large sums for their capture BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

New York, Aug. 31 .- A dispatch to th

Tribune from London says: Nothing is known here of the suggested by the Washing

Mr. Bredsrick's references foreign affairs is one of the ver-ministers who is not now on a be-Lord Salisbury's confidence. ONLY VACUE PROMISES.

Mr. Broderick's words, however, w

extremely vague, and only be that Great Britain is not inclined o defend British interests. Not a loubt it accurately reflects the inct. It must be remembered the Broderick's speech was primaril tended for electioneering pursuated almost in so many of the government will, if it can a sonable opportunity, dissolv-ment and aspeal to the consn the course of the outume. defend, the ministers are may be a long, difficult and before the country in eastern Asia well as in South Africa. NO UNDUE AGGRESSIVENESS.

For this reason English diplo-even if busy lust now, tends to b usually unobtrusive and all appe-of undue scrivity and aggressi-will be avoided if pussible for r mite as much in the way of ew months as they care for ame time the grave character cost important decision at a nade preparations for keeping the

English troops in the Far East all ter, and that if the South Africa: comes to a close this autumn a mu of regiments which were intendcome home will be shipped off to For East. It does not follow that Beitish government contemplates for ther military operations in China, ha it feels that it must be prepared for DISQUIETING TO BRITAIN,

One of the most disquieting circumstances for Egitish statesmen is it manner in which the navai strength some of the continental powers Calmese waters is being increased. To German battleship squadron arrived in Hongkong on Tuesday and leaves the for the north this week. Thus bo Germany and Russia will have mention England, at any rate, so for battleships are concerned, of the North buttleships are concerned, off the North China coast.
The rioring at Canton was not in

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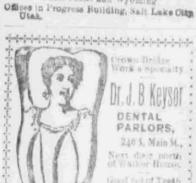
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