

VALOR OF AMERICANS

High Praise From the British Commander at Tien Tsin.

DORWARD TAKES ALL THE BLAME

Chinese and Boxers Are Fighting Each Other—Details of the Several Battles.

TIEN Tsin, July 16. Via Che Foo, July 21.—General Doward, the British commander, has sent to the American commander a letter, in which he says:

"I desire to express the high appreciation of the British commander for the honor done them in serving alongside of their comrades in the American Army, and of the high honor accorded me in having them under my command. I am proud myself for the part made in taking their position by the Ninth Regiment, not remembering that troops fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of the fighting, likely to cost their way. Still, the position they took and gallantly stood to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from burning the right of the attacking force, and inflicting a serious loss on the French and Japanese."

General Doward also expresses his sympathy with the Americans in the loss of Colonel Lacombe, commander of the regiment, and Captain Davis, of the Marine Corps. He commended Lieutenant Butler and Lieutenant Leonard, of the Marine Corps, and praised Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge for his skillful management of the regiment.

Chinamen from the walled city describe a reign of terror inaugurated by the Boxers before the city fell. The Boxers killed all Chinese who had been in the employ of Europeans, holding a daily infamy of the Chinese people, and suspected of friendship for foreigners or adopting foreign customs. The mere wearing of narrow sleeves was deemed an offense justifying the death of the offender and the confiscation of his property.

It is now believed that the regular troops and the Boxers are hostile to one another, and that the latter are likely to draw them into a disastrous fight.

DESOLATION AT TIEN Tsin.

Native City Rained by the Allies Bombardment.

TIEN Tsin, July 18.—The native city this afternoon presents an appalling spectacle of ruin and desolation. The suburbs were completely destroyed by fire, mostly caused by the shells of the allies on the side facing the settlements. It is believed that not a dozen houses are intact, and all were a little damaged by the tremendous fire of the allies' artillery, which, however, was apparently not heavy enough to produce much effect. A curious spectacle was presented by the number of mud hovels immediately under the wall where the last was most damaged, hardly one of them showing signs of having been hit.

Inside the city the damage was terrific. The buildings nearest the wall were mostly gutted by fire, and many were totally blown to pieces by the shells of the allies. Among the remaining ruins are many charred bodies, which the pigs and dogs are eating. The allies are busy removing the bodies but, in consequence of the great number of dead, many have not yet been buried. The remaining native city are strewn with all kinds of articles, and dozens of Chinese are digging in the ruins for money and other valuables.

Most of the houses which are intact or a little damaged display the flags of one or the other of the allied forces, the Japanese and French flags predominating. There have been many attempts to imitate the flag, which, under other circumstances, would be laughable. The houses which do not display flags show bits of cotton or paper bearing the names of the allied nations, and complimentary sentences.

The French, apparently, are the favorites, many of the pieces of cotton and paper displayed bearing the inscription, "France" or "Vive la France." All are unmistakably in the handwriting of native clerks formerly employed by foreign Chinese firms.

It is stated that the Chinese losses since the trouble broke out are 11,000, most of whom have been killed by Boxers and soldiers. This is probably much exaggerated. The Boxers are said to be gathering in large numbers at the city of Tien Tsin, which is now occupied by Russian troops, who have suffered severe casualties in the woods in that vicinity.

Colonel Bower, of the Chinese Regiment; Colonel Wogack, of the Russians, and Colonel Aoki, of the Japanese, will meet at the city of Tien Tsin, which is now recently decided to establish. They will be entrusted with the task of bringing something like order out of the existing chaos.

Since the issue of the proclamation inviting well-disposed Chinese to return to their homes, a number have come back to the city, and many native servants are completely retrained, a majority of them returning to the service of their previous employers.

CHINESE TAUGHT A LESSON.

Severe Punishment Inflicted by the Allies at Tien Tsin.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A dispatch to the Record from Tien Tsin, dated Saturday, July 21, via Shanghai, says: Today's peace break the backbone of the Chinese war party. At daylight this morning the combined forces turned their attack upon the Chinese left, which was penetrated. As the Russians failed to maintain their position on the canal, the Chinese made smart counter attack on our right and left outposts. This was repelled by a handful or two of men, who fought with great bravery, but with heavy casualties. No Americans were injured.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the allies bombarded the native city, and after an hour of marauding work by two, four and six inch guns and three 12-pounders, the fort and adjoining military pagodas were in flames. Their destruction was complete. The fort replied feebly with a few rounds, when one gun got the exact range and fired several shells. This is the first time the fort has been shelling Tien Tsin since June 17.

The allied forces have spared the port of Tien Tsin, from which operations have not been directed.

ATTACK ON THE STATION.

Allies Lost 100 in Repelling a Charge at Tien Tsin.

TIEN Tsin, Wednesday, July 11, via Shanghai, Tuesday, July 24.—The allies today sustained 100 casualties in repelling an early morning attack on the railway station across the river by the Chinese. A regiment of French from Tonquin and Hong Kong Sikhs participated in the fighting, driving the Chinese before them at the point of their bayonets, killing, it is estimated 300 of them.

The allies had planned a general movement against the Chinese position, and a contingent of the Ninth United States Infantry, landed at midnight, prepared to advance. The movement was postponed, however, after a part of the troops had started, on account of the difficulties encountered in crossing the canal. The Chinese apparently had been informed of the plan, and had gathered a large

force opposite the station. These opened with rifles and field guns, and the foreigners advancing were met by a severe infantry fire, the Chinese creeping close to the beach cover. The attack began at 2 o'clock and lasted four hours, becoming a hand-to-hand conflict. The Japanese company leading the charge lost all its officers. Five Japanese officers and 15 privates and six privates were killed, and three Sikhs were killed and six wounded.

Two British four-inch guns, mounted at the lower end of the settlement, bombarded the Chinese position with lyddite, firing at the pagodas on the wall in the native city. Two more guns are being mounted. There is great need of more heavy guns to displace the Chinese. Twenty of light batteries are arriving.

A British officer, who was in Ladysmith throughout its siege by the Boers, says the severity and accuracy of the Chinese bombardment of Ladysmith. The heat is intense.

NOW AN APPEAL TO FRANCE.

China Asks Loubet to Use His Good Offices.

PARIS, July 25.—The Emperor of China has sent to President Loubet the following letter, transmitted by telegraph by the Governor of Shan-tung, July 23: "China has for several years been linked in friendship with your honorable country. All affairs concerning our relations on the frontier and elsewhere and which have been discussed and settled by way of conciliation. There exist no grievances between us. Recently, the population and Christians found themselves in a hostile and rebellious attitude, having profited by the opportunity to indulge in depredations, with the result that foreign nations have suspected the court of showing partiality towards the people and towards the Christians. Subsequently, the attack upon and the taking of the forts at Taku took place, after which military action and misfortunes ensued, rendering the situation still more complicated. As we think that in the international relations of China with other governments your honorable nation has most cordial relations with China, and as Christians are being persecuted, we think it possible that it is solely upon the honor of your country that we may count. Therefore, opening our heart to you in all sincerity we demonstrate to you our intimate sentiments, and we address you this letter in the sole hope of securing a kind response, which we cannot help but await with extreme anxiety. Signed the 23rd day of the 6th month of the 26th year (July 13, 1900)."

CHINESE DISSENTION.

Imperial Troops Killing Boxers—Conditions in Peking.

TIEN Tsin, Friday, July 20.—Chinese coming from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on the Chinese flag. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespread dissention. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state of affairs would be in vogue in Peking. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespread dissention. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state of affairs would be in vogue in Peking.

GERMANS FEEL BETTER.

Belief in Germany That the Ministers Are Alive.

BERLIN, July 25.—The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bulow, has gone to Bremerhaven to report to the Emperor. The press of Berlin continues to expect Count von Bulow's reply to the Chinese Minister, which, one journal points out, "is all the more welcome as it denotes complete accord with the attitude of France and Japan towards the unknown rulers at Peking." The National Zeitung says Germany cannot consent to support China until she has atoned for the killing of German missionaries. The Boersen Zeitung says: "At all events Peking will learn that the attempt to detach one or the other of the powers from the coalition is a futile venture."

Hastening to Relieve Charbin.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Russian troops from Nikolai and other places in a similar plight.

General Grodekoff reports that the Chinese feebly cannonaded Blagovestchensk Sunday, July 23. Little damage was done. The Russian troops are crossing the Amur River, dispersing the Chinese.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Four Deaths in an Accident in Chicago Collar Factory.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Shortly before noon today an explosion occurred in the chemical department of the Windsor Collar and Collar Company on the fourth floor of 35 Dearborn street, setting fire to the building and resulting in the death of four women and minor injuries to five other persons. The property loss is estimated at \$500, partially insured. The dead are: Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, Grace Peterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and Mrs. Margaret White.

ORDERED OUT.

Missionaries Ploeking to the Seaboard Cities.

LONDON, July 25.—The Shanghai telegraphing yesterday, says: "A general warning throughout China is now regarded as absolutely certain that all the missionaries throughout the empire have been ordered to take refuge without delay either at Shanghai or Hong Kong. Refugees are beginning to arrive from all points in the most pitiable condition."

BARONESS VON KETTLER.

The beautiful American widow of Baron Kessler, the German Minister at Peking, was Miss Maud Lyford, daughter of Henry Lyford, Detroit, president of the Michigan Central Railroad. She was much admired, not for her personal charms, but for her graciousness of manner and intellectual gifts. She met her future husband in Washington at a reception at the home of Senator McMillan, whose daughter, Miss Amy McMillan, was her closest friend. Her marriage took place at her father's home in Detroit four years ago, and shortly afterward Baron von Kessler took her to Peking, where she arrived at Peking July 12 last year, and immediately took the lead in social functions in the diplomatic circles there.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO WAS MARRIED IN DETROIT FOUR YEARS AGO.

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THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

VARIOUS OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY THE GERMAN PAPERS.

Warning to the Powers to Destroy the Chinese Fleet Before It Can Do Any Damage.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German Government gave out on China news today and expressed no opinion regarding President McKinley's answer to Emperor Kwang Hsu, as the Government desires to await the result of Count von Bulow's conference with the Emperor at Bremerhaven. The Chinese Legation has, however, gave out a telegram from the Viceroy of Nankin, asserting that July 18 the members of the Legations were still alive in Peking. These continued Chinese statements do not meet with serious belief outside of official circles.

WORK AT MARE ISLAND.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 25.—The force at

ACTED UNDER ORDERS

WHY KEMPFF DID NOT FIRE ON THE TAKU FORTS.

Graphic Description by the Captain of the Monocacy of the Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department today made public the mail reports of Rear-Admiral Kempff, explaining why he refused to fire on the forts at Taku and the other powers in the attack on the Taku forts, and giving an account of the attack, which includes many details not heretofore published. Rear-Admiral Kempff explains the reasons for his refusal to fire on the forts at Taku and the other powers in the attack on the Taku forts, and giving an account of the attack, which includes many details not heretofore published.

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