THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VI

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State Library X

COOPED UP IN PEKIN

Nothing Heard from Minister Conger Since Tuesday.

BLOOD WILL BE SHED

Massacres Not Improbable—More Serious News of Violence to Foreigners Expected When Telegraph Communication Is Restored—Forces of the Powers Gathering Near the Seat of Trouble—A Regiment from Manila

Washington, June 15.—Nothing has come to the State Department from United States Minister Conger at Pekin since Tuesday evening and the official mind has settled down to the belief that until the foreign relief column reaches the Chinese capital will Mr. Conger be able to resume the use of the cipher.

It is ominous that nothing has been heard from United States Consul MacRae at Chin Kiang since his first appeal for the sending of a warship to that point, and it may be that he, too, has joined the exodus. The consul at Chefoo is still at his position, for a cablegram received at the Navy Department today announces the arrival of the gunboat Yorktown at that port. The vessel probably will be at Chefoo awaiting orders. She is within a day's sail to Taku, and may be summoned by Admiral Kempff if he needs reinforcements at short notice. It is probable, however, that the Yorktown will serve a better purpose by remaining in the vicinity of Chefoo where Boxers are reported to be active in that section of Shan Tung.

It seems probable that, after all, United States troops in the Philippines will be called upon to furnish a contingent to aid in the rescue of the foreign legations in China, and in the protection of the foreign embassies and consulates. A great change has come over the administration in this regard, for as late as yesterday there was a firm determination not to go beyond the dispatch of marines and sailors. The newspaper report that the Chinese imperial troops are opposing the progress of the relief column has given great weight, and without doubt has had as much to do with bringing about the decision to increase the United States force as has the direct appeals of friends of the missionaries in the United States. There is reason to believe it can do with safety in China, however, that the navy has done its share, and that recourse must now be had to the army.

There is genuine need for all the available marines at Cavite, and it is said that the naval vessels in the Philippines are fully and profitably engaged in patrolling through the archipelago and preventing the landing of filibustering expeditions with supplies.

Therefore, it is admitted that the cabinet seriously considering the dispatch of troops to Ten Tsin, and it is understood that inquiries are being made, probably addressed to General MacArthur, as to the number of troops that can be spared for this emergency and the possibility of securing transportation for them.

The troops could not be gotten to Tien Tsin in less than a week even if the order for their employment should be forwarded today. That the crisis is by no means past, but on the contrary, is grown more acute, is evidenced by a dispatch received by the State Department this morning from the United States consul at Tien Tsin, Mr. Ragsdale. He says that the mobs are in control of the native city of Tien Tsin and the authorities do not seem to be able to do anything with them. He adds that the foreigners in Tien Tsin are still safe.

The surprising feature of this telegram is the announcement that the Boxers are operating freely under the very guns of the men of war, for it is understood that several Russian gunboats are lying off Tien Tsin, which is also the depot of the relief column. Fortunately the Newark and the Monocacy are just now at Taku, and one or both of these vessels will soon be able to compare the situation at Tien Tsin.

The records of the War Department show that there are now in the city of Manila and vicinity, the Fourteenth and Twelfth infantry and one battery each of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth artillery, less than 3,000 soldiers altogether. There are, however, no less than 57,000 soldiers distributed among various commands outside of Manila. Some of these would certainly be called upon to furnish garrisons for the troops in case the above-mentioned troops should be sent to China.

GROWING STEADILY WORSE

The Situation in China Gives Administration Officials Alarm.

Washington, June 15.—The situation in China is growing steadily worse and War and Navy Department officials are becoming thoroughly alarmed. The following dispatch was received this afternoon by Secretary Hay:

"Tien Tsin, June 14, 1900.

"Mob in control of city. Authorities appear unable to do anything. Foreigners thus far safe.

"RAGSDALE."

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning:

"Cavite, June 15, 1900.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Rear Admiral Kempff's request shall send Iris to Taku about twentieth with coal and stores for nine hundred men for three months.

REMEY."

This message is regarded as meaning that Rear Admiral Kempff expects a continuance of serious trouble with the Chinese, and is preparing for it.

The Yorktown arrived at Chefoo this morning, according to advices received at the Bureau of Navigation, but no word has been heard from Rear Admiral Kempff.

It was stated at the War Department today that Secretary Root had held a two-hour interview with the President, as a result of which it was decided that in case of hostilities in Pekin, General Chaffee should be ordered to Taku with a sufficient force to protect the interests of the United States. It is understood that Secretary Root has ordered General Chaffee to be prepared to send forward 1,000 troops to Taku, to be disposed of by Minister Conger.

Communication appears to be still cut off on all lines leading to Pekin. Minister Conger has not been heard from since Tuesday, and an attempt made to reach him by the State Department yesterday failed. A high official of the State Department said today that the reports of large numbers of Boxers gathering south of Pekin and that all foreign legations were barricaded showed that serious trouble might be expected within a few days.

"There will probably be a good deal of bloodshed before this matter is settled," said he, "and we are rather inclined to be prepared for it. In the event of a horrible massacre, and I believe such things are contemplated, our interests would remain helpless and unprotected for two weeks, until troops could be had from MacArthur. Therefore, we are inclined to land at least one regiment, at Taku, to anticipate any trouble.

"This government was not asked concerning the further landing of Russian troops and guns at Taku. The only communication had between the United States and other powers came in the form of interrogations as to our course in the matter. I am confident that Russia acted with the full consent of the powers. While the United States was not asked for, and did not grant this consent, it is very evident that Minister Conger acted concurrently with other powers in making no objection."

The Worst Is Feared

London, June 15.—The actual condition of affairs in the disturbed districts of China is a matter of conjecture, but the worst is feared. It is believed here that when telegraphic communication has been restored details of many outrages upon foreigners will be forthcoming.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says that the jealousy on the part of Russian and French authorities on account of the supposed facilities granted to the English by the British employes of the Chinese railways has been growing constantly and reached a climax Wednesday when Inspector Weir refused to hand over an engine to some French marines. One of the latter attempted to bayonet Mr. Weir, but the weapon passed over his shoulder.

Prompt action by the British naval and consular authorities, backed up by the American consul, brought about a conciliatory settlement of the affair.

At a meeting of the cabinet in Paris today M. Delcasse, the minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the report that the telegraph lines to Pekin had been cut. He stated that no dispatches had been received from M. Pichon, the French Ambassador to China, since June 12.

A Berlin dispatch to the Magdeburg Gazette, says it is regarded there as a good omen that the Boxer troubles in China are confined to the province of Pe-Chi-Li. Meanwhile, however, Germany has decided that it is necessary to send re-enforcements to Taku, where 2,000 more Russian troops are expected, and that Germans whom it was originally intended to withdraw, have received fresh orders to remain.

A Battle Fought Last Month.

Victoria, B. C., June 15.—News is brought by steamer of the battle which occurred May 26, south of Pao Ting Fu. After seven hours fighting the Christians succeeded in defeating and routing the Boxers, with a loss of seventy killed, the victors having one killed and six wounded.

It seems that a mob of 2,000 Boxers attacked the Roman Catholic village. The villagers, nearly all converts of the Roman Catholic missions, had anticipated the attack and were well armed, whereas the attacking Boxers were armed only with iron-shod poles, hatchets, clubs, stones and knives.

The Boxers came right on into the gates of the city, which were left open, and then as they entered, carrying their flags with yellow ground and red border, and their josses in a big car, the villagers poured in a heavy fire from some of the near by houses.

Attack after attack was made, and every time the attacking Boxers were driven back. At length, after seven hours fighting, the rebels fled in disorder. The villagers afterward went out and counted no less than seventy dead Boxers, besides many wounded.

LATEST FROM PEKIN

It Comes by Way of Shanghai and Is Evidently Embellished.

London, June 16.—Reliable news of current date from China is most meagre. Nothing is known of the actual position of the international forces under Admiral Seymour or of the foreigners in Pekin.

The latest information concerning the foreign force comes from Tien-Tsin under yesterday's date. It asserts that the troops were still near Lang Fang with the prospect of being engaged for some weeks in repairing the railway. The question of their communications with their base is not alluded to.

The most recent references to Pekin merely reproduce earlier reports, with embellishments acquired in Shanghai. Thus, yesterday's rumor that 10,000 Chinese troops were opposing the advance of the international force on Pekin has grown into a story that the walls of the capital are guarded by 10,000 soldiers; that the gates have been closed, and that the walls are defended with modern guns. Prince Tung, acting under orders from the Empress, has declared that no more foreigners will be allowed to enter the city. The foreign ministers are represented as having twice demanded that the gates be opened under penalty of forcible entry, both demands being unanswered by the Tsung-Li-Yamen in any form.

It is rumored in Shanghai that another foreign force besides the Russian arrived yesterday outside Pekin. There is also a report, entirely lacking in detail, of an anti-British rising in the Yang Tse Kiang Valley.

According to unconfirmed gossip in London, the government is debating the question of dispatching a substantial military force to China from South Africa. It is asserted that General Roberts could easily spare the necessary troops. Rumor designates Col. Sir William Nicholson, military secretary to General Roberts, as commander of this force.

Forts to Be Seized.

Tien-Tsin, June 15.—It is reported that a mixed foreign force will attempt to seize the Taku forts tonight.

General Nich is taking 2,500 troops from Lu Tai to Chun-Laing-Chen, which is half-way between Tien-Tsin and Taku. The Shan-Hai-Kwan troops, commanded by General Tung Fuh Siang, are moving toward Pekin.

FIRE CLAIMS VICTIMS

Midnight Disaster in a New York Tenement.

TEN NAMES IN DEATH LIST

Heavy Loss of Life and Numerous Accidents in a House Well Provided with Means of Escape—Firemen and Policemen Display Heroism in the Work of Rescue—A Tenant Loses His Head and Leaps to Destruction.

New York, June 15.—Ten dead, seven injured and some of the seven likely to die, is the morgue and hospital record of the worst fire in this city since the horror in the Windsor House over a year ago.

Flames swept the old five-story brick tenement at No. 34 Jackson street about 3 o'clock this morning, and the ghastly work they did is only relieved by the bright tale of the bravery of policemen and firemen, whose efforts kept the loss of life from being greater than it was. Babies, young boys and girls and grown men and women were among the fire's victims.

If it had not been for the ignorance of the man who first tried to send in an alarm and who delayed the firemen several minutes, and for the unconquerable habit of tenants of fire-threatened houses to open doors and windows, thereby providing not only a draught, but a path for the flames, lives might have been saved this morning. The efforts of the imperilled persons to save themselves discounted the efforts to save them.

The list of dead and injured is as follows:

Dead—William Cotter, 40 years old, a workman in a brewery; Kate Cotter, wife of William; Mamie Cotter 13 years old; Joseph Cotter, 11 years old; Kate Cotter, 9 years old; John Cotter, 3 years old; Louis Marion, 40 years old, cigar-box maker; Albert Marion, 14 years old; Elsie Marion, 6 years old, and Emma Marion, 3 years old.

Injured—Patrick Byrnes, 23 years old, longshoreman, dying in Gouveneur Hospital; George Cotter, 4 months old; Mary Marion, 36 years old, wife of Louis Marion; Mamie Marion, 17 years old; Frank Marion, 12 years old; Margaret Marion, 9 years old; Antoinette Marion, 6 months old—all in Gouveneur Hospital in a precarious condition.

None of the Cotter or Marion families escaped death or injury. There were thre other households or families in the tenement, but Byrnes, the longshoreman, was the only member of any of them who failed to get out safe and sound, save Maggie Mulhearn, tenant on the top floor, across the hall from the Marions. One of her feet was slightly burned. As it chanced, the rooms just below the Mulhearns were occupied by the Cotters, who suffered so disastrously. Policemen and firemen passed by the windows of the Cotters, seeing no signs of life and thinking that all the occupants had escaped. The rooms of the Marions and Cotters were not entered by either firemen or policemen until the flames had been put out.

The fire was all out in less than an hour after it started. The firemen drove it up, inch by inch, to the roof. A property loss of only $3,000 or thereabouts was caused. The building was not gutted. A little replacing of woodwork and plastering will make it as good as it was, or better.

The saloon of Alderman James Smith occupies the whole ground floor of the building. Rimming the cornice over his saloon and extending across the front of the building is a large wire sign which makes a balcony with the cornice, and was very useful this morning on that account. There are fire escapes, both front and rear, the ladders in each case extending up from the top of the first story to the windows of the fifth with a landing in front and at the rear of every apartment in the tenement. The fact that there was such easy ways of escape makes it difficult for the police and firemen to understand how the tenants of the building failed to see them. The fire-fighters and life-savers went up and down these escapes after they had reached the scene.

Patrick Byrnes, a lodger with Miss Mary Jordan, who occupied the whole second floor, discovered the fire about 2:35 o'clock. He awoke to find the rooms filled with smoke and growing hot. He gave a yell, jumped out of bed and rushed to his landlady's room. He dragged her to the front window and then ran back and spread the alarm. He failed to save himself, as it turned out. He discovered the fire and gave the first alarm to the house, but some madness tempted him back into the rooms and sent him down by the blazing stairway.

Policeman Purfield, of the Delancy Street station, making his way along the ground-floor hallway to the rear shortly after the Jordans escaped, found the stairway a pile of flames from bottom to top, and just as he got to the foot of the stairs Byrnes jumped through the fire and fell at his feet all ablaze. He died later.

The first alarm of fire was turned in to the department several minutes after Byrnes had alarmed the house, or so much of it as woke up. A German baker who turned in the alarm wasted several precious moments through his ignorance of the mechanism.

Policeman James T. Knowles, of the Delancy Street station, at the risk of his own life, got twelve persons out of the upper floors of the building, and only quit his post of danger when driven from the fire escape by flames and smoke. Other policemen and firemen made heroic rescues.

LONG TIME TO WAIT

Census Enumerators Will Not Be Paid Until September.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15.—At the office of the Census supervisor Beaston, in the city hall, yesterday it was announced that none of the thousand or more enumerators would receive his pay before next September. This will be unpleasant news to many of the Census workers. A large part of the men looked upon these positions as a great boom, they having been out of employment for a long time, and in some cases hardships will be experienced.

In explaining the delay in paying the salaries, those in charge said that all of the books will have to be completed here, and will have to be sent to Washington, where experts are to go over them, and endorse the enumeration before the pay rolls are made out. Part of the men had been expecting their pay within a week or two.

DEWEY FEELS THANKFUL

The Admiral Glad That His Boom Was Not the Genuine Article.

Washington, June 15.—Admiral Dewey leaned against the railing of the broad veranda of his country home today and said: "I thank God that the people appear not to want me for president."

He was asked by a reporter if he had any statement to make supplemental to that which was published this morning, and in which he formally announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the presidency.

"Admiral," asked the reporter, "what induced you to give up the happy, easy life you now lead to become embroiled in politics?"

"Many of the most influential people in the country, and some whom I regarded as party leaders of high rank, assured me that it was my duty as an American to serve the American people as their president. They told me it was as much my duty to be President as it had been to enter Manila bay. I felt that if the American people wanted me to serve them as President it was my duty to obey them. I said last night to the gentleman who called to interview me, that after thinking this proposition over several weeks I said yes and accordingly announced that if the people wanted me to serve in that capacity I would gladly do so. But I thank God they don't appear to want me.

"I would like to be President, but would never enter a scramble for it. Presidents are not chosen by the people by a few political leaders. My recent trip had no political significance whatever. I know that I have the affection of the American people, and that is honor enough. I am no longer an aspirant for the place of chief magistrate.

"If the so-called gold Democrats should nominate you with the view of drawing votes from the Democratic candidate, would you consider the offer?"

"I am not now a candidate," Admiral Dewey continued.

THE DULL SEASON

By Recent Comparisons Trade Looks Worse Than It Really Is—Export Business Continues Heavy—Process of Returning to Normal Prices

New York, June 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Measured by recent records and recollections of business activity, the present between-seasons dullness seems specially marked, and the reactionary movement of prices makes the trade look worse than it really it. Judged by such indicators as railroad earnings and the statistics of foreign trade, the volume of business doing is considerably larger than a year ago, when it will be recalled that trade was cheerfully active.

It is true that bank clearings are considerably smaller than last year, taking the country as a whole, but last year's clearings undoubtedly included much of a speculative character, which is this year almost wholly absent; and yet, outside of the metropolis bank clearings are heavier this year than last.

Failures for the week number 180 as compared with 184 last week, 50 in this week a year ago, 207 in 1898, 226 in 1897 and 265 in 1896.

Readjusting Prices

New York, June 15.—Dun's Review tomorrow will say:

A season of declining prices is never wholly agreeable to business men whose stocks on hand are losing part of their value. Yet there are tifmes when a return to the highest prosperity in business is not possible except through readjustment of prices. Having shown for six months that great industries depend for prosperity upon restoration of normal prices, Dun's Review has given in such tables as were printed last week ample proof that this readjustment was in wholesome progress. The volume of business is large, especially in States south of the Potomac and west of Pennsylvania. Speculation and the creation of new securities swelled business at New York, Boston and some other Eastern cities last year. But beyond this narrow section the volume of trade is this year the largest ever known, and on the whole shows no signs of abatement.

The official report holds out fair promise of good crops tris year, and the demand for staple products has run close to the largest ever known, while the exports of manufactured products have been, in eleven months ending with May, about 27 per cent larger than in any previous year.

Failures for the week have been 162 in the United States, against 136 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 18 last year.

DEAD IN HER BED

Rev. W. A. Lutz Accepts the Presidency of North Carolina College.

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 15.—Special.—Mrs. W. S. Petty, of Pittsboro, was found dead in bed at the home of her son Mr. J. W. Petty, in West Winston, this morning. She came here several days ago to visit her son. She was out driving yesterday afternoon and appeared cheerful. The remains will be sent home tomorrow for interment. She was 56 year old.

Rev. W. A. Lutz, pastor of the Lutheran church here, has decided to accept the presidency of North Carolina college, at Mount Pleasant, to which office he was recently elected.

Washington Notes.

Washington, June 15.—Special—Congressman Small is here on department business.

Robert V. Riddler of Bridgewater, John C. Howenstein of Marion, William Hamley of Giles Mills, N. C., have been been appointed railway mail clerks.

Caroline Wilkins of Leland, has been granted a pension of $8.00.

A new postoffice has been established at Burcham, Wiles county, with Eli R. Wiles postmater; at Gwynn, Yadkin county, with W. A. Grater postmaster; at Trantus, Marion county, with Jos. B. Ayers postmaster; at Nox Alleghany county, with Wm. Jennings postmaster.

THE WAR IN AFRICA

Roberts Has the Boer Forces on the Run

DIAMOND HILL CARRIED

It Was Grand, Says the English Commander, to See the Way the Troops Advanced Over Difficult Ground Under Heavy Fire--British Loss Small in View of the Natural Strength of the Position of the Boers.

London, June 15.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 15, 12:30 p. m., June 14.—(It is presumed that this means that the dispatch was written June 14th and sent June 15th). As I telegraphed yesterday from our outposts fifteen miles east of Pretoria, the Boers evacuated their positions during the night of June 12th. They had given so much attention to strengthening their flanks that their centre was weakly held.

"As soon as they became evident June 12th, I directed Ian Hamilton to attack. He moved against Diamond Hill with the Sussex and Derbyshire regiments and the City Imperial volunteers. I supported his left by the Guards brigade under Inigo Jones (Lieutenant Colonel Inigo Jones, of the Scots Guards.)

"It was grand to see the way our men advanced over the difficult ground and under heavy fire. Our casualties were, I am thankful to say, less than one hundred—a very small number considering the natural strength of the position that had to be carried.

"Our seizure of Diamond Hill caused the Boers to feel that they were practically surrounded and this resulted in their hasty retirement. They were being followed yesterday by some of our mounted torps.

"Hamilton speaks in high terms of the three battalions above mentioned and the admirable manner in which the Sixty-second field battery covered the advance, the good work of DeLisle's mounted infantry and the valuable assitance afforded by the Guards brigade.

"Hamilton received a contusion from a shrapnel bullet on the shoulder, but is not, I am happy to say, unable to perform his duty.

"Buller reports his casualties at Laing's Nek as two killed and one officer and sixteen men wounded.

"Baden-Powell reports from his camp, forty miles west-southwest of Rustenberg, that after the relief of Mafeking he repaired the railway and telegraph. He then moved into the Transvaal with a force of about eight hundred men to accept the surrender of the Boers and prevent the natives from looting.

"He is now working systematically through the districts of Marco, Lychtenburg and Rustenberg, re-establishing order and collecting arms and supplies. About six hundred Boers have surrendered and two hundred and thirty prisoners have been captured. The local chiefs who took up arms with the Boers against the English have been arrested.

"The natives of the Transvaal seem to welcome our rule heartily. The burghers are coming in readily to see him and discuss terms of surrender with him. They all speak of and appreciate the good order and good discipline with which his patrols carry out the work of pacification."

Klerksdorp Surrenders

London, June 15.—The War Office issues the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 14.—10:40 p. m.—Klerksdorp surrendered June 9 to an armed party sent on by Hunter.

"Kitchener reports that the Boers attacked a construction train early this morning a few miles north of Rhenoster River. He sent out mounted troops and drove off the enemy before they could do much damage. One man was killed and eleven wounded, including two officers.

"A messenger from Klerksdorp reports that Cronje, who commanded there, determined to surrender as soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been copied by many in the neighborhood. The court house is now said to be full of arms."

THE NEGRO IN FLORIDA

Views of a White Republican Which Might Be Studied with Profit

Greensboro, N. C., June 15.—Special.—Solicitor A. L. Brooks, of this city, has shown me a copy of the Republican of Middle Florida, a paper published in Tallahassee, carrying at its masthead the following words in bold letters: "The only white Republican paper in Middle Florida." The issue shown me is dated June 2, 1900, and contains an article written by a Florida Republican on the question of negro office holding, which North Carolinians, and especially the white Republicans of the State, might read with much profit at this time when an effort is being made to rid our politics of the negro as a disturbing element. Please permit me to make a few extracts from the letter in question:

"I am a Republican, and always have been, and I write this for Republicans, taking advantage of your free parliament paper. I wish to call attention to two principles, or facts: First, that the Republican party can never succeed in Florida as long as they look to the negro for support; and, second that the colored race can never succeed as long as it hold on to politics for support.

"That a superior race will be subject to an inferior race is against all rule or reason. Force may compel submission for a time, but as mind is superior to matter and will govern, so the white race is superior to the negro race, and will rule in spite of legislation, politics or anything else. The Republican party in Florida make a fatal mistake when they exalt a colored man to be position of 'boss' in any sense over the white man. I would not curtail the colored man's rights. He should be protected in his rights, better than he is and better than he ever will be as long as he aspires to positions of power over the white man.

"If a white man chooses to employ a colored lawyer, doctor, school teacher, preacher, clerk or laborer, let him, but don't place a whole community of white and black under a colored school teacher, postmaster, marshal or any other official. As long as the Republican party places colored men on its ticket for any office, so long will it fall in Florida. * * * White men will not join a political party where the negroes are in control, but will join the enemy to down such."

To this last sentiment the editor makes the following comment: "This was shown at the Congressional convention the other day. White delegates went home perfectly disgusted and will never be seen in a like convention again."

How many times have we witnessed similar scenes in North Carolina? Yet strange it is that white men have allowed the dose to be repeated year after year! But let me quote further:

"With the Republican vote growing smaller every year (on account of this negro policy) what good is there in voting? There is no hope of electing any one. Every time the colored man casts a vote to put some other colored man in office (there is always one or more on our ticket) he emphasizes the charge the Democrats make of negro supremacy, and brings down on himself the resentment of white friends, and in every instance he is the loser.

"As a white man with some property and at least ordinary intelligence and respectability, I know and have felt the power of boycott and ostracism, extending not only to my business, but to my family, because I voted for a negro and with the party putting negroes in office. The colored man is a still greater sufferer from the same cause, and the colored man who has any real honest aspirations to succeed in life will not place himself in such antagonism to those who can and wish to help him."

The article from which the above extracts are made is interspersed with paragraphs of timely comment from the editor of the Republican of Middle Florida in endorsement thereof. The Republican party is a nonentity in Florida, South Carolina and all States where the negro has ever presumed to aspire to positions over white men, just as it has been in North Carolina for a quarter of a century and until we saw the remarkable spectacle of forty-odd thousand white men fusing with the enemy in an unguarded moment, the results of which were so disastrous and brought such a blush of shame to the faces of white men that they have resolved to put an end to the possibility of a recurrence of like conditions.

BROOKLYNS PLAY TO WIN

It took Good Work to Beat Boston, for the Score Was Close--Phillies Win in a Pitchers' Battle.

Boston, June 15.—Timely hitting and superior all-round playing won the game for Brooklyn today. In the first inning Keeler tripled to center field and Jennings singled and sent in the run. The visitors drew goose egs in the next four innings, and in the sixth Cross knocked a home run over the right-field fence. Keeler opened the eighth with a single and scored on Dahlen's safe hit. In the ninth Daly reached first base on Long's error and scored on Kennedy's single pass second. Stahl drove the ball over the left-field fence in the sixth for the second run.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	100001011	4	11	1
Boston	000101000	2	9	2

Batteries: Kennedy and Farrell; Pittinger and Clark. Umpire, O'Day.

Philadelphia 3, New York 2

Philadelphia, June 15.—Outside of the closeness of the score, there was nothing about today's game between the Phillies and the New Yorks to commend it. It was a pitchers' contest, made painfully long-drawn-out by the dilatory tactics of Mercer. The fielding of both teams was respectable, with the odds slightly in favor of the Phillies at the close.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	02000010x	3	11	1
New York	000100100	2	9	2

Batteries: Frazer and Douglas; Mercer and Warner. Umpire, Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	29	15	.659
Brooklyn	27	16	.628
Boston	21	21	.500
Pittsburg	23	24	.489
St. Louis	20	23	.465
Chicago	17	23	.525
New York	17	24	.392

CAPTAIN DEMING'S SENTENCE

Peculation from Uncle Sam Meets Its Just Reward.

Washington, June 15.—The findings of the court martial in the case of Capt. Peter C. Deming, assistant commissary of subsistence at San Francisco, who was arrested on charges of embezzling the public money, of the United States, forgery, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, were made public by Adjutant General Corbin this morning. Captain Deming was found guilty on all of the nineteen charges in the indictment and was sentenced to three year's imprisonment in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and is dishonorably discharged from the army.

The prisoner was found to have drawn money on many occasions, by placing the names of fictitious persons on his salary list, and drawing the salaries. More than $13,000 was obtained in this way, although Deming is a comparatively wealthy man and owns much property.

It was further proven that Deming had forged a large number of checks and had cashed these. The sentence was approved by President McKinley, and the order carrying it into effect was the first signed by General Miles, as Lieutenant General of the army.

Convention Day Approaches

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15.—With the opening day of the Republican national convention now but a short time off, the city is beginning to take on a more animated appearance, and the hotel lobbies are hourly filling up with delegates and visitors. Tomorrow and Sunday and Monday, will witness the largest incoming crowds. The railroads entering this city have made special arrangements for the expected crowds, and no difficulty is expected in handling them.

Brownlow Delegation Wins

Philadelphia, June 15.—The Republican National Committee this afternoon decided in favor of Brownlow's delegation in the Tennessee contest by a unanimous vote.