BATTLESHIP OREGON ASHORE.

New-Work

STRIKES AN ISLAND NORTH OF CHE-FOO IN A FOG WHILE ON HER WAY TO TAKU.

THE HARD FIGHTING OF SEYMOUR'S FORCE.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the United States battleship Oregon is reported ashore fifty miles north of Che-Foo.

Admiral Kempff reported to the Navy Department that the Ministers were not in Tien-Tsin and that no news of them had been received.

Admiral Remey arrived at Hong Kong with the Brooklyn, on his way to

A Paris dispatch says that as the result of an agreement between the Powers the status quo will be maintained in China, where order will be preserved by an

international army of occupation of 80,000 men. The Cabinet at Washington declined to ratify an agreement, the text of which was submitted to the foreign Consuls at Shanghai by the Vicerovs

of Nanking and Hankow, for the preservation of order in the Yang-tse-Kiang

TIONAL COLUMN-CHINESE

LOST HEAVILY.

By The Associated Press.

London, June 30.-The adventures of the hard

fighting allies, under Admiral Seymour, their

reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking; the

decision to retreat, the capture of rice and im-

mense stores of modern arms and ammunition,

affording material for a strenuous defence until

relieved-all this is told in a dispatch from Ad-

miral Seymour received by the Admiralty at

Tien-Tsin, June 27, via Che-Foo, June 29, 0:05 p. m.—Have returned to Tien-Tsin with he forces, having been unable to reach Peking y rail. On June 13 two attacks on the ad-

by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the day vanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them, and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang-Yang in large num-

ers and with great determination. We re-alised them with a loss of about one hundred filled. Our loss were five Italians. The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the ritish guard left to protect Lofa Station. Re-

iforcements were sent back and the enemy ere driven off, with a hundred killed. Two four seamen were wounded.
We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the nemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 5. There were no casualties on our side.

Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided, on June 16, to return to Yang-Tsum, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Lang-Yang two trains, left to follow on, were attacked on July 18 by Boxers and Importal traces from Peking, who lost from

and Imperial troops from Peking, who lost from our hundred to five hundred killed. Our casual-ies were six killed and forty-eight wounded

These trains joined me at Yang-Tsun the same

olished, and the trains could not be mov-force being short of provisions and had with wounded, compelled us to withdra

started by hoat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one vil-lage, retiring to the next, and skilfully retard-

LI HUNG CHANG DETAINED.

THE BROOKLYN UPSET.

Thursday, says:

lawbreakers.

night

ordered to Canton.

London, June 30 .- The Canton correspondent of

The unexpected arrival of an edict late last

indred and thirty pirates and Boxers were

The United States steamer Princeton has been

A dispatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date

and that the steamer Pioneer has been detained.

CANNOT EMPLOY VOLUNTEERS.

raise a force of not more than 30,000 volunteers, which volunteer force "shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than June 30, 1901," and by the act of April 22, 1898, the volunteer army of the United States can be maintained only during the existence of war, and shall be raised and organized "only after Congress has, or shall have, authorized the President to raise such a force or to

and while the war bepartment cannot be other than gratified at these prompt and spontaneous evidences of patriotism on the part of the people, it can only reply to each and every such tender of assistance that there is no au-thority of law for the acceptance of any volun-teer troops other than those now in the service.

HALF RATES VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL

Washington, June 29 .- The following state-

our advance by occupying well selected itions, from which they had to be forced

railway at Yang-Tsun was found entirely

midnight, which runs as follows:

COUP D'ETAT AT PEKING. ADMIRALSEYMOUR'SSTORY

BELIEF IN SHANGHAI THAT A NEW EM- HARD FIGHTING BY THE INTERNA-PEROR IS TO BE PROCLAIMED.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

endon. June 30, 6 a. m .- At an early hour this morning a report from Admiral Seymour, in which he described his unsuccessful attempt to reach Peking and his return to Tien-Tsin, was received at the Admiralty.

The story is one of stubborn gallantry under epeated attacks from furious hordes, whose were very heavy. The force was short ovisions and was hampered by wounded, to get into communication with Peking, deterthey had often to be forced at the point of the

On June 23, after a night march, the imperial mour. Here he was compelled to await reinhe marched into Tien-Tsin the next day. Admiral Seymour's total losses were 62 killed and 228 wounded. The heaviest casualties were among the British-27 killed and 97 wounded. The Americans lost 4 killed and 25 wounded.

The Legation mystery is as deep as ever. An "Express" message from Shanghai says the officials there declare they have authority for stating that the foreign Ministers left Peking for Tien-Tsin via Pao-Ting-Fu on June 26, provided with passports and accompanied had been cut off.

On June 19 the wounded, with necessaries by a strong body of Chinese troops.

News has arrived at Shanghai stating that Jung Lu has promulgated an order to the Provincial Viceroys instructing them not to obey any Imperial edicts issued since June 16. There is little doubt, says "The Express" correspondent, that this order foreshadows a coup d'état at Peking, and it is believed a new Emperor will be proclaimed.

A "Times" telegram from St. Petersburg reports activity of Boxers in Manchuria. The Russian railroad has been attacked and telegraph wires have been cut. I. N. F.

LITTLE LIGHT FROM ASIA.

THE EMPRESS. WERE SHE ACTING IN GOOD FAITH, COULD TELL ABOUT THE MINISTERS.

[Copyright: 1900: By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, June 30, 1 a. m .- The game of blindman's buff goes on in China, and the British Government knows little about it. The War Office received yesterday the announcement from Tien-Tsin that Admiral Seymour had been relieved, but it was thirty-six hours after other Governments had had the news. There were HIS ARRANGEMENTS TO SAIL NORTH ON eight words in the message, but not one about the legations, concerning whose fate there has been an inextricable maze of contradictions during the last fortnight. London has received from the Navy Department at Washington a definite statement that the Ministers are not with Seymour and that nothing is known about them. The Government here has been badly served by its official agents since the outbreak of Chinese complications. The morning journals have also been behindhand. Mr. Pearson's halfpenny "Express" has displayed more energy than any other morning paper, and Mr. Harmsworth's "Mail" has kept fairly abreast of it, but "The Daily News" has been the only high class journal which has attempted to cover the ground.

The mystery respecting the legations remained inscrutable at midnight. The French Government has been assured by Li Hung says the position at Chung-King is very critical, BUT THE OREGON SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN Chang that the Ministers are twelve miles from Tien-Tsin, and there is a job-lot of dispatches based upon Chinese authority to the effect that they are safe in Peking; that they are on their way to the coast; that they are negotiating peace, and that the Imperial Government is protecting them adequately. I cannot find any Member of Parliament or public man who attaches any importance to the farrago of nonsense and contradictions coming from Chinese sources, or who makes any pretence to understand what is going on. There is a general feeling that the Empress would not find it difficult to set all doubts at rest and explain where the Ministers are if she were acting in good faith. As this is not done, and as the rumor mongers with the Provincial Viceroys behind them are allowed to give twenty different versions of the situation at Peking, there is no confidence either in her good intentions or in the credibility of the news. The report that the Imperial Palace had been attacked by a mob and burned has not been confirmed.

The accounts of Admiral Seymour's operations and the conduct of the column which re-Heved him are still vague and confused. It is probable, but by no means certain, that the

Continued on third page.



U. S. MARINE GUARD, WITH GATLING GUN, AT AMERICAN LEGATION, PEKING, MARCH, 1899.

STRUCK AN ISLAND OF THE MIAO-TAO GROUP-ASSISTANCE FOR THE BATTLESHIP.

Shanghai, June 29 .- It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the island of Hoo-Kie, in the Miao-Tao group, fifty miles north of Che-Foo, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company has gone to her assistance.

London, June 30 .- The Shanghai correspond ent of "The Times," telegraphing yesterday,

The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo-Kie Island, thirty-five miles north of Che-Foo. Messrs. Jardine, Admiral Remey was directed on June 18 to send the Oregon, then at Hong Kong, to Taku, as soon as news came of the bombardment and

capture of the Taku forts by the international

fleet. She took on extra marines and sailors

SENATOR FORAKER SAYS HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE ALTERED PLANKS

IN THE PLATFORM UNTIL HE READ THEM IN NEWSPAPERS.

gave The Tribune a statement regarding his knowledge of what was done by the Sub-Committee on Resolutions of the Republican National Convention when the platform was being The Senator says the sub-committee had three and probably four meetings before it reported to the full committee, and he attended only the first two meetings. He says that his knowledge of the action of the sub-committee is confined, therefore, to the first and second meet-

It may be remembered that General Grosvenor, of Ohio, charged that a certain plank in over the territory of the United States, had been approved by President McKinley, and had

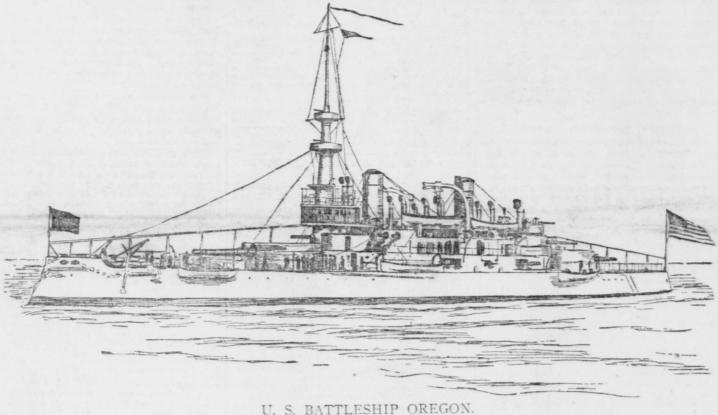
STRANDING OF THE OREGON. SURPRISED AT CHANGES. pleted his work, but he read to the sub-committee what he had writen, and with some changes of a minor character it was without any formal vote accepted, and the committee adjourned until 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time Mr. Quigg hoped to be ready to make a final report. At neither one of these meetings (the first and second) did any one suggest that the plank asserting the power of Congress to govern the Territories should be omitted not did any one suggest that the plank Congress to govern the Territories should be omitted, nor did any one suggest that the plank in regard to the merchant marine should be modified, except as above indicated, and I did not know until after the platform had been reported to the Convention that the plank asserting the power of Congress to govern the Territories had been omitted, or that the merchant marine plank had been changed to the form in which it appears in the platform. Whether these subjects were discussed and acted upon at the meetings of the sub-committee which I did not attend I do not know. I learned of the matter fop the first time after the platform had been for the first time after the platform had been reported to the Convention and was published in the newspapers. I did not know until then that it was intended on the part of anybody to omit any of the special planks, or to make any material change in any of them. I think the merchant marine plank was stronger and better in its original form, but can understand how the sub-committee may have preferred it in the

Tribune.

respect to the power of Congress to govern Porto Rico and our other insular acquisitions,

the platform, defining the power of Congress form adopted.

over the territory of the United States, had In view of the fight we had in Congress with been agreed to by the sub-committee on the thought it highly appropriate to insert a plank



a treacherous heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the sailent points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The Armory was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the Armory were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully. Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted in our defence and shelled the Chinese forts lower down.

Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days, but, being hampered with large numbers of wounded. I sent to Tien-Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The Armory was evacuated, and the forces arrived at Tien-Tsin on June 26. We burned the Armory.

Casualties to date: British—Killed, 27; wounded, 75. American—Killed, 12; wounded, 25. French—Killed, 1; wounded, 26. Italian—Killed, 5; wounded, 3. Japanese—Killed, 2; wounded, 3. Austrian—Killed, 1; wounded, 1. Russian—Killed, 10; wounded, 27.

The Oregon salted to Taku Holl Tools Kong on June 23.

One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the war with Spain was the voyage of the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West, through the Strait of Magelian, under command of Captain Charles E. Clark. She left the Mare Island Navy Yard on March 14, 1898, and arrived at Key West on May 26. The voyage of nearly fourteen thousand miles was the longest ever made by a vessel of her class, and she arrived at her destination not in need of the slightest repairs.

The Oregon took a promise to fit the oregon from San Francisco to Key West, through the Strait of Magelian, under command of Captain Charles E. Clark. She left the Mare Island Navy Yard on March 14, 1898, and arrived at Key West on May 26. The voyage of nearly fourteen thousand miles was the longest ever made by a vessel of her class, and she arrived at her destination not in need of the slightest repairs.

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vera's fleet on July 3, 1898. She was the first to join the Brooklyn in the chase of the Spanish ships. The terrific fire from their guns slowly but surely forced the Cristobal Colon toward the reefs, until after a running fight of two miles she grounded and hauled down her colors. The Oregon sailed from New-York for Manila in October of last year. Her commander at the present time is Captain George F. F. Wilde. "The Daily Telegraph," in a dispatch dated The unexpected arrival of an edlet late last night from the Emperor and Empress Dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the United States steamer Brooklyn. Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Consul Robert M. McWade and Commander McLean, of the Don Juan de Austria. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of ten thousand men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining Earl Li. One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were launched October 26, 1893. Her contract speed is 15 knots, but on her trial trip, May 14, 1896, she made an average of 16.78 knots, earning for the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, a premium of \$175,000. Her contract price was \$3,180,000. Her armor belt is 18 inches thick, tapering from 17 to 6 inches over the gun positions. She carries seven torpedo tubes. In the main battery are four 13-inch breechloading rifles in pairs in two 13-inch barbette turrets, and eight 8-inch and four 6-inch breechloading rifles. The secondary battery consists of twenty 6-pounders, six 1-pounders and four Gatlings. Her crew numbers 473.

ment was published by the War Department to-The War Department is in daily receipt of letters and telegrams from all sections of the country tendering the services of individuals and organizations in the event of war between the United States and China. To all of these there can be but one reply. By the act of March 2, 1899, the President was authorized to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers. the vessel from Hong Kong to Taku. Captain
George F. F. Wilde is her commander. She left
Hong Kong last Saturday night, two days ahead
of her expected departure, and had on board, in the vessel from Hong Kong to Taku. Captain raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, of her expected departure, and had on board, in of her expected departure, and had on board, in addition to her regular crew, 164 sailors and marines brought to Hong Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about fifteen hundred miles, and the calculation of the position taken by Mr. Quigg as to the historical part of Mr. Smith's draft, he was requested by the committee to put into form his idea of a proper substitute therefor, and in this connection Mr. Smith's draft, together with the connection Mr. Smith's draft, together with tized the President to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States."

It therefore rests with Congress and not with the President to increase the volunteer force, and while the War Department cannot be other and while the War Department and spontaneous. vessel made record time she would be at Taku | which time he was to report the result of his bility she must be in the vicinity of Che-Foo if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN-\$8.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS ALWAYS PLEASE. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Liberal discounts.

from the Monterey, then with her at Hong Kong. The Oregon sailed for Taku from Hong Kong on June 23.

Platform, but had been surreptitiously excluded in the final draft of the platform by Lemuel E. Quigg, the New-York member of the Lemuel E. Quigg, the New-York member of the committee I should have opposed such or ission. sub-committee. Quigg denied General Grosvenor's statement. General Grosvenor returned to the charge, and asserted that he had the original copy of the resolution with reference to the Government's policy toward the new islands, and repeated what he had said about surreptitious changes in the new island and ship subsidy planks.

In his statement for publication in The Tribshe arrived at her destination not in need of the une Senator Foraker says that at neither one of the meetings he attended did any one suggest that the plank asserting the power of Congress to govern the Territories should be omitted, nor did any one suggest that the plank in regard to the merchant marine should be modified, as it was. The Senator from Ohio knew nothing about the changes and omissions until he read the platform as it finally ap-

WHAT THE SENATOR SAYS.

Senator Foraker's statement is as follows: The sub-committee had at least three and probably four meetings before it reported to the full committee. I attended only the first two meetings, and was not present when the report meetings, and was not present when the report was read to the full committee. All I know about the action of the sub-committee is confined, therefore, to its first and second meetings. At the first meeting I read the draft that had been prepared by Mr. Smith and others. It consisted of an extended recitation of the achievements of President McKinley and an earnest tribute to him, followed by a number of specific declarations in regard to the financial question, the merchant marine, the authority of Congress to govern acquired territory, pen-6-pounders, six 1-pounders and four Gatlings. Her crew numbers 473.

NOT CONFIRMED IN WASHINGTON.

BUT THE OREGON SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN
THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHE-FOO.

Washington. June 29.—Up to midnight no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Che-Foo. Early last week Admiral Remey was directed to send the vessel from Hong Kong to Taku. Captain

Question, the merchant marine, the authority of Congress to govern acquired territory, pensions, etc. Mr. Quigg objected to the part which recounted what had been accomplished during the last four years as being too long and as not in proper form to be incorporated as a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else, however, objected to appropriate day a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else question the propriety of incorporating them or any one of them in the platform.

There was considerable discussion as to the exact language that should be employed in the more yplank as a substitute for the word "flexible," which it was thought should be omitted, and some little discussion—not very much—as to the omission of the word "aid" and the substitution of other language therefor in the merchant marine, the authority of Congress to govern acquired territory, pensions, etc. Mr. Quigg objected to the part which recounted what had been accomplished during the last four years as being too long and as not in proper form to be incorporated as a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else, however, objected to appropriate as a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else, however, objected to appropriate as a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else, however, objected to appropriate as a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else, however, objected to appropriate as a platform declaration. Neither he nor any one else, however, objected to any of the specific planks or propositions as such, nor did he or any one else, however, objected to any of the specific planks o

other propositions, were turned over to him, and the committee adjourned until 12 midnight, at

MET FOR SECOND TIME. At that hour the sub-committee met for the second time. Mr. Quigg had not fully com-

ONE FARE TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN

Via Pennsylvania Railroad account Baptist Young People's Convention. Tickets will be sold July 10, 11, 12 and 12, good to return until July 17, inclusive. —Advt. New York's most perfect outings are the Hud-on River Day Line trips. Grand scenery, good busic-Advt but I was unavoidably absent, and for that reason cannot say more about it.

THREE KILLED BY ONE TRAIN.

MEN STEP BEFORT ONE LOCOMOTIVE WHILE AVOIDING ANOTHER.

Trenton, N. J., June 29 (Special).-The Royal Blue on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, bound for New-York and passing through here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, struck and killed Thomas Cummings, Giovanni Ferran and Antonio Tauduro, the latter two Italians, and all of them track laborers. Michael McLaughlin, the section foreman, under Michael McLaughlin, the section foreman, under whom the men were working at the time, was also struck, but he escaped with a broken leg.

The men were standing on the westbound track and had just passed on to the eastbound track when the accident happened. They were avoiding a train due at the same time from Bound Brook. Cummings had a wife and four children, and was a member of the Junier Order of United American Mechanics. He lives at Hopewell, a few miles from the place where he was killed. The Italians are Philadelphans.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS FOR CANTON.

TO BE ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON FOR SEVERAL

Washington, June 29.-President and Mrs. Mc-

Kinley left Washington at 7:45 o'clock to-night over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Canton, Ohio, where they are to remain for several weeks. With them also went Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's physician, and a stenogra-

Rixey, the President's physician, and a stenographer from the White, House. The party occupied the private car Grassmere, forming part of the regular express for the West which is scheduled to reach Canton about 10 o'clock in the morning, Secretaries Root. Wilson and Hitchcock, Postmaster-General Smith, Adjutant-General Corbin and Surgeon-General Sternberg were at the station to say goodby. As the train pulled out the President appeared on the platform of the car and lifted his hat, and Mrs. McKinley waved a goodby with her handkerchief from the car window. The President locked well, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. The McKinley home at Canton has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and the President hopes to enjoy a season of comparative rest and quiet before returning to the capital. Only the more important matters requiring his attention will be referred to him, and routine affairs will be disposed of here.

WOLSELEY ON THE POSSIBILITIES. London, June 30 .- Lord Wolseley, in an interview published this morning, says:

China possesses every requisite for overrunning the world. She has a population of four hundred million, all speaking the same language or dialect readily understood from one end of the Empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth and still more enormous natural wealth awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable solders. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover they are absolutely fearless of death. Begin with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of being made, and tell me, if you can, where the end will be

INDIVIDUALITY IN RAILROADING. The Pennsylvania Railroad is marked by its superb train service to all the chief cities of the Middle West.—Advt.

When the Cold is "caught," cure it with

KANSAS CITY TALK.

THE QUESTION OF SPECIFICALLY DE-CLARING FOR 16 TO 1.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL BOOMERS - SULZER AND TOWNE MAKE THE MOST NOISE.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29 .- The topic uppermost in the minds of the Democracy seems to be whether or not there shall be a specific declaration in the platform for silver coinage at 16 to 1, or whether a simple reaffirmation of the platform adopted at Chicago shall be sufficient It is believed that much depends upon Mr. Bryan's wishes in the matter, but even he may no be able to influence the action of the Conver tion, if it is deemed a wise policy to adopt the plan that has been followed in several Western States, and not specifically mention 16 to 1. Th interview with ex-Governor Stone and Augustus Van Wyck in St. Louis, and talks with different members of Western delegations who have arimportant to make a specific declaration, whill others make it plain that if 16 to 1 is not mentioned it will be construed as an abandonment of the principle.

The ratio declaration and the three words "16 to 1" are likely to be the stumbling block in what might be a harmonious gathering. Advocates of 16 to 1 say that to emit the declaration would be "trimming," and the party cannot afford to do any trimming in view of the advanced stand taken four years ago after a bitter and intense struggle. Those who are content with a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or who are earnestly seeking a modification of that document, say that the Democrats want to win, and that the most earnest silver men ought to be satisfied with Bryan as the candidate, even if there is not a specific declaration in the platform in favor of silver, with the words 16 to 1 included. These men assert that silver cannot be made the vital ssue anyway, and that the campaign will be fought on issues that have arisen since 1896; therefore, it is useless to try to make a silver declaration, especially as it is not desired by the men who did not stay with the party on that ssue four years ago.

SILVER MEN NOT SATISFIED.

This does not satisfy the 16 to 1 men, who say that the vital point is that those who now want to return want to force the silver men out f their position and make them concede that a mistake was made in Chicago. Of course it is a rather fine point, the difference between reaffirming the Chicago platform, which declared for silver at 16 to 1, and a specific declaration for 16 to 1, but it is sufficient to cause conten tion. The mere fact that reaffirmation is satisf factory to such a large number of men who did not remain with the party four years ago makes it unsatisfactory to the ultra silver men. To them it is a concession which they do not want to make. Hence there is an interesting contest developing over the platform.

GUESSING ABOUT THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The "running mate" problem is as conspicu ous as it was at Philadelphia, and at this dis tance the guessing is fully as indiscriminate There are plenty of candidates, men who want the honor, and one does not hear so much about declinations as there were among the Republicans. The aggressive men are Sulzer, of New-York, and Towne, of Minnesota, while the names in the background form a basis of speclation, there being such men as Benjamin F Shively, of Indiana, and Judge A. B. Parker, of New-York, who are considered as available. The belief is general that some kind of an inforsement from Colonel Bryan would be suficient to name the candidate, but he will be a bold man who will dare to proclaim that any one particular candidate is the choice of the man already determined upon for President. There are not enough delegates here even to give an intimation of what is likely to occur. Dispatches received here from different sec-

tions indicate that the delegates who have been sounded on the question have not yet made up their minds, or they do not care to express a preference for any candidate. There is an impression that good politics would mean the seection of a man from New-York, and if a satisfactory candidate cannot be found there; then the next best thing to do would be to go to Indiana. Western Democrats would be glad to have an Eastern man named who would add strength to the ticket in that section. From the Nebraska point of view, and, in fact, looking at the map from Kansas City, Indiana might he considered last. Both New-York and Indiana are considered battle grounds. Both were carried for McKinley in 1896, but the confidence of the Democrats in their ability to reverse the vote in Indiana and the strong hopes they entertain of carrying New-York are among the interesting features of the situation here. It is this condition that causes the Democrats to talk of a Vice-Presidential candidate from one of those States. There will have to be more delegates in the city and something like an alignment of forces for and against certain candidates for Vice-President before even guesses can be made with any degree of intelligence.

BUSY BOOMING SULZER.

If Mr. Sulzer, of New-York, is not nominated for Vice-President it will not be on account of any lack of booming on the part of his friends who are here. The managers, with B. D. O'Connell at their head, are losing no opportunity of making known the fact that Mr. Sulzer is not only in the race, but that he will win if he can. Badges bearing the words 'Bryan and Sulzer and Victory," with portraits of the men, are being distributed to all who will wear them, while another method of campaigning has been adopted in spreading broadcast a small handbill. This document contains only a few words, and quotes from a speech made by Champ Clark in the House of Representatives, in which the Missouri man said:

In this distinguished presence I nominate for Vice-President William Sulzer, of New-York, who is faithful to the cause at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances. I honor Mr. Sulzer for his courage, his honesty and his fidelity exhibited amid environments which fidelity exhibited amid environments which would discourage, dishearten and appall a more timid man.

An interview with Mr. Sulzer, telegraphed from Lincoln, and published here, quotes him as saying that he stood with Bryan on the Boer question and every other question. He also declared that the New-York delegation would do whatever is best for the party, and if the Convention wants 16 to 1 the delegation

will not oppose it. ACTIVE WORK FOR TOWNE.

The greatest activity manifested in the Vice-Presidential canvass before the Convention is shown by the managers of Charles A. Towne General E. S. Courser, of Minnesota, who is now here, is making arrangements for the Silver Reoublican Convention, and at the same time is doing all he can to make Towne's nomination possible. It is the present intention to have an early conference between the committees of the Populist party, the Silver Republican party and the Democratic National Committee, with a view of securing some kind of an agreement for furthering Towne's candidacy. It is quite prob-NEW EVENING TRAIN TO THE SOUTHWEST Leaves Grand Central Station at 9:20 every day by the New York Central-Big Four Route. Perfect service.—Advt.

To Cincinnati account Baptist Young People's Union of America, will be sold July 10th to 13th, incusive. Good to return August 10th. Call on any New York Lennal Agent - Advi.