

BRITISH POLITICS ACTIVE.

GOVERNMENT SHARPLY ATTACKED AND AS STRONGLY UPHELD.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL MEETING—LORD RUSSELL'S TRIAL.

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London, July 10.—The Manchester Daily Dispatch says that her royal highness the Duchess of Albany will accompany King Edward on his approaching visit to Scotland, and that the betrothal of her royal highness to Lord Rosebery will be announced during their visit or immediately after the return of the royal party.

THE FIGHT AT VLAKFONTEIN. BRITISH FORCED TO RETREAT, LEAVING THE WOUNDED AND TENTS.

London, July 10.—A yeomanry trooper, in a letter describing the Vlakfontein fight, on May 28, when the garrison of Vlakfontein, on the Johannesburg-Durban Railroad, had 174 men put out of action by the Boers under General Delarey, adds the startling intelligence that the British, the night after that fight, discovered that the Boers were surrounding their camp, and the British were obliged to retreat, leaving their tents standing and their wounded behind them.

BOERS BEATEN IN SHARP FIGHT. DUTCH TROOPS DEFEATED WITH A LOSS OF FIFTY KILLED.

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MARAIS HANGED AT MIDDELBURG.

Cape Town, July 10.—Marais, the well-known Cape rebel, was hanged at Middelburg, Transvaal Colony, to-day. By order of the military authorities, the execution was witnessed by prominent residents of Middelburg.

BOERS ESCAPE FROM BERMUDA.

Bermuda, July 10.—Three Boer prisoners escaped from the detention camp on Darrell's Island last night. They swam to the mainland.

CHANGES IN BRITISH ARMS.

RIFLE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF SWORD, LANCE AND BAYONET PRACTICE.

London, July 10.—Lord Roberts has decided that in the future the use of the rifle must be the first consideration in the training of recruits for all arms of the British service. Sword, lance and bayonet exercises have been abolished. A board of expert cavalry officers has pronounced the sword to be practically useless in warfare, although a sword of different pattern will remain a part of the cavalryman's equipment.

TUAN READY TO FIGHT.

REPORT OF A NEW BOXER MOVEMENT ON MONGOLIAN BORDER.

Shanghai, July 10.—A new boxer movement is being started, according to Chinese intelligence from Sian-Fu. Pu Chun, the heir apparent, with other members of Prince Tuan's family, has gone to join Prince Tuan on the borders of Mongolia, and there are strong indications that Prince Tuan is preparing to march against the foreigners with the tacit approval of the Empress Dowager.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE VESSELS TO CONTENT FOR COMMAND OF THE CHANNEL.

London, July 11.—The British Admiralty has issued instructions to-night for 169 vessels of the navy to engage in manoeuvres, beginning on July 29. The two main fleets of the vessels will contend for the command of the English Channel.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MORE SURRENDERS OF INSURGENTS—DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST FRIARS.

Manila, July 10.—Fifty more insurgents have surrendered to Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the 6th Cavalry, in Alcala Province.

ROSEBERY MAY WED DUCHESS.

REPORT THAT ENGAGEMENT OF FORMER PREMIER WILL SOON BE ANNOUNCED.

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RUSSIAN BANKS MAY FAIL.

MOSCOW INSTITUTION REPORTED IN STRAITS—COMMERCIAL HOUSES MAY BE INVOLVED.

London, July 10.—Mail advices received here from Moscow report that two well known banks are in the last extremities, their paper being quoted at a third of its nominal value. The advices also say that the failure of these banks would certainly result in the ruin of many commercial houses. There is a general belief that a number of shaky concerns are sure to collapse. A recent advance from the Ministry of Finance, instructing public companies to lodge their surplus capital only with the imperial or first class banks, is considered wise and necessary.

EIGHTEEN FISHERMEN DROWNED.

A GLOUCESTER FISHING VESSEL RUN DOWN BY AN UNKNOWN STEAMER.

St. Johns, N. F., July 10.—A fishing vessel from the Banks which has arrived at Cape Broyle reports that the American fishing vessel Winona, belonging to Gloucester, has been run down off the Grand Banks by an unknown steamer. Eighteen fishermen were lost, and the two men who were rescued by the Newfoundland schooner Burlin. The Burlin has not yet brought the survivors of the Winona to land.

TURKEY PAYS UP AT LAST.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY CLAIMS SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

MINISTER LEISHMAN RECEIVES \$30,000 FROM THE PORTE—GRATIFICATION EXPRESSED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, July 10.—The long standing controversy with Turkey over American indemnity claims has been settled satisfactorily to the satisfaction of the settlement of \$50,000 to Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister at Constantinople. The money was paid by the Turkish Government to Mr. Leishman. He deposited it in the Ottoman Imperial Bank, and drafts for the amount have been received here. The claims in the aggregate considerably exceeded the indemnity actually paid by Turkey, but State Department officials feel the greatest satisfaction at the settlement of the claims. Secretary Hay had been told by diplomats skilled in the ways of Oriental diplomacy and experienced in the political conditions of Southern Europe that he never would be able to collect them. Not only was there extreme difficulty in bringing any pressure to bear because of the remoteness of Turkey, but this government had to contend with the jealousy of the great European powers, most of whom had claims against Turkey much larger than those of the United States, and beyond the ability of the Turkish Government to meet.

These claims are principally based on losses suffered by American missionary and educational institutions in Armenia, notably those at Harpoot and Marash, but there are a number of individual claims, such, for instance, as that of the family of the unfortunate bicyclist Lenz, of Pittsburg, who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel. The United States government assumes full responsibility for the distribution of the indemnity, the Turkish government paying a lump sum of \$95,000 and leaving it to the State Department to distribute this among the claimants at its discretion, and after its own fashion. It is said that as soon as the department officials can prepare their list they will communicate directly with the claimants.

The American claims have been pending for more than a decade. Minister Terrell initiated them. Dr. Angell went over to collect them, expecting to be engaged only a short time, but he returned unsuccessful after spending several years in Constantinople. Then Minister Straus took them up, and when he resigned he passed them along to Mr. Grieson, who only recently completed his heavy charge to Mr. Leishman. While the credit of actually collecting the money belongs to Minister Leishman, it is said at the State Department that every one of the officials named has contributed valuable service toward the final settlement. The State Department naturally feels gratified, not only over the receipt of the money, but for the larger reason that the Turkish government in making the payment has given a most signal manifestation of the regard it entertains for the United States, and has effectually re-established the best relations between the two countries.

TO RACE HALF WAY ROUND WORLD.

A BRITISH AND AN AMERICAN MADE SAIL OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY TO CONTEST.

An international sailing race this year would the world will start from this city the first week of August. The racing ships are the Acme and the Brilliant. The Acme was built in Maine and flies the Stars and Stripes. The Brilliant was launched a few months ago at Glasgow.

These vessels are the latest additions to the big sailing fleet of the Standard Oil Company. They are loading at Bayonne for Yokohama, and their sailing dates are almost identical. The two ships will follow the same course, reaching Yokohama by way of the China Sea. It is natural that there should be a race under the circumstances. The officials of the Standard Oil Company proposed it a few days ago, and found the captains more than willing.

The Acme has never sailed a voyage before. She was towed down the coast from the Bath shipyard a few weeks ago. She is 333 feet long, 45 feet wide and registers 2,987 tons. She has four masts, thirty-six sails, and carries a crew of thirty-three men.

The Brilliant was launched in April at Russell Brothers' yard, in Glasgow, and made a fast voyage across the Atlantic. She is somewhat larger than the Acme, measuring 375 feet in length and 51 1/2 feet beam. She registers 3,600 tons. She is fitted to carry water ballast.

"There was a time when a British ship did not dare race a Maine built vessel," said one of the officers of the Brilliant in speaking of the proposed race to a Tribune reporter yesterday. "That was when they built wooden ships. They were the trimmest craft afloat, and could show a clean pair of heels to most anything. On the steel ships they seem to have lost all idea of fine lines, and I do not believe they can show their former speed. We ought to beat the Acme to Yokohama. It's a long run, though, and luck will have a lot to do with it. We'll give them a jolly good for their money, at any rate."

In Captain Reuben S. Lawrence, of Bath, the Acme has a skipper of experience and nerve. He has followed the sea for thirty-five years, and for twenty-one years has been in command of big ships.

The Brilliant is in command of Captain George Cowlinshaw, a navigator of much experience. He has raced before, and may be counted on to get the most out of his new ship. His last vessel was the Shella.

CAUGHT AFTER TEN YEARS.

BANK CLERK ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLING \$30,000 SAYS IT HAS ALL BEEN SPENT.

SPATE GETS INJUNCTION.

PARK BOARD TEMPORARILY ENJOINED FROM BREAKING CONTRACT.

JUSTICE M'ADAM GRANTS THE WRIT—PAY CHAIR CONTRACTOR SAYS CLAUSEN IS WITH HIM IN HEART.

Oscar F. Spate, whose pay chairs in Madison Square and other parks of the city have led to riots and free fights for nearly a week, made defiance to the Park Board last night by obtaining an injunction preventing the board from revoking his contract. Mr. Spate's action is the direct result of Commissioner Clausen's statement, printed in The Tribune yesterday morning, in which Mr. Clausen promised to revoke the contract in order to preserve the public peace.

At his office on the top floor of the St. James building Mr. Spate gave out a long statement last night in which he explained how he had obtained the contract from Commissioner Clausen, and declared that pay chairs were of inestimable value to the poor working classes.

The injunction was obtained from Justice M'Adam, of the Supreme Court, at 7:30 p. m., at his home, No. 354 West Thirty-third street.

The injunction is temporary, restraining the Park Commissioners from revoking the contract with Mr. Spate. By this contract Spate is permitted to place chairs in all the parks of the city and to exact a fee of 5 cents for a seat. The sum of \$500 annually is to be paid to the city for the privilege. With the writ is the usual order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

THE WRIT TO BE SERVED TO-DAY.

The writ will be served this morning at 11 o'clock on Mr. Clausen at the meeting of the Park Board at the old Arsenal in Central Park.

While bidding defiance to Mr. Clausen by refusing to get out of the parks or to submit to the rescinding of his contract, Mr. Spate said last night that Mr. Clausen wanted the chairs kept in the parks as much as he (Spate) did. He said that Mr. Clausen had promised to revoke the permit only to prevent the public peace from being disturbed by riots and other lawless demonstrations. Continuing, he said:

"This is not a fight between me and Mr. Clausen. It is a fight between the law-abiding, decent, respectable people and the roughs and ruffians. I both believe and I both believe that the great majority of people want these chairs, and I am going to see that they have them."

"Will you go right ahead renting your chairs?" was asked.

"Certainly," was the answer. "I rented them to-day, and I shall keep on renting them until the court decides that I cannot."

"But the chairs were all piled up in heaps to-day."

"That's a new scheme of mine," was the answer. "That's what I ought to have done in the beginning, and I would have prevented all this trouble. Now I intend to rent chairs only as people pay for them in advance."

Mr. Spate then read the following formal statement, which he had prepared:

SPATE'S FORMAL STATEMENT.

The recent statements in the papers bearing on the question of the removal of pay chairs have been so misleading that it seems necessary that the facts should be set forth in the light of a true and correct version. The facts are as follows:

It is a well known fact that the pay chairs have been in use in the parks of this city for many years. They are of great value to the poor working classes, and it is the duty of the city to provide them. The Park Board, however, has attempted to revoke the contract with Mr. Spate, and this is the cause of the present trouble.

It is the duty of the city to provide for the needs of its people, and it is the duty of the Park Board to do so. The pay chairs are a necessary part of the city's equipment, and they should be kept in the parks.

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SAVES WIFE FROM WHEELS.

HUSBAND, WHO HAD REFUSED TO LIVE WITH HER, PULLS HER FROM CAR.

TRACK BEFORE BROADWAY CROWD.

Unable to obtain a promise from her husband to live with her again, a woman who described herself as Dora Bernstein, thirty-two years old, of No. 285 West Tenth-st., attempted to end her life last evening by throwing herself in front of a Broadway electric car, at Tenth-st., almost in front of Grace Church.

It was just after 6 o'clock, and Broadway was crowded with persons going to their homes. Suddenly cries of "Won't you come back and live with me?" were heard. The crowd saw a woman clinging to a man's clothing as he walked through Tenth-st. The man looked angry. He darted across the "cartracks," the woman still clinging to his clothing. A car was rounding the curve on its way uptown.

Once more the woman was heard to ask the man to live with her again. He shook his head negatively.

The next instant the crowd saw the woman throw herself across the cartracks. The car was within a few feet of her, but the man, quickly bending over the prostrate form, picked it up in his arms and hurried to the east side of Broadway.

The crowd by this time had become wild with excitement. The people rushed across the track and blocked traffic in both directions for several minutes. Patrolmen White, of the Metropolitan station, took charge of the woman, arranging her on the charge of attempted suicide. The ambulance surgeon called from St. Vincent Hospital found that the woman had sustained no injuries. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she will be examined as to her sanity.

The man who rescued the woman said he was Israel Weiner, her husband. He is a tailor, employed in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Weiner says the woman was formerly married to Meyer Bernstein, now dead, and has four children. According to Weiner, he is unable to live with his wife because of her temper. He agreed to give her \$5 a week, to support herself and her children. Weiner left his wife several days ago. Last evening the woman went to his place of employment and begged him to return and live with her. He refused, and was trying to get away from his wife and to his room, when the woman tried to kill herself.

Yesterday morning Agent Welling, of the Children's Society, called at the Tenth-st. house, in response to a letter received from the society, saying that the children were starving. It is said that he took Meyer Bernstein's nine-year-old boy to the society rooms.

FOR A NEW BELLEVUE.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES SAYS PRESENT BUILDING IS TOO OLD.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, July 10.—The State Board of Charities passed a resolution to-day in favor of the erection of a new building for the State Hospital in New York City, in place of the present hospital in place of Bellevue Hospital, and also that the compensation of the attendants and other employees in Bellevue Hospital should be reasonably increased, "so as to secure the services of competent and satisfactory employees."

This important action of the State Board of Charities was a direct result of a report of the State Board of Charities, which was made to-day. The report of the medical board of Bellevue Hospital indicates that the main buildings of Bellevue Hospital are unfit for a modern hospital, and should be replaced at the earliest possible moment with a new and modern hospital. "Built nearly a hundred years ago as an almshouse," said Secretary Hebbeler of the State Board of Charities, "it never was really suitable for hospital purposes." He continued:

It provides for 2,500 patients annually, a larger number than the private hospitals in New-York City, which accommodated last year 2,198 patients. The State Board of Charities thinks that the erection of a new hospital is a matter of the greatest importance, and that it should be done as soon as possible. The city is growing rapidly, and it should have the best hospital in the world. I am directed to send a copy of the resolution to Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler and President Keller of the Department of Charities of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

The members of the State Board of Charities present at the meeting were President Frederick Steadman, who acted as president in the absence of President Stewart, and Commissioners De Feyer, Smith, Crennan, Rosendale, Aldrich, Walrath and Gratwick.

With relation to Bellevue Hospital the board adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the State Board of Charities, having in view the fact that the demands upon Bellevue Hospital are increasing, and that the present hospital is in need of a new and modern hospital, and that the compensation of the attendants and other employees in Bellevue Hospital should be reasonably increased, "so as to secure the services of competent and satisfactory employees," and that the services of such competent and satisfactory help may be retained.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the compensation of attendants and other employees of Bellevue Hospital should be reasonably increased, so as to secure the services of competent and satisfactory employees, and that the services of such competent and satisfactory help may be retained.

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BRYAN REJECTED IN OHIO.

DEMOCRATS REPUDIATE THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM.

JAMES KILBOURNE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—TOM JOHNSON'S TAXATION PLANKS ADOPTED—MONNETT DEFEATED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Columbus, Ohio, July 10.—The old line Democrats dominated the Democratic State Convention here to-day. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—JAMES KILBOURNE. For Lieutenant Governor—ANTHONY HOWELLS. For Judge of Supreme Court—JOSEPH HILDY. For Attorney-General—M. E. MCCARTHY. For Treasurer of State—D. P. ALSHIRE. For member of Board of Public Works—JAMES B. HOLMAN.

William J. Bryan and his doctrines were repudiated. It was a large gathering, and the sentiment as to the Chicago and Kansas City platforms was almost unanimous. The platform, as recommended for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions, contained no reference to Bryan or the money question. An effort was made to have a plank inserted endorsing the Kansas City platform and expressing confidence in "the leadership of that matchless commoner, William J. Bryan," but the author of the resolution, W. L. Finley, was hoisted and jeered and hissed. The convention decided to listen to a speech in support of the resolution, and then voted it down by an overwhelming majority. The author of the resolution was not nominated.

Colonel James Kilbourne, a free silver Democrat, got the attention of the convention and, saying that he did not believe it proper that the business of the convention should proceed until a picture of "that matchless leader, William J. Bryan," was displayed in the hall, started toward the stage with a banner which bore Bryan's portrait. He was hissed and jeered, and was not permitted to place the banner on the stage. It was set against the newspaper gallery, immediately in front of the Hamilton County delegation. A Cincinnati delegate turned its back toward the convention, which caused a general laugh. Then another delegate threw the banner down, and the telegraph boys trampled on it the remainder of the day.

CONCESSIONS TO TOM JOHNSON.

The nomination of Colonel Kilbourne was appropriately called one of "spontaneous combustion." Howells, Hildy, Alshire and Holman were favorites from the start. Young was sprung as a surprise, and nominated because Cuyahoga wanted him. Cuyahoga could get anything it wanted, except the head of the State ticket, after the Johnson amendments were put into the McLean platform and that document as amended was adopted with such unanimity.

It was currently reported that Johnson desired the nomination of Monnett as Attorney-General, and that the McLean men wanted Monnett defeated. The defeat of Monnett was so decisive as to be a feature of the convention. Monnett as Attorney-General had brought suits against the Standard Oil Company and other corporations to cancel their charters under the anti-trust laws. He had sought a third term nomination from the Republicans on the issue that he should be retained in that office to continue these prosecutions. After his defeat for the third nomination in 1899, he supported Bryan in 1900 on the anti-trust issue, and canvassed Ohio and other States with Bryan.

The most bitter critics were said of Bryan's leadership in the committee on resolutions this morning, where it was insisted that his name should not be mentioned and that there should be no reference to either of the national platforms on which he made his campaigns. Members of the committee said over an hour was spent after midnight in efforts to strike the word "salable" out of the plank on railway taxation, and several hours were occupied in denouncing the Chicago and Kansas City platforms and the leader who stood on them.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted is in part as follows: The Democrats of Ohio reaffirm their belief in the equality of taxation, the equal rights of all people, with special privileges to none; their hostility to the monopolization of business by trusts and corporations, and their determination to crush out individual enterprise, and on the other, to promote a socialistic spirit among the people as the only refuge from oppression, and their faith in that theory and practice which is the basis of the present government, and their determination to preserve it to the people's generation.