

THE ALLIES ACTIVE.

SEARCHING THE IMPERIAL
PARK FOR BOXERS.REPORTED OPERATIONS NORTH AND
SOUTH OF PEKING—RUMOR OF
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A movement of the allied troops southward from Peking has begun, an American battalion participating. Russian and Japanese troops are also reported advancing northward from the capital.

Japanese troops and guns have been landed in considerable numbers at Amoy, and are occupying the city.

A council of admirals, according to a Paris report, has decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the diplomats open negotiations with the Chinese.

A large number of refugees and wounded marines have arrived at Taku from Peking, among them members of Minister Conger's household.

Russia and England have announced to the United States Government their willingness to accept Li Hung Chang's credentials, while Germany has entered an emphatic dissent.

BLACK FLAG OUTRAGES.

(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 29, 6 a. m.—There is again today a marked dearth of trustworthy news from China. The sensational story from Paris, by way of St. Petersburg, reporting a crushing defeat of the allies outside Peking lacks confirmation, and so also does the statement that the admirals have detained Li Hung Chang.

The Empress Dowager and the Emperor have so far escaped the pursuing cavalry, and the consuls at Shanghai have received information from Chinese official sources that they have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai-Yan-Fu, accompanied by Prince Tuan.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of "The Times" says that reports have been received there of continued aggressions of the Black Flags on North River and the deliberate destruction of mission property.

JAPAN'S ANSWER TO RUSSIA.

THE OCCUPATION OF AMOY TO OFFSET
SEIZURE OF MANCHURIA.(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 29, 1 a. m.—No information can be obtained here of various sensational stories telegraphed to foreign capitals in reference to the Chinese question. There is a report from St. Petersburg that a battle has taken place within the walls of Peking, and that the allies were compelled to fall back, losing 1,900 men. This alarming story produced no effect on the Stock Exchange or elsewhere, because it was not believed; nor is there anything to support the statement cabled by a Washington correspondent to a London newspaper that Russia has informed the United States Government that she proposes to annex Manchuria. But whether any such declaration has actually been made to any Power not much doubt need be felt that it merely embodies Russia's intentions, subject only to her ability to meet the opposition which the annexation of Manchuria would be sure to encounter from Japan. In fact, the process has already begun, since Russia is quietly assimilating Chinese territory south of the Amur River.

In some quarters it is thought that the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy is the Japanese answer to these Muscovite moves. The British Consul at Shanghai has been appealed to by the Viceroy of Foo-Kien to prevent this aggression. The Tokyo Government may possibly reply to any protest by alleging that if the integrity of China is violated by Russia in the north, Japan also is entitled to seek territorial acquisitions in the Celestial Kingdom.

Some outspoken critics here are beginning to recognize that the outcome of the present crisis will eventually be that slices of Chinese territory will certainly pass into possession of Russia, Germany and Japan. The first named will seize Manchuria on the plea that China declared war and invaded Siberia; Germany will claim Shan-Tung as indemnity for the murder of Von Ketteler, and Japan will take Corea if she can get it, or, if not, Amoy. What the British policy will be in this event is not known, and, I fear, not yet decided.

OPERATIONS OUTSIDE PEKING.
THE ALLIES LOOKING FOR THE CHINESE
SOUTH AND NORTH OF THE CAPITAL.

(Copyright, 1900, by The Associated Press.)

Peking, Aug. 21, by way of Taku, Aug. 27.—Three Russian, two Japanese, one British and one American battalion searched the Imperial Park, south of the city and about five miles out, for Boxers. No armed force was found, but only a single Chinese scout, who was killed.

The Japanese are in possession of the Imperial Summer Palace to-day. The Winter Palace here is still closely guarded. The Russians wish to destroy it.

A southward movement began to-day, and will continue, but several detachments will remain to protect converts.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—The commander of the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresia, is a dispatch from Che-Foo, which is not dated, reports that Russian and Japanese troops are advancing northward from Peking.

LI HUNG CHANG A HOSTAGE.

REPORTED DECISION OF ADMIRALS TO
HOLD HIM ON SHIPBOARD.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Admiral Courvoisier, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the Navy Department here that a council of the admirals has given notice to the foreign legations at Peking that it has been decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the diplomats have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese.

FLIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

London, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese officials there have informed

the foreign consuls that the Emperor, the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai-Yuan-Fu.

Tai-Yuan is the capital of the Province of Shan-Se, adjoining the Province of Pe-Chi-Li. The town mentioned is situated 240 miles southwest of Peking.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED.

THE STATEMENT CREDITED TO THE CHI-
NESE LEGATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

London, Aug. 29.—The Chinese Legation in St. Petersburg has received news that peace negotiations have already begun.

That the inexplicable delay in forwarding telegrams from the Chinese capital still continues is illustrated by the fact that the latest dispatch from Peking, the telegram of the special correspondent of The Associated Press, describing the search for Boxers in the Imperial Park, is dated no later than August 21.

There is no confirmation from any source of the report of an advance northward from Peking. On the contrary, a movement southward to clear the country and to insure free communication with Taku is apparently in progress. The Powers, as late as August 21, were still unable to agree as to how to deal with Peking itself, the Japanese and Russians being at variance as to whether the Imperial Palaces should be destroyed.

Nor is there any further news of the alleged detention of Li Hung Chang by the Admirals. Probabilities increase that all the members of the Imperial Household have got safely to the interior.

A Reuter dispatch, dated Peking, August 15, and sent by post to Shanghai, describes scenes of appalling desolation and wanton destruction in Legation-st. All the houses of foreigners were riddled with shells, burned or blown up. An attempt was made to mine the American Legation. A shaft was sunk from the top of the wall fifteen feet deep, and was then continued as a tunnel, with a sharp slope, in the direction of the Legation. Apparently the Chinese did not have time to finish it.

The "Siecle's" report of a defeat suffered by the allies at Peking is everywhere discredited.

The Peking correspondent of "The Daily News," in a dispatch dated August 17, asserts that there are thousands of instances going to show that the Boxers were approved by the Imperial officials.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing yesterday, says:

There are reports of continued aggression by Black Flags on North River, and of the deliberate destruction of mission property.

THE SITUATION AT AMOY.

LARGE BODY OF JAPANESE FORCES OCCU-
PY THE CITY.

Hong-Kong, Aug. 28.—General Goto, from the Japanese Legation (Japanese territory), commands the Japanese forces occupying Amoy. Large bodies of troops have been landed. Nordenfled, guns have been mounted, commanding the city. Many Chinese are leaving. The British cruiser Isis sailed from here today under sealed orders. It is thought probable she is going to Amoy.

Canton is quiet. The large merchant guilds are feeding the poor in order to prevent a disturbance.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A cable dispatch has been received at the State Department from United States Consul Johnson, at Amoy, relative to the rioting in progress in that city. He reports that many of the richer Chinese and Europeans are leaving the place. A cable dispatch received at the Navy Department announces that the Castine sailed from Shanghai for Amoy, in accordance with the Department's orders. She should arrive there Thursday of this week.

In addition to the reports of a Japanese temple there have been riots against foreigners. The Japanese Government has considered it necessary to send a small force to protect its consulate and the foreign residents at that port.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CRENSHAW.

CHARGES OF INHUMAN TREATMENT ON
TRANSPORT SHERMAN.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 28.—Captain Frank Crenshaw, 29th Volunteer Infantry, died here this morning. Captain Crenshaw saw service in Cuba and the Philippines, and a wound received in the battle of Putul eventually caused his death. Captain Crenshaw, who arrived in Atlanta a week ago, made a statement to his father, in which he charged outrageous treatment and neglect on board the transport Sherman from Manila to San Francisco.

This statement was to the effect that after the vessel left Manila and was on the high seas officers in the staterooms next to Captain Crenshaw's complained that he kept them awake by the sufferings from his wound. He was taken from the stateroom and paralyzed in the left side and unable to lift his head and almost unconscious, was placed in a berth down in the hold of the ship, near the engines, in the midst of the insane men, who were confined there.

Captain Crenshaw said he was unable to hold his head up, and fell out three times while the ship was riding out storms in the China Sea. He finally died a hospital steward with \$25 to give him some attention. At San Francisco, Captain Crenshaw alleged that treatment was refused him, the surgeon in charge informing him that it was impossible because of limited assistance in the hospital. The wounded officer, accompanied by his uncle, then started for Atlanta, and an operation was performed here.

The body of Captain Crenshaw will lie in state at the Capitol until noon tomorrow, when it will be taken to La Grange, Ga., for burial.

PATRIOTISM OF BEREAVED FATHER.

HOPES FLAG UNDER WHICH SON FELL MAY
NEVER BE PULLED DOWN.

Washington, Aug. 28 (Special).—The following telegraphic dispatch received by Adjutant-General Corbin to-day is self-explanatory:

Atlanta, Ga., August 28, 1900.
General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

My beloved son, Captain Frank F. Crenshaw, reached Atlanta on the 24th inst., and, having been operated on the 26th, died this morning from effects of wound received in battle in Batangas Province, Philippine Islands, on June 5 last. He leaves a young wife and four little children. We pray for sake of all who have fallen in defense of our country's honor that the flag under which they sacrificed their lives may never be pulled down. We shall forever cherish the testimonials of his gallantry on record in your office. Please cable Colonel Birkenmeier.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW.
Captain Crenshaw entered the service as a second lieutenant, 3d United States Volunteer Infantry, June 17, 1898, and was promoted to first lieutenant September 22, 1898, and served with his regiment until May 1, 1899, when he was honorably discharged. He was appointed a captain in the 29th United States Volunteers, and went with his regiment to the Philippines. He was wounded in a battle in Batangas, and returned to the United States on sick leave.

Colonel Birkenmeier, Commissioner of Railroads for the State of Georgia.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE IN PEKING.

FROM A CHINESE DIARY.

STORY OF THE BOXER OUTBREAK AND
THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28.—"The North China Daily News," published by the steamer Empress of China, publishes the following "Diary of Events in Peking" from the pen of a Chinese official holding a high position in one of the six Boards in Peking, embodied in a letter to his family, living in the vicinity of Shanghai:

To give you all at home an idea of the trend of events which have led to the present debacle in Peking, you must know that the Boxer organization had its origin in Shan-Tung Province, where also the first disturbances began, and which gradually spread into Chi-Li Province during the spring of the present year. News reached us in the middle of May last that the Boxers had seized the city of Chou-Chau (some fifty miles southeast of Peking), murdered the officials there, and had begun to tear up and destroy the railways. Our Emperor, on hearing of these outrages, desired to suppress these Boxers, but the high Ministers in power at Court were devout believers in the potency of the "Heavenly Edicts," and refused to take any action. The result was that instead of suppressing the Boxers, they were encouraged to go on. On May 31 Tung Fuh Siang had an audience of the Throne, and upon being asked to stand up and accept all responsibility for the Boxer movement, he refused to do so, and instead urged the suppression of the Boxers. The Emperor, on hearing of this, immediately issued an Imperial High Commissioner to organize the Boxers in the vicinity of Peking and bring them under Government control.

During this crisis the various foreign Powers all sent troops to Peking, and troops in Peking to protect their legations. By June 4 the Boxer outbreaks had begun to tear up and destroy the railway between Peking and Tientsin, and from that time also began to enter the city walls of Peking, crowding at the rate of a thousand a day. Altars (or gathering places for recruits, etc.) were erected by them all over the city at this time; also these outbreaks began to spread to the suburbs, and the burning of churches outside of Peking, until none of the latter had been left standing. As many as could escape among the Christians then poured into the capital, seeking refuge in the legations situated in the Tung-Chiao-Ming-st., otherwise known as Legation-st. This state of affairs, I may say, existed in the capital during the first days of June, from which time I began to jot down the following diary of events as they occurred before my own eyes and were personally experienced by me.

While a number of Boxers were at the Yung-Ting gate of the city telling the gaping crowd what they were going to do with the foreigners, an officer, General Yao, a native of Ngan-Hoe, who in official hat and robes was riding past, having come from Shanghai for an Imperial audience, attempted to stop the throng of the Boxers, and cried to the populace:

"Don't be rash! China and all the Powers are at peace. Such deeds will never be done."

For reply the Boxers pulled the unfortunate General from his horse, some smashing his hat, others tearing his robes and many striking him with clubs and sword hilts. Immediately they dragged him to a neighboring street, and made him work the oracle, to ask what was to be done with the "blasphemers." "Death!" replied the oracle. A minute afterward the unfortunate General was killed. His body was thrown into a military officer, named Li, of the permanent garrison at Peking, attempted to save the General's life. The Boxers, while waiting for him, also, and he only saved his life by the swiftness of the horse he rode. This was the first act of bloodshed by the Boxers.

On June 11 occurred the murder of the Japanese Chancellor Sugiyama, by the Boxers. The unlucky Chancellor attempted to leave Peking by the Yung-Ting Gate in order to meet Admiral Seymour's fleet, which was known to be on its way to the capital from Tien-Tsin, and which was apparently expected to reach Peking that day. Sugiyama rode in a cart with a broad wheel, and was surrounded by a large crowd of occupant was of at least two hundred rank. When he arrived at the Yung-Ting Gate he was accosted by a number of Tung Fuh Siang's men, who were guarding it, and he was told to stop. Prince Tuan had that day given secret orders that a foreigner was to be allowed either to leave the city or enter it. He was therefore stopped and taken to a friendly State, and the member of an Embassy, but the Manchus, one and all, were jubilant when they heard of the murder. Finally, the official seal of approval from the highest quarter for this dastardly murder was made by Prince Tuan, who, when he met General Tung Fuh Siang the next morning, slapped the latter on the back and, raising his right thumb called out:

"Are you the Japanese Minister?"

"No; I am only a Chancellor of the Legation," he replied.

"Then what right have you, a petty officer like that, to ride in such a high carriage?"

So they pulled him out of his cart and began to rob the unlucky Chancellor. Sugiyama then demanded to be brought before General Tung Fuh Siang.

"What! You to speak to our great General! Why, you are too insignificant to have such an honor!"

At last, however, a red-buttoned Kansu officer appeared on the scene, to whom Sugiyama appealed for help. Instead of giving aid the ruffian merely ordered the Japanese Chancellor's head to be struck off as a sacrifice to their war banner and stuck near the gate for "trying to break out of Peking." Sugiyama was the first foreigner murdered inside Peking.

The great mass of the population of Peking were greatly alarmed at these bloodthirsty proceedings, and all were expecting that the Empress Dowager would show some disapproval of the murder of the Japanese Chancellor, belonging to a friendly State, and the member of an Embassy, but the Manchus, one and all, were jubilant when they heard of the murder. Finally, the official seal of approval from the highest quarter for this dastardly murder was made by Prince Tuan, who, when he met General Tung Fuh Siang the next morning, slapped the latter on the back and, raising his right thumb called out:

(Continued on sixth page.)

NEW TRAIN TO ST. LOUIS.
Leaves Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M. reaches St. Louis 9:30 next night. This is the "St. Louis Limited" of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four. No excess fare.—(Adv.)

A NEW QUEEN OF NAVY.

THE ALABAMA'S TRIAL SURPASSES
FORMER RECORDS.AN AVERAGE SPEED OF SEVENTEEN
KNOTS MAINTAINED—RUN OF THE
KEARSARGE BEATEN.

Boston, Aug. 28.—There is a new queen of the American Navy, the United States battleship Alabama, which to-day won the title in one of the most magnificent speed trials yet held in the history of the United States Navy. Her average speed for four hours' continuous steaming was 17 knots, a figure not quite as high as that made by another great battleship produced from the same builders' yard three years ago—the Iowa—but notable from the fact that it gave an idea of the yet undeveloped power in this latest and greater product of American shipbuilders. The Alabama was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia, and, while of the first class, she is unlike any of the earlier creations, both architecturally and as a fighting machine. Built under a contract that required at least an average speed of 16 knots an hour, she has been turned out to do 17 knots or better under conditions that will not be termed extra, and as such she becomes, probably, the fastest of the line of American battle craft.

The Alabama, called after a favorite State of the South, has a name of greater significance to the American people, but it was not simply because of her name and the figure of 17 knots she made that a big boom was at her foremost when she dropped anchor to-night below Boston Light. A few months ago another ship of her class, but unlike her in many respects, built by a rival shipbuilding firm, at Newport News, was sent over the same course to meet the same requirements and under almost identical conditions. That other ship—the Kearsarge—exceeded her contract figure and made an average speed of 16.89 knots. If a Kearsarge on a day famous in history had a triumph over an Alabama, a new craft of the same name to-day achieved a triumph over another Kearsarge. Aside from the desire of the builders of the Alabama to produce a craft that would suit the Government there was not a little anxiety that she beat the Kearsarge's figures made on November 25 last.

Records of former warships. The 17 knot record to-day is not the highest for speed trials, but it is the highest for battleships since the bonus for extra speed has been abolished. The Iowa, when she left her builders' hands in 1897 was officially recorded at 17.04. Her speed trial was made under the very best possible conditions. The Massachusetts and the Indiana, which had preceded her, earned premiums for the Cramps, but their speed did not equal that of the Iowa. Then, after a lapse of more than two years, the Kentucky on September 24 and the Kearsarge two months later came to the New-England coast and under favorable but not extraordinary conditions made higher figures of 16.81 and 16.89 knots respectively. These figures have now been beaten, by a narrow margin to be sure, but the Alabama apparently was not made to do more than a little beyond her mean speed.

The day for the trial was an excellent one, rather grayish overhead in the morning, but clear and bright later, with a smooth sea and a breeze sufficient to temper the sunshine. The company on board as guests of the builders was the largest since the days of the Brooklyn and Minneapolis trials. After an early start of the tugs from the city wharves, their passengers were landed on the battleship's deck about 8 o'clock, and then she slowly put to sea, with Mr. Lawler, the pilot, assisting Captain R. W. Sargent as navigator.

BATTLESHIPS AS STAKEBOATS.

It was after 10 o'clock when the great craft was well down the coast toward the starting line, which this time was five miles southeast of Thatcher Island Lights, near the extremity of Cape Ann. The course then ran about north-northeast for thirty-three nautical miles, divided as near as triangulation could make them into five legs. Over this course the battleship was to do her four hours of steaming, and in addition she was to be tested for control and steering power. An interesting feature, and, as it proved, a somewhat picturesque one, was the use of sister battleships as stakeboats, five of them being lined up to see the greatest of them all go by. There was the Texas, of the second class, the Massachusetts and the Indiana, which have already proved their worth, and the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, which had gone into commission while the Alabama was being made ready for test.

The Alabama came down to the starting line about 10:30 o'clock under fair headway, and went by as if on a cruise. The first stakeboat was the Texas, and in the clear light the people on the Cape Ann shore could have seen the marine spectacle with ease and also watched the newcomer until she had passed the Osceola, the second mark. The third leg was marked by the

(Continued on ninth page.)

COLER BEATEN IN KINGS.

COUNTY'S DELEGATES WILL BE FOR
CROKER AND MURPHY.ABOUT NOMINATING MURPHY, WHO, IT
IS SAID, WOULD LIKE THE PLACE.

The candidacy of Controller Coler for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket received a pronounced setback at the primaries in Kings County yesterday. It was conceded that Tammany would sweep everything in Manhattan and The Bronx, and Coler could not hope for a delegate. Sheehan, the only insurgent who would have been with Coler had he won, was overthrown in the 15th District by Frank J. Goodwin, the Croker leader, and the three votes from the district will be against Coler in the Convention. The Coler people hoped for great things from Kings County. They expressed the belief yesterday that they would carry from four to seven districts in Kings. Late returns last night indicated that the Coler people did not carry a single margin. Senator Coffey was beaten by a narrow margin. Stapleton was also beaten and Patrick Hayes did not put a ticket in the field.

It has been believed that the way the primaries went in Kings County would determine the control of the State Convention, and that if Coler could get from fifteen to twenty votes in Kings he might win in the Convention. Hugh McLaughlin kept his hands off. The opposition to Coler in Kings was led by James Sheelin, Senator McCarren and others. They carried every district yesterday, and the sixty-three votes from Kings County will be cast with New York's 105 votes for any candidate Croker and Murphy may settle upon. The politicians last night declared positively that Coler was no longer to be considered a factor, and that Croker and Murphy would easily dominate the Convention. The politicians went further, and declared that it was a matter for serious debate whether Coler had acted wisely in defeating Coler for the nomination. They declared that this made Coler an absolute certainty as a candidate for Mayor in the city next year on a Democratic anti-Tammany ticket, and meant the formation of a separate Democratic organization in the city opposed to Croker and Tammany Hall. This was, however, in the future, and the thing talked about most last night was the defeat of Coler.

There was great joy at the Democratic Club last night over the result in Kings. Mr. Croker smiled and looked happy. Ex-Senator Murphy was not in the city. He went up to Troy yesterday afternoon. Around State headquarters there was gloom. Frank Campbell, chairman of the State Committee, and a Hill man, had nothing to say. Croker declared that the good Democrats had rebuked those who were trying to tear the party into factions and destroy the chances of winning this fall.

When the results became known last night the politicians said that Croker and Murphy were now safely in control, and they began to speculate upon what ticket would be agreed upon. It was announced last night from the Croker headquarters that ex-Senator Murphy was being considered. When Mr. Croker was asked about Murphy he replied:

"He is a good man, isn't he? What would be the harm with nominating him?" He wouldn't say whether Murphy was a candidate or not.

The report yesterday morning that the Croker ticket would be Stanchfield and Mackey was denied yesterday by Mr. Croker. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Stanchfield and others. They declared that Mr. Stanchfield was not a candidate, and would not be. Mr. Croker would not say last night who would be nominated, but declared that it would be a Democrat of strength, and the man who could, in the opinion of the leaders, pull the largest vote. The talk about Murphy was started by Croker himself. Mr. Croker, while talking to a party of friends in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, said, when questioned as to his candidate for Governor: "I have no one, but what do you think of Senator Murphy for Governor?" He has been United States Senator and is an able man."

The story afterward got out that Mr. Croker's candidate was ex-Senator Murphy. Mr. Murphy went to Troy yesterday afternoon to attend his son's wedding.

The story as told by a close friend of both Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy is that, though ex-Senator Murphy had said that he did not wish any office, he really desired to be Governor of the State. He wished to be Governor for social reasons, so it was said. He is rich, and has made money in connection with various interests and has been closely connected with Mr. Croker. It was said that Mr. Croker interested Mr. Murphy in the fight against Coler by promising him the Governorship.

MR. COLER AT PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 28 (Special).—Controller Coler of New-York arrived at the Hotel Netherwood last evening with his wife and little son, Eugene, and will remain here for some time. The Controller will go to New-York each day, returning in the evening.

COLER NAMES A TAMMANY MAN.

Samuel Ranch was yesterday appointed Deputy Collector of Markets by Controller Coler, in the place of John Clark, who defaulted a short time ago. Ranch is a Tammany man, and the appointment was made on the recommendation of Julius Harburger, the Tammany leader of the Xth District. The place is worth \$2,000 a year.

This appointment, as every one Controller Coler has ever made, was at the request of the organization. All the Tammany district leaders feel kindly toward Mr. Coler, for they say he has always been fair with them, and it is only Croker and his friends who have commercial projects Coler has interfered with who really are fighting the Controller.

LEADERS ALL WIN EASILY.

RESULTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRI-
MARIES.DECISIVE VICTORY FOR GRUBER IN THE
XXIST—ALLEGED VIOLENCE IN
THE VITH DISTRICT.

All the Republican leaders of districts in which there were contests at the primaries in New-York County yesterday were winners. The primaries therefore will make no change in the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. By long odds the most decisive victory at the primaries was that won by Abraham Gruber in the XXVth District. Mr. Gruber's ticket received about 1,900 of the 2,600 votes cast in the district.

The "harmony" ticket won in the XXVth Assembly District, although the opponents of Charles A. Hess carried several of the election districts and made a good showing.

There was a bitter fight in the Vith District between James E. March, who has been in control for two years, and is Port Warden, and George Wagner, who tried to wrest the leadership from Mr. March. The March faction made charges of all sorts of underhand work against the Wagnerites, with the result that the police of every one of the station houses in the district were kept busy until the polls closed, in making arrests on charges of illegal registration, voting when not entitled to, assault, disorderly conduct and other minor offenses. There were not a few black eyes worn by the members of both factions, and the Italians who comprise a large portion of Mr. March's constituents were thrown into frequent panics by the alleged violence of the other side. Mr. March, when seen at his headquarters, No. 37 Marion-st., said that he had won in eighteen of the twenty-five election districts, but admitted that the fight had been a bitter and a hotly contested one.

Franklin B. Miller, the present leader, beat ex-Alderman Hackett in the Vith District by a vote of 649 to 321. Hackett carried six election districts.

The contest in the XIVth District ended in victory for the present leader, James F. Pegnam, Frank J. Drummond, the leader of the opposition faction, conceded that he had lost about fifteen minutes after the reports from the election districts began to come. It was estimated that he got about 10 per cent of the votes of the district.

In the XXXIId District Isaac Newman, present leader, defeated John M. Reid by a majority of 27. The vote was, Newman 462, and Reid 292.

In a contest in the annexed district Richard N. Arnoff defeated Thomas Cowan by a majority of 89.

In New-York County the Republicans elected eight sets of delegates at the primaries, as follows:

Delegates to Assembly district conventions that will meet on Saturday evening and elect delegates to the Republican State Convention which meets in Saratoga on September 4.

Delegates to a new County Committee that will meet for organization on the third Thursday of December.

Delegates to a new City Committee that will have no do this year.

Delegates to a County Convention, which will meet on the evening of September 17.

Delegates to Congress District conventions that meet on the evening of September 11.

Delegates to Senate District conventions that meet on the evening of September 17.

Delegates to Assembly District conventions that will meet on the evening of September 7.

Delegates to new Assembly District committees that will organize on the evening of September 7.

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