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PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1900.

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WAITING FOR 60,000

Admirals Decide Not to Advance With Less Number.

DID COLONEL LISCUM BLUNDER?

Li Hung Chang Will Be Well Guarded - Rumor That Russians Reached Pekin.

LONDON, July 25, 4 A. M.—Str Claude MacDonald's message, dated July 4, ap-pealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confiras only a prejude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. This is the opinion also of the Japanese Minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British Minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's, under the same terms.

Although the American and British forces are wurking harmoniously, the question of means of communication because of the same terms.

question of means of communication be-tween Taku and Pekin gives evidence of jealousy between the powers, and other dispatches from Tien Tsin show the ian-guage difficulty has been hampering the military operations. A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien Tsin, dated July 14, and describing the fighting, says: "Colone! Liscum mistook the road, and was nearly isolated, dispersal Descreed uestion of means of communication be-

was nearly isolated. General Dorwood, on a premature report from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, ordered a general advance, which proved a costly error. Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned yesterday afternoon because messengers between General Fushima and General Dorwood did not understand each other's language." guage.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when the Chinese regulars saw the Boxers who led the attack being killed, they began to retire. He asserts that the Admirals have decided that it will be useless to move toward Pekin without at least 60,000 men. n an editorial referring to this state-neut, the Daily Mail comments upon the erican proposal to advance with 7000

American proposal to advance with resonant. It says:

"We have learned in Africa how dangerous it is to despise our enemies, and in the interest of civilization, we do not wish to see such a lesson read to the United States by the 'heathen Chinese."

A whole batch of Tien Tsin dispatches are published today. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japanese. The Standard's correspondent says that the Americans at first made a mistake in the Americans at first made a mistake in underestimating the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fire was really terrific. He expresses some doubt about the ability of the allies to hold the positions captured unless they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets, and the Chinese calmly assisting.

Requests for mediation addressed to foreign powers are interpreted here to be apropos to a request for foreign aid to repress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore order with 200 white troops is looked upon as a subtle argument in favor of appointing him to command the allied forces, to the exclusion of a Japanese.

An Interview With Li.

Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says:
"In an interview today, Li Hung Chang reiterated his statement that, if the Man-chu party had been guilty of the horribie hery involved in a massacre of the rs of the Legations, he would ab intely refuse to attempt to negotiate. He said the present intention of the Tsung Yamun is to memorialize the Empress Dowager to revictual the Legations, and then arrange to send them to Tien Tsin under escort of General Sung Wad Lin. He declared that the fighting had cessed and that the foreign troops were holding a position south of the Yu Ho bridge, while General Tung Puh Stang's forces ere on the north.

"Earl LI expressed the Intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign Legations before proceeding north-ward. On receiving this he will be es-corted by 10,000 troops, who are now mustering in this province.

Regarding the negotiations, he said he believed China's finances would debar her from paying indemnity, and that the people would not submit to further annexations of territory of the said of the sa ations of territory. He thinks the pow-ers ought to accept assurances of a re-formed administration and of the removal

of the officials responsible for the crisis. "Obviously Li Hung Chang has not changed his views or his methods, while the puerfilty of his arguments is increas-ing with age. The impression is gaining ground here that the Manchus are temporizing while preparing to retreat to Hsian Fu. A confidential member of his staff says that Earl Li will not go north until he is convinced that the Em-press Dowager has seen the folly of her

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says that before leaving. Li Hung Chang countermanded his orders for the Black Flags to march on Pekin, and they are now encountered outside of the says to the countermanded outside of the says to the says Black Flags to march on Pekin, and they are now encamped outside of Canton.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail records the galiant action of a Japanese soldier during the attack on the gates of the City of Tien Tsin. A dynamite train failed to explode. Seeing this the soldier ran forward with a torch, causing an immediate explosion, by which the brave fellow was blown to atoms.

The Standard's correspondent at Tien

The Standard's correspondent at Tien This sends a curious statement to the ef-fect that Russians claim that their forces occupied Pekin two days ago, and that all occupied Pekin two days ago, and that all the foreigners were safe. The Daily Telegraph has advices from Tokio, dated July, 23, that the railway hat-talion organized in 1856 has started for

China, together with a force of coolies The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express reports an attempt to blow up the Baptist chapel in Canton, with the apparent intention to kill the Christians.

NEIT MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Minister Wn Thinks It May Come

From Tien Tsin. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Mr. Wu, the se Minister, said tonight that he hoped that the reply of Minister Conger at Pekin to the second message sent to him by Mr. Hay would be received with him by Mr. Hay would be received with more expedition than the first, which came to hand last Friday. That message and response took nine days. The second message was sent by Mr. Wu Sunday. Evidently Mr. Wu places some hope on the talk of the removal of the foreign Ministers to Tien Tsin, and he suggested tonight that possibly one of the important messages received from China in the near future would be "Conger is in Tien Tsin."

Tien Tsin. Some of the officials here have noticed with considerable interest Li Hung Chang's reported statement that the ap-proach of allied forces near Pekin would result in the imposition result in the immediate death of the foreigners there, and in this connection

object of Li's visit to the north is for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the advance of the relief column.

PRENCH MINISTER ALIVE. Li Hung Chang Will Transmit a Mes-

sage to Rim Requesting a Reply.

sage to Him Requesting a Reply.

PARIS. July M.-M. Deleass. Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a cable, gram from the French Consul at Shanghai, dated July 2, which says:

"Id Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon (French Minister to Chjna) is living and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me, requesting a reply within five days."

Four dispatches from the French Concul at Tlen Tsin, dated severally July II, 14, 17 and 18, and forwarded from Che Foo, July 18 to M, have been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Deleasse. The dispatch dated July 13 says a courier from Pekin relates that since June M the foreign Ministers have been besieged in the British legation and that the marines were making and that the marines were making a vigorous defense. The supply of ammunition was low and the peril of those in the legation was great. Up to the time the courier left Pekin, the loss of the marines had been 16 killed and 17 wounded.

The dispatch dated July 14 announces the taking of Tien Tain.

The message of the 17th says the city of Tien Tsin was quiet. A courier had been dispatched to Pekin and his return

was expected in seven days.

The dispatch of July 18 says the military chiefs of the ailled forces were at that time deliberating as to the form of government that should be given Tien Tsin. The Consul had received no dispatches forwarded from Paris since July 26.

ANARCHY IN PEKIN.

A Terrible State of Affairs, According to a Chinese Official.

CHE POO, July M .- General Id, co CHE POO: July M.—General Li, commanding the Pel Tang forts, near Taku, reports to the British office commanding at Teng Ku that a runner who left Pekin July H reports that Pekin was in a state of absolute anarchy; that the regular troops were fighting the Boxers, and that the latter were setting the better of the struggle; that the ammunition of the legation guards was exhausted, and that they were using their rifles; that the guards recently rushed the walls and sithey were using their rines; that the guards recently rushed the walls and silenced the Chinese guns, and that a number of Chinese officials were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but were in the minority. General Li is anxious to avoid fighting the allies.

Russia Holds the Railroad.

Taku and Pekin until the conclusion of hostilities, when they purpose, they say, to restore it to the Chinese. Admiral Seymour strongly disapproves allowing them to repair the line beyond Tien Tsin. He considers that the British should insure the undertaking and conduct the repairs. Meanwhile the French are endeavoired to obtain countries of all the diversity. oring to obtain control of all the river tugs. It is believed that they intend to share the control with Russia.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

China. The Admirals, it is said, have decided that an advance on Pekin cannot be made with less than 60,000 men. About half that number been landed.

There is a rumor that a Russian force has en tered Pekin and found the foreigners safe. Li Hung Chang assures the French Consul at Shanghan that Minister Pichon is alive, and sage to him req ing an answer within five days.

The Chinese Minister at Washington receive a dispatch from Sheng, the Director of Tel egraphs, stating that the foreign Ministers are to be sent to Tien Tain under escort; also that the Imperial Government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

The President's reply to China's appeal for mediation was made public. Particulars of the fighting at and capture of

Tien Tain are at hand, and show that the Ninth Infantry suffered terribly. There is some inclination on the part of correspondents to censure Liscum. elgium proposes to send an expeditionary

A letter dated July 4 from Sir Claude Mac letter dated July 4 from Sir Claude Mac-Donald, the British Minister in Pekin, has been received in Tien Tein. It appeals for help. At the London Foreign Office it is still thought the Ministers were massacred

The Navy Department is preparing for eventu allties by fitting out transports to carry coal and stores to the Seet in Chinese waters. Army troops are hurrying from various posts throughout the country to the Pacific sea-board. General Chaffee has reached Japan. Foreign. Carrington's Rhodesian force has had its first

fight with the Boers. The boundary agreement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was signed at Managua yesterday, colombian insurgents are believed to be in

Political. George E. Boutwell, the anti-imperialist, is opposed to a fusion of the leagus with the Gold Democrats.

The Kansas Populist Convention refused to dorse Jerry Simpson's Senatorial candidacy. The three silver parties have agreed upon

Texas Middle - Rozders will copyright their platform to prevent the Democrats from Domestic.

The burning of an elevator at Buffalo caused Wharton Golden and McKenzie Todd, who was

Governor Taylor's private secretary, wi probably teetify at the Powers trial today. The prosecution rested its case in the Jester murder frial at New London, Mo. society has been organized in Philadelphia to further an Angio-American alliance.

Pacific Coast. regiment of militia was called out yesterday regiment or militia was called our yesterday morning to protect the non-tinion fishermen on Fraser Elver, noarly 4900 of whom were prevented from working by 600 union strikers. No violence was offered in the presence of the troops, and the strike is regarded as

The Jacobs brothers retire from the Oregon City Woolen Mill after an active manage-ment of nearly 35 years. Transvaal Dutchman has written asking

about conditions in the Willamette Valley, and many of the Boers are expected to settle in Oregon after the war. family of five persons were drowned while bathing near Ventura, Cal.

Many miners of the Porcupine district, in Alaska, have joined in a protest to the Pres-Anska, have joined in a protest to the President because the newly marked boundary line puts much of that district in British territory. Local rand President Hismaner, of the Native Sons

of Oregon, has appointed standing commit-tees and district deputies.

ines in the Police Court this month amount to \$3500. The Queen of the Street Carnival will be nominated by ballot to: litsion of German ships results in costly law-

they point out that apparently the real Braemar makes a fast run to Astoria.

MARTIAL LAW RULES

Protect Nonunion Troops Fraser River Fishermen.

STRIKERS WARNED BACK

The Minority of the Fishermen Can-

the upper part of the elevator and grad-ually burned downward until the entire building was destroyed. The intense heat made it impossible for firemen to enter the building, and the streams thrown up from the creek below had little effect in checking the dames. checking the flames.

At 1:30 this morning it was believed the fire was under control and would be confined to the Eastern elevator. The cause of the fire is not known.

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

Kempff Claimed He Was Not Saluted

Industry of the River.

LONDON, July 24.—The Globe's naval correspondent at Taku writes:

"Admiral Kempff has raised a storm in a tempot on the salute question. He is second in command of the station, and thus entitled to 11 guns as Rear-Admiral, and this was recently given him by the Endymion at Yokohama. He claimed 11 guns, stating that no American Admiral got 11 guns, their values being: Full Admiral, 12: Vice-Admiral, 15: Rear-Admiral, 11: Vice-Admiral, 15: Rear-Admiral, 11: The United States having first

According to Regulations.

COMMANDS THE NINTH INFANTRY,



COLONEL CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, WHO SUCCEEDS THE LATE COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.

the Sixth Regiment. The militiamen were start formed in line around the wharves, and able with loaded rifles warned back the strikers, who had hitherto prevented any fisherman this season from plying his calling on the Fraser. For Steveston is under martial law, and the 900 members of the Pishermen's Union who had success fully intimidated six times as many Japanese and Indians, found it a hopeless un-dertaking to continue the fight when their enemies had secured military authority as an ally. Lieutenant-Colonel Worsnop, who is in command of the regiment, sent to Steveston early this morning and made his position more emphatic by his declaration to the strike leaders that he and his men were there for business, not play, and that at the first evidence of an at tack upon any fisehrman, he he Japanese or Indian, the troops would shoot to Under the Canadian regulation blank ammunition is never supplied to riflemen upon such occasions as this,

Every member of the four companies at Steveston today had M rounds of ball ammunition, as deadly as any soldier in South Africa is supplied with.

It is due to the action of the Japanese that the precipitation of the climax in the existing difficulty must be ascribed, For a time the Japanese were frightened into acquiesence with the strikers, but their supplies became exhausted and hunger was a frequent visitor at their boats and in their cabins. They held a monster mass meeting and decided to go morning, despite the threats of the white fishermen, who had been holding out for 25 cents a fish, while the canners refused to pay more than 20 cents. This decision of the Japanese, the threat against them by the strikers, and the rumor that the strikers planned to burn down all the 47 canneries on the Fraser River, induced the municipal authorities of Steveston,

backed by three magistrates, to appeal for military protection.

The white fishermen are very bitter against the soldiers, but are afraid of the loaded rifles. Colonel Worsnop does not believe they will dare to attack the Japanese upon their return from their fishing trip late tonight, and the canners think that the backbone of the strike has been

broken The Fishermen's Union, at a meeting to day, 600 members being present, again voted to decline the 20-cent rate accepted by the Japanese. Their leaders who left Steveston last night, returned today and advised the strikers to abandon the Fraser River as a place of employment if the canners did not come to their terms, but many strikers do not take kindly to this idea, especially as they realize the canners can get all the fish they want so long as the Japanese are under military protection. Many of the strikers are individually in favor of accepting the 20 cants per fish which the Japanese are cents per fish which the Japanese are earning today, and the Indians, who have hitherto sided with the whites, ready to follow the example of the Japa-

BUFFALO ELEVATOR BURNED Causing a Loss of Three-Quarters of

grade of Admiral to is nech able Kempff thought out the regulations in pure ignorance, as there appears to be reason why a United States Rear-Admiral should be worth more powder than any other Rear-Admiral. To his To his Rear-Admiral Kempif was informed that the Captain of the Endyn would give him as many guns as he wants, if there was sufficient powder on the ship, but until they published the regulations we had to go by ours. T Orlando (British armored ship), arriving Taku, knew nothing of this so and rubbed it in by saluting the Chinese Rear-Admiral with 15 gune, then the Russian Rear-Admiral with 13 guns, and then the United States Rear-Admiral with 11 guns. Whether distance made it diffi-cult for them to distinguish the number. a delicate hint was intended by the New ark returning in good taste 13."

Caused Amusement in Washington. WASHINGTON, July 24.- The report of London Globe's correspondent at raised by Admiral Kempff in connection with the number of guns to which he is entitled, excited amused comment at the Navy Department. Admiral Kempff, as Navy Department. Admiral Kempff, as the junior Rear-Admiral on the station, being ranked by Admiral Remcy, is enti-tied to 13 guns under our naval regula-tions. If the British naval regula-tions and junior Rear-Admirals, ours do not. The double-starred flag in our Navy receives 13 guns when the flag is blue or red.

WANT AN OPEN ALLIANCE.

Anglo-American Society Organized in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 34.—In the belief that an open alliance with Great Britain would be an excellent thing for the Unit-ed States, a society has been formed in Philadelphia, composed of many men powerful in the financial and political world. The first meeting of this organi-zation, which is known as the Trans-Atlantic Society of America, was beid about one week ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but today the plans of the organization became known through applica-

tion for a charter.

In this application the officers of the new Anglo-American society are given as follows: C. Stuart Patterson, president: Theodore C. Searcy and John H. Converse, vice-presidents; Alfred R. Wiggan, treasurer, and Thomas C. Knauff, secre-tary. The board of governors consists of William D. Windsor, William P. Henszey, Charles Curtis Harrison, Rev. Horace F. Edward H. Coates, Rev. J. L. Levy, Alexander Van Rennsalaer, John Thomson, Alba B, Johnson, Fred Turn-bull, G. E. Freyer, Joseph G, Rosengarten, Henry R. Edmunds and William H. Lucas. Mr. Patterson is one of the most prominent financiers in this city.
Mr. Searcy, one of the vice-presidents, is
the president of the National Association
of Manufacturers, and John H. Converse, the other vice-president, is one of the firm operating the Baldwin Locomotive

BUFFALO, July E.—Fire, which started at midnight last night, destroyed the Eastern Elevator, which is situated on the island, opposite the foot of Washington street. The elevator and its contents were valued at midnight last night, destroyed the of the United States and Great Britain by the general strengthening of the motion street. The elevator and its contents were valued at the foot of Washington street. The elevator and its con-lued at \$750,000, and are a tents were valued at \$150,000, and are a done by "tendering hospitality and friend-ship toward British subjects who may be temporarily sofourning in Philadelphia, which came into possession of the building only a few weeks ago. The fire was nating information tending to educate temporarily sofourning in Philadelphia, and by collecting, preserving and disseminating information tending to educate a difficult one to fight, as it started in public opinion in this direction."

NINTH AT TIEN TSIN

Gallant Americans Under a Deadly Fire.

LAY ALL DAY IN A MARSH

No One Could Escape From the Terrible Position Until Nightfall-The Regiment's Losses.

TIEN TSIN, Saturday, July 14, via Che Foo, July 18, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, entered the fight at Tien Tsin with 430 men. An incomplete list of casualities shows 18 killed, 75 wounded and 2 missing. The marines had 4 killed and 18 wounded. Major James Regan, Ninth Infantry, was wounded in the leg; Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, in leg and groin; First Lieutenant

Infantry, was wounded in the leg; Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, in leg and groin: First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M., in the leg; Captain W. D. Lemley, U. S. M., in the arm: Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang. Ninth Infantry, in the foot.

First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, of the Marine Corps, carried Lieutenant Butler from the field under a flerce fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile under fire, getting to the rear. His arm was amputated today. Captain Charles R. Noyes, who had been slightly wounded in the arm and leg, swam a mile, with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements. First Lieutenand Lewis B, Lawton, of the Minth Infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds. Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died half an hour later. His last words were "Keep up firing." wounds. Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died half an hour later. His last words were "Keep up firing."

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wail half a mile from the city wall the Ninth shifted, advancing against the flanking fire and reached a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city. A body of Chinese burned a village under the wall just across the river, where they were strongly barricaded, poured in a heavy fire, and whenever an American raised a hand, he was shot. A Nordenfelt gun and two small cannon were also turned upon them. They lay in the mud all day without a surgeon to attend their wounds, were unable to help or move the wounded, and were without food and drank the cansi water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds, which were help or move the wounded, and were without food and drank the cansi water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds, which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. No one could escape, A few reaching the rear reported that half the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate. After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they straggled back in squads all night, pitifully exhausted, and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded and short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses. Today squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded.

Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to the hoat this evening by two battallins of English troops with a General and a Colonel coolidge, who is now commanding the resiment, and Major Lee, were among the pallbearers. The chaplain of the Marine Corps read the service at the canal lock. The body was shi, sed to San Francisco.

total losses of the allied forces were about 800. The British lost 50: the Japanese estimate their killed at 50 and wounded at 250. The Russians estimate their carpalities. their casualties at 150.

All day long the work of bringing in the dead and wounded was continued.

The Januarese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave, and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers counselled retreat last night, the Japanese General said: "When my men move, it will be forward." This morning they charged the breaches in the wall, made by the artillery, and fought hand to hand in the streets. Their conduct, after the fight, was equally good, as they refrained from looting, while some of the European soldlers were having an orgic Dead Chinamen covered the walls and atreets of Tien Tsin. Fifty guns were captured. The place was full of muni-

TAKING OF THE ARSENAL.

tions of war,

How the Allies Drove the Chinese From a Strong Position.

TIEN TSIN, Friday, July 13, via Che
Foo, July 17, and Shanghal, July 24—
After fighting all day, a force of 3000
Japanese, supported by British and Russians, captured the Chinese fortified arseral two miles east of the city making.

senal two miles east of the city, making a night attack. The foreigners charged under a heavy fire from the arsenal, following the Chinamen and killing 400 of them. The foreign loss was heavy, but them. The fore The Chinese bombarded the foreign city of Tien Tsin heavily for three days and killed some British sailors on a tug today, besides several Frenchmen. foreigners are mounting heavy guns from the fleet, among them being four 12-pounders and four 4-inch guns, and will attempt to locate and silence the

hinese guns. An explosion of dynamite killed 20 Russians.

Two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry and 30 marines from the cruiser Brooklyn disembarked and started for Tien Tain today on lighters. As went up the river, the foreign

ships cheered them heartily. AFTER THE BATTLE.

Chinese Looted the Walled City-TIEN TSIN, 6 P. M., Sunday, July 15, ria Che Foo, July 17, and Shanshat, July 4.—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Pekin are living, having taken shelter in a bomb-proof

About 7000 Chinese were engaged in the battle here July 11. More are coming from Pekin. General Nich was imprisoned because he opposed making war on the foreigners, but afterwards was released on the condition that he fight them. To this he acceded with luke-warmness. After the battle he committed

A large part of the walled city was irned last night and today the Chi held a perfect orgie, plundering, smash-ing houses and fighting like demons over Ing ho stores of silks, furs and jewelry. Hun-dreds of dead Chinamen are along the walls, women and children killed by shrapnel are lying among the smoking

ruins. It is rumored that some correspondents have in their disnatches asserted that General Dorwood thinks Colonel Lin-cum blundered in taking the Ninth Regiment to the right instead of to the left, and that the feeling is strained between the Americans and British. The fact is that the greatest harmony exists. General Dorwood has asked the names of Americans to report them for gallantry. All the wounded are doing well.