THE MORNING POST.

Vol. VI | RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900 | No 81

State Library

RUSSIA WANTS PEACE

Ready to Withdraw Troops from Pekin

HER MINISTER TO LEAVE

Attitude of the Muscovite Empire Declared to Be Identical with That of the United States—Principal Object of the Pekin Expedition Now Accomplished and No Further Purpose to Be Served by Occupying the Capital

Washington, Aug. 31.—The State Department today made public the official correspondence between the governments of the United States and Russia as to their respective policies in regard to China. As will be seen, both Russia and the United States are opposed to a partition of the empire and are in favor of the withdrawal of troops pending negotiations for peace.

The correspondence follows:

"Chinese correspondence August 28-29, 1900.

"Purposes of Russia in China.

("Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg).

"Deparment of State, Washington:

"The Russian charge yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect:

"That as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that, equally with other powers now operating there, Russia has sought safety of the legations at Pekin and to help the Chinese government to repress the troubles; that incidentl to necessray defensive measures on the Russian border, Russia has occupied Niuchwang for military purposes and, as soon as order is re-established, will retire troops therefrom, the action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; that the purpose for which the various governments have co-operated for relief of legations in Pekin has been accomplished; that, taking the position that as the Chinese government has left Pekin, there is no need for her representatives to remain, Russia has directed the Russian minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn; and that when the government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and will express desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hopes that the United States will share the same opion.

"To this declaration a reply has been made by the following memorandum in response to the Russian charge's oral communication made August 28, 1900, to the Acting Secretary of State, touching the purposes of Russia in China).

"The government of the United States receives with much satisfcation the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China, and that equally with the other powers now operating in China, Russian has sought the safely of her legation in Pekin and to help the Chinese government repress the existing troubles. The same purposes have moved and willi continue to control the government of the United States, and the frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers. All the powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been renewed since relief has reached Pekin, it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action through negotiation to reach an amicable settlement with China by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, an open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs nad injuries suffered by them.

"So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace and earnestly desires to protect the life and property of all foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to supress the Boxers have been taken by the viceroys, to whom we have extended encouragement tarough our consuls and naval officers. This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

"While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been co-operative mainly for the relief of the ministers at Pekin has been accomplished, there still remains the other purposes which are the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian charge and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the powers of July 3rd.

"These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disorders, and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safe-guard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

"In our opinion these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Pekin under a definite understanding between the powers, until the Chinese government shall have re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guaranties of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority, the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Pekin and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiations our just demands.

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Pekin would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all the powers unite thereon with entire harmony of purpose. Any power which determines to withdraw its troops from Pekin will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own methods, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruption of telegraphic communications, the several military commanders at Pekin should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement of continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

"The government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia, that the occupation of Niuchwang is for military purposes incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be re-established, Russia will retire her troops from those places if the action of the other powers be not an obstacle thereto. No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaimed.

"ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary.

"Washington, August 28.

"You will communicate the foregoing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and invite early consideration and response."

The correspondence shows that the United States believes that if one power withdraws from Pekin there will be a general withdrawal. The reply states that unless the powers agree to remain in Pekin, the United States will withdraw to Tien Tsin. The Russian proposition is plain and to the point, stating clearly that their troops will be withdrawn from China entirely, and that the Russian minister will also be recalled.

It is estimated that all of the powers have agreed against partitioning China, but the replies are regarded as being anything but clear.

The document seems to favor remaining in Pekin, but assures Russia that if no other power disturbs the concert by refusing to withdraw, the United States will act with Russia and that in the event of any power deciding to remain in Pekin, the United States will retain their troops there also.

As had been anticipated, Russia holds that her attitude is identical with that of the United States and promises to retire from Niuchwang as soon as practicable. It is explained that as there is no Chinese government at Pekin, the Russian minister had been ordered to retire from the capital. The action of Russia, in proceeding to withdraw from China foreshadows a break of the concert of allied forces in Pekin which may be expected to result in the final separation of the bodies and a general withdrawal to the coast.

Russia is now in the open and above suspicion, according to her statement. The only obstacles to a general understanding now remaining are Germany, Italy and probably Great Britain. It is believed that when these have been fully assured that the restoration of the government at Pekin will bring about opportunity for full and complete indemnity for all wrongs suffered, a general withdrawal will not be opposed. Russia's withdraal from Niuchwang will leave nothing to be desired by the suspecting powers and will more than likely be the means of settling a disagreeable diplomatic muddle.

ALL COMING OUR WAY

Germany Will Not Be an Obstacle to Settlement of the China Question

Washington, Aug. 31.—The attitude of the United States is now one of waiting for the powers to come to its way of thinking, and it looks as if they are going to do this. The only disturbing element of doubt so far as this government is semi-officially informed has been with regrad to Germany's attitude. It appears, however, that Germany as well as Russia has been misunderstood and Baron Von Sternburg, the German charge, in an authorized interview, said today that German is not going to be an obstruction to the peaceful settlement of the China tangle. He said that Germany's attitude has been misrepresented, and while not declaring in his official capacity his government's intentions regarding the approval of the United States policy as set out in the Russian-Chinese correspondence, he said it would soon be found that Germany would in no manner block the way to peace. It is understood that the German charge informed Acting Secretary of State Adee to this effect when he called upon him before being interviewed on the subject.

From the text of the correspondence as made public it would appear that Russia proposed the withdrawal of her troops from Chinese territory altogether, but this is not borne out by the reported conversation as it took place between the representatives of Russia and the United States.

Russia in her diplomatic dealings with the powers makes her communications orally, and the conversation is afterward reduced to writing. A cabinet officer said today, however, that Russia's charge, M. DeWellant, stated to Mr. Adee merely that Russia wished to withdraw her troops from Pekin and no reference to advice to take them beyond the border of the celestial empire.

The tone of the United States' reply to Russia's proposal is elastic and a careful reading of the documents makes it clear that this government in no way committed itself to following any other policy than that which it announced from the beginning. There is no deviation from the straightforward and easily understood purpose of the United States that has been made plain since July 3, when Secretary Hay's note was promulgated and which had been repeatedly reiterated by the President and his Secretary of State.

Corbett Made a Pile

New York, Aug. 31.—The victory of Jim Croebtt over Kid McCoy at Madison Square Garden last night was the subject of comment in sporting circles today. Corbett announced today that his winnings amounted to a trifle over $31,000. Corbett said the receipts amounted to $72,000.

ALTGELD CRIES FRAUD

Republicans Prepared to Steal the Election.

HAVE BOODLE TO BURN

Hanna Has a Tremendous Corruption Fund Contributed by the Trusts—How the Presidency Was Stolen in 1896—Altgeld Wants Vigilance Committees Appointed in Every Precinct to Watch the Voting and Counting.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld wants the Democratic National Committee to organize a vigilance committee to watch the count of ballots next November. He declares that the Republicans are depending on fraud and crime at the polls to carry the election, and for the purpose have raised $25,000,000 from the trusts. Democratic managers say they will keep a better watch this year than they did in 1896.

Mr. Altgeld made, in part, the following statement:

"In 1892 Cleveland carried Kentucky by about 43,000 majority. In 1896 Mr. Bryan got about 43,000 more votes than had been cast for Cleveland; so he evidently carried the State by about 80,000 votes, yet it was counted for McKinley. This was accomplished by means of false returns and wholesale fraud committed in Louisville and in the mountain districts, which were Republican.

"Careful examination of the returns from Ohio in 1896 showed there were from 50,000 to 70,000 fraudulent votes counted. In Indiana there were between 30,000 and 40,000 more votes returned than were legally cast. In Illinois every method of fraud was practiced that was known to man.

"In Chicago a careful comparison of the vote returned in 1896 with the votes of prior years shows that in the neighborhood of 72,000 more votes were returned than were honestly cast at that election, and for the entire State upwards of 100,000 fraudulent votes were returned. I do not believe the Republicans can practice frauds this year on such a wholesale plan as they did in 1896.

"We feel that these crimes can be prevented. I believe that if our people will form vigilance committees in every precinct of this country, make a careful list of all the legal voters and then take a position inside the booths when the counting is in progress and see that there is no false count made and that the votes cast for the Democratic ticket are not counted for the Republican candidates and that there is an honest return, then we will sweep the country from one end to the other, and the Republicans will not be able to carry eight States in the Union."

RAILROADS PROVE THE RULE

Many Witnesses Testify as to the Custom of Assessing Private Property

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 31.—Special.—A great many witnesses were examined in the Corporation Commission tax case here yesterday and today, and the sentiment is that the railroad companies have proved the rule of reduction in valuation overwhelmingly. Witnesses have come from over twenty counties and are the most prominent men in the counties, generally sheriffs, chairmen of boards of county commissioners and assessors, registers of deeds and clerks of the Superior courts. All of these witnesses have testified to rules of reduction. In mnay cases it was shown that the assessors had met and agreed to undervalue and assess private property in the county at one half of its full value for taxation.

Much surprise was expressed here at seeing in the News and Observer a contradiction of the fact that the Corporation Commission was without counsel at this hearing, because it was well known, that one of the commissioners, Mr. Rogers, had expressed publicly that neither Col. Hinsdale nor Mr. Harris represented that commission.

SURPRISES AT SARATOGA

Democratic Slate in the Empire State Not Yet Definitely Fixed

New York, Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Murphy said today that the anti-Coler and anti-Hill forces in the Democratic State Convention would control more than 200 of the 450 delegates. He intimated that there would be some surprises when the delegates lined up at Saratoga. While it is certain that they will have a safe working majority on every proposition, Messrs. Croker and Murphy are watching their opponents carefully. They have made no representation in the selection of candidates because Hugh McLaughlin has not yet indicated his preference for governor. The Kings county leader is the man who really controls the situation, because he holds the balance of power with his sixty-three delegates. McLaughlin is to return to Brooklyn next week from Jamesport, and until then the Democratic leaders will do little in the way of selecting candidates for the Saratoga convention.

BRYAN'S SECOND TOUR

He Will Be Out Several Weeks and Travel and Talk Extensively

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31.—Mr. Bryan started at 6 o'clock this evening over the Burlington on the second and longest campaign tour of the season. There was a large crowd in and about, but Mr. Bryan slipped in unnoticed and just in time to catch his car. It was the leave-taking of an ordinary citizen, and he avoided a demonstration.

Mr. Bryan will not be home for four or five weeks. Possibly he will stay away longer. The light of battle is in his eye. He wants to talk to the people, and proposes going and talking to them. He said he did not know whether his journeyings would be done on a special train or whether his speaking would be from the rear platform. These details rest with the central committees of each State, while all other arrangements are being made by the national committee.

The long distance telephone was called into service again this morning. After he had finished his confab, Mr. Bryan said that according to present plans he would not go to New York on this trip. His first speech will be in Indiana tomorrow night and his last one in St. Louis September 15th. Between these two dates he expects to be heard at various points in Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland, Ohio and Missouri in order. He will end his Ohio campaign with a speech at Columbus. On the 15th he expects to talk to the traveling men at St. Louis.

As given out by Mr. Bryan, his itinerary after returning from West Virginia will be as follows:

Milwaukee, September 8th, Fort Wayne, Ind., September 13th; Columbus, Ohio, September 14th; St. Louis, September 15th. Then he will come home for two weeks and on the third of October attend the National League of Democratic Clubs at Indianapolis. From there he will invade the enemy's country and make a number of speeches in New York New Hampshire, New Jersey and Delaware. It is possible he may utilize the time between September 8th and 13th to go to Maryland, but if he does not he will return to that State later.

Upon the success attending these meetings Mr. Bryan bases his hopes for success. Save the St. Louis and Chicago speeches he has made no special preparation and he will simply discuss the paramount issues at other points.

LOOKS LIKE YELLOW FEVER

A Patient with Suspicious Symptoms Detained in New York Harbor

Yew York, Aug. 31.—Ignacio Garcia, aged 23 years, a steerage passenger on the Spanish steamship Leon XIII, which arrived this morning from Havana, was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment and observation.

Dr. Doty says Garcia shows suspicious symptoms, indicating yellow fever. The steamship and her passengers are held at quarantine for disinfection and to serve out the balance of the quarantine period of five days.

Nine immune passengers were landed at Pier 10, East River, this morning. The others, 124 in number, are detained.

The Leon XIII had fifty-three cabin and eighty steerage passengers, a total of 133. Of this number 116 are in transit for Spain.

Imperial City to Be Guarded

Yokohama, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lieutenant General Yamaguchi, commander of the Japanese contingent in Pekin, says that at the meeting of the ministers and the officers commanding the allied forces, held last Saturday, it was decided that the gates of the imperial city should continue to be guarded, the south gate by the Americans and the other three by the Japanese.

It was decided further at this meeting that the capture of Pekin should be commemorated by a march of the allied forces through the imperial city, August 28.

The dispatch adds that many of the Empress Eunuch guards have come out of the palace and surrendered. The remaining inmates of the palace have received assurance that they are to be treated with every consideration.

A Cherished Hope Abandoned

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—Three years ago the ladies of New Orleans raised nearly $4,000 for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of a Confederate battle abbey in which should be preserved the momentos of the Confederacy, Mr. Rouss, of New York, having promised to subscribe $100,000 for this purpose. Seeing no prospect of the erection of such a Confederate memorial, the trustees of the fund today donated the money to Tulane University as an endowment fund for two scholarships in the University.

Mayor of Boston Resents a Slight

Boston, Aug. 31.—It is definitely settled that Mayor Hart will not review the parade of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council next Monday, and on account of the slight on the part of the organizations, but few of the city employes will march in the procession, although the majority are members of the organization affiliated with these two head bodies. The mayor will review the parade of the Knights of Labor, which passes City Hall an hour previous to the time set for that of the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council.

Talk of Wage Reduction

Dover, N. H., Aug. 31.—Charles H. Fish, agent of the Cocheco Cotton Mills here, states that if the mills of Fall River reduce wages September 17, all other mills making the same class of goods and paying the same rate of wages will be obliged to do the same. A reduction at Fall River will affect the Cocheco Mills, which manufacture print cloths. Nearly two thousand hands are employed here.

Big Bets on the Election

New York, Aug. 31.—Some large wagers were made on the Stock Exchange today on the result of the presidential election. John H. Dunne placed $6,000 on Bryan against $15,000 on McKinley, with John M. Shaw, and offered to bet $6,000 more on the same terms, but the second offer was not taken. Besides this, $50,000 on McKinley was placed against $20,000 on Bryan, and there were many small wagers made at the same odds.

Negro Ravisher Hanged

Bellair, Md., Aug. 31.—William Black, colored, was hanged here at 7:41 o'clock this morning. He met death calmly, although he was plainly nervous on his way to the scaffold, and has for several days past been in a state bordering on complete collapse. Black died for a criminal assault committed on Miss Jessie Bradford, a 15-year-old girl who lived near Aberdeen, this county. The negro overpowered her in a patch of woods, February 21.

Baby Falls in a Flower Bed

New York, Aug. 31.—Otto Hoffertz, a two-year-old motherless child, being boarded by Mrs. Anna Martin, of 302 Ellery street, Williamsburg, fell out of a third-story window today. The boy in his descent struck a clothes line and then dropped into a flower bed. The only injury he sustained was a slight abrasion in the back of the head.

Nearly Eighty Millions.

Washintgon, Aug. 31.—While no official announcement has yet been made it is said the census figures corrected indicate that the United States has a population of nearly 80,000,000.

ADVANCE TO VICTORY

British Successfully Encounter Several Jaw-breakers

KRUGER IS OUT OF REACH

The Boer President at Pilgrim's Rest and Seeking a Safer Place of Refuge—Military Experts Believe the Boer Forces Will Soon Scatter—Not Strong Enough to Make Very Serious Resistance

London, Aug. 31.—The British forces in South Africa continue to make a victorious advance, and General Roberts' latest report indicate that Boer opposition is decidedly on the wane.

English troops have taken Watervalboven and Watervalonder, and Buller is ready to enter Nooitgedacht.

It is reported by natives that Kruger and the remnants of the Burgher army have fled to Pilgrim's Rest.

General French has found the railway intact as far as Watervalonder, with the exception of a small bridge near the station.

The British forces are driving the federalists eastward, and, it is thought, should soon be able to trap and crush what remains of the army or compel them to lay down their arms and sue for peace. It is apparent that the remaining burghers have rallied around Oom Paul and that the Transvaal president is now seeking a safer place of refuge.

The War Office confidently expects to hear good news from General Roberts within the coming week. According to milltary experts, the Boers are scarcely able to put up any formidable opposition and must soon capitulate or scatter.

General Roberts' dispatch to the War Office sent under date of Belfast, Aug. 30, follows:

"We have occupied Watervalboven and Watervalonder, and Buller, with some mounted troops, is overlooking Nooitgedacht. He telegraphs that the place is apparently deserted except by the British prisoners, who are passing up the line westward toward Watervalonder in a continuous stream. No Boers are visible.

"Natives report that Kruger and all of the commandos left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalonder, except for a small bridge close to the station, which had been destroyed. He found one of our prisoners and a few wounded Boers in the hospital."

In a previous dispatch from General Roberts, dated August 29, and also published by the War Office, he says:

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia, four miles north of Machadodorp, that only a few of the enemy were left there this morning.

"The flank movement of French and Pole-Carew from Belfast, on the Lydenburg road added to the advance of Dundonald's mounted troops, in their front, caused the Boers to abandon what is a very strong position.

"The country thus being cleared of the enemy, our troops moved eastward. The South African light horse, after some little opposition entered Watervalboven and drove the scattered remnant of the enemy through the town.

"French's cavalry has reached Watervalonder, having met with little opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcona's horse, is still operating in the east, not far from Nooitgedacht.

"The progress of the troops is much retarded by a wet mist and the difficult nature of the country."

SOUTHFRN PACIFIC RUMORS

Guesses are Numerous in Regard to the Succession to the Presidency

New York, Aug. 31.—Numerous rumors regarding C. P. Huntington's successor as president of the Southern Pacific Railroad were circulated in Wall street today. Successive reports had it that the office had been offered to Superintendent Callaway, of the New York Central, President Engalls of the Big Four, President Truesdall of the Lachawanna, and President Baldwin of the Long Island. The two last named men promptly denied the rumors so far as they were concerned. Persons who are in a position to know the facts said that nothing could be known about the Southern Pacific's new president until the directors get ready to elect him. The general belief is that Vice-President H. E. Huntington will be the man.

BAR ASSOCIATION ADJOURNS

Officers Elected to Serve During the Ensuing Year

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The American Bar Association concluded its twenty-third annual meeting with a brief session today. The report of committees on uniform laws and on law reporting and digests were submitted nad daopted. Public acknowledgment was made of the courtesies extended to the American Bar by the British bar at a banquet given in London early in the summer.

The following officers were elected: President, Edward Wetmore, New York; secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore; treasurer, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; executive committe, the president, secretary and treasurer, and U. M. Rose, Little Rock, Ark.; Wm. A. Ketchan, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry St. George Tucker, Lexington, Va.; Rodney A. Mercer, Towanda, Pa., and Charles F. Libbey, Portland, Me.

The Viper a Flyer

London, Aug. 31.—The torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which is fitted with Parson's turbine engines, had a three-hour coal consumption trial in the Solent today. She averaged close to 34 knots.

Relief for Americans at Nome

Washington, Aug. 31.—Heroic measures for the relief of the Americans stranded at Cape Nome were agreed upon at this morning's cabinet meeting. It was decided that the dispatch of transports at once was the only means possible of bringing back the starving gold-hunters in time to save their lives. It is estimated that there are from 1,000 to 5,000 destitute Americans on the beach and near Nome and their condition is most serious.

FITZ CALLS ON JIM

They Exchange Compliments and Open Numerous Bottles

New York, Aug. 31.—At 6 o'clock this evening Bob Fitzsimmons, in company with Joe Weber and Lew Fields, called on Corbett at the latter's cafe. Fitz visited the place for the purpose of personally congratulating his former rival. Corbett was not in at the time, but when he arrived Fitz rushed at Corbett and gave him a hearty handshake. Jim was much taken back by the reception, but was equally cordial.

"You're the cleverest man in the world," said Fitz.

"Yes, and you're the hardest-hitting fellow in the world."

Several bottles of wine were opened and Corbett and Fitz vowed eternal friendship.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburg, Aug. 31.—A close play at third base in the first inning, two errors by Leach and five timely hits gave St. Louis seven runs in the first and second innings. Tannehill relieved Chesebro in the third, but it was too late then.

The score: R. H. E.
Pittsburg .....100 000031— 5 14 3
St. Louis .....521 200000—10 16 1
Batteries: Chesebro and Schriver; Powell and Robinson. Umpire O'Day.

Boston 5, New York 3

Boston, Aug. 31.—The Giant's new pitcher, Taylor, was given a trial in the box today and proved to be anything but a dummy so far as speeded curves are concerned, but at critical moments he became nervous and was unable to locate the plate. Not a hit was made off his delivery during the first two innings, but in the third, Clarke got a scratch down to the third base line. Two bases on balls followed and Long drove in two runs with a pretty single. Hickman made the third run for his team in the ninth a home run over left field fence.

The score: R. H. E.
Boston .....00021010x— 5 7 0
New York ....000020001— 3 5 2
Batteries: Taylor and Bowerman; Nichols and Clark. Umpire Swartwood.

Chicago 1, Cincinnati 11

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Cincinnati walloped Chicago today in the worst game of the year. The efforts of Loftus' men to play ball were pathetic; besides, Taylor was hard hit and Scott was invincible. Ten errors were visible to the naked eye, but Chicago made nearly a score, counting blunders of the head, feet and hands.

The score: R. H. E.
Chicago .....01 0000000— 1 4 16
Cincinnati ....10 2302110—11 11 2
Batteries: Scott and Kahoe; Taylor and Dexter. Umpire Emslie.

Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 9

Brooklyn, Aug. 31.—One of the most interesting games of the season was played today at Washington Park. The Philadelphias defeated the Brooklyns, but this was not much to the credit in the victory. In all 16 bases were handed out by the rival pitchers, of which "Rearing Bill" Kennedy gave seven in the first two innings.

Brooklyn .....02002000— 4 7 4
Philadelphia ..04400010— 9 8 1
Batteries: Kennedy and McGuire; Bernhard and Murphy. Umpire Hurst.

First Rain in a Month

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—It rained here today for the first time in thirty-one days and this was the first day since July 29th that the maximum temperature in the shade has been below 91. The damage to all kinds of crops has been great.

France Takes the Cue from Russia

Washington, Aug. 31.—It is said that the President and State Department have received a communication that France agrees with this country and will also withdraw from Pekin if Russia does so. This is the only country that has acted on the views of the United States. It cannot be seen how any of the powers will be able to influence Russia to change her position. The memorandum distinctly states that "unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia," this country will withdraw. I is not known how such a modification could be expected in view of Russia's definite statement that she intended to withdraw.

Fighting on the Manchurian Border

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Minister of War dated Kehabarovka, a town on the Manchurian frontier, dated August 30, says that engagements with the rebels August 17th and 18th resulting in the capture of Aschecse. The Russians also captured several guns, a quantity of warm clothing and provision. The Russians had eight casualties. The deputy governors, the troops and the entire population had fled.

Gans Knocks Hawkins Out

New York, Aug. 31.—The last glove fight at the Broadway Athletic Club, under the law which became a dead letter at 12 o'clock tonight, drew a crowded house and also turned out to be a most sensational affair. Joe Gans of Baltimore met clever Dal Hawkins of California, and the latter was knocked out in the third round, at a time when Gans appeared to be in serious trouble himself.

Lieutenant Way Killed

Washington, Aug. 31.—The War Department received the following report of the death of Lieutenant Way, Fourth infantry, in the Philippines:

Manila, Aug. 31.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Killed near Villa Vaeja, Luzon, August 26, Henry N. Way, second lieutenant Fourth Infantry. MacARTHUR.

Bryan and Roosevelt Invited

Chicago, Aug. 31.—W. J. Bryan and Theo Roosevelt have been invited to deliver addresses to the students of the University of Chicago. The invitations were sent by Secretary McCaskill, as a vote had been taken by the students' council.