KILLED HIS WOUNDED

Seymour Saved Disabled Men From Chinese Butchers.

THE CHOICE TO THEM

Act of Mercy Performed by a Firing Squad of the Pekin Relief Column.

NEW YORK, July 16.-A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tien

Tsin, July 8, says: Ineffectual attempts have been made to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disastrous re-

treat of the Fekin relief expedition.
All the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured. The bodies of two marines who were captured by the Chinese were The bodies had been cut into pleces. First, the eyes had been hacked out; then the cheeks, arms and legs cut until death ended the sufferings of

the poor fellows. When Admiral Seymour, in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked the men: "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercles of the Chinese or be shot by your own com-

As Admiral Seymour put the question the tears were running down his cheeks.
"We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men." was the iteous response of the helpless men.
A firing squad was told off, and while the little allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that sur-rounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy

was performed, as the firing squad car-

A few merciful volleys from the rifles in the hands of friends and the har-assed expedition was relieved of its bur-den of wounded; the fanatical Chinese orde was cheated of victims for its torture, and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own fias. The British and American forces are brigaded together on the west side of the town; the Germans and Japanese on the south side; the French and Russians on south side; the French and Russians on the north and a force of Cossacks hold the east side.

uts report that Imperial Chinese troops have arrived from Pekin, well equipped and with many guns.
Troops of native cavalry and hordes of Boxers are coming from the east and

FOUGHT WITH DESPERATION. How the Chinese Repulsed the Allies at Tien Tein.

LONDON, July 16.-The Evening News prints a dispatch dated at Shanghal today giving a detailed account of the attack of the ailied forces on the native city of Tien Tain, as reported in the dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Tien Tsin, July 18, via Che Poo, July 18, and Shanghal, July 16. According to the dispatch the aliles were repulsed and compelled to retreat with a loss of more than 100 killed, the British losing 60 and the Jap-The Americans and Russians it is added, also suffered heavily. Among the Americans killed were Colonel French, of the Twenty-Afth Infantry, and Colone Liscum, of the Ninth Infantry. A Russian Colonel of artillery was also killed. The dispatch adds that the Chinamen fought with great desperation, and their marksmanship was accurate and deadly.

"Revenge today, mourning tomorrow," is practically the universal cry of Europa, but it is sorrowfully admitted that there can be no revenge today, nor per haps for many tomorrows, for the incres thie barbarities that are reported to have marked the last scenes within the legations at Pekin. Nothing is clearer than that the anti-foreign conflagration is rapidly permeating even hitherto quiescent provinces; and though it is recognized that every day which leaves Pekin in the and two from the marine barthat the anti-foreign conflagration is rapidly permeating even hitherto quiescent provinces; and though it is recognised that every day which leaves Pekin in the and recognised that every day which leaves the prelis and difficulties of the situation, nothing o from the diplomats of Europe to show that the powers have overcome the jealousles, resulting in general impotency, to ousies, resulting in general imposency, to which is commonly ascribed the sacrifice of the handful of women, children and men comprising the international colony of Pekin. Nothing has been received today that adds to the information previously obtained regarding the massecres. The only ray of light extricable from the Pekin message appears to be the statement that Prince Ching and his following did their utmost in defense of the legations. The rebels, however, are the legations. The rebeis, however, are greatly in the majority, and the few loy-nlists are helpless before the hordes who have combined and are daily joining the blood-stained Camarilla who have usurped

The fate of the capital appears to threaten other towns like Tien Tsin, Che Poo and even Shanghal. The defeat of the ailled forces at Tien Tsin seems to ce that town in desperate straits, and if retreat to Taku is necessitated, ob-servers consider that it will be likely to influence the policy of wavering Viceroys.
The departure of Admiral Seymour from Tien Tsin and the movement of warships toward Shan Hai Kuan, on the if of Lino Tung, are taken to indicate that this route may be adopted for an advance on Pekin, which is distant 130

miles from Shan Hal Kuan.

The officials at the Chinese legation this morning still assert that they have no formation concerning the fate of the oreigners in Pekin.
The Foreign Office today issues a dis-

patch from General Dorward, dated Tien Tein, July II, which adds to the previous information. The Chinese, according to this dispatch, attacked the station the morning of July 11, and were repulsed, after four hours' hard fighting, in which 500 of the enemy were killed.

On July 9, General Dorward, commanding a force of 250 Americans, 250 British and 600 Russians, and General Fushima commanding 500 Japanese, attacked the Chinese and captured their positions southeast of the city, killing 35 and cap-turing four guns. The Japanese and American troops subsequently rushed and took the western arsenal. General Dor-ward adds that the day's honors rested with the Americans and Japanese. There were no casualties among the Americans or the Russians.

PREVENTED A WORST FATE.

Foreign Women in Pekin Supplied Themselves With Poison. BERLIN, July 16,-The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received private information from London that a private letter was received there from Lady Claude MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador at Pekin, written when the situation was growing threatensaying that all the ladies of the legation had supplied themselves with poi The German Consul at Che having communicated to the Gov-ernor of Shan Tung Emperor William's offer of a reward of 1000 toels for the rescue of foreigners at Pekin, has re-ceived the Governor's reply, which is dated July 13, to the effect that the

ing to the revolt in Pe Chi Li, but the Governor adds that he will do his best to the Foreign Office here there is no question as to the correctness of the ews of the massacre of foreigners in Pekin. Officials take the view that it is against the interests of Chinese to admit that there has been a massacre. and therefore the Chinese dispatches on says he will not take part in the n the subject are for once probably true. Ing and is not in sympathy with it.

tempts to relieve them have falled, ow-

Regarding Tien Tein the Foreign Office's atest disputches from Admiral Bende-mann declare that the situation has improved, as reinforcements continue arriving. The Fereign Office, while deeply deploring the horrible events at Pekin, expresses confidence that henceforth the powers' solidity of interests will assume perfect harmony. The Foreign Office further within that Dr. you fice further states that Dr. von Schwarzenstein (appointed Minister to China in succession to the late Baron von Ketteler) will proceed to China notwithstanding the latest develop-

Regarding the anomolous position of the Chinese Minister here the Foreign Office said the Minister admittedly does not and the almater admirtedly does not know from whence the declaration of June 25 emanated. He also said that he could not vouch for the correctness of all the Chinese dispatches he had received lately. The Foreign Office pointed out to him that until the situation became clearer all of the communications could not be considered as emanating from the Chi-ness Government. The Foreign Office also considered unlimited telegraphic connec-tion between Lue Hal Huan, the Chinese Minister to Germany, and China in-compatible just now with Germany's in-

terests, and today issued orders inhibit-ing Chinese Legation dispatches. The British Embassay here has thus far received no news from London con-firming the news of the massacre of for-eigners in Pekin. Lord Gough still doubts if there has been a massacre, Chinese news having been all along unreliable.

Orders at the Presidio. BAN FRANCISCO, July 163-Orders have been received at the Preside at once to prepare quarters for five regiments of ops which will arrive shortly en route

for foreign service. The home battallon of the Eighteenth infantry has landed from the Hancock and taken up temporary quarters at the and taken up temporary quarter as a present of the present of the

sailing of the transport Sumne for Nagasaki has been postponed until tomorrow, owing to the failure of two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry to arrive from Plattsville, N. Y., on sched-

Taku District Clear.

NEW YORK, July 16.-A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin, July 5, says: While the Chinese are making a born resistance about Tien Tsin, are making no attempt to regain Taku or to cut off the approach to Tien Tsin by river or railway. The entire district is deserted by the natives, and troops come up without seeing a Chinaman. guarded launches ply up and down

dispatches. The restoration of the rail-roads is being pushed forward.

The Chinese have a faculty for mov-ing their guns rapidly, and suddenly opening fire from a new point. At dusk they sent six shells into the foreign set-tlement at random. One entered the bar-rocks of the Conturion men and woundracks of the Centurion men and wound-ed six. The stacks of government salt on the opposite side of the river and the acres of ruins give the Chinese an opportunity to pour in random rifles shots without exposure.

Guns Trained on Chee Poo. NEW YORK, July 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo

of the British cruiser rible, the American gunbont Nashville and the other warships in the barbor were trained on the city Saturday in answer to urgent messages sent from ashore that an outbreak was about to take place. All the foreigners were called out for defen-sive guard duty, and they responded with alacrity. Sentries were posted and close watch kept on the natives. The men on board the ships kept close to their guns and prepared to open fire on a moment's notice, but the occasion did not arise.

Another Battalion of Marines WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Wood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is arranging for the mobilisation of anoth of the mob increases the perils and racks in this city. The present inten-

THE DEATH ROLL.

Colonel John Hamilton. NEW YORK, July 16.-Colonel John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, is dead in Brooklyn. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana in 1847. When the war broke out he was Captain in the Third United States Artillery. For gallant and meritorious service during the invest-ment of Fort Pulnski, Ga., in 1862, he was made brevet Major, and for similar contenant-Colonel in June of the same year. In February, 1864, Colonel Hamilton was made brevet Colonel for gallantry in the

battle of Olustee, Fla.
At the end of the war he became Major of the First Artillery, and in January, 1861, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Artillery. and in September, 1883, he became Colonel the retired list in August, 1887.

Earl W. Blodgitt. NEW YORK, July 16.-The death of Earl Walter Biodgitt at Manila is an-nounced. He was for many years a leading merchant of that city and was invoived in many difficulties owing to the Spanish hatred of the Americans.

General MacArthur's Order.

NEW YORK, July 16,-A special to the. Herald from Washington says: Secretary Root has received from Ma-jor-General MacArthur the orders under which a squadren of Filipino cavalry was organized in Manila for service against the insurgents. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder, Forty-third Infantry, commenced the organization of four troops of native scouts, with a maximum of 120 men to a troop, and a squadron of non-commis sioned staff officers of one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant and one Commissary Sergeant. were enlisted to serve until June 1, 1901. The monthly pay allowances of the scouts range from \$30 Mexican money and \$2 Mexican money for clothing for a Sergeant-Major, to \$15 pay and \$3 clothing

for a private. The barracks in Caloocan are rendezvous of the squadron. These officers of the squadron were ordered to report for duty to Lieutenant Colonel Wilder, at Macabebe: Major Mathew A. Batson, Captains Joseph C. Castner, James N. Munroe, William Gelger and Francis H. Cameron, and First Lieutenants David H. Biddle, James Con-

way and Clarence Culver.

A general order has been received at
the War Department giving the facts in
the trial of Roman Lacesamana, a native, charged with being a spy. He was a non-commissioned officer in the insurgent army, and, it was charged, acted as a spy in and about the buildings in Batan-gas, occupied by the Thirty-eighth In-fantry. He was found guilty and sen-

tenced to be hanged.

General MacArthur disapproved the finding, because, in his opinion, it was not definitely established that the man was within the American lines with the inten-tion to constitute him as a spy, and he declared that the Filipino be detained a prisoner of war.

Lew Wallace Not an Anti-INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—General Lew Wallace will not preside at the National Anti-Imperialist League meeting. He

THE EXPOSITION SPORTS

AMERICAN ATHLETES CONTINUE TO WIN VICTORIES.

Kraenslein, Ewry, Prinstein and Flanagan Were Among the Successful Competitors.

PARIS, July 16.-Twenty-one champion ship contests in connection with the ex-position have been decided during the last three days, and America can boast of winning 16 and of securing 13 seconds and 12 thirds. Nine events took place today, in which the Americans placed six firsts, six seconds and seyen thirds to their credit. They captured the 20-meter hurdle race and the standing high jump, thee standing jumps, the long jump, the hop, step and jump, the hammer throwing and the standing long jump, and they did it easily. In fact, the facility with which the American athletes carried off prizes finally grew monotonous. Three events were won by foreigners. One, the tug of war, was not contested by the Americans. In the 800-meters flat ruce, which was won by the Englishman Tysos, the Americans got second and third.

In the remaining race, the 4000-meters steeplechase, they falled to get a place, the Englishmen taking all three. This was somewhat of a disappointment for ne American spectators, as they had oped to see Orton repeat his splendid hoped to see Orton repeat his splendid performance of yesterday. Nine ran, the three Americans, Ortor, McClain and Grant; Englishmen Butler, Rimmer, Grant and Robinson; Frenchmen-Chastenie, the champion, and Diehnoe, German. Rimmer took the lead, and was never passed. McClain ran in close for two-thirds of the course, while Orton and Grant brought up the rear. Most of the speciators thought that Orton was merely saving himself, with the intention to spurt on the last round and tention to spurt on the last round and finish first at the tape, as he did yesterday, but the effort of yesterday had proved too much for him. Although he ran gamely, he was unable to secure a better place at the finish than fifth. As he ran with set teeth, his college com-rades cheered him, endeavoring to en-courage him with the familiar yells, and when they found that, in spite of his pluck he was beaten, they gave him a rousing ovation, just as if he had won. The French champion was wildly spurred on by his compatriots, and he struggled with admirable grit, but he had to suc-cumb to the superior trained cross-coun-try runners. Bimmer's time was half a minute better than the French record.

The Americans had the hammer throwing to themselves, two Irish rivals being utterly outclassed. The apparent unfamiliarity of the latter with the hammer caused amusement among the spec-tators. Fianagan was heartly cheered or his longest throw, as it was thought he had broken the record, but it was shown that the throw was three inches short. T. Truxton Hare, of the University of Pennsylvania, was second, with 151 feet 9 inches, and J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, third, with 146 feet.

The tug of war proved more entertain-ing than scientific. The Scandinavian team was composed of much heavier men than the French. The Americans declined to enter the contest, but consent-ed to a friendly pull against the Scan-dinavians which, however, did not come to a satisfactory conclusion.

College men who were prevented from competing yesterday by the change in

the agreement, or at least understood arrangements, feel none too kindly towards the representatives of the University of Pennsylvania for contesting. They claim that if Pennsylvania had stayed out, concerted action might have brought about a modification. The versity of Michigan with Dworack, the University of Syracuse with Prinstein, Princeton with two men in the pole vault and one in the high jump, were those suffering most. Some complain bitterly, declaring that they had been unfairly treated. Manager Jamison, of Princeon, said:
"By the change our pole-vaulters and

high jumpers were unable to compete after traveling a great distance. Peansylvania protested most strongly against Sunday games, but finally entered. I A conference was held by the French officials this morning regarding the protests yesterday, but they refused to yield, claiming that the events must stand as cettled yesterday, and that they are now finally concluded. The French of-fered a special series, but this proposition

Kraenslein, University of Pennsylvania, has run his last race. He made a statement to this effect this afternoon at the conclusion of the 200-metre burdle, which he won so easily. "That was my last race," he exclaimed. "I am through with athletics, and shall devote myself to something more serious." He is badly used up, the strain of three days' consec-utive games having told upon him se-

Kraenzieln won the first beat of the 200-metres hurdle race very easily in 27 seconds. Choisel, a Frenchman, was secone, and Orton, of the University of Pennsylvania, was third. Pritchard, the champion 100-yard runner of India, de-feated Tewksbury, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the second heat in 28 3-5 seconda. T. B. McClain, of the University of Michigan, was third. The final heat was almost a walk-over for Kraens-lein, who finished a yard ahead of his competitors. The race for place was vigorously contested, however, Pritchard again beating Tewasbury, who finished third; time, 25-2-5 second. Choises, the Freachman, also ran. Rau, a German; Moloney, of Chicago University, and Remington, University of Pennsyl were among those who ran in the first trial heat, and Tausin, a Frenchman; Levis, of Syracuse, and McClain, Uni-versity of Michigan, contested in the sectrial heat. There were only four starters

in the final heat.

The three standing jumps were easily American events, the athletes from there quickly outjumping all the other compet-itors. The same can be said of the hop, step and Jump, which followed. stein, of Syracuse University; Connelly, of Boston, and Bichard Sheldon, of the New York Athletic Club, qualified for the finals and jump-off. Prinstein won, though Connelly pushed him hard. The same entries competed in the two jump-ing contests, there being besides those already mention, Jarvis, of Pennsylvania; Orton, of Princeton; McClain; Staff, a Swede: Staffen, a German, and Cojan, a

The 800-metres flat race brought six men to the tape for the final beat—Cregan, of Princeton: Hall, of Brown University; John B. Ray, of Williams; Tysoe, the Englishman; Speidel, a Hungarian, and Deloge a Frenchman. There was great interest manifested in this event, as it was expected to be a hard contest. Such proved to be the case until the stretch, where Deloges organisms described. where DeLoge collapsed, leaving Cregan and Tysoe to fight it out. Tysoe had the advantage, and he made the running the entire race. Cregan ran gamely, but could not overtake the Britisher, who finished a yard in advance. Hall was

third, some distance back. third, some distance back.

The standing high jump was contest of Americans, they being the only entries made. Ray Ewry, of the New York Athletic Club, who holds the record, won; Baxter, of the University of Pennsylvania, got the place from Richard Sheidon, of the New York Athletic Club, It was then announced that letic Club. It was then announced that Ewry would attempt to surpass his own world's record of one metre, 63 centimetres. The spectators who had gathered about the jumping spot cheered heartily at this performance, and when after a few minutes rest, he cleared 1 metre 65 centimetres, there was much enthu-siasm shown and the applause was vigor-

University of Pennsylvania, won; N. G. Pritchard, champion 100-yard runner of India, second, and W. B. Tewksbury, of University of Pennsylvania, third; time

Ray Ewry, of the N. Y. A. C., amid a scene of great enthusiasm, secured the standing high jump with the record of I metre, 55 centimetres, equal to 5 feet 5 inches. I. K. Baxter, of the University of Pennsylvania, was second, with I metre 62% centimetres, and Richard Sheldon, of the N. Y. A. C., was third, with I metre 50 centimetres. The previous record was Ewry's 1 metre and 51 centimetres. He today, after winning the high jump, tried to beat his own record and succeeded with 1 metre 64 centimetres, and then exceeded this newly made record with

metre & centimetres.
In the hop, step and jump, Prinstein, of Syracuse, was first, with 14 metres 47 cen-timetres; Connelly, of Boston, was second with 13 metres 97 centimetres, and Richard Sheldon, of the N. Y. A. C., was third with 13 metres 64 centimetres.

In the final heat of the 800 metres flat race, A. E. Tryo, the English chample half-mile runner, finished first, Captain Cregan, of Princeton University, was sec-ond, and David Hall, of Brown University, was third; time, 2:01 1-5. In the three standing jumps Ray Ewry

of the N. Y. A. C., was first, with 10 me tres 58 centimetres; I. W. Baxter, of the University of Pennsylvania, was second with 5 metres 55 centimetres, and C. Garrett, of Princeton University, was third with 9 metres and 50 centimetres. John Flanagan, of the N. Y. A. C., won

the hammer-throwing contest with feet 414 Inches. In the 5000 metre steeple-chase (scratch), Rimmer, an Englishman, was first, C. Bennet, also an Englishman, was second; S. J. Robinson, another English repre-sentative, third; time, 12 minutes 58 2-5 seconds. The Americans, George W. Or-ton, University of Pennsylvania; John W. McClain, University of Michigan, and Alexander Grant, University of Pennsyl-

vania, contested in this event, but failed The standing long jump was won by Ray Ewry, of the N. Y. A. C., with 3 metres 21 centimetres; I. K. Baxter, Unipersity of Pennsylvania, was second, with Frenchman, was third.

The Swedish team won the tug-of-war against the Frenchmen. The Americans did not compete in this event.

NATIVE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Four Troops to Be Recruited From Macabebes.

MANILA. June 10.-The military authorities have ordered the formation of four troops of native cavalry, to be re-cruited from the Macabebes and officered by Americans. Major Batson, the originator of the idea of employing the acabebe tribesmen as American outs, is to be commander of the new squadron of Filipino horse. The officers ill be: Captains, James N. Munroe, Wil-am C. Geiger, Francis H. Cameron First Lieutenants, David H. Biddle, Jas conway, Clarence C. Culver. The Macabebes have long been

as scouts and their value in such work has already been demonstrated. The present plan of mounting them is intended to render them more effective by in-creasing their mobility. Many of our Army officers declare that we must even. tually come to a very general use of na-tive troops to preserve order in the prov-inces of Luzon and elsewhere. While several of our regiments are today using even Tagais as scouts and guides, the organization of native soldiers, with the notable exception of the Macabebes, has seen objected to by the authorities in

When the Macabebes are controlled they do good work in their own line, but they are very hard to restrain from outrage, looting and indiscriminate killing Several American officers have declined service with the Macabebes, on the ground that it was impossible to restrain them in moments of excitement. Filipino country people in certain tricts remain in the mountains instead of coming back to their village homes, be-cause of their fear of a visit from the Macabebe scouts. The Tagais and think her representative should have stood with those of the other colleges." Macabebes are separated by fierce tribal hatreds and are always hostile to each

other. Each native cavalryman in the new mounted organization will take the following oath:
"We, the undersigned, do severally

agree that we will well and faithfully serve the United States of America as scouts in the squadron of Philippine Cav-alry from this date, the - day - of 1900 until the 30th day of June, 1901, unless sooner discharged. This contract is made with a full knowledge and in conformity of general order No. 25, all provisions of which, including the pay and allowances established therein, are hereby accept-ed and made a part of this contract. And we do further agree to obey and abide by all such laws, orders and regulations scribed."

scribed."

The pay of Macabebe soldiers will be just one-half that given to American troops, owing to the fact that they are to be paid in Mexican silver, while the Americans are paid in gold.

The large circulation of silver money in the large circulation of silver money in the large circulations has made an

Manils and the Philippines has made an opportunity for counterfeiters, and there avidence of one or more "gangs" Manila and the provinces who manufac-ture spurious coins. The counterfeiters make Mexican dollars from a baser and cheaper metal, the American nickel is counterfeited and the brown \$5 bills have

been successfully imitated.
But the cleverest and most successful scheme of all is the coining of American silver dollars from Mexican sliver dollars. The silver in a Mexican dollar, if stamped with the facings of our American silver dollar, at once doubles in value, for any one will give you 22 Mexican for \$1 American. The advantage of this scheme is that a sufficiency of good metal can be obtained by melting up Mexican dollars and when stamped with the American facings the new coins produce 100 per cent

Raids have resulted in finding several baskets full of bad money in the rear of a Chinaman's house, and a Filipino was discovered with several thousand dollars' worth of counterfelt \$ bills and a box of recoined American silver dollars in his possession. The Chinaman and the ino have made partial confessions and given damaging testimony. It is now evident that they are members of a gang operating on a large scale in Luzo which there are several Americans and Europeans as leaders.

TEN THOUSAND BOERS.

Massing in a Strong Position Near Pretoria.

NEW YORK. July 16.-A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria says:

The reports circulated in London and cabled out here that General Roberts is ill are absolutely unfounded. As a matter of fact, I see him walking and riding

The Beers continue massing from 19 to 20 miles outside the Magaliesburg Range, near Pretoria. Their laagers now extend from the Delagoa Bay Railway across the Warsburg line westward. The enemy's total strength is variously estimated, but is probably about 10,000 men.

The first event was the 200 metres hur- inside help or not.

THREW UP THE SPONGE

ERNE DEFEATED BY M'GOVERN, THE PEATHERWEIGHT.

Bout, Which Lasted but Three Rounds, Was a Hurricane Fight From Bell to Bell.

NEW YORK, July 16.-Tonight, in the presence of 14,000 persons in Madison-Bquare Garden, Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, defeated Frank Erne, of Buffalo, the lightweight champion of the world. It was a hurricane fight from bell to bell, without a second's let-up, except when one of the contestants was lying or the floor of the ring. McGovern used the tactics he said he would. He rushed in on Erne at the very beginning, and sent his left and right in such quick succes-sion that Erne, fast as he is was nonplussed. Erne undoubtedly is the cleverer of the two, but his eleverness availed him nothing against the buildog rushes and flery attack of the little featherweight champion. Erne, of course, trained far below his usual weight, as he had agreed to meet McGovern at 128 pounds, which is five pounds below the lightweight limit. In doing this many believed that the strain would be too much for the Buffalo man, and that McGovern, who is rugged and tenacious, would surely beat him down. Many of the wise ones com-pared Erne's raduction of weight to that of Joe Walcott, when the latter trained down some years ago to 121 pounds in order to meet Kid Lavigne in the feather weight class. Walcott made a mistake on that occasion, for Lavigne cut him to pieces. Tonight Erne said that he weighed only 1254 pounds, but declared that he was in excellent condition. The betting at the ringside was 100 to 60 on McGovern. Round 1-Terry rushed in and planted a left hook on Erne's face. He tried again, but was short. Both fiddled, and Terry

fumped in and sent a left and a right to the head. Erne stabbed his left and crossed his lead and then mixed it up at close range and exchanged lefts and rights on the head and body. Terry sent a left to the head and Erne crossed his right to McGovern, flooring him. McGovern took the count, resting on one knee, and was up then, swinging his left and right to the head. The fighting was now fast and furious. Erne's nose was bleed-ing. After a rattling mix-up, Terry hooked his left to the body with terrific force, shaking up Erne from his heels to his head. The bell found them in a hot

Round 3-Terry rushed in, sending both hands to the head. Erne sent his left to the face. Both landed rights on the head and went to a clinch. Coming out on the break-away Terry hooked his right to the head, Erne countering with his left. Terry rushed in again and was caught. Erne landed a hard right on Terry's head. Terry sent his right to the body and Erne made a wild swing, which missed the mark. They were fighting at a terrific pace, and blows came as fast as halfstones in a July storm. Terry was jab-bing and hooking lefts and rights to Brne's body, while Erne was punching him in the face. Terry took his medicine with a grin and still kept hammering #n the body. At the bell, Erne showed signs of weakness, while Terry was strong and rugged.
Round 3-Terry rushed, but missed

left hook, and then he sent a left and right to the cheat, Erne countering on the neck with his left. Terry put a straight left on the face and a hard right on the body. Then he sent another left to the face, and, breaking from a clinch, sent his left to the face. Terry forced the fighting, battering Erne all over the ring, and with a terrific punch over the heart and a left swing on the head, he sent Erne to the floor, where the light-weight champion lay for nine seconds. When he got up Erne's face was covered with blood, but Terry was remonsoless. The Brooklyn terror pounced on his op-ponent and rained lefts and rights on the head, face and neck, while Erne was un-able to send back a decent counter. Terry kept forcing him, and landed another hard jab over the heart, and with a right and left to the head downed the Buffalo man once more. Again Erne took nine seconds of the count, but he came up groupy and practically bewildered. Terry made another of his rushes, but before he could put in a finishing blow Erne's seconds threw up the sponge and saved their man from being knocked out. Time of round,

minutes 18 seconds. Mayor Van Wyck sent a letter today to President York, of the Police Board, in which the writer protested against the match between Erne and McGovern, on the ground that the Garden is not the property of any chartered boxing club; has not been leased for one year for the exclusive purpose of holding boxing matches and the fight would, therefore, be contrary to the Horton law. The letter was sent to Chief Devery with instruc-tions to investigate and use his discre-

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Won From Philadelphia in an Interesting Game. PHILADELPHIA, July 16.-Donoh was unable to pussle Boston today, and the visitors won from Philadelphia with-out difficulty. The game was interesting, as both teams played well in the field Attendance, 3400.

Boston 8 17 0(Philadelphia .. 1 6 2 Batteries-Nichols and Sullivan; Dona-hue and Douglas. Umptre-Emslia.

Pittsburg Beat Chicago. CHICAGO, July 16.-Pittsburg won eas ily today, Cunningham pitching in poor form and receiving miserable support, all of Chicago's errors being very costly.

Chicago 3 9 3 Pittsburg .. Batteries-Cunningham and Donahoe; Chesbro, Tannehill and Zimmer.

New York Beat Brooklyn NEW YORK, July 16.—New York defeated the Brooklyn team in the eighth inning by timely batting. Kelly was put out of the game, and Dahlen becames abusive in his talk that Swartwood would have given him a thrashing but for interference of the players, At-fance, 10,000. Score:

Brooklyn 5 11 2 New York 7 9 2 Batteries-Kitson and Farrell; Garrick and Warner. Umpire-Swartwood.

The American League.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis-Chicago game postponed; rain. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Minneapolis, 2. At Detroit-Detroit, 6; Milwaukee, 4. National League Standing.

Won Lost Philadelphia 57 32 Cincinnati 12 37 St. Louis 31 35 Boston 30 36 New York 94 42

THE DAY'S RACES. Bonnie Direct Won Chamber of Com-

merce Stakes at Detroit. DETROIT, July 16.-In point of at

tendance and interest, the opening of the sixth annual blue-ribbon racing meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, which was the beginning of the grand circuit, was more successful than the first day of any previous meeting. Thirty-five hundred persons saw this afternoon's events, and timated, but is probably about 10,000 men, with many guns.

As has happened on previous occasions, the period of inaction of our main army has given the enemy confidence, so the Boer raiders creep closer in. The Boers indulge in night sniping, and attempt to out off detached bodies of troops. The situation is annoying, but without actual danger, whatever the enemy's plans may be and whether they are counting upon be and whether they are counting upon ers. Bonnie Direct, the favorite, was in the beginning of the grand circuit, was more successful than the first day of any previous meeting. Thirty-five hundred persons saw this afternoon's events, and remained till the end, although no race was decided till after 6 o'clock, and the beginning of the grand circuit, was more successful than the first day of any previous meeting. Thirty-five hundred persons saw this afternoon's events, and remained till the end, although no race was decided till after 6 o'clock, and the beginning of the grand circuit, was more successful than the first day of any previous meeting. Thirty-five hundred persons have the beginning of the grand circuit, was more successful than the first day of any previous meeting.

Thirty-five hundred persons saw this afternoon's events, and remained till the end, although no race was decided till after 6 o'clock, and the bast of the day was trotted at 71:5 P.

M. Interest centered chiefly in the Chambard of the period of the grand chiefly any or successful than the first day of any previous meeting. be and whether they are counting upon ers. Bonnie Direct. the favorite, won it,

BALMY SUMMER THE SEASON FOR TREATING DISEASE

Dr. Copeland's Earnest Advice to All Chronic Invalids Is to Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions for the Medical Attention They Require

Of the hundreds of cases of asthma. ung troubles, rheumatism and catarrhal diseases treated and cured at the Cope land Institute during the past sever years, under the inexpensive system new so popular with the community, statistics prove that the average time occupied in a cure, with patients beginning during the Summer months, is from one-third to one-half less than with those beginning a course during the rigors of Winter.

The aim of the Copeland physicians is not only to cure the diseases that make so much of the gloom and sorrow of life nor is it their sole aim to bring relief to suffering at the lowest possible cost to the sufferer. Beyond this humane and most useful consummation, it has been Dr. Copeland's great ambition to cure disease in a far briefer period of time than that usually considered necessary.

There are maladies that it requires time

to master. Asthma requires time. Seated ung troubles require time. rhoumatism requires time. The rot and poison of catarrh requires time.

According to Dr. Copeland's idea, the intelligence and the humanity exercised in delivering an invalid from the agony and delection of disease by a course of direct, masterly and telling treatment, when climatic conditions may be depended upon to aid nature and science, is much shorter than when science ungided must bring about the cure.

Dr. Copeland feels that when human beings are to be lifted from the pit there should be expedition. His earnest advice Summer lingers with her balms, and all the pleasant climatic influences strengthen the efforts of science to make recovery not only certain, but expeditious! and absolutely free.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening or all who realize that their health is be ing undermined by some unknown com-plaint, to cut out this slip, mark the questions that apply to your case and he will diagnose your case for you.

> "Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide

"Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the

morning? "Do you cough?" "Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?"

"Is your appetits falling?" "Is there pe'n after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are
you disay?" "Do you have hot flashes?"

"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?" "Do you wake up tired and out

of sorts?" "Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are to all who contemplate treatment at the free. It means no charge will be ruide. Copeland Institute is to begin now, while not a penny will be received. It means no promises to pay—no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is unequivocally

CHRONIC CATARRH COMPLICATED WITH SEVERE STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. J. M. Miller, 340 East Sixth and Weldler streets, Portland, telling his radical cure of a distressing and debilitating chronic catarrh of the head. nose, throat and stomach by a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute

Aside from the many offensive annoy ances incident to catarrh of the head and throat, that is to say, aside from



Mr. J. M. Miller, 340 East Sixth and Weidler Streets, Portland.

liness of the malady, the hawking, gagging and incessant expectoration to pre-vent the engorgement of the throat with catarrhal mucus, my

General Health Was Much Impaired By the effects of the disease upon the entire system, and especially by its di-rect and poisonous action upon the stom-

In the failure of the stomach to digest food there was not only a great deal of Too highly, and for the sake of those who distress, not only intense pain, nausea are suffering and discouraged with aim-and heaviness and general misery af-less doctoring I feel it my duty to make ter eating, heart palpitation, etc., but a this statement.

constantly increasing physical weakness and debility, a constant decline in health and strength

Under the Copeland treatment, however, the catarrh was radically cured and my health and strength restored,

WARM COMMENDATION OF THE COPELAND TREATMENT

Mr. D. N. Burwell, 300 Holladay avenue, Portland, a well-known postal railway clerk, Portland-Corvailis route: I had been in a very uncomfortable and more or less ailing condition from catarra of the head and throat since childhood, The distressing and offensive feature of

my disease, in spite of Almost Incessant Doctoring

And doping with remedies, was in the stopped-up and stuffed-up condition of my nose and head, causing a constant drip of mucus from behind the palate, and in the intolerable abomination of an everlast-ing hawking and splitting to clear the throat, and clogging of the nostrils with

Some years ago the poisons of the discase began to tell on my stomach. My stomach began to turn against food so that I could hardly eat at all without nausea and sickness afterward. I ran down in weight until I weighed only 155 pounds; my normal weight is 160, and be-came irritable and nervous.

wife had been a sufferer tarrh for years, and a little time ago read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms seemed just like hers. called upon this lady, found the facts to be just as stated, and immediately placed herself under treatment. She im-proved so well that I became convinced the treatment would be just the thing for me, and took it up. Now I feel as I have not felt in 19 years, well and active, and free from the symptoms that made life a burden to me for a lifetime I have always had grave objections to making a public statement, but I do not

believe it is possible to Commend the Copeland Treatment

Consultation Free.

Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTIT

The Dekum, Third and Washington

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. UFFICE HOURS-From D A. M. to 12 EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAY .- From 10 A. M. to 12 M. M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

won the first heat, was unfortunately disqualified in the sixth, and so forfeited third money. Glory was favorite in the Cadillac stake for 2:14 trotters, but could get no better than fourth money. Dainty quite handily in the closing three heats. The 2:11 pace was Connor's from start to

Tomorrow is M. & M. day, and the \$10,-000 trotting stake is expected to be the great event of the meeting. The track was rather heavy, on account of occa-sional showers, and a strong south wind also prevented faster time. The Chamber of Commerce time was slower than ever before in the history of that event. Re-

Hotel Cadillac stake, 2000, 3:14 class. trotting—Dainty Daffo won fourth, fifth and sixth heats and race; time, 2:15%, 2:14%, 2:20%. Solon Gratton won first and second heats, and was second; time, 2:11%, 2:12%. Fleetwood won third heat in 2:15%, and was third. Glory, Our Lucky, Alice

Barnes, Teto, Red Weed and D. L. C. also started. Chamber of Commerce stake, \$5000, 2:24 class, pacing-Bonnie Direct won fourth, fifth and sixth heats and race; time, 2:13, 2:12%. Annie Thornton won second and third beats, and was second; time, 2:12%, 2:12%, Hal McEwen, distanced in sixth heat, won first heat in 2:10%, Pussy Willow, George C., Robbett, Duchess, Joe Wheeler, Fred Wilton, Mount Clemens Boy, Louise Middleton, Sport, Gamecock, Connie and Little Frank also started. 2:11 pacing, purse \$1500, two in three-Connor won in straight heats; time, 2:09, 2:10%. Clinton second, Kata Medium 2:10%. Clinton second, Kate Medium third. White Hore, O. M. C., Aelse, Edgar H. and Kelvin also started. 2:19 trotting. \$2000, two in three

unfinished Carrie won first heat in 2:1514. Cornella Belle, Maggie Anderson, All Right, Abdul Amer, Pat M. Leaf, Harbor Master and Will Lone also started

Racco at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, July 16.-The track was The results were:

first three heats. Hal McEwen, who had Six furiongs-Kitdarile won, Mandamus second, Winnebejour third; time, 1:18%. Six and a half furlongs, selling-Libble won, Barly Bird second, King Red third; time, 1:23%.
Mile and A yards, selling-Walkenshaw

Daffo, a Glen's Falls mare, won the race won, Ransom second, Imperious third; Mile and a sixteenth, purse Charlie finish of the two heats necessary to win.

The 2:19 trot was unfinished, owing to darkness.

O'Brien won, The Monk second, Strangest third; time, 1:53%.

Six furlongs, handicap—Dave Waldo

Theory second, Hi Kollar third; Five and half furlongs, purse, 2-yearolds-Birdle Stone won, Queen Dix ond, Amphere third; time, 1:111/2.

Races at Brighton. NEW YORK, July 16.-The results at Brighton Beach today were: Hurdle, handicap, 1% unles-Klondike won, Proteus second, Hardy Pardee third; Five furlongs, selling-Cherries won, Screech second, Anna Darling third; time

One mile-Prince McClurg won, Rinaldo second, Teluca third; time, 1:40 3-5, Five and a haif furlongs-Maximus won, Baron Pepper second, Minion third; time, Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Candle-black won, Gen Martgary second, Woos-ter Boy third; time, 1:45 3-5.

Railroad Officers Elected.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 16.-At the annual meeting of the Columbia Valley Railroad Company, held here Saturday, L. Gerlinger, George T. Gerlinger and E. M. Randa were chosen trustees. The fol-M. Hands were chosen trustees. The fol-lowing officers of the company were cho-sen: L. Gerlinger, president; Geo. T. Ger-linger, vice-president; E. M. Rands, sec-retary and treasurer. William P. Wat-son was elected chief engineer. The map of location of the survey of the line between Walligh and Union was

the line between Wallula and Ilwaco was presented by the chief engineer and ap-proved. No information was given out as to the intention or plans of the company relative to the commencement of