

MURDER OF ALL THE MASTERS.

Not a Hope in London That Any Remain Alive—China is Making War in Earnest.

New York, July 4.—The news from Pekin will be bad enough when it comes from trustworthy sources, and Chinese notices merit little credit, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. When Mr. Broderick addressed the house of commons, the foreign office had not received any confirmation of the reported killing of the British and French ministers, and Sir Thomas Sanderson had contradicted several sensational stories.

There was a feeling of utter hopelessness among the members of parliament respecting the China situation, and the foreign office was believed to entertain little doubt that the worst had happened at Pekin. Proof was lacking, but after the murder of the German minister, it was difficult for anybody in parliament to believe that any foreigner in the capital had survived the fury of the military mobs.

DEMAND FOR VENGEANCE. The German emperor's speech to the marines sailing for China was less restrained than Mr. Broderick's. He exhorted a menace of vengeance for the murder of ministers and insult to the flag. The London journals comment favorably upon the strong language used respecting the necessity of placing the European flag over the walls of Pekin so that peace can be dictated, but they are not prepared to suggest the form in which the vengeance of the powers ought to take if all the legations are destroyed. The emperor must be headed, but it would be impossible to secure conviction and punishment of the actual murderers.

NO HOPE FOR MINISTERS. A veteran who was in China service for many years said last night that he had no hope that any European or American was alive in Pekin. Sir Robert Hart's message showed that the Chinese were desperate eight days ago, and there was no possibility of holding out in the legations under the pressure from the mobs of soldiers. He was convinced that one unspeakable horror had followed another, and that the legations would be multiplied through China. He described the German minister as complying with the usual diplomatic custom in riding to the foreign office instead of waiting for the messenger, as he is known to be faithful to the foreigners.

MUTILATED BODIES. He passed the remains of foreigners of Admiral Seymour's force who had been killed between Lang Fang and Lo Fu. Their bodies had been cut to bits and the heads carried at ends of bamboo poles. A large army of Manchu Chinese imperial troops, with twenty guns, is reported to be advancing in the direction of Tien Tsin. The consular body at Shanghai is of the opinion that the food and ammunition of the besieged legation forces at Pekin having become exhausted, they must be dead or imprisoned and that it would be futile to make desperate efforts for their relief with an inadequate force. It is regarded at Shanghai as appalling that nothing is being done for the relief of the besieged foreigners and that they should be abandoned to a horrible fate.

FRENCH ARE LEARNING. Parisian Papers Finding Out a Little Regarding Americans. New York, July 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: Never before have America and Americans been so much in evidence in Paris as they have been today, and will be still more tomorrow. For some reason, the attention of the Washington state, the inauguration of which took place today, has not created the interest aroused by the Lafayette, which will be inaugurated tomorrow.

INTERESTED LADIES. Working in a Good Cause. "In the institution where I am employed as nurse (The Home for Aged Women) we find many ladies suffering from gastric trouble caused by coffee. My own personal experience is that since a child I have been a moderate drinker of coffee but most of the latter years have suffered from acidity of the stomach, sluggish liver and nervousness. I finally gave up coffee entirely, about three years ago, using hot water in its place. Of course, after removing the cause, the symptoms disappeared, but I seemed to need a beverage more strengthening than hot water, as my occupation of nurse required considerable exertion. I began to look about for a suitable breakfast beverage and undertook the preparation of one by broiling some wheat berries and using that as coffee, but the result was far from satisfactory. Finally I came across Postum Food Coffee, on a visit at my home in Roselle, N. J., and found it exactly fitted the case.

"I have been using it regularly and introduced it to our institution. When it was first served, it was not satisfactory, but I looked into the matter and insisted upon having it boiled fully fifteen minutes after the actual boiling had started, not counting the time that it was on the stove before boiling began. The next time it appeared you would not think it was the same article, it was so much improved. Several of the patients decided to use it to the exclusion of coffee and I found that its use reduced the number of cases of indigestion. The result has been very gratifying, and for two years now Postum Food coffee has been in daily use at the Home.

"Mrs. Matilda Seaver and Miss Anna Merrill are desirous that their names be used to help forward the good cause. My mother has been greatly helped by the discontinuance of coffee. She was formerly subject to cramps but has been entirely disappeared since she has abandoned coffee and taken up Postum Food Coffee. Respectfully, Miss E. Stricker, Elizabeth, N. J.

some things he saw. He says the foreigners would be impossible for last stand in the extensive buildings and inclosures of the British legation. They had many dead and wounded. Among them were some women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessities. The women were starving, as they gave a part of their small allowance to the children. The foreigners, nevertheless, were holding out under a terrible fire, upheld by the hourly expectation of relief. The knowledge would not be abandoned, and that the armies of their governments were advancing. Sometimes they thought they could hear artillery in action beyond the wall. They were unable to return to their quarters, Chinese, except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. Then the machine guns and repeating rifles tore the storming parties to pieces.

NO FOREIGNERS TO LIVE. The messenger expressed the belief that it was impossible for the foreigners to resist much longer, as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the walls of the courtyard and the defenders' ammunition was running low. Orders were given by Prince Tuan, the Chinese commander, that since some had been killed not another foreigner should be left alive. The Chinese soldiers were exhorted to sacrifice their lives without hesitation, if by so doing they could exterminate the "Wang Kuei" race.

Extreme precautions had been taken to prevent the foreigners from communicating with any one outside the city, and a number of runners who had been sent through public proclamation, by the Chinese, were shot by the Chinese. This messenger succeeded in getting through by smearing his face and clothes with blood and joining in the outcries against the "foreign devils."

TRIBUTE TO THE HEROES. The account says, set fire to the Tsung-li-Yamen building. Emmissaries of Prince Tuan are circulating through the southern provinces, and as the southern viceroys assert through public proclamation, that they will not obey Prince Tuan's decree, a civil war is considered probable. The Boxer movement appears to be spreading rapidly southward. Not too much confidence is placed by the consuls at Shanghai in the viceroys' assurances. Their essential condition is that the viceroys shall be independent rulers under the auspices of the powers. None of the consuls has yet placed his own name to a definite course.

Regarding the story of renewed severe fighting at Tien Tsin, a special dispatch from Shanghai adds that reports are current that Vice-Admiral Seymour has been wounded.

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CHINESE ORDER WAR. New York, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai, July 3, says: The following imperial decree dated June 29, has been sent by order to Pao Ting Fu, and thence telegraphed broadcast: "We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combat with the government troops, have been repeatedly victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have already sent imperial commissioners to transmit the imperial praise, and exhortations to repeat these successes.

"There must be men of similar patriotism and bravery in all the provinces of the empire. We therefore command all viceroys and governors to enlist such and organize the troops. "Let this decree be sent to all the high officials in the empire at the rate of 200 miles per day."

"KILL FOREIGN DEVILS." London, July 4, 2:45 a. m.—Couriers who arrived at the seats of government of the southern viceroys from their agencies in Pekin give vivid but fragmentary pictures of what is being enacted in the capital. These couriers seemingly left Pekin a day or two later than the messenger of Sir Robert Hart, the inspector-general of customs, who started on the night of June 24th.

They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were being borne through the streets at the tops of spears, followed by zealots chanting, "T'ai Yang Kuei Tse T'ai, T'ai!" (kill the foreign devils, kill them). The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excess, while over half the city could be heard fighting around the legations.

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CONSPICUOUS PERSONAGES IN THE CHINESE WAR.

General Tung Fung Siang is in command of all the Chinese troops who are fighting the international troops, Hon. Ed. W. H. Conger is the American minister to China and Sir Claude H. Macdonald is England's minister. Li Hung Chang, the best known Chinaman on earth, is apparently doing his best to straighten out the tangle.

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over last year, but a decrease of 25 per cent from 1898, only about half those of 1897, and with the exception of last year, the smallest assets reported since 1887. An illustrative of the return to the normal in the matter of business embarrassments it might be stated that the percentage of assets to liabilities in the first six months of the present year, was 45.7 per cent, comparing with 45.5 per cent last year, with 50 per cent in 1898, and with 61 per cent in the panic year 1893.

STEADILY FALLING PRICES. Notable Feature of the Iron Trade the Past Week. Cleveland, O., July 4.—The Iron Trade Review says: Steadily falling prices shrinkage of demand and the practical abrogation of all prices have marked the iron trade of the past week. Whether any agreement, save possibly that on rails, can stand the pressure of existing conditions is a question. A meeting of the leading steel manufacturers at New York on Thursday is expected to result in action that may rapidly bring the trade to a business basis. It is recognized that formal revision of prices do not meet the case and large and powerful producers whose plants are only partly occupied are now likely to follow the promptings of their necessities rather than continue agreements that are such only in name. The merchant producers of Bessemer pig iron, through their executive committee, put themselves in line with events by deciding to name no more prices except on business offered and it is probable the 20 Pittsburg price would be cut \$2 or \$3—in fact, whatever price will meet the conditions existing when buyers are ready to take iron made. Meanwhile, with only one Valley furnace now shipping iron, the only thing ahead of the trade appears to be a general shutdown of furnaces in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. It is expected that in the next three months the weight of production will be less than half of what it is today, a number of furnaces being already out to remain idle through the summer and early fall.

San Francisco, July 4.—Quartermaster Captain Charles T. Baker of the United States army transport Sumner, will shortly appear before one of the local superior judges to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay \$10,000 damages for assaulting and imprisoning John Calway, formerly chief steward of the same vessel. A complaint has been filed in which Calway alleges that on June 9 Baker assaulted and imprisoned him in a compartment six feet square. Here, he says, he was kept on bread and water for two days and nights, in a temperature which varied from 70 to 120 degrees. The complaint is backed by several affidavits.

BUSINESS STATISTICS. Bradstreets Tells of Conditions for the Half Year. New York, July 4.—Bradstreet's of July 7 will say: Despite the quieting down of general business there has been little appreciable increase in business mortality, and the number of failures reported for the first six months of the calendar year 1899, is the smallest noted for 15 years past. Compared with a year ago, the falling off in number is 3.3 per cent, while compared with 1898 the decrease is 25 per cent, and even larger decreases are noted when comparisons are made with the first half of the year 1897 and 1896. The volume of liabilities, it is true, is somewhat larger than a year ago, the increase being nearly \$10,000 or 19 per cent, but with the exception of the first six months of last year, the aggregate liabilities of the 49,990 failing traders, \$60,644,248, is the smallest sum involved in the period mentioned since the year 1882 and with that exception, is the smallest aggregate reported since 1887. Compared with 1898, a year of good business, liabilities this year show a decrease of 16.7 per cent, and were it not for a few large failures none of them, however, being significant of any marked change in business conditions, it is safe to say that in liabilities, as in number, the first half of the year 1899 would have been a record-breaker. The assets of failing traders mentioned aggregate \$27,475,514, a gain of 20 per cent

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ships on contracts. In Cincinnati Chicago and Cleveland the decision of the foundrymen to discontinue on May 1st to continue sixty days has resulted in no strikes as yet save in Cleveland; but with old contracts for castings examined, it is a few new ones as follows: Cut stones \$10,525,072.91; uncut, \$4,057,057.63; total, \$14,582,130.54. The corresponding figures for the year ending June 30, 1899, were: Total, \$15,800,930.45; uncut, \$6,039,491.49; total, \$9,761,438.96. The exports at the public stores attributed the falling off to the disturbance in the diamond market consequent upon the South African war, and the rise in price.

There has been a scarcity of rough diamonds in the market, but there has been a marked increase in imports during the past two months.

Cost of the War Department. Washington, July 4.—The report of the auditor of the war department, covering the fiscal year 1899 has been submitted to the secretary of the treasury. The amount involved in accounts settled in the quartermaster's division during the year was \$87,211,249. For the fiscal year 1899 the same class of accounts represented a total of \$85,668,447, while 1898 showed a total of only \$30,925,534. A new branch of this department called into existence by the Spanish-American war and its results is the army transport service. The amount disbursed through paymasters' accounts during the year, was \$45,700,560. The Ordnance accounts settled aggregated \$15,588,514; the medical accounts \$2,756,000 and those for national volunteer homes \$4,092,983.

Inveterate Dealer. New York, July 4.—Charles Wesley Dickinson, inventor of the geometry C lathe, which made a successful counterfeiting of bank notes impossible, is dead at his home in Belleville, N. J., aged 77 years. He manufactured machines for bank note engraving for the United States and many foreign governments.

Delayed Ship Arrives. San Francisco, July 4.—The British ship Pingal, on which 10 per cent reinsurance has been paid, has arrived here from Calcutta. She sailed from that port on February 4, and was delayed by calms. On April 13th, John Sadin, the boatswain, fell from the main topsail yard to the deck and was instantly killed. The ship's carpenter was injured by an explosion on June 15, and died the next day.

Murdered an American. New York, July 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Consul General Gummere, in Tangier, Morocco, has cabled to the state department some details of the murder of Marcus Azaqui, a naturalized American citizen. The occurrence took place in the town of Fez. Mr. Gummere said that Azaqui was formerly understood to be a native of France, and the French consul in Fez was suggested as the proper person to investigate the case. Instructions were immediately sent to Mr. Gummere directing him to obtain all available facts and transmit to the department that it may pass upon the question of due reparation. The French consul in Fez will assist in making the investigation.

Postal Service for the Year. Washington, July 4.—A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the French consul in Fez will assist in making the investigation. Should the inquiry show that the attack on Azaqui was unwarranted, Mr. Gummere, under instructions, will demand the immediate apprehension and punishment of those who participated in the crime. If necessary, the Albany, now at Gibraltar, will be sent to Morocco to obtain satisfaction.

The Appetite of a Goat. Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, give an splendid appetite, aid digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Joseph E. Taylor, PIONEER UNDERTAKER. Of Utah. Open day and night. Factory and warehouse, 222 E. First South, 16 blocks east of Theater.

These Ladies' Tan Shoes that we are selling for \$2.25. sold regularly for \$3.00 and \$4.00, and the one we're selling for \$1.50. We know they're the best shoe values offered in this town today. ROBINSON BROS. CO., SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO DIE TO WIN! We write a policy which provides that you get your money back with interest if you live to the end of the distribution period and if you die the full amount of the policy is paid to your family. There is now no excuse for a man leaving either his family or his old age unprovided for. The great MUTUAL LIFE writes this kind of insurance. Before insuring elsewhere you will consult your own interests by first consulting RULON S. WELLS, Managing Agent, 5-10 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' BUSINESS COLLEGE. J. H. PAUL, President. B. S. HINCKLEY, Principal. Templeton, - Salt Lake City. I. Summer School. In branches named below from June to September, \$10.00, the opportunity for teachers, school graduates, and others. II. Half-year Business Courses in 1. Short hand and typewriting. 2. Book-keeping and business methods. 3. Penmanship and engrossing. 4. Commercial arithmetic and rapid calculation. Any of these subjects may be completed in from 3 to 12 months. You can enter at any time. III. Business Course—Two years, giving all the branches named above, and English, telegraphy, commercial law, etc.—a thorough preparation for business life. IV. Higher Business Course—Four years, including all the two-year studies and also commercial case-law, economics, banking, real estate, higher English, etc.—a fine commercial, legal, and general education for the man of business, not equaled by any course given in any other business college in America. Tuition, first year, \$40; second year, \$30; succeeding years, \$20. Write for circulars.

TWO NEW ODORS. Le Trefle Incanat. Rosiris. Both made by one of the world's foremost perfumers, Piver. Not many people here are acquainted with Piver's goods. But on some odors he stands alone among all the world's best perfumers. These are two of his special odors. We have them in bulk so you can test them to see how you like them. \$1.00 the ounce, or we have them in bottles.

F. C. SCHRAMM, Prescription Druggist. Where the Care Stop. McCormick Bldg. Doesn't cost anything to get weighed on our scales.

Saponifier. Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. Some of these imitations are Pennsylvania Saponifier, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Saponifier Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The genuine is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Headache and relief all the troubles that to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distress after eating, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also cure all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...