

Dr. Briggs' Compound Blackberry Syrup or Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial.

This is the Most Certain Cure for Looseness of the Bowels of Whatever Name or Nature, Chronic or Acute, in Man, Woman or Child.

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Free From All Mineral Salts, Dangerous or Otherwise; and While Being Moderate and Not Sudden in Its Action, is Yet Invariably Sure in Its Results.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA TRYING TO GAIN AN ADVANTAGE IN CHINA

London, July 25, 4 a. m.—Sir Claude MacDonald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude 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 despatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's undated message. Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously, the question of means of communication between Taku and Peking is a matter of dispute. The Japanese minister, however, has been hampering the military news from Tien Tsin, dated July 13, and describing the fighting, said:

"Col. Lacombe mistook the road and was nearly isolated. Gen. Dorward, 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 by the messengers between General Fukushima and Gen. Dorward, who did not understand each other's language."

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 admiral has decided that it would be useless to move toward Peking without at least 60,000 men.

American May Learn a Lesson.

In an editorial referring to this statement the Daily Mail comments upon the American proposal to advance with 7,000 men. 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 'Heavenly Chinese'."

A whole batch of Tien Tsin despatches are published to-day. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japanese. The Standard correspondent says that 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 assailing.

Requests for mediation addressed to foreign powers are interpreted here to be a preparation for the acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum.

Li Hung Chang Wants White Troops.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"In an interview to-day Li Hung Chang reiterated his statement that if the Manchurian party had been guilty of the horrible treachery involved in a massacre of the members of the legations, he would absolutely refuse to attempt to negotiate. He said the present intention of the Tsung Li Yamen was to memorialize the Emperor Dowager to request the legations and then to attempt to send them to Tien Tsin under the escort of General Sun Wad Lin. He declared that the fighting had ceased and that the foreign troops were holding a position south of the Yu Ho bridge, while General Tsung Fu Sheng's forces were on the north."

"Earl Li expressed the intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign legations before proceeding northward. On receiving this he said he would not pay indemnity until the people would never submit to further annexation of territory. He thinks the powers ought to accept assurances of a reform 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 priority of his arguments is increasing with age. The impression is gaining ground here that the Manchus are temporizing, while preparing to retreat to Hainan. A confidential member of his

staff says that Earl Li will not go north until he is convinced that the Emperor Dowager has seen the folly of her present policy.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says that before leaving, Li Hung Chang contemplated his order for the "Black Flags" to march on Peking and that they are now encamped outside of Canton.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail records the gallant 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 Tsin sends a curious statement to the effect that the Russians claim that their forces occupied Peking in 1860 and ago and that all the foreigners were safe.

The Daily Telegraph has advised from Tokyo, dated July 23, that the railway battalion, organized in 1880 has started for China, together with a force of Coolies and artillery.

A Fruitless Interview.

London, July 24.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chi Chen Lo Feng Loh, had a long interview with Lord Salisbury this afternoon. The general situation was discussed and the Chinese minister reiterated his belief that the British minister to China, Sir Claude MacDonald, and the other foreigners at Peking were safe. Lord Salisbury reiterated his demand for direct communication with the minister at Peking.

To this request the minister could only reiterate his protestations that it would be a waste of time to attempt to force the Chinese government to accept his demands. The interview closed without result.

Despite the Chinese minister's statements and despite Sir Claude MacDonald's report of July 4, a strong impression continues to prevail at the foreign office that the ministers at Peking were massacred July 6.

The Associated Press, member of the information is yet in the possession of the foreign office leading them to disbelieve the reports of the murders. Sir Claude MacDonald's letter, with its account of severe fighting in progress, merely confirms the government's forebodings. Mr. Pritchard Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr Tydfil, whose knowledge of and interests in China are extensive, informed the Associated Press correspondent today that he was positive from cable messages from his agents, that the members of the legations were alive July 6. When the foreign office was told this, the rejoinder was made: "Mr. Morgan has submitted no evidence to convince us of the truth of his statement, however, anxious we may be to believe him."

May Be Hostages.

Conversations are in progress between Chinese ministers and officials as to the course to be pursued should the ministers prove to be alive. The contingency of China holding them as hostages, in the mind of the British government, is officially informed that the Chinese diplomats are yet in the city and are being held. Negotiations between the powers have brought out mutual assurances that the military expeditions to China are for the sole purpose of relieving the legations and that there is no intention to partition China. Hence, should China agree to deliver the ministers alive no power will have a reason for continuing aggressive military operations except Germany, whose minister is undoubtedly dead, and even Germany, to quote a high British official, "will have to forego the emperor's assertion that he would not stop till the German flag floated over Peking."

Europe Will Withdraw from China.

As for the other powers, it was emphatically stated that they have unanimously agreed that with the safe delivery of the ministers the aggressive campaign of the powers will be considered closed. In common with the other powers, Germany must, through arbitration or otherwise, gauge the damages by the loss of the life of her minister by a pecuniary standard. The same rule will apply as to the loss of other lives and destruction of property.

At the Chinese legation the Associated Press correspondent was informed that no further news from China had been received today and that it was expected that the minister would soon be sent to Tien Tsin. Secretary Low expressed unqualified praise for the attitude of the United States secretary of state, Col. Hay, and declared his implicit belief that the ministers were safe. He said the negotiations with the powers on behalf of China had all been entrusted to the Chinese minister at Washington, Mr. Wu Ting-fang.

Use Ministers as a Lever.

Secretary Low professed utter ignorance of their progress. It may with safety be stated that should the ministers prove to be alive the Chinese government will to some extent use them as a lever to compel European and American missionaries and commercial enterprises to moderate their activity, if not to withdraw from the empire entirely.

On this point Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, who is in close touch with the Chinese minister, said to the Associated Press correspondent that he had good reason to believe the Chinese government had entrusted or would entrust Li Hung Chang with the mission of saying to the powers:

"Look here: If you withdraw your missionaries and give up your concessions

we will be willing to give ample pecuniary remuneration for your losses. We will then deliver your ministers, except Germany's alive. Well, if you don't agree we can't be answerable for the lives of your ministers. We cannot reconcile the majority of our people to the foreign element."

"And who," said Mr. Morgan, "will have had enough of this? His action is splendid, whatever the result. I feel confident that the foreign envoys are safe. In my opinion the reports of their death have been circulated with a view to overawe the minds of Americans and Europeans comparatively minor outposts, which this world would be glad to forgive the moment it was discovered that the ministers were alive."

While this explanation has been seriously considered by the foreign office, it is regarded as almost too ingenious even for Chinamen.

Washington Has Offered Terms.

Washington, July 24.—The state department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation and the correspondence given publicity today makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government. It is expected to accept or reject the terms at once and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Peking and the welfare of the legations.

The belief is not concealed here that the chances for successful mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a contest; it must be acceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interests she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life or property at Peking. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe.

But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task provided its conditions are met. If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the imperial government of China the United States will further insist upon having taken care of its own affairs, but will withdraw, taking care, however, to leave the door open for a return to the subject.

The United States will not allow its proper interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain outside.

Russia or Germany?

At least one of the greatest of the powers is under strong suspicion of being plotting cold bloodedly and without regard to sentiment or anything more than the most material of considerations. It is even suspected that this power is quietly taking on its measures to drop out of the league at Tien Tsin and conduct a campaign on its own account against the Chinese capital.

The fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remains of the imperial government at Peking and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to the international advance upon Peking.

The state department and the Chinese legation substantially agree in the estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the president's answer to the appeal of the Chinese government. According to the best information here urgent messages are being transmitted between Peking and Shanghai by the "Flying Express" mentioned in Consul Fowler's cablegram a few days ago. This, according to the Chinese, is a relay system of mounted messengers who are sent on foot across the plains and is used when the wire communication is interrupted. The relay riders make about two hundred miles a day. It is four hundred miles from Shanghai to Peking and this seems to agree very well with the speed made in forwarding and returning the Chinese message.

Assuming from Sheng's despatch that a movement was on foot on the 18th inst.

Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 14, via the Poo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment of the Chinese army, 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows eighteen killed, 75 wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and 18 wounded.

First Lieut. Leonard, of the Marine Corps, carried Lieut. Butler from the field under a heroic fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieut. Louis B. Walton, of the Infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds.

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall the Ninth advanced, facing a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city.

A body of the Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, appeared to be strongly barricaded, poured in a fire and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Norfolk gun and two small ones in the mud all day, without a success in attacking the Chinese. They were unable to move or help the wounded without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of

the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they struggled back to Tien Tsin in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded, and a short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

To-day squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Lieut. Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieut. Col. Coolidge, is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pall-bearers.

The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 53. The Japanese lost 299. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

All day long the bringing in the dead and wounded was continued. The Chinese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers surrounded the Chinese 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 as good as they retained from looting while some of the European soldiers were having an orgy.

Dead Chinamen cover the walls and streets of Tien Tsin.

Fifty guns were captured. The place was full of munitions of war.

Many fires have been started and most of the city will probably be burned.

The Chinese are retreating towards Peking.

Russians and Chinese in the North.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—A despatch which has been received here from Gen. Grodekoff, at Khabarovsk, dated July 22, reports that the steamer Odessa, which left Chabin July 16, brought tidings of the Russian force that left Tien Tsin July 7, en route to Chabin. It appears that 200 men started with a large cargo of Chinese Christians, women and children. After constant fighting, the Russians often at close quarters and with bayonet they were again attacked by Boxers July 12. The Russians lost heavily and ran short of ammunition. At least accounts they were threatened by 15,000 Boxers.

General Grodekoff considers the situation as bad. Attacks are daily threatened and rebels and marauders are overrunning the country. The Chinese are being driven from their homes and the Chinese are doing well.

To Kill the Chinese Minister to France.

Paris, July 24.—It has just leaked out that a plot existed at the end of June to assassinate the Chinese minister here, Yu Hsueh-shan, a member of the legation at Paris. The secretary of the legation, Major Parma, an Italian, in an interview today admitted that a report of the assassination of that effect was true. Major Parma says:

"Six men, whose nationality has not been established, conspired to secure entry to the legation and assassinate the Chinese minister. The Chinese minister was in the legation at the time. The conspiracy of police took measures to wreck the project and nothing has since been heard of it."

Russia Also Got One.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Chinese embassy in St. Petersburg has received a despatch from the Tsung Li Yamen through Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that foreign ministers in Peking were safe on July 18 and that it was proposed to send them to Tien Tsin under the protection of the imperial troops.

Advices from Manchuria indicate that the Chinese concocted careful plans to cut off the Japanese from the coast.

A conference was held by the generals and the commanding officers of the military forces with a view to organizing military government in the city and it was decided, after a long discussion to appoint three administrators from the three powers, Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen, Lieut. Col. Aoki (Japan); Col. Womack (Russia); and Col. Bower (England).

"Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour for Taku, Admiral Amseff has been the senior among the commanding officers here."

American Losses at Tien Tsin

Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 14, via the Poo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment of the Chinese army, 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows eighteen killed, 75 wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and 18 wounded.

First Lieut. Leonard, of the Marine Corps, carried Lieut. Butler from the field under a heroic fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieut. Louis B. Walton, of the Infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds.

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall the Ninth advanced, facing a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city.

A body of the Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, appeared to be strongly barricaded, poured in a fire and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Norfolk gun and two small ones in the mud all day, without a success in attacking the Chinese. They were unable to move or help the wounded without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of

the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they struggled back to Tien Tsin in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded, and a short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

To-day squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Lieut. Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieut. Col. Coolidge, is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pall-bearers.

The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 53. The Japanese lost 299. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

All day long the bringing in the dead and wounded was continued. The Chinese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers surrounded the Chinese 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 as good as they retained from looting while some of the European soldiers were having an orgy.

Dead Chinamen cover the walls and streets of Tien Tsin.

Fifty guns were captured. The place was full of munitions of war.

Many fires have been started and most of the city will probably be burned.

The Chinese are retreating towards Peking.

Russians and Chinese in the North.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—A despatch which has been received here from Gen. Grodekoff, at Khabarovsk, dated July 22, reports that the steamer Odessa, which left Chabin July 16, brought tidings of the Russian force that left Tien Tsin July 7, en route to Chabin. It appears that 200 men started with a large cargo of Chinese Christians, women and children. After constant fighting, the Russians often at close quarters and with bayonet they were again attacked by Boxers July 12. The Russians lost heavily and ran short of ammunition. At least accounts they were threatened by 15,000 Boxers.

General Grodekoff considers the situation as bad. Attacks are daily threatened and rebels and marauders are overrunning the country. The Chinese are being driven from their homes and the Chinese are doing well.

To Kill the Chinese Minister to France.

Paris, July 24.—It has just leaked out that a plot existed at the end of June to assassinate the Chinese minister here, Yu Hsueh-shan, a member of the legation at Paris. The secretary of the legation, Major Parma, an Italian, in an interview today admitted that a report of the assassination of that effect was true. Major Parma says:

"Six men, whose nationality has not been established, conspired to secure entry to the legation and assassinate the Chinese minister. The Chinese minister was in the legation at the time. The conspiracy of police took measures to wreck the project and nothing has since been heard of it."

Russia Also Got One.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Chinese embassy in St. Petersburg has received a despatch from the Tsung Li Yamen through Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that foreign ministers in Peking were safe on July 18 and that it was proposed to send them to Tien Tsin under the protection of the imperial troops.

Advices from Manchuria indicate that the Chinese concocted careful plans to cut off the Japanese from the coast.

A conference was held by the generals and the commanding officers of the military forces with a view to organizing military government in the city and it was decided, after a long discussion to appoint three administrators from the three powers, Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen, Lieut. Col. Aoki (Japan); Col. Womack (Russia); and Col. Bower (England).

"Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour for Taku, Admiral Amseff has been the senior among the commanding officers here."

American Losses at Tien Tsin

Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 14, via the Poo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment of the Chinese army, 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows eighteen killed, 75 wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and 18 wounded.

First Lieut. Leonard, of the Marine Corps, carried Lieut. Butler from the field under a heroic fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieut. Louis B. Walton, of the Infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds.

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall the Ninth advanced, facing a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city.

A body of the Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, appeared to be strongly barricaded, poured in a fire and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Norfolk gun and two small ones in the mud all day, without a success in attacking the Chinese. They were unable to move or help the wounded without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of

the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they struggled back to Tien Tsin in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded, and a short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

To-day squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Lieut. Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieut. Col. Coolidge, is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pall-bearers.

The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 53. The Japanese lost 299. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

All day long the bringing in the dead and wounded was continued. The Chinese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers surrounded the Chinese 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 as good as they retained from looting while some of the European soldiers were having an orgy.

Dead Chinamen cover the walls and streets of Tien Tsin.

Fifty guns were captured. The place was full of munitions of war.

Many fires have been started and most of the city will probably be burned.

The Chinese are retreating towards Peking.

Russians and Chinese in the North.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—A despatch which has been received here from Gen. Grodekoff, at Khabarovsk, dated July 22, reports that the steamer Odessa, which left Chabin July 16, brought tidings of the Russian force that left Tien Tsin July 7, en route to Chabin. It appears that 200 men started with a large cargo of Chinese Christians, women and children. After constant fighting, the Russians often at close quarters and with bayonet they were again attacked by Boxers July 12. The Russians lost heavily and ran short of ammunition. At least accounts they were threatened by 15,000 Boxers.

General Grodekoff considers the situation as bad. Attacks are daily threatened and rebels and marauders are overrunning the country. The Chinese are being driven from their homes and the Chinese are doing well.

To Kill the Chinese Minister to France.

Paris, July 24.—It has just leaked out that a plot existed at the end of June to assassinate the Chinese minister here, Yu Hsueh-shan, a member of the legation at Paris. The secretary of the legation, Major Parma, an Italian, in an interview today admitted that a report of the assassination of that effect was true. Major Parma says:

"Six men, whose nationality has not been established, conspired to secure entry to the legation and assassinate the Chinese minister. The Chinese minister was in the legation at the time. The conspiracy of police took measures to wreck the project and nothing has since been heard of it."

Russia Also Got One.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Chinese embassy in St. Petersburg has received a despatch from the Tsung Li Yamen through Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that foreign ministers in Peking were safe on July 18 and that it was proposed to send them to Tien Tsin under the protection of the imperial troops.

Advices from Manchuria indicate that the Chinese concocted careful plans to cut off the Japanese from the coast.

A conference was held by the generals and the commanding officers of the military forces with a view to organizing military government in the city and it was decided, after a long discussion to appoint three administrators from the three powers, Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen, Lieut. Col. Aoki (Japan); Col. Womack (Russia); and Col. Bower (England).

"Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour for Taku, Admiral Amseff has been the senior among the commanding officers here."

American Losses at Tien Tsin

Tien Tsin, Saturday, July 14, via the Poo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment of the Chinese army, 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows eighteen killed, 75 wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and 18 wounded.

First Lieut. Leonard, of the Marine Corps, carried Lieut. Butler from the field under a heroic fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieut. Louis B. Walton, of the Infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds.

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall the Ninth advanced, facing a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city.

A body of the Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, appeared to be strongly barricaded, poured in a fire and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Norfolk gun and two small ones in the mud all day, without a success in attacking the Chinese. They were unable to move or help the wounded without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of

the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they struggled back to Tien Tsin in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded, and a short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

To-day squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Lieut. Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieut. Col. Coolidge, is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pall-bearers.

The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 53. The Japanese lost 299. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

All day long the bringing in the dead and wounded was continued. The Chinese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers surrounded the Chinese 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 as good as they retained from looting while some of the European soldiers were having an orgy.

Dead Chinamen cover the walls and streets of Tien Tsin.