

Reynolds, the foreman of fire company No. 1, was killed by an iron shutter falling on him. No later particulars up to midnight.

The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that yellow fever is prevailing with great fatality on the island of Porto Rico. The disease is not confined to recent immigrants from Spain, but also attacks the Creole population.

XENIA, Ohio, 27.—The Second National Bank closed its doors this morning. No particulars.

NEW YORK, 27.—Judge Wallack today, in the United States Circuit Court, decided the case of Marlow vs. the Texas and Pacific Railroad, that the company must pay its income and land grant bonds for 1882 and '83. The case involves \$800,000.

ROCHESTER, 29.—Judge Folger who is at home in Geneva suffering from nervous prostration, caused by overwork, was this morning reported better. He has been out riding every day till yesterday. His friends are hopeful of his speedy recovery.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times* Foo Chow dispatch dated Sunday, 3 p.m., says: The French shelled the barracks and camps near Quantao. No resistance was made to the attack. The consulate buildings were looted by Chinese soldiers, who were in uniform and armed. The French chief of staff reports the loss to the French of six men. The *Times* correspondent believes this estimate untrue. An English pilot was killed during the attack Saturday night when the French opened their heavy fire, and it is believed they sank one of their own torpedo boats. The bombardment is described as of the most sickening character. The Chinese fleet lately on Min river, with the exception of two ships, was blotted out. No surrender was allowed the disabled and sinking ships. Their guns were silenced and they were shelled for hours. Admiral Courbet opened fire at 2 p.m., and the Chinese replied almost simultaneously. The dockyard arsenal fired immediately, and the fire was replied to with only partial success by the eleven vessels forming the Chinese fleet. The French kept up the fire on the arsenal, neighboring buildings, forts, barracks and villages, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The resistance was from light river and coast transports which were really too light. The French had eight heavily armed ships, namely, the *Volta*, *Dugy*, *Trouin*, *Delain*, *Aspic*, *Vhere*, *Loue* and *Villars*. Several Chinese gunboats were maintained bravely until it was discovered they were on fire, when the survivors of the crews leaped overboard. The combat was really ended in five minutes. The superior French artillery made the contest after disabling the Chinese vessels no fight. These men were massacred. This is the opinion of every spectator. Two eighteen-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war *Champion*, while the others stationed above the junks made a good stand. The French kept up the fire on the arsenal, neighboring buildings, forts, barracks and villages until 5 o'clock p.m., although the resistance from the batteries ceased about 3 o'clock. Some French and Chinese ships were engaged in close proximity to the English man-of-war *Midget* and *Champion*. At 6 o'clock Sunday evening three burning gunboats floated down stream, one carrying the French colors. Numerous fire junks, blazing in a dangerous manner, imperiled the English men-of-war, but were fended off. One English bark was saved by English men-of-war. Torpedo boats exploded near the stern of the Yang Woo transports, sinking two gunboats. The scenes on the river as a dead floated by were terrible. The English saved many from drowning. The forts lower down have not yet been attacked. The *Times* correspondent was the only newspaper representative present, and was on board the *Champion*.

The *Times* Hong Kong dispatch says: The Chinese, who are wholly unprepared for war, denounce the malpractice of provincial governors and hold them answerable for any collapses of national defence. The French are elated at the display of Chinese pugnacity, because it will conduce to protracted hostilities, in which case only the capture of Peking will eventually end the war. Night traffic on Canton river is prohibited.

Semi-official advices from China report that during the bombardment of Foo Chow a French officer of high rank was killed. Only three Chinese gunboats were destroyed.

A Foo Chow dispatch of yesterday says that during the engagement one of the French ironclads was struck and badly damaged. She will be repaired during the night. The French will recommence firing at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Two deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night, and five at Toulon. The panic in Toulon has revived, and the return of fugitives is checked.

Marseilles, 25.—Report of cholera in the southern department of France for twenty-four hours; Hermet, seven deaths; eastern Pyrenees, twenty-one.

St. Petersburg, 25.—Russia will establish a sanitary cordon on the western frontier to prevent the people from France and Italy entering the country. Travelers who left the infected districts of France and Italy three weeks before reaching the Russian frontier, will be allowed to proceed. The im-

portation of rags from countries where cholera is prevailing is forbidden.

LASPEZIA, 25.—Over six thousand persons have already left the city on account of the cholera scare. Four persons died of the disease on a train leaving here, and the carriages were immediately buried. Trains in the future will carry an infirmary and doctors, that in the event of the passengers being attacked with cholera they can be cared for at once. Nobody will be allowed to quit the city until the cordon there is removed.

MADRID, 25.—Rumors are gaining currency here that Senor Zorilla, radical agitator, is preparing to raise a rebellion. The government is taking precautions.

Berlin, 25.—Princess Victorica, wife of Prince William, of Prussia, is alarmingly ill of scarlet fever.

Paris, 25.—A dispatch from Lanci of to-day states Gen. Milot has taken the necessary measures for repelling the expected Chinese invasion. It is rumored in Paris that China has made a formal declaration of war, and notified the powers to that effect. The French papers are very indignant at the statement made by the London *Times* respecting the bombardment of Foo Chow.

La Paris says: The Chinese foreseeing the bombardment of Foo Chow, stripped the arsenal of its portable valuables. It also says the French are making coaling stations off Pondichery. The arsenal cost 42,000,000 francs, and the arms and ammunition destroyed were valued at 140,000,000 francs.

There is another chance for a misunderstanding between England and Germany in regard to West African territory. On July 12th the Germans took formal possession of Cameron river, Upper Guinea, and the adjoining country. This aroused great dissatisfaction among the English traders, who think England should have taken possession of the river long ago. On July 2d Mr. Hewitt, British consul, held a meeting of the merchants and local kings and chiefs at Old Calabar. As a result of this, the kings and chiefs signed a treaty, placing themselves and their dominions under British protection.

PARIS, 26.—Cholera is increasing in Corsica; four deaths have occurred near Ajaccio.

Three deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night and two at Toulon.

Several persons were nearly killed from over fumigation at the Italian frontier.

ROME, 26.—Negotiations between Switzerland and the Vatican are making favorable progress. The Papal delegates at Rome are instructed to make reasonable concessions.

Odessa, 26.—Compromising documents were discovered in the house of Marshal Katinsnaja, whose daughter fired at Col. Katanski of Gen. Darmedio's command on Thursday.

PARIS, 26.—Paris papers indignantly repel the charges by the London *Times* that cruelty was exercised by Admiral Courbet at Foo Chow, and indulge in violent abuse of the English. *Voltaire* and *Temps* say that France has no need to exculpate itself to the country which set fire to Alexandria. Admiral Courbet destroyed the Chinese gunboats because he could not weaken his crews by occupying them. The *Soleil* and *Republique Francaise* approve Admiral Courbet's energetic course. "All he did," they say, "was to obey orders in the hope of effecting a prompt settlement of the existing difficulty." Cassagnac advocates an alliance between France and Germany.

PARIS, 26.—It is believed that after Admiral Courbet has destroyed the forts on the Min river, between the arsenal and the river mouth, he will join Admiral Lespes before Kelung and arrange with him for the occupation of that place. There is talk of an expedition from Tonquin into Yunnan at the end of the wet season unless China accepts France's terms.

LONDON, 26.—The Island of Jersey was shaken by an earthquake shock lasting 30 seconds.

The *Times* Foo Chow dispatch dated yesterday says: There has been a heavy bombardment of Mingan forts by the French fleets since daybreak this morning. The forts are believed to be silenced. No attack has been made on the Kin Poi forts.

Paris, 26.—*Figaro* says: General Milot will be recalled from Tonquin, because he is considered responsible for the difficulties since the Tien Tsin treaty was made.

Ishen Ki Kong, Secretary of the Chinese embassy, remains here.

Cassagnac advocates an alliance between France and Germany.

Great fears are expressed for the safety of the Catholic missionaries in China.

Shanghai, 26.—Advices from Foo Chow to the 24th, received at 6.15 this evening confirm the reports of the destruction of the whole Chinese fleet. The French lost five men, including an American pilot, killed on board the heavily armored French warship, *Velt*. The French fleet was not damaged.

Hong Kong, 26.—The French outward bound mail boat stopped here to-day and transferred her mail to a neutral steamer. An immediate attack is probable on Woo Sung in order to clear the entrance to the port of Shanghai.

Toulon, 26.—One death from cholera in the city to-day. The hospital report is: New cases admitted 4, discharged 12, deaths 2, under treatment 37.

Marseilles, 26.—There were 12 deaths from cholera here to-day.

The daily bulletin of the progress of cholera in Italy is 44 deaths and 70 new cases.

Deaths from cholera in the Southern Department of France for the twenty-four hours ended to-night were: Pyrenees Orientales 15, Herault 6, Gard 2, Aude 5.

BERN, 27.—Police yesterday raided the houses of certain well known anarchists of this city and made several arrests. They secured a stock of highly inflammatory playcards, ready for posting. The Swiss Government announces that measures of increased stringency will be enforced against anarchists.

TURIN, 27.—King Humbert and the prime minister and deputies arrived yesterday at Busca, a city of 10,000 people, in the province of Cueno, in Piedmont. They visited cholera patients at the hospitals and left \$2,000 for the relief of sufferers. Italian peasants in the cholera districts repel the doctors. They prefer to trust in charms and superstitious observances.

VIENNA, 27.—Minister Taft, left yesterday for his new post as minister to St. Petersburg.

CAIRO, 27.—Major Kitchener telegraphs from Dongola that a spy brought in reports that Gordon had gained a great victory over the rebels Aug. 11th, and two rebel leaders were killed in the engagement.

LONDON, 27.—Circles interested in commercial relations with China are debating the advisability of presenting a memorial to Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. This would urge the foreign department to co-operate with America and Germany in representing to France the serious injury which will be inflicted upon trade by interfering with the Chinese treaty ports.

LONDON, 27.—A dispatch of to-day from Shanghai to Reuters agency says: The French loss in the bombardment of Foo Chow was seven killed and 14 wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man of war *Yang-Wu* was exploded by a torpedo after it had fired a broadside at a French torpedo boat. The boiler of the latter was exploded by the *Yang-Wu* after which the boat was sunk by the *Volta* to prevent being captured by the Chinese. The French expected to occupy the heights commanding the Pagoda anchorage. It is reported that there are 75,000 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo Chow.

According to reports received at Sontay, 80,000 Chinese troops invaded Tonquin and had an engagement with the French. In this battle it is asserted that the French were annihilated, while several thousand Chinese were killed.

PARIS, 27.—The official report of the bombardment of Foo Chow on Saturday as follows: "Foo Chow, Sunday morning, Aug. 24.—A good beginning has been made. We opened fire yesterday and in four hours nine Chinese men-of-war and twelve junks were sunk and a Krupp battery commanding the arsenal silenced. Our loss was six killed and twenty-seven wounded. The fleet suffered no serious damage except that the boiler of a torpedo boat burst. Chinese losses were heavy. During the night our fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. Torpedo cutters will clear all this away to-day, and afterwards we will bombard the arsenal. We shall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ardor."

LONDON, 27.—All the newspapers approve the dispatch of Gen. Wolseley to Egypt to assume chief command of the troops there. The official announcement of his appointment says: "Preparations which have been in progress for some weeks for the expedition up the Nile resemble in a great degree those adopted in 1870 for the Red River expedition, which gave Wolseley an experience which no other officers possess." There is some reason to hope that Major Kitchener's mission to Dongola will shortly afford means of opening communication with Gordon again.

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**EAST INDIA**  
TRADE MARK  
4 FAMILY TONIC  
FOR DYSPERSIA  
AND BEVERAGE  
RHEUMATISM &c.  
**BITTERS**  
COMPOUND WITH  
MINERAL WATER.  
**BEST**  
REMEDY IN THE WORLD!  
FOR  
Rheumatism, Dyspepsia,  
Constipation, Sedentary Diseases,  
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Lung Diseases, Impure Blood.  
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PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
OMAHA, NEB.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS  
AND WINE MERCHANTS.

## "A Crime Against the Public Health"

I have this day made an examination and analysis of a sample taken by me from an unbroken, original package of "Royal Baking Powder," and marked "Absolutely Pure." I find this sample to contain:

\*FARTRATE OF LIME.....4.52 per ct.

+CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.....5.10 per ct.

The claim therefore that the "Royal" is prepared from "absolutely pure" materials is false, while the adulteration of this baking powder with the objectional and disgusting drug —†Ammonia—is in my opinion nothing less than a crime against the public health. It deserves the severest condemnation, and should be brought to the attention of physicians and boards of health throughout the country.

JAS. F. BABCOCK.

Analytical and Consulting Chemist and State Assayer; (late Professor of Chemistry in Boston University and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy), Boston, June 27, 1884.

\*The lime found by Prof. Babcock in the Royal Powder is the lime that the Royal Baking Powder Company advertise as a "caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from the hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects."

## DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

does not contain and does not contaminate food articles in which it is used with the poisonous "†Ammonia" which enters into the composition of the "Royal."

PROF. R. W. WITTHAUS, A. M., M. D.,

University of Buffalo, N. Y., University of City of New York, and University of Vermont, June 11, 1884.

## Housekeeper's Protection.

1st. Place a can of "Royal" top down on a hot stove until heated. Remove the cover and smell—†Ammonia—Hartshorn.

2d. Place two teaspoonfuls of "Royal Powder" in two tablespoonfuls boiling water; stir, and when cold smell an unspeakable odor—proving the source of †Ammonia.

## +ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

"It was probably originally prepared from putrid urine."—United States Dispensatory, page 107.

## Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I.,

GENTLEMEN.—With great pleasure I recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range, as by far the Best Cooking Range that I know of, and as an Economizer of Fuel, its Boiler Attachment and Heater (in my experience of forty-five years) I have never found anything to equal it.

Yours truly,

HENRY GROW,  
Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

Z. C. M. I.,

SALT LAKE CITY, May 8th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in recommending the Miller Wrought Iron Range, as being decidedly the Best Range in the Market; it requires very little fuel; a person can work around it without soiling or scorching the dress, the heat seems concentrated within, so that the kitchen is not over-heated, even during the warmest weather, the dampers are arranged to perfection, so that the heat may be regulated as desired; the Water-back is so protected that it does not wear out as in other Ranges, at the same time it heats the water wonderfully, and we are never without plenty of water in the bath room; the Oven bakes perfectly and is very large. In the opinion of my housekeeper (who is a very competent woman of twenty years experience) this Range is unequalled and should be called the "Kitchen Treasure."

Sincerely,

MRS. DR. WHITE.

Z. C. M. I. Institution,

SALT LAKE CITY, April 21st, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—Replying to yours of 19th inst., will say that I take great pleasure in saying a word in favor of the Miller Wrought Iron Range. I have had one in constant use for one year, and it has proved satisfactory in every particular. Its general Cooking and Baking qualities are all that can be desired, and as an Economizer of Fuel I believe it has no equal; since using it we have had, ever ready, a constant supply of Hot Water in all parts of the house. I would not exchange it for any Range I have ever examined.

Very respectfully yours,

M. B. SOWLES.

SANDY, Salt Lake County, April 19th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I. Institution,

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in giving a Testimonial in regard to the merits of The Miller Wrought Iron Range, which I purchased from you, it is the best I have ever used in all respects, the Cooking and Baking qualities are excellent, the Hot Water Apparatus is splendid, and as an Economizer of Fuel I have never seen its equal. In fact, it is perfect in every particular.

Respectfully yours,

SARAH M. DRIGGS,  
Sandy, Utah.