THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VII RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900 No 31

State Library X

WILLIAM MEANS WAR

His Armies Will Take Vengeance on China.

GERMAN FLAG INSULTED

The Emperor Will Not Rest Until the Offended Standard Is Planted on the Walls of Pekin to Dictate Peace to the Chinese—Far Reaching Consequences May Result from the Expressed Determination of the Kaiser.

London, July 3.—Kaiser Wilhelm today, on the occasion of the departure of a naval detachment from Wilhelmshaven for China, expressed himself forcibly on the crisis in the Orient. The Emperor, who was present to say farewell, conversed with the officers before the transport sailed. In a speech to the sailors he said the powers did not intend to effect the partition of China. The restoration of the status quo was the first consideration at the present moment, he added.

The Kaiser went on to say: "The German flag has been insulted and the German empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance. I will not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other powers, floats triumphantly over the Chinese flag and until it has been planted on the walls of Pekin to dictate peace to the Chinese. My troops will maintain good comradeship with others with whom they come in contact. Russians, British, French, all alike, are fighting for one cause—civilization."

When the transports Wittekin and Frankfurt sailed the Emperor and Empress witnessed their departure from the deck of the Royal yacht Hohenzollern.

The absence of definite information from China has again excited all the European capitals. The silence following the news of the plight of the foreign ministers at Pekin is regarded as ominous in every quarter and there are few hopes that they will be saved from the fanatical fury of the Chinese.

The news, too, that Celestial armies are marching on Tien Tsin and the inability to get tidings from that city are adding measurably to the alarm for the safety of the allied forces that have thus far advanced into the disturbed empire with such discouraging results.

It is impossible to say what the Chinese situation will next develop. The anger of Germany over the brutal murder of Von Ketteler has set a large part of the Kaiser's machinery of war in operation; and, although it is not believed that Emperor William will take any new initiative in the crisis, after his expression at Wilhelmshaven, it is to be expected that his demand for reprisal will act to bring about some startling developments in the crisis that is likely to involve all civilization in its far reaching tentacles.

A somewhat surprising dispatch of today's date has been received by the Central News from Hong Kong. It is asserted in well informed circles, the dispatch says, that Li Hung Chang has asked to be taken to Tien Tsin in an American gunboat. The dispatch offers no explanation of or speculation on the supposed object of the Chinese statesmans' request. By some persons here it is believed that the venerable diplomat is still possessed of an ambition to try to halt the outrages against the representatives and military forces of the powers. Others declare that Li Hung Chang is threatened on all sides by bloodthirsty enemies, and seeks to escape from a possible danger point to a position with the allied forces where he is certain of protection from Chinese assassins.

Another dispatch from Hong Kong says that an imperial edict has been issued in the name of the emperor, anthorizing the raising of troops n Canton for service at Pekin.

A dispatch from Shanghai says Mrs. Greening and the ladies connected with the Baptist Zenana Mission have arrived safely at Chefoo.

KEMPFF'S LONG HEAD.

The American Admiral Showed Better Judgment Than the Allied Powers.

London, July 3.—The fact that a relief column has been unable to leave Tien Tsin in response to the pathetic prayer of the beleaguered legations at Pekin is generally regarded in London as destroying almost the last vestige of hope for the unfortunate foreigners pent up in the Chinese capital. The worst is feared, and the massacre of Cawnpore is in every man's mind. It is beginning, to be felt here that the plausible fiction that no state of war exists is no longer tenable, and a fully equipped modern army, belonging to a single nationality, is necessary to deal with the situation instead of an expedition of a dozen nationalities. Hence arises the demand that Japan shall be given a mandate to complete the work left undone in 1894, with proper security that she shall not be again squeezed out when the cistly task is over.

While general British comment severely criticises America's non-participation in the bombardment of the Taku forts, several of the London papers are beginning to find out that Rear Admiral Kempff had better foresight than was possessed by the allied chancellories of Europe when he protested against an attack on the Taku forts on the ground that it would throw the Chinese government into the arms of the Boxers and make all the other nations technically at war with China. The inadvisability of attacking Taku when the international forces were manifestly insufficient even to guard the legations and the Europeans in the interior from retaliation is now generally acknowledged.

From the far East there is practically no additional news. Rumors are current in Paris that the British embassy has received notification of the massacre of the French and British ministers at Pekin, but there is no confirmation of the report.

Shanghai reports that the international force at Tien-Tsi nare suffering from lack of good drinking water, owing to the Pei Ho river being choked with the corpses of Chinese and other victims of the bombardment.

According to the same dispatch the international troops, so far from being strong enough to advance towards Pekin are not sufficiently numerous to attack the Chinese still surrounding Tien Tsin and keeping up a desultory fire on the place. Thousands of Chinese are said to be arriving from Lutai and to be desperately attempting to reoccupy the bridge leading to Taku.

A WEEK AGO.

The Situation in Pekin as It was the 127th of June.

Washington, July 3.—The following cablegram was received this afternoon at the State Department from United States Consul Goodnow:

Shanghai, July 3.—On the 27th of June there were two legation buildings standing. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager are prisoners in the palace. The city gates are closed. Prince Tuan and his force of Boxers are in control of everything. Complete condition of anarchy in the streets.

GOODNOW.

Mr. Goodnow in another dispatch says that the Chinese had artillery trained on the legations, but had not used it up to June 25.

The State Department has also received the following cablegram from United States Consul McWade at Canton:

"Viceroy Li Hung Chang has today assured me that he will immediately issue a strong proclamation, commanding the preservation of peace and order in his provinces and will take the necessary measures for the protection of foreigners as far as possible. He is largely increasing the force of his army."

A dispatch received by the Bureau of Navigation this morning states that Ensign Joseph K. Taussig, who was reported to have been slightly wounded while with the Pekin relief expedition, has been very seriously wounded, and his injuries are dangerous. The nature of the wounds is not given. Young Taussing is a native of this city, and is the son of Commander Taussig, of the Yorktown.

The Navy Department today gave out a copy of the last communication received from Minister Conger. It is dated at Pekin, November 23, 1899, and tells of a pleasant trip enjoyed by the American minister on board the Princeton and Monocacy, and thanking Rear Admiral Watson and Captains Knox and Bicknell for their kindness.

The Ninth Infantry will arrive at Chefoo tomorrow, and will, it is expected, at once be ordered to Taku to form a portion of an expedition heading for Pekin. Arrangements were made by the War Department today for the mobilization of the Fifteenth Infantry at San Francisco for service in China.

Shadow of the War Cloud.

Wilhelmhaven, July 3.—In view of the gravity of the situation in the Fare East a German expeditionary force of volunteers from the army is to be formed. It will have the strength of a brigade of all arms.

London, July 3.—A dispatch from Paris says:

"It is rumored that the British embassy here has been notified that the French and English ministers at Pekin have been murdered."

The English minister is Sir Claud MacDonald, the French envoy is S. Pichon.

London, July 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai of today's date says that Mr. Jameson, the engineer of the Pekin syndicate, telegraphed from Kaifang yesterday as follows:

"We are retreating to Siang Yan, and thence to Hankow, by the Han river. The party consists of Messrs. Reid and Fisher, engineers, and members of the Canadian Presbyterian mission, fifteen persons altogether."

Hong Kong, July 3.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, with Rear Admiral Remey aboard, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, today. After coaling she will sail immediately for Taku.

Madrid, July 3.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree suppressing the permanent Spanish legation at Pekin. The Spanish minister of Japan will in future be accerdited also to China.

Rome, July 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affaires, announced that Italy had participated with the other powers from the beginning of the crisis in China, in the negotiations and subsequent operations. He said that accord among the powers had existed throughout. If the nearest powers acted first, they did so in the common interest.

Italy, he said, would soon have six or seven warships in Chinese waters and other measures would be taken to meet any emergency, but she had no selfish aims and sought no pretext for a policy of occupation of Chinese territory.

Berlin, July 3.—A naval and military council which was held at Wilhelmshaven and was presided over by the Emperor, decided to send to China one division of infantry, four additional regiments of infantry and sixteen batteries of artillery with transport, the whole force numbering 15,000 men. In consequence of the serious situation in China the Emperor has abandoned his project-yachting trip.

Paris, July 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, during the debate on the credits declared that France did not wish the distintegration of China and did not desire war. But France must protect her citizens. No power, he snid, had ulterior motives at the present time and France's efforts would be directed toward fortifying international solidarity.

Little Hope That Conger Lives

Washington, July 3.—Little hope is held out by official advices received here that Minister Conger and other Americans in China will be rescued alive. The nearest troops to Pekin are two weeks' journey away, and when last heard from the prisoners were nearing starvation. Chinese guns were also trained on the British embassy where the Americans were sheltered.

Fire Claims Ten Victims.

New York, July 3.—Hoboken was the scene of a blaze early this morning which cost the lives of ten persons. The double frame house two stories and a half high, at 129-131 Adams street, caught fire about 2:30 o'clock and was kuickly burned in spite of the efforts of the firemen.

The victims were imprisoned by the rapid spread of the flames, while trying to escape. The children were on the first floor of No. 129, with their parents, but were separated from them in the confusion caused by the alarm. Their bodies were found by the firemen after the flames were under control.

MONEY OR YOUR LIFE

Men Without Means Left to Find Watery Graves

INHUMAN BOAT CAPTAINS

Mayor of Hoboken Creates a Sensation by Declaring That Tug Boat Captains Who Refused to Save Life Shall Be Prosecuted for Murder—Searching for Bodies in the Hulks of the Burned Ocean Liners

New York, July 3.—The search for bodies of persons who perished in the fire at the North German Lloyd Company's piers in Hoboken was resumed today. Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon 81 bodies had been recovered. Four of these were still on the Saale, where they were found.

A sensation was created today by an announcement from Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken that he will prosecute all tugboat captains against whom charges of refusing to save life can be substantiated. The mayor says he will apply at once for warrants charging two tug boat captains with murder, and that he has evidence to prove that three men used boat hooks to keep drowning men from climbing on their tugs because the unfortunates had no money. An effort is to be made, also, to have the licenses of offending captains revoked.

Wrecking tugs today continued their work on the Main and Bremen, removing cargo and debris and trying to reach the bodies believed to be in their holds. Many persons are known to have perished on these ships, and the search for their remains will be kept up, but it is feared that any recovered will be unrecognizable.

The body of an unknown man, taought to be one of the victims of the fire, was found at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, this morning. It was almost nude and was removed to an undertaker's shop.

All of the injured in the Jersey City hospitals were reported to be doing as well as could be expected today. Ernest Venner, the most seriously injured of these patients, is suffering from the inhalation of smoke.

The eighteen fire patients in Bellevue Hospital, New York, have almost fully recovered, and all of them were expected to leave that institution today. They will be cared for by the North German Lloyd Company.

Two bodies of fire victims remained at the New York morgue this morning. They are those of Charles Bremmer, an upholsterer of Union Hill, N. J., who lost his life while working on the Saale and of August Weller, a machinist on the Saale.

Lists of the Missing.

New York, July 3.—The agency of the North German Lloyd Line here gave out today lists showing that 100 of the crew of the Saale, 35 of the crew of the Main and 9 of the crew of the Bremen or 144 in all, have failed to report since the fire and are accounted missing, although some of them are believed to be alive and to have deserted. Of the 100 missing from the Saale nine are women stewardesses.

ENGLAND AND CHINA

Policy of State Not Best Served by Public Discussion

London, July 3.—Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal member for Merthyr-Tidvil, Wales, in the House of Commons today moved for an adjournment of the House to call attention to the Pekin situation.

Hon. William St. J. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, doubted the advisability of a discussion at the present moment in view of the delicacy of the military and other questions requiring decision. It might, for instance, be the duty of the government to consider the advisability of conferring on Li Hung Chang somee responsibility for the preservation of order, but if so he felt quite sure it would not be his duty to make that fact public immediately.

Mr. Broderick stated that from the beginning the British government had worked as far as possible in conjunction with the other powers, especially in respect to the relief of Pekin. Their efforts had been to encourage the dispatch of any body of troops which could relieve the Europeans, and a special effort had been made to induce the government of Japan, in view of its position, to supplement the contingent that had been already landed. There was no reason to think that influence had been exerted by any other power to nullify that encouragement to Japan. But the problem was not only to bring an adequate number of troops into China, but also to transport them through a very difficult country throughout which communication had been almost destroyed.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal member for Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed division, agreed that the chief point was the unanimity of the powers; hence reference to a future policy was not desirable. It was desirable that Great Britain should be a lay figure when the future of China was settled; but he trusted that the concert of the powers would be preserved even then, and the partition of China avoided.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

THE CAPE NOME FLEET.

Many Vessels Attempting to Make the Passage Through Ice Fields.

Washington, July 3.—General Randall, commanding the troops in Alaska, has reported his arrival out and the conditions north of Bering Strait in the following telegram to the War Department:

"Dutch Harbor, Alaska, June 14, 1900, via Seattle, Washington, July 2, 1900.—Arrived this port noon today. Steamship Garonne in harbor, just returned after several days spent in unsuccessful attempt to push through ice fields to Nome. Her captain reports many vessels along the line of and within the ice fields and some in dangerous plight. No serious disaster, however, reported. Twenty vessels are still waiting here for more favorable conditions before attempting to get through. Shall remain myself for a few days. Transport Lawton here with me. The Athenian and Rosecrans, with vessels near the ice fields, while the condition of boats attempting to make passage through the ice is one of some danger. It is not thought to be such as to justify any grave apprehension for their ultiniate safety if properly handled."

THE OREGON AFLOAT

Our Fine Fighting Ship Is Going to Nagasaki to Be Docked

Washington, July 3.—A dispatch was received at the Bureau of Navigation late this afternoon saying that the Oregon had been floated and was proceeding to the dry dock at Nagasaki in tow of the Japanese cruiser Akitisushima, a vessel that took part in the battle of the Yalu. The dock at Port-Arthur was found too narrow to take in the big battleship and the Japanese government courteously offered the use of its dock at Nagasaki, about 300 miles from the point where the Oregon met with her misshap.

Spaniards in Our Islands.

Washington, July 3.—The Spanish minister here, the Duke D'Arcos, has brought to the attention of the State Department and is urging at opportune moments the claims of Spanish subjects in the new American insular possesions for a more definite determination of their status.

It appears that the treaty of Paris fixed this only in general terms, and that more details of the utmost importance to these people who have elected to remain Spanish citizens while continuing to reside in the islands, which will require perhaps judicial interpretation to reach a satisfactory settlement. Meanwhile the War Department is endeavoring to meet the temporary needs in the case by expediting orders to the military commanders in the islands, while the department of justice itself will properly instruct Governor Allen, of Porto Rico.

Lieutenant Key Safe.

Washington, July 3.—The Navy Department learned today through a telegram received from him, that Lieutenant Albert Key, naval attache of the United States in China and Japan, and Mrs. Key were safe in Tokio.

It was supposed that they were shut up in Pekin with the other members of the American legation. Lieutenant Key is a son of late Judge Key, of Tennessee, who was postmaster general in the cabinet of R. B. Hayes. His wife was Miss Condit Smith, of Washington. She is a sister-in-law of General Leonard Wood, governor of Cuba.

General Wheeler's Successor

Chattanooga, July 3.—Four of the five Democratic contestants for the Democratic nomination for Congress to succeed General Joe Wheeler withdrew from the race before the convention met at Decatur, Ala., today. Judge W. C. Richardson was, therefore, nominated by acclamation. The nomination is equivalent to an election. Judge Richardson has been a candidate for the nomination five times. The delegates say General Wheeler would not have received the nomination had he been a candidate.

Ravages of Enteric Fever

London, July 3.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. George Wyndham Parliamentary Secretary of State for war, stated that there had been 2,087 cases of enteric fever in the hospital at Bloemfontein for the eight weeks ending May 11th. Of this number 286 died. Of 5,860 cases of simple fevers in hospitals throughout South Africa only one hundred resulted fatally.

The Murder of Essagin

Paris, July 3.—Marcos Essagin, the naturalized American citizen who was so cruelly murdered at Fez, was a Tangier Jew and the chief representative of the French firm of Braunsweig & Co., at Fez. He leaves a wife and baby. Locally he was considered a Frenchman. France, consequently, will support the firm's claims pointly with the United States on behalf of the family. The murder is believed to have been the result of Jewbaiting proceedings at Fez.

BACK FROM PANAMA

T. A. Gudger Brings News from the Revolution in Colombia

New York, July 3.—Among the passengers on the Allencia, which arrived today from Panama, was T. A. Gudger, son of United States Consul General Gudger at Panama. Mr. Gudger confirmed the reported death at Tumaco of Reynolds Paris, representative of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company of this city.

Paris, who was a British subject, was arrested and imprisoned together with two other Englishmen March 17, without any apparent reason. They were in no way connected with the revolution, and at the time were carrying dispatches from the British consul in a launch flying the British flag. The Colombian government officials also confiscated the launch. The consul general at Panama protested and threatened to invoke the aid of warships unless the men were released. After some delay they were liberated. Paris, it is believed, died, as a result of hardships suffered while in prison.

One of the passengers on the Allencia said that the insurgents now practically control Panama. General Belisario Porras had demanded the surrender of Panama June 30, but extended the time to July 4 on request of the foreign consuls. General Campos Serrano has resigned as governor of Panama and has been succeeded by General Losada. The impression prevails in Panama that the government will be overthrown within a month. Business is at a standstill.

Barbarism by Belgian Officials

London, July 3.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: It transpires that the recent mutiny at Shinkakassa fort, near Boma, was due to the abominable treatment of the soldiers' wives by the governor of the fort, who when the women refused to do hard manual labor, without pay, had them stripped and flogged till the blood ran down their bodies. The mutineers are now all exterminated. They were hounted down and shot on sight or lashed to the mouths of cannon and blown to pieces by platoons before admiring Belgian officials in Gala dress, by order of the acting governor.

CROKER HAS HIS SAY

Tammany Will Yield to Combined Party Wisdom.

BUT HAS ITS OWN VIEWS

Explicit Declaration for Sixteen to One Not Calculated to Win Votes in the East, but All Democrats Will Support Bryan Whether Silver Is in the Platform or Not—Ex-Governor Thomas to Be Temporary Chairman.

Kansas City, July 3.—After two days of silence, Richard Croker has made a statement in which he says:

"I wish to correct the impression that Tammany is fighting against the insertion of a silver plank in the Democratic platform. This is not so and it is a point on whch I and the whole New York organization have been more misrepresented and misunderstood than on any other.

"I believe and have frequently stated, that a more conservative stand on this question would be much more to the interests of the party, not only in New York, but all over the country. But mark, this; if it can be shown by the caucuses of the different State delegations and before the national convention that it is the belief of a majority that it would bring more votes to the Democratic ticket throughout the west, in doubtful States, in the country at large, in fact, outside of New York, than it would lose to the party in New York city and State, then Tammany will yield cheerfully."

"Do you mean a simple reaffirmation in the Chicago platform or an explicit 16 to 1 plan?" he was asked.

"I mean a flat declaration in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," Mr. Croker replied.

Mr. Croker was told of the statement of the Alaska delegate that Pacific coast business men would refuse to support Bryan unless the 16 to 1 was left out of the platform.

"Oh, every Democrat will support Bryan, whether free silver is made an issue or not," said Mr. Croker. "You can't help but admire a man for living up to his beliefs. He will be supported loyally by all, and I thoroughly believe be elected.

"I believe he will carry not only New York, but Ohio and Indiana as well. In this campaign, other issues will enter largely into the result. One of them is trusts; the other is the vote of the young men from the country. The young man is quick to see the dangers threatening from the gradual monopolization of nearly every branch of industry and from young voters the Democratic party is receiving renewed strength. To it they look for relief, and to their votes will the victory of next November be in a large measure due."

ALTGELD KNIFES ROSE.

Ex-Governor Thomas Selected for Temporary Chairman of Convention

Kansas City, July 3.—At the meeting of the national committee this morning Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, was beaten for temporary chairman of the Democratic convention by ex-Governor Thomas, of Colorado. The vote, however, was very close, 24 to 22. A few minutes before the doors of the committee room were thrown open Mr. Rose was sitting on a lounge on the floor below, apparently sure of the honor. When it was remarked to him that John P. Altgeld was opposed to him, he said, carelessly: "Oh, I am not exercised by him; he can't hurt me."

Mayor Rose, it is said, had prepared his address to the convention. During the morning Mr. Altgeld was about the Kansas City club building in which the national committee holds its meetings, but he kept aloof from Mr. Rose.(Altgeld's explanation of his opposition to Rose is that he has not been a strong adherent of Bryan and 16 to 1. During Mayor's Rose's administration the street railway system of Milwaukee fell into the hands of a syndicate and Altgeld has alleged that the mayor was responsible for the sacrifice of the people's rights.

Mayor Rose, talking about Altgeld this morning, gave another reason:

"He does not like me," said the mayor, "because I called him a traitor when he ran for mayor against Harrison, and I used pretty plain language. I'll put my record against his, anyway."

The vote of the national committee is said to have had a much larger significance than the settling of a score betwen Altgeld and Rose. If the mayor of Milwaukee had been selected for temporary chairman, the conservatives would have claimed a victory. It had been generally understood that Mr. Rose would be temporary chairman, and until the eleventh hour the silver men acquiesced.

FREE SILVER OR NOTHING.

Bryan Will Not Run on Anything but a Plain Declaration.

Kansas City, July 3.—"Bryan will not run on any platform which does not contain a specific declaration in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. If this convention does not put that declaration in the platform it will have to nominate another candidate for President."

This statement was made today as Judge A. S. Tibbitts, of Lincoln, delegate-at-large from Mr. Bryan's own State, and chairman of the State delegation to this convention. It serves to emphasize the determined stand taken by the Nebraska statesman. His declaration is that he stands for a principle and those who would have him change or modify his views are swinging simply in the wind of expediency.

Cato Sells, chairman of the Iowa delegation, who had a three-hour conference with Mr. Bryan just before he came to Kansas City, not only reaffirms the statement made by Judge Tibbitts, but simplifies it.

"After talking with Mr. Bryan for some time," said Mr. Sells, "with respect to his position, and to the attitude his friends ought to assume in this convention, I asked him this blunt question:

"'Suppose the convention should refuse to adopt a platform containing a distinct declaration in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1?'

"'Then,' said Mr. Bryan emphatically, 'I will not run as the candidate.'"

That the convention will bow to Mr. Bryan's desires nobody who comes in contact with the delegates can doubt for an instant. Some discordant elements are here, but they are not menacing. A few men assert with a positiveness quite serious that they propose to carry the fight to the floor of the convention. Such a contest in the convention, would be doubtless a dramatic, perhaps a sensational, performance; but it would not only not serve any useful purpose, but might put away the chance of a victory next fall, which now is the beacon light of every loyal Democrat.

David B. Hill Shelved.

Kansas City, July 3.—The opposition to the 16 to 1 plank in the Democratic national platform today received a severe blow when the New York delegation decided that David B. Hill should not represent the State on the committee on resolutions. This decision was brought about by Richard Croker, Norman E. Mack and the Kings county delegates.

Sulzer Boom Punctured.

Kansas City, July 3.—The New York delegation to the Democratic convention put a quietus on the Sulzer boom late this afternoon. It was decided to present the name of Louis Nixon, the naval constructor, as the Empire State's choice for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

A DISABLED GLADIATOR

Hill Unlikely to Be the Champion of the Anti-silver Forces

Kansas City, July 3.—There being no longer any reasonable doubt that the Democratic national convention which meets tomorrow will adopt a platform containing a plank declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the most interesting question to be decided now is, will that action be brought about with or without a fight in the convention?

There is one man to whom those who think the salvation of the Democratic party lies in a negative policy on the financial question have been looking as their champion to make the fight that will wrest the control of the convention from Bryan. That man is David B. Hill, of New York. Since he arrived here Sunday morning he has been heralded far and wide as the gladiator who would challenge Bryan to a fight in the open. But today the gladiator has received a wound that may make it impossible for him to step forth as the champion of any cause and that will be likely to bring him to inglorious defeat if he does. As a member of the committee on resolutions from New York, Hill might have been an important factor as the leader of the anti-free silver men, but as an individual delegate, repudiated by his State, there is little he can do. Whether he will attempt to do that little or abandon the field in disgust, he must determine within the next few hours.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Pittsburg and Boston Play a Close Game, the Former Winning—Cincinnati Bunches Hits With Good Effect—Philadelphia Beaten Five Times in Succession.

Pittsburg, July 3.—Pittsburg won from Boston today a well pitched and well fielded game. There was hardly any difference between the pitching, as the batting was practically even, and neither twirler gave a base on balls. The best fielding was by Hamilton, Collins, Barry, Clarke,, Beaumont, Wagner and Ritchey.

The score—		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	002000000	2	5	0
Boston	000001000	1	6	0

Batteries: Chesbro and Zimmer; Lewis and Clarke. Umpire, Swartwood.

Cincinnati 10, New York 8

Cincinnati, July 3.—Although outbatted Cincinnati defeated the New Yorks again today by bunching their hats in the sixth inning.

The score—		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	01000801x	10	6	4
New York	04021100 0	8	12	5

Batteries: Breitenstein and Peitz; Doheney and Bowerman. Umpire, Snyder.

Chicago 9, Philadelphia 3

Chicago, July 3.—Another defeat was handed the Phillies this afternoon, making the fifth successive home game by a score of 9 to 3. The home team got all its runs in the first three innings .

The score—		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	22500000x	9	14	1
Philadelphia	000100011	3	10	2

Batteries: Griffith and Donohue; Bernhardt and Douglas. Umpire, Terry.

(There were only three games.)

Standing of National League Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	36	20	.643
Philadelphia	33	25	.569
Pittsburg	32	28	.533
Chicago	29	30	.491
Cincinnati	28	30	.483
Boston	27	29	.482
St. Louis	24	30	.444
New York	19	36	.340

American League Games

At Minneapolis: Minneapolis 9; Chicago 8.

At Detroit: Detroit 5, Buffalo 2.

At Cleveland: Cleveland 5, Indianapolis 2.

At Kansas City: Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 4.

WATER SHIP AND TRANSPORT

Orders That Evidently Relate to the Disturbance in China

Philadelphia, July 3.—Captain Charles Clark, commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, this morning received a message from the Secretary of the Navy ordering him to have the water carrier Arethus made ready for service with all possible speed. It was not specified in the order that the vessel was intended for service in Chinese waters, but officials at the yard have no doubt that such is the intention. Men have also been put to work on the transport Yankee with orders to hurry repairs and alterations, and it is said that she also will be sent to China. It will require two weeks to prepare the vessel for service.