

# INVASION OF AMUR PROVINCE IS WAR

Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg to be Given His Passports—England and Germany Will Also Declare War.

New York, July 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The Chinese invasion of the Amur province is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia, which, construing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports today, and requested him to leave the country, along with the members of his mission.

The importance of this Chinese declaration of war against Russia and of this bold invasion of Russian territory lies in the fact that, as the matter now stands, it virtually releases the czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to set in concert with them in China. He is placed thereby in a position to act independently, and not only with reference to the defense of his dominions against the Chinese invasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Peking.

The British and German governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventuality, have today decided to abandon the policy which they have pursued until now and to declare war upon the Chinese government, thus placing themselves in a line with Russia, and France and the United States are expected to follow suit immediately.

France has, indeed, already issued today a decree forbidding the sale of arms or war material of any kind to the Chinese, while Germany, which has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with her government, except through the German foreign office, is preparing to give him his passports.

In London, the Chinese minister has already packed all his belongings, removed his boys from the schools and cancelled all his engagements, so as to be ready for immediate departure. In addition to the corps of the Imperial Chinese army, which has invaded Siberia with orders to drive all foreigners out of the rich gold-bearing Amur province of the czar, there are five other corps, one of which is engaged in destroying the Russian railroad in Manchuria, and in driving all the foreigners, especially the Russians, from the northern portion of the empire.

## TORTURE OF REV. NORMAN.

American Missionary Chained by the Neck and Prodded With Sharp Sticks.

Molten Lead Poured on His Naked Body—Stabbed to Death and Then Cut to Pieces.

San Francisco, July 19.—A Chronicle special from Victoria, B. C., says:

Advice received from north China contain particulars of awful torture inflicted on the Rev. H. V. Norman, who with Rev. C. Robinson, was among the first of the American missionaries to become victims of the Boxers. A correspondent writing from Tien Tsin on June 17, says some refugees who had arrived there gathered from Chinese ghastly details of the torture inflicted on Norman.

It seems that he fell into the hands of Li, the head man of a little town hard by the Anglican mission, where he and Robinson had their headquarters. In a quarrel between Boxers and Christians the converts had driven off the Boxers from the mission, and Li vowed vengeance. This he took in a horrible manner when Norman was thrown into his hands. After his capture by the rioters, from whom Li took the captive, the missionary was stripped of the retinue of Li and a collar of iron fastened on his neck. A short chain was attached and he was tethered to a stake. The Chinese men, women and children then poked sharp sticks into his flesh and jabbed him with tridents. When he sank down, weak with the loss of blood and half crazed by the awful torture, he was unable to get upon his knees even, the chain being made too short, and he struggled slowly. Molten lead was then

threw on his nude body and as he writhed in agony he was stabbed to death. His body was cut to pieces. Robinson, the other missionary, was slaughtered without lingering so long in agony. He was cut down by a mob and hacked to pieces almost instantly. A number of the mission converts were slaughtered. Some were asked to recant and those who did so to save their lives were saddled and bridled and forced to crawl to the temple idols.

## CHINESE UNDER ARMS.

Altogether the Pekin government is estimated to have under arms at the present moment no less than 1,000,000 men, splendidly equipped with Mauser rifles, smokeless powder and quick-firing ordnance, and carefully trained under the direction of Danish and German officers.

This huge army is under the orders of the Prince of Tuan. In addition to this, there is the Chinese fleet, reconstructed and re-organized since the war with Japan, and comprising fifteen first-class cruisers of the very latest type.

These are cruising about the Yellow Sea with their decks cleared for action. Inasmuch as five vessels of the allied fleet, including the British battleship Terrible, are cruising about in the same waters, reconnoitering various towns and forts, and inviting the latter to open fire upon them, news may be expected at any moment of a naval battle.

Nine other foreign men-of-war are at anchor off Shanghai with the object of assisting in the defense of that great city in the event of its being attacked by the big Chinese army, which is now within one day's march of the place.

## CHINESE MAKE PREPARATION.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district, showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations there, and are now concentrated on the railway line from Aigun to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery, and have large quantities of munitions.

The Russian general, Gribovski, after reconnoitering the district, returned to Blagovetchensk, capital of the province of Amur, on Monday.

Other official reports confirm the serious news from the superintendent of the work on the Manchuria railway, referring to Chinese attacks, especially at Charban, where an attack behind Chinese was reported on July 9th. Charban is in a critical state, being cut off from the west, south and north.

Russian troops have been sent from different points to protect the railway. The Chinese, however, are still working on the eastern section of the line, which gives hopes that energetic measures may succeed in restoring order.

In the opinion of the staff officers, the chief command of the allied forces at Tien Tsin will eventually fall to Duke Alexoff, in addition to the Japanese commander-in-chief.

## A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Two Hundred Passengers Buffeted About on a Lake Michigan Boat.

Chicago, July 18.—Two hundred passengers of the steamer Charles McVea passed a night of terror on a narrow 800 feet from the Michigan shore and after being twenty-two hours on the way reached Chicago last night. The steamer was buffeted about by the current of the Kalamazoo river and a stiff northwester and lost the channel. When the vessel was hard aground it was at the mercy of the waves and the strength of the wind added to the anxiety of those imprisoned on board. The officers and crew divided their rations for the benefit of the famished passengers.

For fourteen hours and thirty minutes men and women were tossed about as the steamer rolled from side to side during the efforts to release her. Finally through the efforts of three tugs the steamer was pulled from the bar and able to resume her journey to the city.

## THE CHINESE CHESS BOARD.

Defense of British Interests Latest Movement on It.

New York, July 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The most important move on the Chinese chess board yesterday is the new direction given to the defense of British interests. The Indian troops at Hongkong, instead of going to Tien Tsin, have sailed for Shanghai and Wou Sung. Sir Alfred Gaselee may also

halt there. This is a sign that the British government, having been convinced that Tien Tsin and Taku can be held by the allied forces now on the ground, has decided to make serious preparations for the defense of Shanghai and the other centers of commerce in middle China. This determination is wise, because Li Hung Chang has left Canton to shift for itself, and has ordered fifty Black Flag vessels from the worst elements of the population, to march overland through the Yang-Tze province to Peking. The presence of this marauding army will be a menace to the peace of the immense districts where British commercial interests are paramount.

The British government is not so blind as to exhaust its resources in defending the Russian interests in Manchuria, who are protected by the military camoufage at Peking. It has suddenly remembered the quarter where the main sphere of their trade lies, and has ordered reinforcements and vessels to the Yang-Tze river and the Yang-Tze provinces. The cable station at Shanghai is one of the thousand British interests requiring resolute protection. A break in the cable at Shanghai would cut off the world from information regarding the great struggle now in progress. Tien Tsin is now secure, and it is considered possible that a strong Japanese force, instead of landing at Taku, will go to Shanghai and march on Peking along the great wall.

The British fleet is already off the harbor, and the press agency reports that Sir Alfred Gaselee will command the army of invasion along the north coast, but this is not confirmed. The allies need a commander-in-chief to direct the entire campaign, but by reason of jealousy among the powers, Russia, Japan and England are excluded from the post. The German emperor is reported in diplomatic circles to have expressed a strong preference for a French general as commander, and this solution is the most natural one. The keenest observers do not doubt that, as the campaign advances, each power will operate so far as may be possible in the districts which will naturally fall within its future sphere of activity.

A deplorable hitch prevents the dispatch of more troops from Japan to China, according to the Tokyo correspondent of the Express. The apparent unwillingness of Germany and Russia to consent to the appointment of a Japanese general to command the Japanese government to delay the embarkation of the proposed army corps.

## GOLD DEMOCRATS' ADDRESS.

Assails Pres. McKinley and Finds Mr. Bryan Objectionable.

New York, July 18.—In response to a call issued a few days ago, a number of gold Democrats and anti-imperialists met in this city tonight to discuss the methods of bringing a third party ticket before the public. An address was adopted assailing President McKinley for his Philippine policy and his "scandalous appointments" to federal offices; characterizing Gov. Roosevelt as "the frank embodiment of militarism," and declaring that the Republican party stands for all forms of special privilege. Mr. Bryan, the address says, is as objectionable as President McKinley. "A vote for the Democratic ticket," says the address, "means a vote for free silver; it means a still further debauching of the civil service, a packing of the Supreme court by men to be governed by the will of the executive."

## CRISIS IN KOREA.

Official Assassin Sent to Tokio to Murder Japanese Princess.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—Oriental advices today by steamer Empress of India, bring the news of another political crisis in Korea. According to the Kobe Chronicle the Japanese Prince, Li Chun Yu, was implicated by the confessions of Kiyong and An, who were barbarously tortured and strangled at Seoul for having been concerned in an assassination of the Korean empress two years ago. The emperor of Korea demanded of the Japanese minister that Prince Li and his father be delivered up for vengeance, but the Japanese minister declined to accede to the request. Then according to the Chronicle, Kim Young Ching, described as the official assassin of the Korean court, was sent to Tokio to kill Prince Li Chun Yu and his father. The plot was frustrated, however, and the assassin was arrested, but escaped back to Korea. The Japanese prince, are under the protection of special guards.

## Y. M. C. A. Work for Soldiers.

Chicago, July 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Minneapolis says:

The women of Minneapolis proved their interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A. International committee in behalf of soldiers and sailors by their general acceptance of the invitation to attend a meeting in their interest. The women present had been invited to meet Miss Helen Gould and to hear the work discussed. Miss Gould outlined the progress of the Y. M. C. A. work for soldiers and sailors and the opportunities for women to help in this field. W. D. Miller, eastern field secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has special plans for the work among soldiers and sailors, also made an address. He hoped to have a branch of the women's auxiliary as a result of the meeting and if this plan should be carried out Minneapolis would take second place, New York leading in the work.

Until further steps are taken those who gave their names at this meeting for membership in the auxiliary will be enrolled with the New York branch. Most of the seventy-five women present promised their support to the movement.

## TO ASSASSINATE ALL FOREIGNERS

China Proposed This Plan to Japan.

EMPHATICALLY DECLINED.

Scheme Also Contemplated the Division of the Whole of Eastern Asia from Burma to Siberia.

London, July 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that he has ascertained from an unimpeachable source that when the question of an alliance between China and Japan was under consideration last autumn, the empress dowager sent a commissioner to Tokio with secret proposals to the mikado.

"These proposals," says the correspondent, "contemplated the conclusion of a secret treaty having the object of destroying all European and American people both in China and Japan, the wholesale massacre of foreigners and the division of the whole of eastern Asia from Burma to Siberia between China and Japan. The special commissioner took a code, prepared by Li Hung Chang and Sheng, for secret communications between the empress dowager and the mikado."

The Japanese emperor emphatically declined to entertain the proposal.

## THIRD TICKET MOVEMENT.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky Says He is Taking no Part in It.

New York, July 19.—"No, I am taking no part in a third ticket movement, this year," said Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, in answer to a question put to him.

The senator is reported to have supported Palmer and Buckner in 1888. "What about the Chinese situation?" "It is a very serious matter," he answered.

"Do you think it will have any bearing on the coming election?" "I don't see why it should," was the senator's answer. "If the Chinese government is responsible for the killing of any American citizens, this country should hold it to a strict accountability. But if the country is overrun by mobs that the Chinese government cannot control, then we must help suppress the rebellion. Catch as many of the ringleaders as possible and hang them."

"It is said you intend to locate in New York on the expiration of your term in the Senate?" "That is so," Senator Lindsay replied. "I have made definite arrangements to practice law here after March 4, next."

## Forest Fires on American River.

Placerville, Cal., July 18.—A great forest fire is raging on the lands of the American River Land and Lumber company, twelve miles west of this city. The big chute built by the company 1904 at the terminus of its railroad to run logs into the south fork of the American river, is reported destroyed. The chute was 3,500 feet in length and was built of large logs. Over 3,000,000 feet of lumber is said to have been contained in the logs that were used in its construction. The cost of the chute was about \$60,000.

Should the fire continue unabated it will entail a loss running into the millions. In addition to many houses and miles of railroad, over 15,000,000 feet of logs are lying cut and barked in the woods, awaiting a drive.

## BRYAN TO EGAN.

Acknowledges His Congratulations and Becomes Reminiscent.

New York, July 19.—The following letter, given out for publication by Patrick Egan, formerly United States minister to Chile, was received by him, he states, in answer to a telegram of congratulation sent by him to Mr. Bryan on the latter's nomination for the Presidency.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14, 1900. My dear Mr. Egan—Your telegram of congratulation was one of the first received and none were more highly appreciated. You were the first prominent Republican pointed out to me when I arrived in Lincoln October 1, 1887, and you may remember that I responded to the toast, "Our Friends, the Enemy" the evening when you and other Republicans were celebrating the Republican victory of 1888. I attended the banquet given you when you were departing for Chile. So much for reminiscences.

I am glad that you like our platform. I think it is superb. It ought to appeal to the conscience and patriotism of the people.

You are in a position to do important service for the party in the crisis which is upon us and I am delighted to know that your zeal is equal to your ability.

Yours, W. J. BRYAN.

## Orders for Ninth Cavalry.

Clifton, Ariz., July 19.—Orders have been received to put in readiness for leaving six troops of the Ninth cavalry

(colored) which are garrisoned at Fort Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos, established to protect settlers in the several Apache regions of Arizona. The negro troops will be relieved by four troops of the Fifth cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The action will likely call for a strong protest from settlers, who claim they would be left unprotected from sanguinary Indians if the changes were made. According to orders received the six companies will go to San Francisco probably the last of the month.

## PULLMAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Executors of Will Turn Over Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Chicago, July 19.—Executors of the will of George M. Pullman have turned over to the board of directors of the Pullman Free School of Manual Training, \$1,200,000, the amount decreed for building such institution and for the purpose of carrying into execution the stipulations of the will.

The board of trustees of the proposed institution have effected a permanent organization by the election of officers, and as soon as these officials, together with the board of trustees, can determine what the scope of the school is to be, work will be begun. The officers are:

President—Col. Frank O. Lowden.

Vice President—John M. Clark.

Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.

Secretary—Duane Doty.

The money is now in the hands of Treasurer Mitchell, who will expend it according to the directions of the board. The amount now at the disposal of the board must cover the founding, erection, maintenance, management and endowment of the school.

Col. Frank O. Lowden said he expected \$200,000 would be sufficient for building purposes, thus leaving a clean million for endowment. It has been decided in Pullman.

## UNITED STATES MILITIA.

Adjutant-General's Office Issues List Showing its Strength.

Washington, July 18.—The adjutant-general's office has issued its list of the organized militia force of the United States, together with the number of men available for military duty but unorganized. The grand total of organized militiamen in the several States and Territories at last report was 104,342. The organized strength of the militia and the number of men liable for service by States are as follows:

Alabama	2,471	165,000
Arkansas	1,903	100,000
California	4,202	211,991
Colorado	1,000	60,000
Connecticut	2,774	106,098
Delaware	1,221	28,280
Florida	1,972	70,000
Georgia	6,626	205,000
Idaho	508	7,000
Illinois	5,490	720,000
Indiana	2,703	580,000
Iowa	2,444	291,700
Kansas	1,544	100,000
Kentucky	2,550	410,000
Louisiana	2,493	135,000
Maine	1,863	106,042
Maryland	1,903	205,916
Massachusetts	2,575	488,919
Michigan	2,905	200,000
Minnesota	1,941	180,321
Mississippi	1,325	263,880
Missouri	2,847	500,000
Montana	857	27,514
Nebraska	1,810	111,925
Nevada	595	6,100
New Hampshire	1,452	14,000
New Jersey	4,911	385,275
New York	13,922	839,528
North Carolina	1,828	67,960
North Dakota	455	30,000
Ohio	6,302	405,000
Oregon	1,335	19,996
Pennsylvania	9,222	839,528
Rhode Island	1,000	10,000
South Carolina	2,653	10,000
South Dakota	1,810	111,925
Tennessee	14,000	70,000
Texas	2,834	200,000
Utah	468	28,155
Vermont	755	45,744
Virginia	275	295,405
Washington	1,000	90,000
West Virginia	1,093	125,000
Wisconsin	2,175	274,168
Wyoming	328	19,000
Arizona	520	12,000
District of Columbia	1,399	50,000
New Mexico	539	50,000
Oklahoma	500	50,000

## Price of Tea Advances.

Chicago, July 19.—The Tribune says: An advance in the price of tea, due to the Chinese difficulties, is already felt in the wholesale market. N. G. Conybeare, western manager for Thomas J. Lipton, said that dealers in tea anticipated a long war in China and the market was being adjusted accordingly.

"There are at present seven grades of tea that have advanced from one to two cents a pound. It will cost a great deal more to import tea than it did last year."

## HAWAIIANS THANK MCKINLEY.

Natives Appreciate Liberal Laws Enacted by Congress in Their Behalf.

Washington, July 18.—The President has received the following letter: "Honolulu, June 30, 1900.—To His Excellency, William McKinley, President, and Congress of the United States. Greeting.—We, the native Hawaiian citizens of the territory of Hawaii, send their greetings; they wish to express to your appreciation and thanks for

the liberal laws which the Congress has enacted for the territory of Hawaii, and which your excellency has approved on the 30th day of April last. We further extend our good wishes to your excellency, to the Congress and the people of America. Respectfully yours, "D. Kalauokalani, James K. Kaula, Robert W. Wilcox, National Committee."

## Allies Captured Many Guns.

Berlin, July 18.—Admiral Von Bende-mann, commander of the German squadron, in his account of the fighting at Tien Tsin on July 14th says: "When the citadel was captured sixty-two guns fell into the hands of the allies."

The German commander said also: "Regular railway communication between Taku and Tien Tsin will be opened on July 18th. It was decided today that the senior officer on the station should have military control of the line until it could be handed over to the ordinary authorities. The British admiral wishes it to be handed over at once. The Russians have repaired the line and control it."

## Senator Gear's Funeral.

Burlington, Ia., July 18.—The funeral of Senator John H. Gear took place this afternoon in the First Methodist Episcopal church. In the auditorium were many people distinguished in the State and nation. Rev. Dr. William Salter, an aged friend of the deceased, and Rev. R. F. Hulbert, pastor of the church, conducted the services. Hon. Thomas Hedges, member of Congress from the First district, delivered an eloquent address.

## May Raise Price of Tea.

New York, July 19.—Already the troubles in China have given rise to reports of a probable increase in the price of tea and there is little reason to doubt that efforts will be made to induce tea drinkers to pay more for their beverage than they have been doing, even if the disorder now prevailing in the northern part of China does not spread to the south, where the tea fields are. But unless the Boxers do succeed in inducing the southern provinces to join in the anti-foreign outbreak it does not seem probable, so many merchants said, that the tea crop of China can be seriously affected. The natives who raise tea will be just as anxious to sell it as ever and the home market cannot consume it all, even in the most favorable circumstances.

## Pearly Relief Steamer Windward.

Sydney, C. B., July 19.—The Pearly relief steamer Windward left here taking supplies. Mrs. Pearly personally superintended the disposal of the larger part of the lighter's stores.



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