## WE WON 8 OUT OF 10

Americans the Best Athletes at Paris Sports.

WERE HANDICAPPED BY SUNDAY

Some Ill-Feeling Was Engendered by Failure to Let Sunday Observers Try on Monday.

PARIS, July 15.-Although deprived of the services of some of her best athletes, who declined to contest in today's events of the world's amateur championships in the Bots de Boulogne, objecting to Sunday competition. America won eight out of 10 of those recorded, gaining five second positions and four thirds.

One incident caused an unpleasant jar. The incident caused an unpleasant jar.
The terms of the agreement were reached
with the French officials at a joint meeting Wednesday night. At that time it
was certainly understood by the Americans that the French had agreed that the field events in which they had entered, and in which it was proposed that the finals should come off today, would be so arranged that the Americans objecting to Sunday competition could contest nione Monday, and that the records then made would be counted in reaching the final awards. Last night the French decided that events set for today must be concluded finally on the grounds today, but that records made in the preliminary trials yesterday would stand. This action was taken, it appears, on the ground that the other contestants objected to such an advantage given to the Americans. The decision was not known to the Americans, and early in the day some of the contestants, among them Bascom Johson, of the New York Athletic Club, and Charles Dyorack, of the University of Michigan, went to the grounds and were informed that they could contest Monday. On being so informed, they went to their rooms. The decision also operated against Prinstein, of Syracuse University, who was prevented from com peting today by the authorities of college. A protest, signed by all the American teams, has been presented to A. G. Spalding, director of sports at the exposition, against the change in the arrangement. However, as the Americans were so successful, some of the bad feeldisappared.

In order to overcome the feeling caused by Messrs. Johson and Dvorack being out of the pole-vanit event, the French offifor a pole-vault Thursday. Kruenzlein, of the University of Pennsylvania, whom Prinstein beat yesterday, today jumped in the final for the broad jump, and won over Prinstein's jump of yesterday by a small margin. Each had three jumps yesterday, but Kraenzlein had six more today, while Prinstein, although on the grounds, could not jump. He entered a protest after the games.

Pennsylvania Won Many.

The representatives of the University of cennsylvania had a large share in towinnings, and their contesting caused some feeling among the other col-

Weather conditions today were perfect. The number of spectators was much larger than yesterday, and again the grandstand was largely occupied by Americans, who cheered their champions is just as hard and well-muscled as ever, and seems sure of victory. Erne's friends expect to see him put McGovern to sleep Inside of 10 rounds. enthusiastically. When George W. Orton, of the University of Pennsylvania, after seeming to be out of the long steeplechase, made a magnificent spurt, beating an Englishman who looked a certain winner, the enthusiasm was intense

The first heat in the 60 meters flat went andily to Kranzlein, with Minahan, of Georgetown University, second, and Pritchard, of the English team, third; time, 0:07. In the second heat Tewks-bury managed to breast the tape just ahead of Rowley of New South Wales, with Holland, of the University of George-town, third; time, 0:07 1-5. The final was a pretty contest, the men being breasts spart at the finish, with Kraenziein first, Tewksbury second, and Rowley third; time, 0:07. Minishan also ran.

Richard Sheldon, of the New York Ath-letic Club, was the only American to strip for the final in the shot-putting, Me-Cracken, of Pennsylvania, and Garrett, of Princeton, refusing to compete on Sunday. Crettler, Hungarian, and Paras-kevopoulos, Greek, took their places. Neither of these could outstrip the puts made yesterday by McCracken and Garrett, and the final resulted with Sheldon first with 14 moters and 10 centimeters, which is to beat the world's record; McCracken second, 12 meters 85 centimeters; Garrett third, 12 meters 27 centimeters.

Only three started in the final of the 400 meters flat, as Lee and Moloney, of Michigan, and Boardman, of the New York Athletic Club, refused to run today. This left Maxwell Long, of the New York Athletic Club; William J. Hol-land, of the University of Georgetown. and Schultz, Dane. At the start Hotland set a merry pace, and held it well into the stretch, where Long caught him. The two had a great run to the finish, ich Long reached one yard in advance of Holland, Schultz being furthest in the rear; time, 0:48 2-5, beating the French record of 0:50 8-6.

In the discus-throwing Sheldon out-stripped his Hungarian competitors, but as the latter's records made in the preliminaries stood in the finals, and yesterday they did better, Bauer, Hungarian was first with 35 meters 4 centimeters, and Janda, Austrian, second, 25 meters 14 centimeters, with Sheldon third, 34 meters 60 The 500 meters flat race brought out

nine contestants. Almost from the start the race was a contest between Bennett, English, and Beloge, French, Bennet winning by two yards, Beloge second, and John Bray, of Williams College, third; time, 4:06.

Baxter, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the only American in the running high jump today, and he easily retained his reputation, winning with 190 centimeters. Leahy, Irish, was second with 176 centimeters, and Geonzy, Hun-garian, third with 175 centimeters.

In the 400 meter hurdle race, Tausin, who has held the French record for years, was considered a sure winner, but Tewks bury went to the front at the start and was never headed, winning easily. Tausin finished only a yard shead of Orton. Time, 0:27 3-5.

Orton's Great Feat.

The 2500 meter steeplechase, handleap, which included stone fence, a water jump, hurdles and other obstacles, created greater enthusiasm than all the other events of the day. Six men came to the scratch, including two Americans—Orton and Newton. England felt confident with Robinson, while France had Chastaine Duhanoe represented Germany, and and Kraschtil Austria. England and France made nearly all the running, with Orton resting at fourth place at the first take-On the second round America. France and England took the water jumps abreast. On the third and fourth rounds England, France and the two Americans were the only ones remaining in the race, so hot had been the pace. Orton was last, and, as many thought, virtually out of it.

But on the turning for home he woke up, passing Chastaine and Robinson. Robinson succumbed when about 100 yards from the tape, Orton crossing the tape five yards shead of him, Robinson being about the same distance in front of New

ton. The time was 7:34 2-5,
The pole-vault was long drawn out, Baxter finally winning by 3 meters and 20 centimeters, with Colkett second, 3 meters 21 centimeters, and Anderson third,

\$ meters and 20 centimeters. The running broad Jump brought the bedside.

day to a close. Kraenzlein, in better form than yesterday, outjumped Prin-stein's record, and won with 7 meters and 18½ contimeters, Prinatein coming second with 7 meters and II½ centimeters. and Leahy third with 8 meters and Si cen-timeters. Delianoy, French, also jumped. Prinstein felt very badly over the out-some, and offered to jump against Kraenziein to settle the question of su-periority tomorrow, but the latter de-clined.

On the Vallaburg Track. NEW YORK, July 15.—At the Vallaburg bicycle track tonight the Gnal heat of the two-mile professional race was won by W. Tierney, of Australia, 240 yards; George Kraemer, Chicago, 210 yards, second; Anronson, Brooklyn, 210 yards, third; Tom Cooper, scratch, fourth. Time, 4:17.

McGovern and Erne to Fight. NEW YORK, July 15.-Frank Erne and Terry McGovern will meet in a 10-round bout tomorrow night at Madison-Square Garden. They finished their preparations

in making the weight, 128 pounds, called

for in the articles of agreement, weighed

said he felt strong and thoroughly capable

of giving a good account of himself. Mc-Govern is as fit as he ever was for a

battle, and today weighed 123 pounds. He

Cincinnati Waxed St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, July 15.-Hahn only ex-

erted himself today when there were men

on bases. Powell lasted but two innings. Hughey did well until the seventh. Score:

RHE RHE
Cincinnati ... 9 10 0 St. Louis .... 0 9 0

Batteries-Hahn and Petts; Powell,

Hughey and Robinson, Umpire-Terry.

Chicago Wins From Pittsburg.

third and fourth, while Taylor was a puz-

ale, except in the seventh. Ritchey turned an ankle and was forced to retire

Batteries-Taylor and Donahue; Lee-

The American League.

At Detroit-Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 1. At Buffalo-Buffalo, 6; Minnespolls, 6.

At Milwaukee-Milwaukee & Indianapo-

Milwaukee Cycle Races.

MILWAUKEE, July 15 .- J. H. Lake car-

Mile, professional-Fisher, Chicago, won;

Mile, handlcap-W. A. Ruse, New

Haven, won; A. H. Stone second, Fisher third. Time, 2:01,3-5. Mile, I. C. U. amateur—J. H. Lake, Port

Pursuit race, Lake and Wilson vs. Lean-

der and Weber-Won by Leander and Weber; distance, 1.7 miles; time, 3:41

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HERSELF

Wound Was Fatal-A Daughter of

Theodore Havemeyer.

NEW YORK, July 15.-Mrs. Natalle

Mayer, wife of John Mayer, and eldest daughter of the late Theodore Have-meyer, died in the Mayer mansion, on

Mountainside farm, near Rahway, N. J., iate Saturday night. No definite news

was known concerning the cause of death

until today, when Commander Winslow, United States Navy, who is married to a

sister of Mrs. Mayer, gave out the fol

pistol shot, accidentally fired. The wound was not at first believed to be fatal.

There will be a Coroner's inquest, in ac-

It was on Friday afternoon. N hours before the time of Mrs. Mayer's death,

that the shot was fired. Commander

Winslow's statement does not even tell who held the weapon. Upon this point, however, Dr. Albert Seabriskie, the first physician to be called after Mrs. Mayer

"I understand that Commander Winslow

said to one of the members of the family

that he would have somebody before the

that he would have someony that Mrs. Coroner who would testify that Mrs. Mayer was accidentally shot by herself." Dr. Seabriskie, who is the family physi-

cian of the Havemeyers, was summoned by the coachman at 5 P. M. Friday after-

noon. . Commander Winslow met the driver at the door and led him upstairs to

Mrs. Mayer's bedroom, where the wound-ed woman was lying on the floor. Ex-

amination of the wound disclosed that the

bullet entered the laft breast just below the heaft and passed under that organ

shoulder-binde. The bullet was picked up in a corner of the room, where it had fallen. Two consultations of physicians

was held. It was decided at once that

and out of the body at the back below

"Mrs. Mayer died from the effects of a

wing statement:

cordance with the law."

was hurt, said:

ond won; Leander, Chicago, sec-Wilson, Pittsburg, third. Time,

Leander, Chicago second; Fisher third.

. 5 8 2 Pittsburg ..... 3 7 4

in the fifth. Attendance, 9600. Score:

ver and O'Connor. Umpire-O'Day.

Rain in the sixth inning.

events. Results:

RHE

CHICAGO, July 15.-A combination of

MORE MEN ARE NEEDED THE DEMAND FROM ALL PARTS OF

Small Garrisons at Widely Separated Points Not Enough to Cope With Native Uprising.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, June 13 .- "More soldiers" is the demand which is coming to General MacArthur from every department of the islands. Recent events have worked to vindicate General Lawton's judgment that 100,000 troops would be needed to establish American sovereignty over the Philippines Until they attempted to hold prov-inces of 200,000 or 300,000 hostile people with a regiment or two, the American commanders hardly realized the size of the Philippine Islands. The present force

THE FOREIGN CONCESSION IN TIEN TSIN

The news dispatches say that the Chinese now encircle the concession, whither they have driven all the foreign troops. The Chinese artillery dominate it, and their

guns greatly outnumber those of the allies.

considered the most dangerous charac-ters. General Otis reloaded them on the steamer and sent them back north, where they were disembarked to follow their own wills. Most of them soon drifted back into the insurgent camps.

Archbishop Chapelle has taken no un-certain stand on the question of the friars, which the Filipino people regard as the keynote of all their troubles. The archbishop has expressed his opinions freely to many officers and civilians with whom he has talked, although he declines to give any formal interviews for publication. His conclusions summarized are these: That the Filipinos owe to the mon-astic brotherhoods all the education and civilization they possess; that it would be a great injustice to the friars to expel them from the field wherein they have worked for centuries, or to deprive them of the estates which they have acquired honestly and have administered for the public good; that it would be impossible to replace them with other priests, be-

CHINA'S GREAT FERTILITY

ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL SECTIONS OF THE GLOBE.

How Millions of People Burrow in the Locas Hills-Great River Basins and Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, July 15,-Although the vast moba which infest Pekin and the larger cities of Chins, worked up to a state of frenzy and fanaticism, have rendered impossible any satisfactory action by the available forces of the powers, the great Chinese population, proper is agri-cultural and naturally extremely peaceful and peace-loving. Agriculture, however, cause there is no other ciercal force ac-quainted with the country and the such an immense population can be sup-languages of the people, and the Filipino ported from the soil, until the great est primitive, and the wonder is how for the bout today. Erne, who it was ex- is not large enough to garrison more than priests are not competent to hold any conomy practiced in all things is under-

## (Continued from First Page.)

shell and capture the forts. The Tokio Telegram announces that 19,-

000 Japanese troops are now embarking.

CHE FOO, July 10, via Shenghai, July 5.—Several hundred refugees, most of depart. Many women have remained be

The American, Japanese and German warships received their people, the officers of the United States gunboat Yorktown generously entertaining 200, many of them missionaries and their

to Yokohama. streets undisturbed.

BOMBARDMENT OF TIEN TSIN. Allies Forced Chinese Fortified Arsenal-The Losses.

TIEN TSIN, July 9, via Che Poo, July 12, and Shanghal, July 15.—A force of 2000 foreigners—Japanese, supported by British and Russians-captured the Chi nese fortified arsenal, two miles w charged under a heavy fire, following the Chinamen and killing 200. The for-eign loss was heavy, the exact number not having been reported. The Chinese have been bombarding Tien Tsin heavily for three days. Several Frenchmen and other foreigners are mounting heavy guns from the fleet. Four 12-pounders and four four-lineh guns have been placed in position, and an attempt will be made to locate and allence the Chinese guns. An explosion of dynamite killed 20

Russians. Two battallons of the Ninth Infantry and 300 marines from the United States cruiser Brooklyn disembarked and start-

Assault on Kansas City Chinaman KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15 .- Incensed at the Boxer news, a crowd of men and boys gathered about the laundry of Ah Sing, a Chinese laundryman, and started enstration that caused Sing to call passed the time throwing stones into the laundry and calling out to the inmates that they would kill them. A squad of colicemen dispersed the crowd quickly at the instigation of Sing, one of the most intelligent of the sev eral hundred Chinese in Kansas City, guarded the place during the night.

fantry, will carry 500 rounds of ammuni tion to a man, and a reserve of 1,000,000 rounds, together with medical sub-sistence, stores and clothing for 5000 men for three months. It will take also two seven-inch mortars and two six-inch howitzers, with ammunition. The hospital ship Relief, is going to China. The Chinese Excuse.

Professor Tenny Left China. SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 15.—Rev. D. Tenny, of this city, has received a cable-gram from his son, C. D. Tenny, a college professor in China, saying that he had left Shanghai and is now on his way to California with his family. Professo Tenny was president of the Imperial Uni-versity at Tien Tsin, and was at one time cher in the family of Li Hung

More Troops for China.

CHICAGO, July 15.-The depot battalion of the Fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, has received orders to go to China. Within two weeks the other two battallons of the regiment are expected from Cuba. A week's rest will be allowed them, and then the entire regiment will start for China.

All Foreigners Killed. SHANGHAL July 15 .- An official tele gram was received tonight from the Gov-ernor of Shan Tun stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British lega ion at Pekin after a gallant defense, an when all the ammunition had given out

Violence to Italian Missions. ROME, July 16.-The Italian Consul at hanghal cables that the Italian mission in Hu Nan has been destroyed and Bishop Fantosati and two missionaries killed. He also reports that the Italian missions in Ho Nan and Hup have been assaulted.

HONG KONG, July 15.-The United

as they are raised by the stately motion of the wheel, empty their contents into troughs or ditches. Hellow bamboo pipes or tubes are sometimes used for distribu-ting water over the fields. They rest upon wooden supports and branch in every di-rection from the source of supply. The chain pump is also a common means of lifting water, the chain running up from the water on a slant and being recorded. the water on a slant and being provided with little buckets at intervals, which as they reach the highest point and begin to descend, discharge their contents. These machines are worked by buffaloes or sometimes by human labor, a man working a crank with his feet something after the manner of riding a bicycle. The most primitive and laborious method is the ancient well sweep, such as its seen today on many an old New England homestead. GUY E. MITCHELL.

WORST BELIEVED.

Hal Kwan and have been ordered to

NON-COMBATANTS LEAVE TIEN TSIN Several Hundred Refugees on Ships in Che Foo Barbor.

them women and children, have left Tien Tsin in accordance with Admiral Sey-mour's order to all non-combatants to hind, however, refusing to leave their husbands, whose business detains them. The refugees were sent down the river on lighters and tugs, and were then transferred to merchant ships in the

The British refugees were growded in dirty freighter, and women accustomed to luxury have been sleeping huddled to-gether on the decks. They complain bitterly because the half empty British fleet declines to receive them, and they have drafted a strong protest to Admiral Seymour.

The United States transport Logan has arrived with the Ninth United States infantry from Manifa. The work of dis-embarkation will occupy several days, as boats are scarce. The Logan will take the American refugees to Nagasaki and the Yorktown will leave to tow the Ore-

cannon from the warships are being sent to Tien Tsin to shence the Chinese guns. Twenty-three guns shelled the Chinese batteries yesterday, the Chinese replying intermittently. Bodies of from 2000 to 3000 attack the foreign lines daily A field battery is supporting the brunt of the attacks against the railway station and against the Russian and Jap-anese outposts in that neighborhood. Bullets are dropping throughout the foreign settlement at all hours of the day, and the people have become so accus-tomed to it that they go about the

ed for Tien Tsin today on lighters. As they began to ascend the river, the crews of the foreign warships cheered heartily. Refugees of all nationalities will be taken to Japan by the United States transport Logan.

From Mantla to China.

MANILA, July 15 .- Two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry and Daggatt's Battery of the Fifth Artillery, will leave for China tomorrow by the transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyefield. The expedition, which will join the Ninth In-

YOKOHAMA, Friday, July 12 .- The Chiness Minister in Tokio has visited the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and communicated to him what is described "the first Pekin dispatch since the trouble broke out." The dispatch says the murder of the German Minister and other foreigners was due to the Taku af-fair and to the sending of Admiral Seymour's expedition, and that the Chines Government is now doing its best to protect foreigners in Pekin.

Chang.

All foreigners were killed.

The Princeton at Hong Kong.

A Russian Denial. ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—It is sen officially denied that 30,000 Russian troo are marching to Pekin from the north

was quiet there when she left. The O

ernor will confer with the commander the Princeton. There is no further ne regarding the reported intention of

Hung Chang to go north.

The transport Taisang is loading as munition. She has already stored a by tery of 12-pounders, and she will leafor Taku tomorrow with the Fusiliers

French Consul-General to China

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gaston Kah, t French Consul-General to China, arriv

here today on La Bretagne, en route f China. "I shall start for Vancouver i morrow," he said, "and shall sail fro there July 30 for Shanghai. Whether

shall be able to get into Pekin I cann say. I cannot talk about China or Ci nese matters, for I am on a special di

lomatic mission."

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AN ABSOLUTE CURE,

an operation would avail nothing. Mrs. Mayer died with many relatives about her

tell the Associated Press correspondent that they consider serious fighting there inevitable. If it comes, the two regi-ments which are scattered in small gar-risons, some of them hundreds of miles apart along the coast of Mindanao, an island nearly as large as Luron, may have serious work. The Moros are fighters by nature, do not fear death, have many guns, though of antiquated makes, but do the best execution by lying in the thick jungles and cutting down sol-diers who pass through with their terrible krises and spears. General Young a Terror. General Young, who is holding seven of the mest mountainous provinces of Luzon with four regiments, expects severe work during the rainy season. For

the most important islands, among them Cebu, Panay. Samar and Leyte and the

great Mohammedan Empire of Mindanao, only the commercial parts are occupied.

errors, gifts and base-stealing gave each side two runs without a hit in the open-ing inning. Chicago bunched hits in the ing invasion of the north in December, the insurgents were paralyzed. With a few of the troops to keep an eye on the vil-lages and prevent reconcentration, the paralysis the General believes might have been made permanent. Finding ample opportunities to reorganize, the insurgents have availed themselves thereof. Young's troops have worn themselves and their horses down to the limit of endurance in marching about the mountain trails striking the Filipinos wherever they could get the track of an organized band. Hundreds have been slain, but much of the work has been like brushing away mosquitoes, which swarm down upon a new spot. General Tinio has a nomadic command, whose warriors can hide their guns and become "amigos" if it suits their interests. As few of them wear uniried off the honors at the closing night's racing of the N. C. A. grand circuit

greatly handicapped. The churches have become a trouble-some factor in Young's territory. Agli-pay, the priest who has proclaimed him-self archbishop of the Philippines and excommunicated Archbishop Nozaleda, is in the field as a General. His forces at-tacked Captain Dodd, of the Third Cavalry, at Batoc, when more than 300 Fillnos were slain. Aglipay commanded in erson, and there is an unproven report that he was among the killed. His fol-lowers fought with the recklessness of Mohammedan fanatics. They approached the Americans in three lines, an advance guard of women, arranged with the expectation that the Americans would not fire upon them, after the women a line of wooden swords, no more dangerous than policemen's clubs; behind the bolo men came the riflemen. Happily the women threw themselves flat upon the ground and sought shelter at the first fire, so

ught they were men disguised in women's clothing. Pought Like Fanatics.

that few of them were injured.

The onslaught of the bolo men was like The onslaught of the Mahdi's fanatics upon the descent of the Mahdi's fanatics upon Kitchener's square at Khartoum. They Kitchener's square at Khartoum They kept coming on faster than the soldiers could shoot them down, until they were so close that our cavalry men had not time to fire and load, but went through them with clubbed carbines. General Young had evidence that the priests of the region have been sending church co tributions to Aglipay. Two prominent priests are in ja., charged with alding the insurrection, and will be tried by a military commisssion. Surveillance is exercised over the finances of some the larger parishes. Tinio and Aglipay are reported to be enemies, a condition

which will benefit the Americans.

Some of the American Generals think that the insurrection could be materially orippied by the establishment of a Helena for the Filipino leaders, banishing them to some islands where they coul not give moral and financial support to the rebellion. Guam is advocated as a possible and advantageous residence for captured officers and civil officers. Arch-bishop Chupelle is a supporter of the He believes that the policy of ieniency is wasted upon Aziatics, who fail to comprehend the motives for it. To the American officers with whom he has talked, the archbishop has said that heads of the leaders should be out There is little doubt that the paroled officers in Manlia are in communication with their brethren in the field. Those who are released from prison, many of

pected would have considerable difficulty half the important towns, and in some of but the subordinate positions in the stood. On the great plain of China, every church; that the opposition to the friars is an artificial propaganda fostered by the insurgents and by the Filipino priests, who are themselves leaders in the insurrection and are using it to obtain control of the church in the islands.

The Moros are a cloud on the horizon. The officers best acquainted with condi-tions in Mindanao and the Suiu Islands Scouting in the Philippines. MANILA, July 15 .- During last week's outing three Americans were killed and to wounded, and 35 rebels were killed, Fifty rebels were captured, and 25 rifles and 14 tons of powder and ammunition taken. It is reported from Baler that the Americans have captured some in-surgents who assert that they witnessed the burial alive of a number of the party of Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Yorktown, captured by the Filipinos in the Spring of last year. Captain Charles D. Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has been paroled

Fifth Infantry for Philippines. ST. PAUL, July 15.-A War Department order has ben issued for a battallon of ed to the Philippines, with the second battalion now en route home from China.

NINTH U. S. INFANTRY CUT UP. Suffering Severely in Attack

Progress by the Allies. TIEN TSIN, July 15, via Chee Foo, 16 and Shanghai, July 16 .- At 2 o'clock this afternoon, 7000 of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,-000. They are pouring a terrific hail of arforms and the people combine to shield tillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon them from detection, the Americans are the attackers. The Americans Leventers the attackers. The Americans, Japanese British and French troops are attacking from the West and the Russians from the

The Americans suffered terribly. The Associated Press representative left the field the Chief Surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said a conservative estimate was that I per cent of the Americans were hit. Colonel William H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops Major Regal and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wound-

The marine losses included Captain o men and others armed only with Davis, killed, and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded. Officers declared that it was hotter

than Santiago. When the corresponent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river, under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded nen of all nationalities.

GREAT WAR HAS OPENED. Will End Only With Brenking and

Parlitioning of Chinese Empire. NEW YORK, July 16.-A dispatch to he Tribune from London says: A great war has opened in China, with the Japanese in the front line and with the heaviest reserves immediately avail-Three American battalions, and about 15,000 Japanese troops, have reached Tien Tsin since the two battles were fought, so that the allied force now aggregates 25,000 men, with contingents slowly dribbling into Taku.

War has not been formally declared. but it is in progress, with every indica-tion that it will continue indefinitely until the government now in power is overthrown and the Empire broken up into series of European and Japanese prov-inces and protectorates. The retreat of the allied forces from Tien Tsin would be followed by outbreaks against the foreigners in all the provinces. They are compelled to halt where they are and to hold their ground by hard fighting, and a campaign begun with no other motive than that of securing vengeance and rep aration for the massacre of the Legati will involve sacrifices and expenditures for which territorial concessions are in-

dispensable. This, not the American view, but Rus sian, Japanese, German, Italian and French, who already have their systhem at least, take up arms again. Gen-eral Young shipped to Manila two or three hundred of his prisoners whom he Central Asia.

tility is returned to the soil. Water is used for irrigation, and in many cases laboriously distributed over the fields. The great plain itself is one of the most wonderful sections of the globe. It is about 700 miles in length and varies from 200 to 400 miles in width, occupying the northeastern part of the empire, and con-

ing something, and every particle of fer-

taining over 200,000 square miles of won-derfully fertile soil. The most interesting feature of this plain is its enormous population, as it supports, according to the census of 1812, not less than 177,000,000 human beings, making it the most densely settled of any part of the world of the same size, its inhabitants amounting to nearly two-thirds of the entire population of Europe Of Strategical Importance.

The most wonderful feature in the phys-The most wonderful feature in the physical geography of China is the existence of a vast region of loess in this region of the Empire. Loess is a very solid but friable earth, brownish yellow in color, and is found in many places 500 to 1900 feet deep. The loess hills rise in terraces from 20 to several hundred feet in height. atom of loess is perforated by small tubes, after the manner of root fibers, only the direction of these little channels is always from above downward, so that cleavage in the loess mass is invariably vertical. The loess region of China is, perhaps, the most broken country in the world, with its sheer cliffs and upright walls, terraces, and deep-cut ravines. Owing to the ease with which It can be worked, caves made at the bases of straight cliffs afford homes to bases of straight cliffs afford nomes to millions of people in the densely populat-ed northern provinces where the Box-ers have thus far been most active. Whole ers have thus far been most active. chambers, some of which extend back more than 200 feet. The capabilities of efense in a country such as this, whe an invading army must necessarily be-come lost and absolutely bewildered in the angle of interlacing ways, and where the defenders may always remain con-

cape is peculiarly significant at this tim when consideration is being given to a onquest of China. It may not be generally known that the hinese were the discoverers of coal as fuel. The Venetian traveler Marco olo says: "It is a fact that all over the Polo says: country of Cathay (China) there is a kind of black stone existing in the beds of mountains which they dig out and burn like firewood. This stone burns bet-ter and costs less."

Chinn's Great Rivers.

coaled or have innumerable means of es-

The rivers of China are her glory, and there are few countries in the world so well watered and none with such splendid natural water transportation facilities. The three great rivers of the Empire are the Yang-tse-Kiang (Child of the Ocean), the Hoang Ho (Yellow River) and the Chu Klang (Pearl River or Canton River). these the Yang-tse-Klang is much the largest, flowing through extensive and largest, howing through extensive and fertile plains and finally emptying into the Eastern Sea, after traversing a dis-tance of over 3000 miles. Its discharge is estimated at 1,000,000 cubic feet per sec-ond. The banks of the Yang-tse-Klang ond. The banks of the Yang-tse-Klang are crowded with towns and villages, the most famous of which are Nankin and the new trenty port of Hankow. The Hoang Ho or Yellow River is noted especially or its frequent and violent floods. Its current is very rapid, and its course sinu-ous, nearly approaching in length the Yang-tse. The Pearl or Canton River. while not nearly so large as the others, is a stream of great importance and inumerable vessels trade upon its waters At some points it spreads into large lakes; in others it passes through narrow gorges, which, if dammed, would afford large atorage capacity for irrigation. The Chinese, however, have not practically worked out irrigation in its different phases as completely as would be expected of such an agricultural people.

Irrigation, nevertheless, is practiced to

considerable extent through the use of the waters of the Grand Canal and by wells. The Grand or Imperial Canal is a work of great magnitude. It was con structed in the seventh century, and en-larged in the 13th century. It traverses the Great Plain and flows with but slight surrent for a distance of 700 miles. While built for purposes of communication its waters are used largely for irrigation, and thousands of drains and creeks have been made to connect with it along its route Antiquated Methods.

The modes of irrigation are ancient and crude. One of the most picturesque is by means of the water-wheel, which is where the land to be watered is well above the channel of the river. The wheel is turned by the force of the current, and is, perhaps, 30 feet high, its States gunboat Princeton, which has arbuckets being sections of bamboo which, rived here from Canton, reports that all