ONE FAINT RAY OF HOPE.

OFFICIALS ENCOURAGED BY "THE SUN'S" TIENTSIN DESPATCH.

They Say It Is the Most Important Unofficial News Received for Several Weeks in Regard to Conditions in Pekin—Mr. Wu Still Believes That the Ministers Are Alive.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Officials regard the despatch from THE SUN's staff correspondent at Tientsin, about the visit of a Chinese missionary student to Pekin, as containing the most important information of an unofficial character that has been received for several weeks concerning conditions in the Chinese capital. They say that the student's story appears to be reliable, and, accepting it in that way, they feel much encouraged over the prospect of rescuing the foreigners besieged in the British legation. The fact that the student, although a Chinese, was trusted by Missionary Fowler, and the apparent lack of motive on his part in practising deceit, which might have unfortunate results for him if his deception were discovered, leads to the above conclusion. But the officials have had too much experience in the past few weeks to commit themselves definitely in regard to any information brought by Chinese, and their acceptance of the student's story is qualified.

The student's statement that an imperial edict was issued on July 18, commanding the Chinese to protect foreigners, accords with the information received here through Chinese official sources of that Pekin date. The only flaw found in his story is his statement that the Boxers had ceased their attacks on the legations on July 14, while the Conger message, which Yuan, the Governor of Shantung, says was written on July 18, said that the British legation, where the foreigners were congregated, was under a continuous fire from Chinese troops. But, as one high official said to-day to THE SUN reporter:

"We have no positive knowledge that the Conger despatch was not an old one. The only assurance that it was written on July 18 was given by the Governor of Shangtung. The Tsung-li-Yamen, in its message transmitting the Conger despatch, did not give it any date."

Wu Ting-fang, he Chinese Minister, followed his Sunday custom of going to Secretary Hay's residence to-day in search of news. He told the Secretary that he had not received a telegram, and the Secretary said that he, too, was without advices from China. Mr. Wu, while showing traces of the anxiety under which he is laboring, retains his confidence in the statements from Chinese official sources, that the foreign Ministers in Pekin have not been killed. Nobody here in the official circle doubts that he believes firmly in the honesty of his Government and its desire to protect the legationers.

Secretary Long said that he had not received a despatch from Admiral Remey for two days. He went to his office this morning to see if there was any news from China, but the only despatch he found there merely reported the departure of the training ship Buffalo from Hong Kong for Taku, where she will distribute her 400 landsmen among the fighting ships of Admiral Remey's squadron. Mr. Long is still inclined to take a hopeful view of the Pekin situation, and expresses much interest in THE SUN's Tientsin despatch about the Chinese student's story, which, he said, placed an entirely different face on the matter than did another press despatch which he had read previously, representing that it was Missionary Fowler who made the trip from Tientsin to Pekin. Mr. Long regarded it as exceedingly unlikely that a white missionary had succeeded in entering the capital, but he said it was very reasonable to suppose that the native Chinese student had made the trip successfully.

Adjutant-General Corbin, Col. Carter and several other officials and clerks of the Adjutant-General's department were on duty to-day. So was Quartermaster-General Luddington. The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department was open as usual in the forenoon. There were enough officials and clerical employees at work in the State, War and Navy Building to recall the busy Sundays in Washington during the war with Spain.

LETTER FROM CONSUL RAGSDALE.

Our Representative in Tientsin Writes to His Brother of the Situation.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 28.—George H. Ragsdale of this city to-day received a letter from his brother, I. W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, dated June 14, telling of the conditions and fears of the foreigners there and in Pekin. In the letter Consul Ragsdale says:

"We are so anxious for the people at Pekin that we hardly give ourselves a thought. 800 foreigners with a 300 guard of foreign troops against 100,000 soldiers as well-armed and drilled as the foreigners are. Before aid can reach them they must pass these troops and two walls fifty feet high and thirty feet thick. The gates are ten feet wide and well guarded. How is it to be done? The Chinese have foreign guns mounted on the walls and have trained them on the legations. The fear is that when our troops reach there and trouble begins at the outside wall the Chinese will try to kill every foreigner that is inside.

"The railroad is so badly damaged it would take a long time to fix it, and such anxious letters coming from Pekin! If the railroad was finished the troops could be rushed up. Not less than 10,000 should try to force an entrance, and there are less than 3,000 on the road. They have eleven field guns, but the Chinese have them also. There is a fort just east of Tientsin on the other bank of the river. The fort has three cannon trained on the settlement. We have just heard that it is only by the most persistent efforts on the part of a few Chinese officials who are friendly to the foreigners that the lives of the foreigners have been spared so long, and they fear they cannot avert it much longer. Those who know say there never has been such a bad lot of men at the head of affairs.

"Li Hung Chang has gone south. Some say he was sent there to get him out of the way in view of bringing about the present state of affairs. All Chinese, from the highest to lowest, think the Boxer a spirit that can't be killed. If hit with a bullet they just cough and spit it out. One man, a graduate of Yale, even believed it until the soldiers killed some of them. That's the reason it is so hard for the Chinese officials to put them down. The soldiers will not fight them. They do not have guns; use swords and spikes and mask of the order, wear red sash and turban, and a small cash box with a paper charm is worn around the neck. During a fight they run a few steps and fall down. This they repeat over and over to convey the idea that they have been shot, but can get up and run just the same."

FEAR FOR THIS MISSIONARY.

Promised Word of the Safety of Mrs. Melrose at Hainan Has Not Been Received.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 29.—Fear is expressed that Mrs. Margaret Melrose of Marcus, Ia., who has for ten years been in Chinese missionary work at Hainan is dead. Her husband died at Nodoa on that island, and she returned there from Sioux City just a year ago to-day. Her coworkers were Dr. and Mrs. Vanderburg and children of New York city and Miss Schaeffer of Madison, Wis.

A letter was received to-day from Mrs. Melrose, dated June 15, in which she told of the garrison quartered in the mission to protect their lives, which were daily threatened. She slept nightly with revolver under her pillow to defend herself or take her own life to avoid a worse fate. As Mrs. Melrose, in her letter, promised to cable to her American friends as soon as the safety of the missionary party was assured, and as she has not done so, it is feared that she and those with her have been killed.

Shanghai Crowded With Refugees.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Mrs. S. J. Churchill of this town, who went to Shanghai last April, and for whose safety her friends were beginning to have fears, was heard from yesterday. The letter is dated June 29 and says that the city was then filled with foreign refugees. Mrs. Churchill further declares the situation was becoming critical and that in the event of an outbreak there the Powers would have all they could do to stop it. In conclusion Mrs. Churchill says she would rather be in Shanghai than Japan, but for what reason she does not say.

Missionary Wilder an American.

Missionary Wilder, who was mentioned in THE SUN's Tientsin despatch published yesterday as having tried to pierce the Chinese lines and reach the foreigners in Pekin by means of a Chinese student, is the Rev. George D. Wilder of the American Board, who was stationed at Tientsin. He has been in China six years. He was born in Ripon, Wis.

THE BATTLES AT TIENTSIN.

Col. Coolidge Sends a Fuller Report—Heavy Losses of the Ninth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A despatch was received by Adjutant-General Corbin to-day from Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, who succeeded Col. Liscum in command of the Ninth Infantry, when the latter was killed at Tientsin, in which Col. Coolidge describes the engagements of July 13 and 14. The despatch was written at Tientsin on July 26, and bore the Chefoo date of July 29. The despatch follows:

"CHEFOO, July 29.—Six companies of the Ninth Infantry under Col. Liscum, with marines commanded by Meade, joined the British forces under Gen. Dorward and, in conjunction with the French and Japanese, attacked the southwest part of the walled city at daybreak on the 13th. The Ninth Infantry on the right were east of the south gate, protecting the allied forces from flanking fire. After being under fire for fifteen hours we were withdrawn to the outer mud wall at night. The Ninth Infantry had 16 killed, 69 wounded, and 1 missing. Four hundred and twenty were engaged at this point. Company A, posted at the railroad station east of the Pei-ho, was exposed to heavy shrapnel fire, losing 2 killed and 7 wounded.

"In addition to foregoing, on the morning of the 14th, the Japanese blew up the south gate, entering the walled city, and the allied forces entered the town. Assigned southeast quarter to the Americans for police and protection. Guards were established in the American quarter, which was already on fire. The British commander highly praised the American soldiers for their arduous work and gallantry in a communication to Meade.

"TIENTSIN, July 26. COOLIDGE."

The despatch shows that the Ninth suffered a much heavier proportionate loss than the first despatches indicated. Out of 420 men engaged, there were 86 casualties, or a trifle more than 20 per cent. of the officers and men who participated. It had been supposed that the entire regiment was engaged, and the proportionate loss of the Americans was therefore regarded as very much smaller than it is now officially reported. The loss to Company A, 2 killed and 7 wounded, was proportionately much smaller than that of the 420 men in the main engagement. Col. Coolidge's report indicates that the Americans were in a warm place for fifteen hours and that they were obliged to withdraw under cover of darkness.

HORSES FOR THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

Two Army Transports Arrive at Kobe, Japan, on Their Way to Taku, China.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Quartermaster-General Luddington to-day received the following despatch from the Quartermaster of the Sixth Cavalry:

"KOBE, Japan, July 29.—Transport Lenox arrived yesterday; leaves to-day for Taku. Transport Conemaugh arrived to-day; leaves to-morrow for Taku. LYON."

These vessels are carrying the horses and the equipments of the Sixth Cavalry, which is supposed to have disembarked by this time at Taku from the transport Grant. The military authorities are anxious to have the Sixth mounted before the advance on Pekin begins, as it is realized that cavalry will be a valuable aid to the infantry forces, the country being well suited for cavalry movements.

CANNED MEATS GO UP.

New War Complications Cause Advances in Prices of Tinned Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The large demand for canned goods by the United States Government and foreign powers has caused Chicago and Western packers to advance the price on corned and roast beef from $1.25 to $1.50 a dozen for one-pound cans. The packers who make the advance are Armour & Co., Fairbank Canning Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago; Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha; Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, and Hammond Packing Company, Hammond, Ind.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain in April, 1898, the packers and their agents had 20,000,000 pounds of canned roast and corned beef stored. This was quickly disposed of and the packers began to replenish their stocks. Before this was completed the British-Boer war drew heavily upon the meats stored. Then, before they had time to stock up again, the Boxer trouble brought heavy demands from Japan and China. Besides this the packers have been compelled to supply Cape Nome and the Klondike with about 2,000,000 pounds of roast and corned beef. The heavy demand at present, which they cannot fill, except as they get the live cattle and kill them, forces the packers to advance the prices to protect themselves for future deliveries.

ADMIRAL BRADFORD AT NORFOLK.

Sunday Visit to the Navy Yard—Was It to Hurry Up the Colliers?

NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the United States Navy, came down from Washington this morning on a visit to the Norfolk Navy Yard. This Sunday visit is regarded as significant of the purpose of the Government to begin preparations for active operations in China. There is now employed at this yard a force exceeding 2,400 men, about as many as were there during the Spanish war, when exceptional activity prevailed. The principal work now in progress is the refitting of colliers, of which four are being practically reconstructed. These steamers, in case of need, may be utilized for conveying stores and in certain contingencies might be used to some extent as transports. They will, however, probably be used as colliers and they are being put in condition as quickly as possible. The purpose of the Government to send the troops bound for China overland to the Pacific Coast, there to embark, is evident. It is stated that several steamers have been chartered for use as transports. These are to be delivered to the Government at the Pacific coast ports, one, at least it is said, at Seattle.

These Missionaries Are Safe.

Alarm has been felt in Lancaster, Pa., over the safety of the Rev. M. L. Landis and wife and Miss Alice Landis of that place, stationed in the Province of Kuang-Hsi. This is now dispelled by a cablegram received by F. S. Bell of the Christian and Missionary Alliance stating that all three had safely reached Macao and are well.

Gen. Wilson on His Way to the Pacific.

Gen. James H. Wilson, recent Governor of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, Cuba, but now on his way to China under orders from the War Department, took the 5:30 train train for San Francisco at the Grand Central station yesterday.

Chefoo-Shanghai Line Interrupted.

The Central Cable office reports that the land lines between Shanghai and Chefoo are interrupted.

WOMAN BLINDED HIM WITH ACID

Lander in Hospital—Woman Found Hiding in a Bed.

Samuel N. Lander, an expressman, 25 years old, living at 54 Forsyth street, was taken to Gouverneur Hospital last evening suffering from burns on the face produced by carbolic acid. The physicians said he would probably lose the sight of both eyes. Lander was taken to the hospital from 64 Forsyth street. According to a story told by Isaac Ietsel, a tenant in the house, a woman named Rosie Rosenberg threw the acid at Lander. Wardmen Reagan and Jackson of the Eldridge street station went to the rooms occupied by the Rosenberg woman and found her, after a long search, between the springs and the matress of a bed upon which a woman named Freda Grossman was feigning to be asleep. Both women were arrested.

MISSING SALOONKEEPER SOUGHT.

Has Been Married Only Three Weeks and Went to Meet His Wife and Never Reached Her.

The police are looking for Connor Banks, a saloonkeeper of 56 Madison street, who has been missing since Friday last. He has been married only three weeks. Last Friday evening his wife was visiting friends in Brooklyn and Banks started out from his saloon to meet her and escort her home. He never reached his destination. As he was not known to be in trouble of any kind, his wife fears that he has met with foul play. Banks is 30 years old, six feet tall, of dark complexion and is clean shaven. When he disappeared he wore a light suit of clothes.

DIDN'T FRIGHTEN BLAIN.

BRYANITES HANG THE PORT CHESTER EDITOR IN EFFIGY.

He Says He Has Taken His Stand Against Bryanism and Populism and Proposes to Run His Newspaper According to His Own Ideas—Conservative Element Is With Him.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—Since Editor Thomas J. Blain of the *Port Chester Daily Item* repudiated the Kansas City ticket he has been receiving much abuse from the rabid element of his party. He has been repudiated by all the Bryan organizations in town, he has been hung in effigy and an attempt has been made to organize a gang of ruffians to visit his home and give him a coat of tar and feathers.

Early risers passing through the public square yesterday saw a stuffed figure representing a man suspended from a telegraph pole. The figure bore a placard which read:

"This is Tom Blain, the tool of McKinley and Mark Hanna."

When Mr. Blain came down to his office later in the day he found the public square crowded. He hired a small boy in the crowd to climb up the pole and cut down the effigy. Then he took it to his office. Mr. Blain is a Scotchman, and is not easily frightened. Yesterday afternoon he paid his compliments to the makers of the effigy as follows:

"Such exhibitions of rowdyism have no effect on the editor. He has taken a stand against Bryanism and Populism from conviction and proposes to conduct his newspaper, which is his own property, according to what he thinks is right, and all the thugs and loafers in the town of Rye cannot swerve him from his duty.

"The rowdies who strung up this figure last night are known to us, and we propose to attend to their cases individually when the proper time comes. We have no intention of going out of business or removing from town. To every man 'there comes a time some day,' and when the day comes for us to deal with the loafers who were implicated in last night's affair, the editor will take great pleasure in attending to their cases in a way that will cause them never to forget it."

Last night an attempt was made to organize a mob of Bryan sympathizers to visit Mr. Blain at his home and give him a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. Blain told a SUN reporter to-day that he learned of the movement over the telephone. Not wishing to have trouble at his home he set out to meet the mob. He succeeded in getting the names of the ringleaders, which he says he will print in his paper.

Mr. Blain said to-day to a SUN reporter:

"My paper is my own. There are no mortgages against it, and I propose to run it as I please. No mob of hoodlums can frighten me. I supported Bryan in 1896 under protest. I did not like his views on the coinage question. I cannot stand this year for the Kansas City platform. It offers aid and comfort to men who are in rebellion against the Stars and Stripes. From the day it was adopted I made up my mind that it was my duty and the duty of every other American with any patriotism in his veins to oppose it. The Democratic party from its birth to the advent of Bryan has always been the party of expansion and its present position on this question is a complete reversal of the policy of the party since the beginning of the Government."

The conservative element of Port Chester are with Mr. Blain in his fight. It is said that the people in both local banks, all the clergy, including the Catholic priests and scores of leading business men, many or whom who have hitherto been with Bryan, will vote this fall for President McKinley.

TO TELEPHONE THE BELEAGUERED.

Invention of a Plan to Talk With Persons Shut In by a Hostile Force.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Two young inventors of this city are arranging to give a public exhibition this week of a device for communicating with besieged towns in war times by means of telephones carried by box kites. They are Edward E. Harbert, electrician, 1007 West Van Buren street, and Raymond L. Anglemine, 281 South Paulina street. An experiment in telephoning to inaccessible spots by dropping a telephone from a box kite was conducted in Cicero last week and proved successful. The kites used by the experimenters are box kites of the Eddy pattern, each 18 feet long, 2 feet wide and 1 foot high. Two kites fastened together are used and when the distance which they are to travel is great three or more sets of tandem kites are employed.

Attached to the kite line about one hundred feet below, is a pulley through which runs a lightweight double conductor flexible wire of aluminum. Attached to the end of this wire, swinging free from the pulley is a telephone and another telephone is ready for operation where the kite flyers have their position. The kite is sent up until directly over the place with which communication is desired. Then the telephone swinging below the kite is lowered by playing out the circuit wire and letting it slip through the pulley, drawn by the weight of the instrument, until the people beneath secure possession of it and are put in communication with the kite flyers.

The kite flyers are enabled to tell when their telephone is directly over a given point by means of a stademeter. The inventors say that by means of the box kites they can effect communication with a place ten miles away when the wind is right, although the ground between may be held by a hostile force.

FATAL FIRE IN A MEXICO MINE.

Eleven Bodies Recovered and the List of Dead May Number Thirty.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 29.—A despatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

Fire broke out in one of the chambers of the La Paz mines at Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi and it spread so rapidly that many miners were entombed and perished. Eleven dead bodies have already been brought to the surface and many others are missing. The total casualties will probably number thirty. The mine was timbered heavily and when the fire started, it burned with great fierceness. An effort was made to send down a rescuing party from the surface, but the heat made it impossible.

Ramon Gomez, foreman of a day shift, employed in the mine, perished in an attempt to go down from the surface and save his comrades. The people of the mining camp are greatly excited and the local authorities telegraphed for a detachment of troops to aid in preserving order and in the search for bodies of the victims. The troops have arrived at Matehuala. The cause of the fire is not known. An official investigation has been ordered.

DEATH LIKELY IN THIS STRIKE ROW.

Striker Attacked a Worker and the Latter Shot Him in the Abdomen.

Otto Denner, a bicycle machinist living at 114 Trinity avenue, shot and seriously wounded Herman C. Roesch, a man of the same craft living at 726 East 144th street, early yesterday morning at 134th street and Trinity avenue. The shooting followed a quarrel between the two men over a strike in a bicycle shop nearby, where Roesch had been employed.

Denner was returning from a night's fishing in Westchester Creek when he met Roesch. The latter, when the owner of the shop in which he worked wouldn't accede to the demands of his men a few days ago, went on strike with a number of others. Denner went to work in the shop after the strike began. As he passed Roesch yesterday morning the latter called him a "scab" and more offensive names. Finally, according to Denner, Roesch struck him and then made a movement as if to draw a weapon. Fearing that he would be shot, Denner drew his revolver and fired. The bullet struck Roesch in the abdomen. He dropped and Denner hurried away.

Policeman Meade heard the shot, saw Denner running away and arrested him. He was locked up in the Alexander avenue station and Roesch was sent to the Harlem Hospital. Surgeons probed for the bullet, but failed to find it, and it was said at the hospital last night that it was doubtful if Roesch would live. Denner was held by Magistrate Meade in the Morisania police court in $1,000 bail until Tuesday.

BUFFALO BILL'S TRAIN WRECKED.

The Porter of the Canvas Car Killed and Nine Persons Injured.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—The first section of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show trains was wrecked near Milwaukee Junction before daylight to-day, resulting in the smashing of a sleeping car containing forty persons. Edward Sullivan, aged 37, of Bridgeport, Conn., porter of the canvas car, died from internal hemorrhage after reaching the hospital. Among the nine persons injured are Henry Eastman (nickname Nash), aged 26, of Rochester, N. Y., spine broken; Joseph McCann, aged 23, of 66 Chambers street, New York, right hand and left eye cut; Noyes Mix, aged 43, of New Haven, Conn., injured in chest; Thomas Kelley, aged 28, of 111 North Elliott place, Brooklyn, N. Y., shoulder bruised.

At the time of the collision the train was being transferred from the Michigan Central to the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ADSUMA.

An Englishman's Account of the Disaster in Which 250 Lives Were Lost.

TACOMA, Wash., July 29.—Kobe and Yokohama papers just arrived contain thrilling accounts of the eruption of Mount Adsuma in Japan, in which 250 persons lost their lives. An English agent of the Japanese Government, who was in the vicinity of Mount Adsuma during the eruption, gives a graphic account of it. He says:

"Early on the morning of the 17th loud detonations, as if heavy guns were being fired, were heard. They gradually decreased and finally ceased altogether, but about 6 o'clock the internal disturbances came to a climax and lurid tongues of fire spouted up from the crater. These were preceded by a heavy fall of ashes. A heavy black curtain of smoke screened the top of the mountain from view, but through occasional breaks in the clouds of smoke the flames could be seen darting toward the heavens, as if a huge bellows were forcing the draft. It was grand beyond description, but dangerous.

"The village of Kiyamu, where I was on that morning, was far too near the disturbance for safety or pleasure, and we stampeded toward the valley, not, however, before one of the great boulders had crashed through the place and killed twenty people. The huge rock, apparently at a white heat, singed and dried up everything in its path. Cutting through one of the larger huts of the village, it made a complete sweep, taking everything in its path. It set fire to the grass and huts and added terror to the scene. Fanned by the turmoil of wind that sprang up the fire quickly spread to the forest. The ashes and small rocks were falling like hail and it became difficult to breathe. The sulphurous fumes from the volcano seemed to dry up everything. Our nostrils cracked and bled from the dense air. The flames from the burning forest lit up everything, but the sun, which should have been up hours before, was almost entirely hidden by the pall of smoke from the mountain.

"I reached the village of Hiyukule, after scrambling through the trees for two or three hours, entirely played out. The ashes were still falling, although not quite so heavy, and everything seemed to be drying up from the intense heat. The ashes were quite hot and covered the ground for an inch. It was awful. We seemed to be in a furnace. The frightened natives were rushing pell-mell every minute or two. They were almost scared to death and evidently thought the end of the world was nigh.

"Pretty soon we could see the streams of lava coming near and I knew we must get out or be burned to death in the fire which would follow. I tried to tell some of the rest to get out or they would be burned to death, but it apparently did little good. They were crazed and rushed here and there like a band of frightened sheep. One of the leaders got the most of them together and made for the clear ground. One family of ten, though, who were left in the hurry and excitement and who were too frightened to do anything further than pray, got hemmed in by the lava and were ground and burned in the flood.

"I cannot describe our flight through the woods. They were afire and were burning in a dozen places. They spread like lightning and at times were almost upon us. When we came to clear ground, about six hours later, I do not believe we could have gone much further. Several of the women and children of the village had played out along the road and most of these were burned to death.

"There was a terrible loss of life in almost every village around the mountain. At least 250 were killed. The woods in many places were still burning when I left and the whole district is laid bare."

TOSSED FIRE INTO THE POWDER.

Lighted Cigarette Causes a Premature Explosion in a Military Camp—Dozen Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—Two members of Battery A, of the Danville National Guard were injured mortally, two other members of the battery were burned badly, and a dozen other persons, hurt by the premature explosion of a charge of powder in the sunset gun at Camp Lincoln at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Corporal Balsley of Battery A had his body badly torn. He was burned black from his waist to the top of his head. His left arm was broken. Jesse Rupert, Acting Commissary and Quartermaster of Battery A, was severely burned. His eyesight is thought to be destroyed and his left arm broken. He will probably die.

At 4:30, the men of the Battery prepared to load the cannon used as a sunset gun. Quartermaster Rupert secured the two-pound charge of powder and delivered it to the detail, commanded by Corporal Balsley, who was in charge of the loading. The charge of powder was, as usual, tied up in a flannel bag. The bag was inserted in the mouth of the cannon, but it seemed to be too large to enter freely. The ramrod was brought into use and the powder bag was forced into the mouth of the cannon.

The pressure broke the light flannel bag and a small stream of powder flowed from the mouth of the cannon to the ground, forming a small pile. While the powder was running from the mouth of the cannon a bystander tossed a lighted cigarette into the pile that had formed upon the ground. The powder ignited with a flash. The small stream of powder that was running from the mouth of the cannon was ignited from the pile upon the ground. Fire ran to the charge, which had been forced about one foot into the mouth of the cannon. Some one in the crowd was heard to give a warning cry, but as the cry echoed the explosion occurred.

Corporal Balsley was standing directly in front of the cannon with the ramrod in his hands, one end of the rod being inserted in the cannon. The other injured men were standing about the mouth of the cannon and received part of the charge that missed Balsley.

THE GOVERNOR TAKES A SAIL.

He and Gen. Francis V. Greene Go Up the Sound on the Yacht Wild Duck.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—Gen. Francis V. Greene called here this afternoon in his yacht, the Wild Duck, and paid a visit to Sagamore Hill. Gov. Roosevelt and the General had quite a talk in the house and later boarded the yacht and went up the Sound. It was a quiet day for the Governor. He said that some day during the week he would visit the camp of the Naval Reserves, which is being established on Centre Island.

Gov. Roosevelt will take the 8:10 o'clock train in the morning for New York.

Mr. Goelet's Yacht Wins Her First Race in England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 29. — Mr. Goelet's new 24-foot yacht Mishenahma built by Herreshoff, arrived in British waters two days ago and was the feature in Saturday's regatta of the Southampton Yacht Club. She won her race with several seconds to spare, against a number of crack British-built boats.

Fishing Sloop Strikes a Rock.

The sloop Hilda of Sheepshead Bay, with a party of fourteen persons on board, left Brooklyn early yesterday morning for a day's fishing off Sandy Hook. The captain hugged the beach too closely, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon struck a rock. A hole was stove in the bottom of the boat, compelling the captain to beach her. The passengers got ashore without difficulty, and came up to New York on the steamboat Mary Patten.

CELEBRATION OF AMNESTY.

A LITTLE MORE ENTHUSIASM IN SECOND DAY'S EXERCISES AT MANILA.

Authorities Suspect Senor Paterno, Who Arranged the Celebration, of Insincerity—Talking of Independence Under American Protection—Processions in the City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, July 29.—The exercises in celebration of the amnesty proclamation, which began yesterday under inauspicious conditions, brightened up slightly this afternoon. There were processions, in which were allegorical floats and decorated carriages and bicycles. Several American bands and some of the cavalry took part. This evening there was an illumination of the city. Some of the arches were quite pretty. A few attempts to raise pictures of President McKinley and Aguinaldo entwined with flags were quietly suppressed.

It must be said that the city was not enthusiastic. It is the general opinion that the celebration was premature.

Yesterday's fiasco was most unfortunate, but it was unavoidable. The authorities say that Señor Paterno, the originator of the fête, is playing a two-faced game. They declare that he is receiving peaceful natives and advocating, under the amnesty cloak, the old Filipino scheme of independence under the protection of the United States.

Just before the meeting yesterday the members of the Philippines Commission learned that it was intended to deliver inflammatory speeches and that the gathering would practically constitute an insurgent demonstration. Under the circumstances they cancelled their acceptance of the invitation to be present. This was only an hour before the time set for the banquet. Señor Paterno immediately visited Gen. MacArthur and Judge Taft, the President of the commission, and promised to eliminate the objectionable speeches. Judge Taft then consented to attend and he and Señor Paterno entered the treatre together, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." Those present applauded heartily. The banquet proceeded uneventfully, but it fulfilled the hopes of neither Americans nor Filipinos.

CALEB POWERS'S DEFENCE.

160 Witnesses Summoned—Excuse for Bringing Mountaineers to Frankfort.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 29.—The prosecution in the Powers trial having concluded its testimony yesterday, the defence will begin to-morrow to unfold its plans. It is known that they will endeavor to show that bringing of armed mountain men to Frankfort was a lawful proceeding and had nothing to do with the assassination of Goebel. They will likely admit that Powers organized the men and brought them to Frankfort but did so simply to petition the Legislature. The fact that the armed force took possession of the State House yard, put up tents, built fires and crowded out the occupants of many of the rooms, will be attributed to the ignorance of the mountaineers as to the customs of a city. The defence will also endeavor to show that the preparation for quickly mobilizing troops in Frankfort was made because of the constant rumors afloat that the Democrats intended forcefully to take possession of the State buildings.

It will take at least ten days to examine the 160 witnesses summoned for the defence and longer if Powers himself goes on the stand. Two or three days will be consumed in rebuttal testimony by the State, then three or four days in speeches to the jury, and one day for the jury to visit Frankfort and view the scene of the tragedy. This will not leave time to try another one of the alleged conspirators this summer.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—The non-committal attitude that Gov. Mount has assumed toward honoring a requisition for the return to Kentucky of Charles E. Finley, since the surprising testimony in the trial of Caleb Powers at Georgetown, has filled Finley with misgivings and it is said among his close friends here that he is arranging to leave the State. Something more than a week ago, or just after the testimony was introduced connecting Finley with the transportation of armed mountaineers to Frankfort, some of his personal friends called upon Gov. Mount and attempted to discuss the testimony with him, and, incidentally, gave Finley's side of it. The Governor was wholly non-committal, but admitted that unless it was clearly shown by the defence that much of the testimony of the prosecution was manufactured, the case did not present an attractive phase for the Republicans. This was construed to mean that the Governor believed there was a strong presumption of guilt on the part of the indicted men, but further than this he would not go. It is said that Gov. Taylor is also growing uneasy, but he has not expressed a determination to leave the State. It is not known where Finley intends to go.

WARRANT FOR E. L. SWAZEY.

The Well-Known Cattle Commission Man Said to Be a Defaulter for $70,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Edward L. Swazey charging him with intent to defraud the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., by means of a mortgage of $7,259 on 261 head of cattle owned by J. H. Kenney of Hemphill county, Tex. Swazey, it is charged, represented that the mortgage was a first lien, whereas it was a second lien.

The Bankers and Cattlemen's Protective Association reports that Swazey's irregularities will approximate $70,000. Until its collapse three months ago Swazey was a member of the local commission firm of Ladd, Penny & Swazey. The firm did a general cattle commission business at the stock yards. The loss is said to be distributed generally among banks, some of them in the East.

Swazey is well known in Kansas City and through the cattle country west of here, having been in the business for many years. He is said to be on board the steamship Hermase sailing for Buenos Ayres, South America, having gone aboard on July 5 just two hours ahead of Detective Kirk, who followed him from Kansas City to New York armed with a warrant issued by the authorities here.

EXPECT THE PRESIDENT.

Long Branch Hopes He Will Come There for the Military Tournament.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—The committee having in charge the arrangements for the military tournament which is to be held here next month called on Senator M. A. Hanna to-day to learn if possible whether it was true that President McKinley was to be his guest during his stay at the Franklin Murphy cottage, in order that the tournament might be held while the President is here, as it was last year. Senator Hanna was not able to tell whether President McKinley would be here or not, but the committee decided to hold the tournament on Aug. 24 and 25. They think that the President may be in Washington at that time and that if he is he will come over here for the double purpose of seeing Senator Hanna and witnessing the tournament.

Squadron A and Troop C of New York, all the New Jersey troops and as many regulars as the Government will send from forts in this vicinity will take part in the tournament, and the Long Branchers expect that they will have a big time.

Senator Hanna spent yesterday resting. He received a few callers, none of whom transacted any political business with him.

CAKE WALKER CUT BY A WOMAN.

His Face Disfigured by a Dozen Wounds in Return for a Blow.

A young colored man, who said he was Harry Hill of 125 West Twenty-seventh street and that he was an acrobat, walked into the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon and asked that a surgeon fix up something like a dozen cuts and stab wounds on his face and right arm. His wounds were dressed and he went out, declining to say how he had received his decorations.

Last evening it was learned that Hill and a colored woman whose name was not ascertained had met in the saloon at 142 West Twenty-seventh street earlier in the afternoon. The woman objected to certain remarks Hill made about her and her objections led the acrobat to forget himself so far as to strike her, whereupon she drew a razor and proceeded to disfigure him. No arrests were made, the police of the West Thirtieth street station not knowing of the affair until informed of it by a SUN reporter.

Hill is one of the best known cakewalkers in the country. He has won several prizes at the cakewalks at Madison Square Garden.

Umbria Back on the Line, Spick and Span.

The Cunarder Umbria, which has been engaged about three months on the South African coast carrying soldiers and refugees to and from various ports, arrived on Saturday night from Liverpool and Queenstown, looking as spick and span inside as a new ship. She has been entirely refitted and redecorated at the expense of the British Government. She made two trips to Africa.

WARM WEATHER LABOR TOPICS.

Cars That Wont Stop for Women—Pet Dogs They Carry—J. J. O'Connell's Saloons.

The Central Labor Union learned yesterday at its weekly meeting that pet dogs were allowed in the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company when passengers carried them, and decided to protest to the Board of Health that the practice ought to be stopped. It was also asserted that motormen and conductors ignored some women who signalled for cars while they stopped at times in the middle of a block for other women, and the C. L. U. decided to protest against this too.

The subject was brought up by Delegate Farrell of the National Association of Steamfitters, who said that it was time that the gripmen and conductors were brought to a sense of their duty. Then he told a story about seeing a poor washerwoman with a bundle standing at a corner on Madison avenue end signalling in vain a car which stopped in the middle of the block further on to take on a richly dressed woman and her colored servants, each carrying a pet dog.

"What I would like to know," said Farrell, "is this: Is there a rule forbidding the taking of dogs into the street cars? There should be such a rule. Small dogs are liable to lick the noses or faces of babies on the cars and the babies afterward may become sick without the parents knowing the cause. It is an unclean habit to carry dogs in street cars and a mean thing to ignore women without escorts if they are poorly clad."

Several delegates expressed the opinion that motormen and conductors who acted so were breaking the rules of the company, but it was decided to ask the Board of Health to look into both complaints.

The union went on to denounce the Knights of Labor Brewers' Assembly because it had joined the National Association of Brewery Employees, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Delegate Kopp declared that John J. O'Connell, formerly the leader of the Knights of Labor brewers, was responsible for this, and expressed the opinion that Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn, whose special court officer O'Connell is, ought to be informed that O'Connell (as he asserted) kept several saloons. A feeble protest was made that the C. L. U. had nothing to do with O'Connell keeping saloons if he kept a dozen, but it was decided to write to Justice Gaynor about it all the same.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTERS' UNION.

Receipts $40,000 Greater Than Last Year, but Still $7,000 Less Than Expenses.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—President Donnelly of the International Typographical Union has prepared his annual report to be submitted to the National Convention at Milwaukee on Aug. 23. He will take strong ground against holding conventions except upon a referendum vote of the order. He says that the national conventions annually cost the International Union $3,000 and the local unions in excess of $25,000, and that many times the locals are not able to bear this expense and should have the money to expend for more urgent purposes. He urges the organization to abolish the national conventions entirely and have the meetings of the International Union held only upon the call of the referendum. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts of the order, though exceeding those of 1899 by nearly $40,000, were $7,548 less than the expenses, which amount to $185,083. On June 30 last there was a balance of $12,407 in the International treasury. Donnelly refers to the treatment which the International union received from the linotype machinists at the last convention of the latter as insulting and favors asserting jurisdiction over the linotype workers.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

President Gompers Gives Up All Hope of Bringing About a Settlement.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor has given up all hope of bringing about a settlement of Chicago labor troubles, and President Samuel Gompers left to-day for Washington. His experience with the contractors has convinced him that further negotiations are useless and that nothing can be accomplised by remaining longer in the city. Vice-President Thomas I. Kidd will be left in charge to represent the American Federation of Labor, and it is expected that Vice-President John B. Lennon will be in the city in about two weeks, when a further attempt to bring about peace may be made. Mr. Gompers said before leaving that he had done everything that he could consistently to aid the Building Trades Council and to bring about a settlement between the warring factions. He felt that nothing further could be done at present, and that it was no use to prolong his stay in this city.

WAGES DOWN AT THE NAVY YARD.

So a Delegate Tells the C. F. U.—Due to Defect in System, He Says.

Delegate Haas of the Patternmakers' Union complained at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union of reductions in wages at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The way in which the wages were fixed at the yard, he said, was unfair. Every six months the Board of W