SILVER AND LEAD

Silver, 61⅛c per ounce. Copper, 15⅝c per ounce. Lead, A. S. & R. Co.'s price, $3.87½; New York exchange, $3.97½@4.02½; New York brokers', $3.95.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today Is: Fair and warmer.

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RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ON CHINA

OTHER POWERS ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg is Given His Passports---Invasion of Manchuria the Cause.

Germany and France Take Steps Toward Following Czar's Example—Varied Results to Fighting.

New York, July 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says: The Chinese invasion of the Amur province is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia, which, constructing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports today and requested him to leave the country, along with the members of his mission.

The importance of this lies in the fact that it virtually releases the czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to act in concert with them in China.

He is placed thereby in a position to act independently, and not only with reference to the defense of his dominions against the Chinese invasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Pekin.

Should a Russian army, proceeding from Siberia, reach Pekin and capture it before the allies could get to it from the Pacific coast, the czar would be able to dictate terms to China independently of the other powers, and without any regard to their wishes, virtually establishing himself as master of the country.

The British and German governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventuality, have today practically decided to abandon the policy which they have pursued until now, and to declare war upon the Chinese government. France and the United States are expected to follow suit immediately.

France has, indeed, already issued today a decree forbidding the sale of arms or war material of any kind to the Chinese, while Germany, which has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with his government, except through the German foreign office, is preparing to give him his passports.

Here in London the Chinese minister has already packed all belongings, removed his boys from the schools and cancelled all his engagements, so as to be ready for immediate departure.

GENERAL ALFRED DODDS.

France has selected this mulatto, a man of great fighting ability, to command her troops in China, and as he is a general of many years' standing, he will probably rank the commanders of all others of the allies. It will be interesting to learn how Americans and Englishmen will like being led by a colored man.

The allies need a commander-in-chief to direct the entire campaign, but by reason of jealousy among the powers, Russia, Japan and England are excluded from haming him. The German emperor is reported in diplomatic circles to have expressed a strong preference for a French general as commander. The keenest observers do not doubt that as the campaign advances each power will naturally fall within its future sphere of activity.

It is the apparent unwillingness of Germany and Russia to consent to the appointment of a Japanese commander that has caused the mikado's government to delay the embarkation of the proposed army corps.

MORE DECLARATIONS OF WAR ARE LIKELY

London, July 19.—The action of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in informing the Chinese legation at Berlin that all telegraphic messages must be in plain language and submitted for approval by the censor, and the suggestion of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, that the exportation of arms to China be prohibited, which are generally regarded here as long steps in the direction of treating China as a state engaged in war, have been supplemented this morning by the official announcement from St. Petersburg that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovzk district and the boast territory, as well as the towns of Blagovestchensk, Khabarovzk and Nikolskussuri, have been declared in a state of war since July 17.

Russia's announcement is regarded in London as at least foreshadowing a speedy unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world, and the general opinion seems to favor such recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval, at the same time endeavoring to isolate the independent viceroys from the general conflagration.

RUSSIANS WIN AND LOSE IN BATTLE

London, July 20, 3 a. m.—The Russians, according to the latest news from St. Petersburg, have now completely defeated the Chinese and have occupied Blagovestchenk, capital of the Amur government, with a large force.

Since General Gribski, chief of staff at Port Arthur, has taken over the supreme command in Manchuria, reinforcements have been rapidly pushed up, and the general situation has been greatly improved.

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Che Foo, dated yesterday:

"The Russians are hard pressed around Niu Chwang and have been expelled from Tien Chwan Ta, the scene of the great fight during the Chino-Japanese war, where they have sustained heavy losses.

"They have also been compelled to abandon Tashichau by a large body of Boxers and armed peasants. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is rumored that they succeeded in killing 500 of their assailants.

"The Chinese have completely demolished the railway north of Tashichau.

"The Russians are now moving on Niu Chwang."

The Russian minister of the interior has issued a notice that the Siberian railway is closed to prevent traffic. There is little doubt that the Russian authorities were not prepared for such an organized Chinese movement in Manchuria, but they have taken brisk measures and they believe that China will soon be too much preoccupied with military operations around Pekin to conduct serious operations in the north.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says:

"Advices from Vladivostock state that the Chinese invasion of eastern Siberia has stopped Russia's advance tro mthe north on Pekin. The Russians have burned the Chinese town of Helampo, and are adopting very vigorous measures."

Berlin telegrams dwell upon the immense German interests in southeastern Siberia. They say that the many German merchants, the numerous German employees and the immense stores of merchandise belonging to Germans in that territory will compel Germany to co-operate with Russia in resisting the Chinese.

General Sir Arthur Powell Palmer, commander-in-chief in India, said, in the course of an interview in Simla yesterday, that no more British troops could be sent from India for China, unless they could be replaced from South Africa.

Baron Murdoch, the agent of Pritchard Morgan, M. P., in Korea, who has just reached London after a sixty days' journey by way of Vladivostock over the trans-Siberian railway to Moscow, says Russia, even before he left, was actively mobilizing troops in central Russia, east and west Siberia. The trans-Siberian railway is conveying close on to 300,000 men to Manchuria or its borders.

In diplomatic circles in London tonight the fate of the legations is no longer considered of first importance. The perilous international situation is looming on the horizon.

ROCKHILL GOES TO INVESTIGATE

Washington, July 19.—The cabinet meeting today developed the decision to send W. W. Rockhill, former secretary of the American legation at Pekin and later assistant secretary of state, now director of the bureau of South American republics, to China to investigate the situation for the authorities here.

Mr. Rockwell will go as a special commissioner to ascertain the extent of the responsibility of the Chinese government, if any, for the existing disturbances, and otherwise to furnish the administration with information upon which the case of the United States against China for indemnity and reparation will be based.

He speaks and writes Chinese fluently.

Within a week he will have a final conference with the president and Secretary Hay and then will leave for China. He probably will go to Vancouver and there take the Japanese line steamer for Yokohama, proceeding from that point to Shanghai. Not until he arrives at Shanghai will Mr. Rockhill undertake to outline his further course.

His position is a peculiar one. He will be actually an ambassador in powers and so in the scope of his functions will be akin to President Cleveland's paramount commissioner to Hawaii, Mr. Blount.

FRANCE PROPOSES A PLAN OF ACTION

Rome, July 19.—The government has received a circular from M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, which, it is understood, has been dispatched to all the powers, proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers.

The matter is still under consideration here.

Lord Salisbury, the British premier and minister of foreign affairs, it is understood, has already replied in a friendly spirit. The replies of the United States and Russia have not yet reached M. Delcasse, nor has the reply of Germany. The latter government, it appears, had previously made a somewhat similar proposition to the United States alone.

It is reported that President McKinley hesitates to join with the other nations, but it is regarded as practically assured that all the powers, in view of the danger of the situation, will negotiate regarding M. Delcasse's proposal, and finally sign an agreement on the China question.

GERMANY TAKES AN OMINOUS STEP

Berlin, July 19.—The Berliner Post this evening contains an article, evidently inspired, giving the views of the German foreign office regarding the withdrawal from the Chinese minister in Berlin of the right to use the telegraph for secret messages. The article admits that the step is unprecedented, but declares that it was rendered necessary by th "abnormal relations between Germany and China."

"The regular Chinese troops," the article says, "are in the field against the German troops. It also remains unknown whether the government from which the Chinese minister was accredited still exists. The status in China is not absolutely clear, and since the news given out by the Chinese minister has not always been confirmed by the facts, it is impossible to permit him to communicate freely with his government under the fiction that there is no war."

The article goes on to insinuate that the German government had expected the Chinese minister to take the initiative to show the foreign office all the messages as an evidence of his good faith, and adds:

"The German government has given fresh evidence of its frank and aboveboard policy, since it could easily have secured the correspondence through bribery, which it disdained to do. It is a matter of honor for the Chinese minister to respond to the loyal attitude of Germany toward him with proof of equal loyalty on his part. The step is an appeal to his moral sense."

The Vossische Zeitung and the National Zeitung discuss Count von Buelow's step, giving it their full approval. The Kreuz Zeitung considers it very doubtful that the powers will harmoniously carry out the programme laid down by the foreign secretary.

Expects America to Grab.

"The possibility must ever be kept in mind," says this organ, "that the

(Continued on Page 2.)

WOMEN STRIPPED AND TORN LIMB FROM LIMB

London, July 20, 3 a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Pekin gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled into the street by shrieking Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces.

Their dissected limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with howls of triumph.

"Some were already dead, having been shot by foreign civilians.

"He says he saw Chinese soldiers carrying the bodies of white children aloft on their spears, while their companions shot at the bodies.

"He gives other details too horrible to be particularized here.

"It seemed that the Boxers' leaders had organized a plan including the offering of rewards and rich loot for the annihilation of Europeans throughout China, and that Prince Tuan's soldiers have been emphasizing the opportunity the soldiers have had of seizing the bodies of white women."

According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian government is already in possession of definite news that all the foreigners in Pekin were massacred July 6.

The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Japanese correspondents charge the Russian soldiers with appalling barbarity toward the Chinese.

"They declare that the Pei-Ho is full of the corpses of women and children, and that the Russians loaded 3,000 bodies on a junk and burned them."

Washington, July 19.—The Japanese legation here has made public the latest communication received from Baron Nissi, the Japanese minister to Pekin. The telegram was dated July 17 by the sender, the Japanese consul at Che Foo, and is as follows:

"I received at 10 a. m. on the 12th a dispatch from Nissi, dated Pekin, June 29. The letter was brought by a special messenger—a Chinese—who left Pekin July 1 and managed to make the journey with difficulty. The substance of the letter is as follows:

"'The situation at Pekin is extremely critical. The foreign legations are surrounded on all sides by Chinese soldiers, and bombarded night and day.

"'The members of the legations, the guards and residents are resisting to the utmost, but the overwhelming numbers of the opposition make their condition hopeless; our ammunition is being exhausted, our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate dispatch of reinforcements for our rescue from our precarious condition.'"

FIENDISH BARBARITIES PRACTICED ON MISSIONARY

San Francisco, July 19.—A Chronicle special from Victoria, B. C., says:

Advices received from North China contain particulars of the awful torture inflicted on the Rev. H. V. Norman, who, with Rev. C. Robinson, was among the first of the American missionaries to become victims of the Boxers.

A correspondent writing from Tien Tsin June 7 says some refugees who had arrived there gathered from Chinese ghastly details of the torture inflicted on Norman.

It seems that he fell into the hands of Li, the head man of a little town hard by the Anglican mission, where he and Mr. Robinson had their headquarters. In a quarrel between Boxers and Christians the converts had driven off the Boxers from the mission and Li vowed vengeance.

After Mr. Norman's capture by the rioters, from whom Li took the captive, the missionary was stripped and a collar of iron fastened on his neck. A short chain was attached and he was tethered to a stake.

The Chinese men, women and children then poked sharp sticks into his flesh and jabbed him with tridents.

He sank down, weak with loss of blood and half crazed by the awful torture, but was unable to get even upon his knees, the chain being made too short, and he strangled slowly.

Molten lead was then thrown on his nude body and as he writhed in agony he was stabbed to death.

His body was cut to pieces.

Mr. Robinson, the other missionary, was slaughtered without lingering so long in agony. He was cut down by a mob and hacked to pieces almost instantly.

A number of the mission converts were slaughtered. Some were asked to recant and those who did so to save their lives were saddled and bridled and forced to crawl to the temple idols.

DUBOIS BEATEN BY A CLOSE VOTE

Idaho Democrats Refuse to Nominate Senator.

MAY DEFEAT FUSION UNLESS RECONSIDERED

Populists and Silver Republicans May Quit Democrats.

(Special to The Herald from a Staff Correspondent.)

Pocatello, Idaho, July 19.—Once more all is turmoil and trouble in the political maelstrom that surges over Pocatello. After a heated debate that lasted something like three hours, the combined Steunenberg and Hawley forces succeeded in preventing the Democratic convention from voting in favor of nominating a United States senator.

It was clear to everybody, in fact it was openly stated, that if the proposition to nominate went through, nobody but Fred T. Dubois could or would be chosen. The allied forces won by the narrow margin of four votes, the ballot standing 125 against nominating and 121 in favor of it.

A proposition is already on foot to move a reconsideration at the session tomorrow morning. Senator Dubois' chief lieutenants claim that several delegates were under a misapprehension and that one of them will ask that the question be taken up again. A parliamentary question is involved.

The Steunenberg-Hawley people say that no reconsideration can be moved, because notice of intention must have been given tonight. This step was not taken.

Senator Heitfeld says that the Dubois people have twenty-four hours in which to secure reconsideration.

Chairman Watt wasn't prepared tonight to say whether or not he would recognize such a motion. He intends to look the matter up between now and the time the convention reassembles. In the meanwhile chaos reigns supreme.

Start of the Trouble.

The trouble came up with the suddenness of lightning out of a clear sky. The Democratic convention, at its afternoon session, found that the committee on platform was not ready to report. The time was filled in by a ringing speech from General Weaver of Iowa, who is still on the ground in the interest of fusion. An adjournment until 7:30 o'clock was then taken and it was generally understood that nothing would come up except the platform.

In the Silver Republican convention, however, a resolution had been passed instructing the conferees of that party to insist on apportioning the senatorship along with the other offices. The instructions went so far as to say that nothing else must be taken up until this question was settled. The Populists, by a unanimous vote, passed a similar resolution, but the Democratic conferees refused absolutely to go into the question without instructions from their convention.

When the night session was opened the first thing asked was for a report from the platform committee. This body was still not ready to report and then the senatorship matter was precipitated. A Dubois man moved that the Democrats concur in the demand made by the Silver Republicans and Populists. To this, Martin of Ada county, a hot Steunenberg man, offered an amendment or substitute providing that the proposal be rejected and that no senatorial nomination be made.

A Warm Debate.

The debate was as warm a lot of partisan pudding as was ever dished up at a political banquet. It looked for a time as if the question would be decided without a word being said except by the delegates as they cast their votes. Colonel Reid of Nez Perce started all the trouble. The colonel had a close shave. He came in late and the matter before the house had to be explained to him. Chairman Watt went over the proposition. Colonel Reid, after he heard how matters stood, promptly took the platform. In

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THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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UTAH DEMOCRATS ENDORSE BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Nominations Made by the Convention at Kansas City Are Enthusiastically Ratified.

Large Crowd Listens to Stirring Speeches and Patriotic Music at Saltair.

The Democrats had their ratification at Saltair yesterday and a joyous day it was, with plenty of good music and a royal good time for every person who was so fortunate as to be present. The day was perfect—just hot enough to be nice at the lake, and every person in the crowd seemed to be out for a good time.

The programmes were of a very high order. The speeches by some of the best Democratic talent in the state were brief and to the point and were well received without exception. The singing by the quartette composed of the four well known young singers of Salt Lake stirred up great enthusiasm and it is earnestly hoped that the Democrats will make this a feature of their campaign. The singing by little Miss Julia Curtis pleased the crowd greatly; her "Boys of the U. S. A." seemed to be one of the most popular things on the programme.

Greenwood of Millard County Speaks of the United Democracy.

The social side of the outing was a decided success. The ladies went out in force and made a charming picture with their many-hued costumes. At the dinner hour, between the two programmes, the main floor of the pavilion was one great picnic party—everybody seemed to have brought his dinner and his family.

Candidates Were There.

The candidate was there, too, in all his glory, and had a smile, a pleasant word and a handshake for every one he met. Among the prominent men of the party who could be seen mingling in the crowd were John Seaman, O. A. Smoot, Dr. Conroy, W. H. Dale, A. F. Barnes, Thomas W. Green, Fred Leonard, E. A. Wilson, H. A. Smith, Judge Henderson, D. P. Hempstead, Joseph T. Richards, John Thompson, E. M. Weiler, Joseph Bull, jr., George Ruff of Summit, M. F. Murray, J. H. Moyle, Judge King, E. W. Wilson, J. D. Call, Judge Burton, F. A. Fernstrom, Noble Warrum, jr., George Stringfellow, W. M. Roylance, R. C. Lund, Alfales Young, Ham Naylor, Joseph Murdock, ex-Representative Betts, Heber Bennion, John C. Caine, Joseph N. Robertson, Joseph M. Cohen, John R. Barnes, Sam King, John Halvorsen, Mahonri Spencer, B. T. Lloyd, I. C. Thoresen, H. J. Dininy, R. P. Morris, George H. Wood, John F. Howells, Justice McMasters, Otto Malmquist, Judge Samuel Francis of Morgan and hosts of others.

"Say, This Just Does My Old Heart Good."

The members of the Woman's Democrate club were everywhere present and deserve great credit for making the affair go off so pleasantly. The committee on programme was composed of Mrs. H. J. Hayward, Mrs. G. H. Wood, Mrs. Mattie Hughes Cannon, Mrs. A. W. McCune and Mrs. Morris Sommer. On the platform in the afternoon were Mesdames MacFarland, Cannon, Roundy, Smith, Peery and Henderson, prominent workers in the club.

Speaking and Singing.

Dr. Conrov, chairman of the Weber county Democracy, presided over the afternoon meeting, and opened with a few hearty words of congratulation on the favorable auspices under which the Democracy of the nation entered the great campaign of 1900.

At the close of his brief remarks he introduced the ladies' quartette to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The simple announcement called forth cheers, but at the close of the magnificent rendition of the grand old patriotic song the applause was so generous that the ladies were forced to respond to an encore. The encore was "Utah, We Love Thee," and it also was loudly cheered.

The first speaker to be introduced was Joshua Greenwood of Millard, who aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by a red hot little speech.

Don Coray of Ogden Refers to That "Human Poem," Judge Powers.

"I come," he said, "from the sunny south, with greeting and cheers. The platform sent out to the world from Kansas City met with a hearty response in southern Utah; and the noble standard-bearer placed on that platform gives cheer and encouragement to every lover of liberty in our state.

Sunny South Is Loyal.

"And I can assure you that when brave workers are needed the sunny south of Utah will do her full part. Utah will put herself right in the eyes of the nation. Let no mistakes be made—there have been none so far, we have the right platform and the right candidates; let our slogan be 'principle and victory,' not personalities, and victory, sweeping and complete, will be ours."

The next on the programme was a solo by a little girl, Miss Julia Curtis, who sang "The Boys of the U. S. A." This caught the crowd. The little lady is a splendid singer; she acted the part well and threw so much fire into the song that she was cheered again and again. She finally responded to an encore.

David B. Hempstead was introduced by Chairman Conroy as the next district attorney, and was generously greeted when he arose.

"We are met," said Mr. Hempstead, "to ratify the action of the Kansas City convention and renew our allegiance to that champion of the people, William J. Bryan. He stands upon a platform which means relief for workingmen and hope for the country."

The difference between the two national conventions was pointed out—the one in Philadelphia dominated by the power of concentrated wealth as personified by Mark Hanna; the other at Kansas City, in which Bryan was the unanimous choice because that was the wish of the plain people of the nation.

Mr. Hempstead spoke of the new is-

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT (LUNCH) BRIGADE AT SALTAIR.