



ANOTHER LYNCHING.

This Time the Negro is Slashed With Knives and Then Hung.

HE COMMITTED AWFUL CRIMES.

His Victims Belonging to His Own Race--A Ghastly Scene at the Lynching--The Body Afterward Burned--The Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee, Receives Serious Injuries While Trying to Protect His Prisoner at the Jail--The Negro Makes a Full Confession of His Crimes.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23.--The jail of Shelby county, within the city limits, was broken into by several hundred men at midnight and Lee Walker, a repulsive black man aged 22 years, was taken out and strung up to a telegraph pole near the bank of Wolf river and a few hundred yards from the jail. Afterwards his body was cremated in the yard of a lumber firm near by. The negro culprit was a native of North Mississippi and his crime is among the blackest in history. Within the past week he has made four attempts to commit outrages, two being successful, one victim being a small colored girl three and a half years old, who was badly lacerated, and the other a married woman of his own color. When the mob took him out for execution he made a full confession of his bestial crimes.

Wild disorder reigned about the jail as the mob gathered to wreak vengeance. The gate of the south wall of the massive structure was forced with a bar of railroad iron used as a battering ram on the shoulders of men, and after several attempts squads of men crowded their way within the walls. Sheriff McLendon was struck over the head with a chair within the jail door as he tried to keep the mob out of the door. He was carried up stairs, placed in bed and received surgical attention. None of the mob were masked and they seemed to be mainly young railway switchmen and men of other callings.

The man was marched out amid the yells of the mob. All the jail doors were thrown wide open, but no other prisoners were interfered with. The man's clothing was torn from his body as he moved with the mob to Williams' lumber yard, 200 yards north of the jail, where he was strung up to a telegraph pole. He was naked, a lighted gas lamp near by making him plainly visible to the throng. He was lacerated with knives and his throat was cut before being finally hung. His hands not having been tied, he clutched at the rope when raised off his feet. The sight was a ghastly one. He was a man of powerful build, his head towering above those of the mob who surrounded him. At 2 o'clock this morning his mortal remains were only ashes among the embers of the funeral pile with which he had been destroyed.

THE COTTON FACTORIES.

A Perplexing Situation--Speculations on the Outlook.

NEW YORK, July 23.--The Herald's Boston correspondent says: A review of the situation among the cotton factories of New England is not assuring, but there is nothing to occasion great alarm. Managers of the companies feel that they are in a perplexing situation, such as has never been forced on them at any former period in a quarter of a century. Ordinarily at this season it is nothing strange for some of the factories to close down, but the shutting of the doors now has much significance, far more than common. There is an uncertainty in the air which may swell into momentous proportions or dwindle into nothingness, just as the wind wags, and a canvass of some of the leading cities indicates that silver has much to do with the situation. Manufacturers go so far as to say that they await the decision of Congress on the question whether the silver law shall be repealed, with fear and trepidation, and the companies in other industries which are more or less allied to cotton, maintain similar views. By the first week in August there promises to be half a million pieces on hand and then the manufacturers will begin to talk seriously of a general shut-down. There will be no running shorter hours, but a general shut-down for a stated period. The print cloth market is proverbially uncertain, and the mill men are not without hope that one of those unexpected booms may come at any time. It is practically certain that they will stop production when the stock on hand has reached 1,000,000 pieces, if not before.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

The Dickie Made by Silver Republicans to Defeat the Force Bill is Bearing Fruit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.--Congressmen who were most interested in defeating the passage of the force bill, it is reported, may aid their western colleagues in opposing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver bill. This state of affairs is represented to have been brought about by correspondence between western silver senators and many southern senators. It is said that at the time the force bill was before the senate the western silver senators bolted their party caucus to the bitter end all efforts to "whip them into line"; that it was through their efforts, united with those of the solid Democratic minority led by Senator Gorman, that the fight against the force bill was successful, and that much diplomacy was necessary to gather sufficient strength from the Republicans to defeat the force bill, and that obligations were consequently then incurred which have since benefitted the Republican senators who aided the Democrats. Tariff, silver and all other questions were at the time relegated to the background and every energy was put forth by the southern people to prevent the passage of the force bill. A southern senator friendly to silver said to-day that he felt very much like voting to the aid of his fellow senators to the west on the principle that one good turn deserves another. By so do-

ing, he added, he could repay an obligation that both he and his people felt was due to those who aided to defeat the "cursed force bill."

A MOSES WANTED.

To Lead the Business World Out of Darkness--Ex-President Harrison on the Situation.

NEW YORK, July 22.--The World this morning prints the following views on the situation expressed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison: "The Sherman act is not alone responsible for the prevailing want of confidence that everybody now experiences. The distrust is not against silver only; it is not against the government issue of money; people are not holding gold throughout the country. Relatively gold is circulated as much as silver. People are withdrawing money, gold, silver and paper alike, from the circulating banks and the savings institutions and are looking it in safe deposit vaults or old stockings. They do this, not because they have no confidence in the government, but because they are fearful of business calamities. The distrust is increasing and the outlook is gloomy.

"The Sherman act is not the sole cause of bad times. That measure has served its purpose, it is true, but it is not responsible for the depression which overhangs commerce, trade and agriculture. The heterogeneous political elements that will meet at Washington in August will represent free trade and many theories contrary to business stability. The conservative people of the country stand aghast at possibilities of legislation, and are trimming sails to suit the weather. The outlook is dark because it is difficult to see how relief is to come. How can the present somewhat analogous condition be changed by suddenly inspired confidence. The leaders of the party in power will scarcely acknowledge that its principles are mistaken ones--that the Chicago platform was false and should be repudiated. I can see no Moses at present who will lead the business world out of its Egyptian darkness."

SILVER MASS MEETING.

Held in San Francisco--Resolutions for an "American Policy."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.--A mass meeting in the cause of silver was held here last night. There was a large attendance. A series of resolutions were adopted in which the "secret demonetization of silver" in 1873 is denounced as "a crime which can never be expiated except in its complete rehabilitation," and the following declarations are also made: "Resolved, That we favor the adoption of a purely American policy; that we favor the repudiation of any foreign influence over our financial legislation; that we insist upon the independence, freedom from enforced obedience to the money kings of London and Berlin, and we believe that pursuance of an American policy would restore confidence, avert further disaster and restore all interests to their normal healthy condition."

THE FAIR WAS CLOSED.

But a Man Was There "Taking Evidence." Another Fire Narrowly Averted.

CHICAGO, July 23.--The World's Fair was closed to-day. The whole aspect of the White City was one of peaceful quiet. The denizens of the Midway Pleasance sat around and told stories of their far away homes and slept and rested and had a good time among themselves generally.

Towards noon a man appeared at the sixty-fourth street gate and offered a ticket for admission and was refused. He then took the numbers of the gate-man who refused to let him in. It is supposed he was securing evidence for prosecuting the exposition officials for contempt of court, Judge Stein having granted an injunction to restrain the officials from closing the Fair Sundays. From this on fireworks will not be permitted on the fair grounds, or they will have to be set off away from the buildings. Last night a bomb was sent up, and before it had reached a great height it exploded, and the shell, falling on the manufacturers' building, crushed through the skylight and set fire to the curtain stretched below. Had it not been for the prompt work of the fire department the building, and perhaps others, would have been consumed. Two firemen climbed 100 feet up on the big beams and tore down the burning cloth, extinguishing the flames, which had obtained considerable headway.

"That ends the fireworks," said Chief Allison, of the manufacturers' building. "Either the fireworks must be stopped altogether, or no more must be near the big building. After the big fire Thursday night I sent a letter to the council of administration protesting against the firing of rockets from Music Hall wharf. To-night they were fired successfully from a boat 1,000 feet from the shore. I shall forward another protest against the firing of bombs from the beach."

THIS IS HOT ENOUGH.

Terrible Heated Spell and Drought at Buffalo, Wyoming.

BUFFALO, WYO., July 23.--For some days the temperature has been 112 in the shade from 4 to 6 o'clock, while the mercury in the sun stands 130 to 150 degrees.

This is the hottest weather for eight years. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks, and the range is completely destroyed. Buffalo is surrounded by forest fires. To the south twenty miles fire has been burning with more or less intermittent severity since July 7. By great exertion the fire was checked.

A Costly Fire.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 23.--Fire broke out in the stable at Jones & South. Their wholesale house was completely destroyed, together with the adjoining houses of John Emmert and J. S. Wishard. The total loss is about \$125,000, of which Jones & South lose \$100,000.

The Emperor Changes His Plans.

BERLIN, July 23.--Emperor William has changed the plan of his vacation voyage. He will not visit Bergen, Norway, with the fleet, as small-pox is epidemic there. On August 7 he and the empress are expected to disembark at Heliogoland.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The General Desire to Have the Encampment at Farkersburg Agala.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 23.--The next annual encampment of the West Virginia national guard will be held at Parkersburg, if the wishes of the great majority of those interested are heeded. The good time had at Camp Blennerhassett last year is not forgotten by the participants, and all the soldier boys will gladly welcome the announcement that they are to camp again this year near the city gates of old Parkersburg. The local company, Spilman Rifles, Capt. C. E. Morrison, are arranging to receive their comrades from over the state in good shape, and all the boys hope the governor will call on the soldiers to meet where they want to meet and not send them away down on the big Kanawha somewhere. It is intended that on one of the nights during their stay here they will be introduced to Prince Mephistopheles and his imps. Aside from being well drilled and from whose tactics the soldiers can probably get some pointers, the imps are a unique set and the national guard will never regret seeing them.

LEE LOGAN'S DOWNFALL.

A Respected Young Man, an Enchantress, and the Usual Result.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 23.--The downfall of Leo Logan, a member of one of the most prominent families in this city, is generally regretted by all who know him. With a beautiful, loving wife and two children, a good position in society, a good business and brilliant prospects for the future, he gave all for a smile of the enchantress. He had long known Hattie Robinson, the girl with whom he eloped, but no one suspected their intimacy. Some letters of Logan's which were found after their departure reveal all and establish the fact that he was completely blinded and infatuated by the charms of the fair Hattie. Logan comes of good stock and of one of the wealthiest families in this part of the country. He and his new love have been gone more than two weeks and no trace of them can be found.

A TERRIBLE RIOT.

At Priceburg, Pa.--A Race War Between Huns and Poles.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23.--Yesterday was pay day at the mines at Priceburg, a populous borough of this county, and the Huns and Poles of the town, and there are hundreds of them there, began to drink heavily. Last night a Hun and a Pole engaged in a fight in Bryan Fallon's pool, and their countrymen took sides with them, a free fight resulting.

The borough police arrested four Hungarians and lodged them in the Priceburg jail. Later the Hungarians held an indignation meeting, and then proceeded in a body to the jail, where they overpowered the keeper and liberated the prisoners. This caused the largest riot that has occurred in this region in sixteen years.

The Poles took exception and a race war commenced, lasting three hours, the town being taken possession of and the officers driven off. Over thirty men were injured, three fatally, and one Pole had his ears cut off. Many windows were broken in with stones and clubs. Craig arrived with a well-armed posse and overawed the rioters and restored peace. Many arrests will follow.

HE IS NOT COMING.

The Story That Emperor William Would Visit the World's Fair is Denied.

NEW YORK, July 23.--The Times London correspondent has this to say regarding Emperor William's visit to the World's Fair:

"The fact of such world wide complications suddenly looming on the international horizon should be enough in itself to brand as nonsensical the report that the German emperor dreams of putting the Atlantic between him and his empire. Two or three years ago a fancy to see Chicago caught what may be called the tourist lobe of his energetic brain and he talked half jestingly about it for a week or so. That is all. An official friend at my request asked a member of the German diplomatic staff here about it last night and the answer was that the rumor must be absurd buncombe."

PAINFULLY APPARENT.

Is the Non-Appearance of American Summer Tourists in Paris.

PARIS, July 23.--Not until this week did Paris give up hope of the advent of the usual summer multitude of Americans. Their absence has made itself painfully apparent in Paris trade, hotels and places of amusement. The volume and value of this trade were never before appreciated, and its disappearance would be a really serious blow to the prosperity of the French capital.

No city in Europe, except perhaps Rome, is so utterly dependent as Paris upon her visitors. The political season's experience may be pretty sure to put a stop to the perennial agitation in Paris in favor of taxation or some other expedient for making the city uncomfortable for foreigners.

CALLED A DRAW.

The Boon Comes Near Knocking Out Kid McCoy.

MUNCIE, IND., July 23.--This morning at 4 o'clock Kid McCoy, of Indianapolis, champion light weight of Indiana, and Ike Boone, a colored middle weight fighter of Lima, Ohio, fought nineteen rounds out in a field in Madison county, twelve miles west of Muncie. About 200 people witnessed the fight, which was lively and heavy in every round. The kid had the best of the fight up to the tenth round, but Boone was twenty pounds over weight and could not be winded by McCoy. In the last nine rounds Boone hit McCoy at will and would have soon knocked his opponent out, but the fight was called a draw in the nineteenth round by the referee.

Error Corrected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.--The statement made public yesterday that the First National Bank, of Vernon, Texas, had failed, proves to be erroneous. The First National Bank, of Russell, Kansas, had failed.

BUSY AT LOG ROLLING.

College Politics at the University Grow More Interesting.

LIVELY SPECULATION CONTINUES.

Concerning the Filling of the Remanlder of the Positions in the Faculty--Ogden's So Called "Vindication" Not of the Orthodox Kind--The Professors Who Have no Chance of Re-election--Professor Miller's Appointment Satisfactory--Secret Sessions Not a Success.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 23.--The university board of regents had intended to do considerable work last night but John A. Robinson, president, was unexpectedly called home by the illness of his wife and the board adjourned over till to-morrow. Some committee work was done last evening and almost the entire night was spent in caucusing with some vigorous attempts at log-rolling. The resolution of the board to keep the proceedings secret was not very effective, for before eleven p. m. almost the entire work of the afternoon had been let out. One member of the board decided that he would answer any question asked him as it was in connection with a public institution and everything should be open.

Prof. Reynolds, Brooke, Whitehill, Harrigan, Johnston, Brown, Aldrich and Hare will probably all be retained. Prof. Berkeley, Lorantz, Ogden, Davenport, Stewart and Atkeson will go. The cases of Prof. Willey and Harvey are yet doubtful. A strong attempt is being made to consolidate the work of the law department so that it can be done by one man. If this is accomplished Prof. Willey will have to go, and indications point strongly in that direction anyway. The case of Prof. Harvey will be decided to-morrow. Only two selections have been made in the direction of filling the vacancies and all is uncertainty about who will fill the other places. It is very evident that a president will not be elected at this meeting. The general opinion is that Prof. Reynolds will act in that capacity till an official head is selected.

A QUEER VINDICATION.

The Wheeling Evening News, of Saturday, claims that the action of the board has led to a complete vindication of Prof. Ogden, and that the board on its own motion threw out the charges. The motion to quash the charges against himself was embodied in Prof. Ogden's second reply to Dr. Turner's charges which was filed with the board on Friday. This, although not done directly by his counsel, was undertaken by its advice. The fact that a vigorous and quiet effort to log roll a reinstatement yesterday morning failed does not speak much for his vindication.

College politics is now the leading topic of discussion and a large body of men in front of the leading hotel are lending themselves to that subject. A strong effort is being made to have the chairs of English and metaphysics again separated, but it is not likely to succeed.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

At their meeting yesterday morning the spirit of the board appeared to be against business. They were evidently not ready. Not more than three or four could be gotten together and it was late before the president called them to order. Then a little business was taken up and disposed of in a desultory kind of a way. Soon James F. Brown, of Charleston, introduced a resolution to withdraw all former action of the board in the direction of establishing coeducation, but that those ladies who had already entered should be allowed to go on and complete their courses and receive their degrees. A motion to adopt this resolution opened a discussion which lasted till 12:15 and which was thorough, witty and eloquent. The regents concluded there was enough on hands to be done, so a motion to table was carried by a vote of 8 to 5, and they adjourned till 2 p. m., without having made a move toward filling any of the vacancies created by Friday's clean sweep. After numerous caucuses, in the afternoon the board was again called to order, and the first thing was a motion for executive session, which carried.

TWO PLACES FILLED.

After the board adjourned in the evening it was announced that they would meet again at night and that a resolution had been passed to keep everything secret till all was over. However, before the resolution was passed members of the board gave it out that Prof. P. B. Reynolds was the only member of the faculty who had been re-elected. He will be vice president and will have charge of the chair of metaphysics and English, as arranged Friday. Thomas O. Miller, of Fairmont, was elected to fill the position of principal of the preparatory department in place of Prof. A. W. Lorantz. A vote on the motion to retain Prof. H. B. Davenport resulted in four for and nine against. Prof. Robert A. Armstrong, principal of the West Liberty Normal School, was elected professor of mathematics in place of Prof. Stewart.

The question under discussion when the board adjourned was on the consolidation of the work of the law department so that the work now done by Prof. St. George T. Brooks and W. P. Willey can be done by one man. The election of T. O. Miller is causing much favorable comment. He was the Republican candidate for the state superintendent of schools last fall. It was quite a surprise from the fact that Prof. Lorents is not supposed to be in any way connected with the present muddle.

British Money Market.

LONDON, July 23.--The conviction that gold will be in heavy demand during the autumn months, especially for the United States, has stiffened discounts in the last week, and the rate has remained steady at 1 1/4 for three months. Money has been plentiful, and it has been difficult to find borrowers at one-half of one per cent. Early in the week silver was in good demand in several

quarters, and inquiries were made on behalf of several Indian princes with a view to increase the native currency. American railway securities remained demoralized, and at the closing yesterday were decidedly flat. Of American railway securities only Illinois Central has risen, which closed 1 1/2 higher than on the preceding Saturday.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

Enlisted Men Brutally Treated by an Army Officer--A Court Martial to be Held.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.--Further facts were brought to light yesterday relating to the case of Captain Mackay, of the army, who, as stated, is now undergoing trial at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, on charges of having inflicted cruel punishment on enlisted men under his command. These new facts make the case more serious. It now appears that two men were maltreated by Captain Mackay. One was a recruit 18 years old, and the other was a soldier aged 25, who had served several years in the ranks.

The offenses which the men committed and which brought down the wrath of their commander were not serious and consisted only of minor infractions of discipline, principally neglect to perform certain fatigue duty. Upon observing the men's neglect Captain Mackay ordered them bound and hung up by the wrists. Affidavits relating to the circumstances of the case show that the recruit was left hanging about 30 minutes, while the older soldier was suspended for nearly six hours. There is a conflict in the testimony as to whether the men's feet were clear from the ground at the time of their suspension, but there seems little doubt that such was the case for short periods at least.

When taken down from their elevated positions the men were thrown into an adjacent water hole partly to revive and also apparently as a further punishment. The men have since stated in answer to official inquiries that they suffered no great bodily injury. They admit, however, that some pain was felt and that their mental suffering was extreme. Their self respect, that essential element in a good soldier, seems to have been completely shattered. It was by a mere accident that the war department became aware of Captain Mackay's cruelty to his subordinates.

Shortly after the captain's return from pursuit of Garza and his band, during which expedition the men were maltreated, a Pittsburg newspaper contained a letter from a man in New Mexico, urging young men of that city not to enlist in the army. The letter stated that men in the military service were treated as brutes, and cited the experience of the two men under Captain Mackay as proof of the charge. A personal friend of President Cleveland read the letter and forwarded it to Washington, asking if in these days of enlightenment soldiers were subjected to indignities and barbarous treatment. The president transmitted the newspaper clipping and his friend's letters to Secretary Lamont.

An official investigation was immediately ordered, and soon afterward the evidence obtained being so clearly against Captain Mackay, General Schofield ordered his trial by court martial without delay. The men upon whom the punishment was inflicted made no report or complaint of their treatment. It is said at the war department that Captain Mackay when questioned by the department about his conduct admitted that he had resorted to unusual measures to enforce discipline, and expressed his regret at having done so.

His offense was of such a serious character, however, that it could not be condoned. In talking with your reporter to-day about the case a high army official said: "I regard the matter as one of great seriousness, both from a material and moral point of view. From all I can learn Captain Mackay is clearly guilty of having inflicted upon two soldiers cruel punishment equally unwarrantable and unnecessary. In doing so he defied law and army regulations. He also forgot his obligations as an officer in the army."

"I know that I voice the sentiment of the military service when I say that no officer who goes to the extreme that Captain Mackay did is fit to command men. I went through the war of the rebellion and saw considerable active service. I never saw cruelty imposed as a punishment, nor did I see an occasion when its infliction was admissible or necessary. The day for treating soldiers as brutes is gone.

"In this enlightened age enlisted men are properly regarded as intelligent, self-respecting beings who deserve and expect fair, square treatment from their superiors. Captain Mackay's un-officer like conduct is reprehensible from every point of view. If the charges against him are sustained he will doubtless be dismissed from the service."

THE TURNERS.

Forty Thousand People Witness the Exercises at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.--Forty thousand people thronged athletic and shooting parks and the campus connecting them to-day to witness the exercises of the men and women who are participating in the Bundesturnfest of the North American Turnbund. The programme was a long one and began at 4:45 o'clock in the morning, when 4,000 Turners were routed out of their barracks by the notes from half a dozen bugles. Before noon the veteran Turners had their dumb bell exercises and the prize turning began.

Several thousand people gathered in the grand stand to witness the carrying out of the programme, each class was allowed from ten minutes up for its performance, according to the size of the class.

One of the most enjoyable occasions of the day was the convention of the Pioneer Turnbund which was held at the restaurant in shooting park between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Narrow Escape From a Collision.

LONDON, July 23.--The passengers on board the Galion line steamer Arizona, Captain Brooks, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, report that vessel had a very narrow escape from a collision with an unknown Red Star line steamer during a thick fog on the 17th inst. The latter steamer bows not fifty yards distance. The termination of the anxious tension was marked by loud cheers from the passengers on both vessels when they had cleared each other.

EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

Fills English Naval Men's Minds With Apprehensions.

AVAILABLE VESSELS ARE SCARCE.

In the British Navy and France is Even Worse Off--Ships Needed to Dispatch to Bangkok to Protect British Interests--Another Bloody Battle Fought in Which Five Hundred are Killed--The Situation Growing Graver And It Looks Like War in Earnest.

NEW YORK, July 23.--The Herald's London correspondent says: The attention of naval men in England is directed to the aspect of affairs in the east. It is admitted by the most competent authorities that the need of defensive measures may soon arise. A naval official of high rank whom I saw says that both England and France are to a certain extent out of hand as regard their "nominal rule authorities, and there is no knowing what circumstances may result from apparently inadequate causes. The English naval position in the east does not appear of a nature to inspire confidence. I saw a naval officer of rank who talked as to the strength of the fleet which could be sent to Siamese waters.

"With one or two exceptions," said he, "there is hardly an available vessel which could be placed in service. The naval authorities, I believe, are convinced that some vessels of size and speed should immediately be dispatched to Bangkok to give effective protection to British interests. The only vessels, however, which could be called into the service would consist of a number of small gunboats and cruisers, most of which are of an obsolete type and which are serving on the China squadron and some even smaller vessels, torpedo boats, gunboats and third-class cruisers which are in the East Indies squadron. I do not like to make any definite comparison between our own and the French squadrons, but I am convinced that the latter is even more inefficient than our own. The river gunboats, which form a large proportion of its apparent strength, would be absolutely useless for actual service."

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Between the French and Siamese--The Casualties.

PARIS, July 23.--Siam's reply to France's ultimatum has been handed to M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, and has been telegraphed to the Siamese legation here. Its terms have rendered necessary another exchange of telegrams between the legation and Bangkok. Therefore the reply will not be given out for several hours.

A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon says: A telegram from Sintang announces that Captain Villers, commanding the French forces at Khong, reopened fire upon the Siamese on the morning of the 19th instant. In the course of the day the French captured Forts Dondu, Dongo and Donhan, thus confining the enemy to Fort Donson. This last named stronghold, though protected by three series of well-constructed fortifications, was captured on the following day without loss to the French, who now occupy the entire group of islands. Only the town of Khong remains to be captured. It is estimated that 300 Siamese were killed and 200 were wounded in the last encounter.

SIAM'S REPLY.

To France, Which is Not Satisfactory. The King's Concessions.

PARIS, July 23.--Siam's reply was handed to M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The important portions of the communication are:

"His majesty therefore consents to a delimitation of the frontiers between Siam and Cambodia. The two Siamese military posts now existing in the above described territory will be evacuated within a month. The four persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression, contrary to national or international law, against French subjects will be punished.

"The king agrees not to insist on the question of principle and to hand over to the government of the French Republic the sum of 2,000,000 francs for the benefit of those who suffered losses. At midnight it is stated that Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is considered unsatisfactory.

Sunday Base Ball.

CHICAGO, July 23.--Today's game was a pitcher's game with honors about equally divided. O'Rourke played a strong game, McGill accepted few hard chances and Kittridge caught a splendid game. Two of Louisville's runs were due to the gift of first on balls. Weather perfect. Attendance 8,893. Score: Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4-2 Louisville..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-3

Earned runs, Chicago 1. Hits Chicago 7, Louisville 6; errors, Chicago 1, Louisville 0. Umpire, Hurst. Pitchers, McGill and Hemming.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 23.--Arrived--La Bretagne, Havre.

Boston, Mass., July 23.--Arrived--Scythia, Liverpool.

Queensdown, July 23.--Arrived--Ohio, Philadelphia; Arizona, New York.

Havre, July 23.--Arrived--La Champagne, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; easterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair; winds shifting to easterly; slightly warmer. For Ohio, fair; easterly winds; slightly warmer in northern portion.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SWEENEY, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

Table with 4 columns: Time (7 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M.), Temperature (74, 76, 81, 81), and Weather (Fair).