

AMERICA TO HOLD ALLOOF

Not to Oppose England's Landing Troops at Shanghai.

Memorial From Li Hung Chang Asking This Government to Protest Against the Action of Great Britain—Considered Unwise to Acquiesce, as It Might Be Embarrassing at Some Time in the Future—United States Planning to Withdraw Its Troops After the Fall of Peking—Purpose Being Merely to Restore Order—Officials Hopeful of Rescuing the Members of the Legations—Baron De Giers May Leave

The Government has decided to ignore the attempt made by Chinese officials and Shanghai merchants to have it interfere in the acknowledged purpose of Great Britain to land troops at Shanghai. This line of policy was determined last night by the President during a long-distance telephone conversation with Secretary Root in Washington. The particular basis for consideration of the matter was a memorial to this Government from Li Hung Chang and the other Viceroy of several provinces of China.

The memorial presented to Mr. Oliver A. Rice, Acting Secretary of State, yesterday morning by Minister Wu Tingfang requested this Government to use its friendly offices with Great Britain toward securing a revocation of her intention to land armed forces at Shanghai. An agreement had been made between the Chinese authorities at Shanghai and authorities of foreign Governments, by which the protection of foreign interests there was entrusted to the joint care of the consular body. The memorial sets forth that the protection is effective, particularly with twenty foreign warships off the city. The purpose of the Viceroy is to prevent a change in the plan of joint protection which would be upset, they claim, by the landing of a large force of British troops. They contend also that the presence of the troops might cause an anti-foreign outbreak.

Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Rice held a conference over the matter yesterday, and late in the afternoon Mr. Root went to the White House, where, over the long distance telephone, he explained the views of Mr. Rice and himself to the President. The determination reached by the President is in accordance with the views of Mr. Root and Mr. Rice. A reply will be sent to the Viceroy explaining that the United States cannot interfere with Great Britain's purpose. The matter will not be brought to the attention of the British Government.

Reason for Non-Interference. The decision not to interfere or to suggest to Great Britain that she abandon her purpose was based primarily on the principle that a nation has the right to land armed forces on foreign territory to protect its citizens and their interests if there is reason to believe that the authorities are unable or unwilling to give that protection.

In taking that view of the matter the officials were mindful of the dangers of interfering with the affairs of another power. Interference with Great Britain's purpose would establish a precedent which might have embarrassing results to the United States if at any future time this Government deemed it necessary to land American troops on foreign soil to protect American citizens and their interests.

There is authority for the assertion that the Government intends to withdraw its armed forces from China after the rescue of the foreigners in Peking has been accomplished, if by that time the danger of a general anti-foreign outbreak in the Empire has passed and the imperial authorities show that they are capable of protecting foreign interests and make an earnest effort to do so. That the rescue of the Ministers and those with them will end the present troubles is beginning to be believed here, and the Government regards the restoration of normal conditions as something of the near future.

While its assent to the designation of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces is based on the possibility of military operations after the Peking campaign has ended, the Government has not in its note of assent committed itself to the continuance of hostilities under von Waldersee's lead, and intends to adhere strictly to the statement of principles laid down in Secretary Rice's note of July 3 to American Ambassadors abroad.

After Order is Restored. It is believed that the Government's purpose is to make known to the powers when it considers that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of its forces that the withdrawal is due to the accomplishment of the policy which caused the United States to land troops on Chinese soil—the rescue of the Ministers, the protection of foreigners generally and the restoration of order throughout the Empire.

It will make plain that its withdrawal is not to be construed as an abandonment of any claims to indemnity for the burning of the American Legation, the murderous assault on its diplomatic representatives, and the killing of American missionaries and the destruction of their property. The Government's policy is understood to be that the question of indemnity can be arranged by negotiations with the Chinese Government and that the more important question of the future of China in which the United States will maintain a deep interest can be settled by exchanges among the powers through the usual diplomatic channels or by a general conference.

A very optimistic feeling prevails in Government circles over the prospects of rescuing the foreigners in Peking. In the opinion of the officials China is more than willing to get rid of her unwelcome diplomatic guests if their departure from the capital will preserve that perturbed city from the presence of a foreign army. It is very

frankly admitted here that the Government is making every effort to induce the imperial authorities to place themselves in communication with the allied commanders to arrange a plan for the safe escort of the Ministers and other foreigners out of the capital.

CHINA AT ALLIES' MERCY

Western Harmony Makes Further Resistance Futile.

Better in Europe That the Opposition to the Relief Army Will Soon Collapse—Bellicose Spirit of the Yellow Hordes Said to Be Becoming Weak—Imperial Threats Against the Legations No Longer Give Cause for Alarm—Excellent Signs Discerned in the Easy Agreement on Von Waldersee for Commander-in-Chief—British Surprise at Protests Against Admiral Seymour's Move in Yangtze Valley.

There is no tendency to be unduly sanguine over the Chinese situation, but the European peoples and Governments are beginning to give some credence to the reports that resistance to the powers may soon collapse. It is recognized that at all events such a frigid aggression of the allied forces seems to diminish the strength of the Chinese opposition and modify their bellicose spirit.

This alone is a sufficient vindication of the forward policy of the allies and threats to sacrifice the legations unless the invasion be abandoned no longer seriously alarm the European powers. It is believed that the Peking authorities are now fully impressed with the warning that any harm hereafter inflicted upon the foreigners will be met with the infliction of the severest personal penalties. This is something which appeals even to the most fanatical Oriental and the success already gained by the allies are a sufficient indication of their power to execute the threat.

No one has a clear idea what authority is really in control in Peking, but it makes little difference if fear of reprisals or any other motive is sufficient to protect the legations until their rescue is complete. The best sign of all is the prospective easy agreement of the powers upon the German commander-in-chief, General von Waldersee. It signifies harmony in the Western world sufficient to deprive China of any possible advantage during the military portion of the crisis, and this, so far as China is concerned, means that her case is absolutely hopeless.

The attitude of France in this connection is dramatically interesting. Five years ago the idea of such intimate military cooperation with the conqueror of 1870 would have been absurdly impossible. There has been a certain amount of angry comment in Paris over the proposal, but nothing approaching a general popular protest has been observed. The Waldeck-Rousseau Government finds itself in a difficult position because it will be denounced by its opponents whatever it does, but there is little doubt that it will acquiesce in one form or another all the country will accept the position with good grace.

Much surprise is expressed by the Foreign Office here at the other caused by Admiral Seymour's little deal with the Yangtze Viceroy and the disposition is to charge the grumblers with rank ingratitude. According to despatches to some of the London newspapers the grumblers include people in Washington.

It is even suggested that the State Department is not altogether satisfied with England's action, but such a suggestion is scouted here as incredible, because Secretary Hay must have known, through Amoy for months, that he was coming, and he gave not the slightest hint of a disagreement here. If there is one idea more firmly rooted in the British official mind than any other it is that British and American interests in China are identical. Consequently their action is to be identical.

It is explained that the British action in Shanghai is purely precautionary. Whatever may happen elsewhere England is open to the world's trade. If this can be done by the maintenance of Chinese authority unimpeded, so much the better. If not, British authority will step into the breach. If it is not good enough for the Washington statesmen they are quite at liberty to ascertain what they can get elsewhere, bearing in mind always that England is perfectly prepared to fight for her own hand in the Yangtze Valley.

The foregoing statement may be accepted as the semi-official exposition of the British policy in part at least, in the tangled Chinese question. Doubtless British action in other respects will depend on circumstances, and the same may be said of most of the other powers. But British statesmen appear to be resigned to the prospect of Germany and Russia demanding and obtaining territorial compensation, one for the murder of its Minister and the other for wanton aggression on the Siberian frontier.

AMERICAN FIREMEN ABROAD. The Kansas City team leaves London for Paris. LONDON, Aug. 11.—The famous Kansas City fire brigade, under command of Chief George C. Hale, arrived here today and left for Paris, where they are to give exhibitions. In addition to Chief Hale there are fifteen men in the party. They have won numerous prizes before in contests where it was a question of a second or two as to which engine got out of the house first.

The uniforms of the Kansas City men attracted many people today and they were enthusiastically applauded. After the Paris tournament the brigade will return to London and give an exhibition.

Extortion With Spain. MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Cabinet has approved the extradition treaty with the United States. On General Von Waldersee's Staff. VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The "Prenzlauer" reports that Capt. Karl Wovlik will be attached to the staff of Count von Waldersee.

Chesapeake Beach Hotel, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

JAPAN ACCEPTS WALTERSEE.

Public Opinion in Paris Makes No Protest Against the Appointment.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—War news is extremely scarce this morning. The only information contained in the Sunday papers is in the nature of unimportant asides. For instance, it is stated that the German authorities have received Japan's approval of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces. The Japanese authorities make the same proviso as that of Great Britain, which has practically been agreed to by all the powers, although no official report has as yet been received from France as to whether she will agree to have her troops serve under a Prussian field marshal.

Meanwhile the correspondent of the "Sunday Special" at Paris telegraphs that M. Meline has suddenly raised opposition to France's acceptance of Waldersee as a commander-in-chief by recalling the law of February 14, 1844, which reads as follows: "A foreign officer cannot exercise titular or provisional command in the corps d'armee."

Under this proviso M. Meline contends that a foreign officer, he never so exalted, cannot be substituted for a Frenchman at the mere will of a sovereign who may be all powerful in Berlin, but has no authority whatever in Paris. The only preliminary that M. Meline is willing to grant to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is that by virtue of his station he will preside over any war councils that may be held.

The correspondent concludes by stating that the real public opinion in Paris accepts the appointment of Waldersee without any protest.

TO HOLD ON INDEFINITELY. Minister Conger's Despatch Says the Situation is Desperate. The State Department yesterday received a despatch from Consul McWade at Canton. The message was given out, embodied in the following bulletin: "The following despatch from Consul McWade, at Canton, communicating an additional message from Mr. Conger, is made public this morning by the Department of State, August 11, 1900. 'Secretary of State, Washington. 'Conger, dated tenth Tai-Nan, answering my message says that the legation is absolutely hopeless. The situation is desperate. The loss of the legations is 60 killed and about 100 wounded. There is some sickness, nevertheless, the general health remains good. He concludes: 'Whatever may be the outcome we will hold on indefinitely.' 'M'WADE.

It is believed that the date assigned to this despatch by the Consul is correct, and that the message left Tai-Nan, and does not fix the time when the message left Peking by courier.

Tai-Nan is about 350 miles below Peking and in cases of necessity the Chinese Government sends couriers to Canton. The important fact in connection with Mr. Conger's reply to Mr. McWade is that the Chinese Government is permitting at least some messages from the powers to reach the Ministers, which, heretofore, has been gravely doubted.

HOT FIGHTING AT YANGTSU. Americans Advance Three Miles Under Shell and Rifle Fire. The following despatch was received at the Navy Department yesterday morning from Admiral Rye: "Chofoo, Aug. 10. 'Bureau of Navigation, Washington: 'Chafee telegraphed from front, 6th: 'Yangtsu combat. Casualties about 60 my command and two marines wounded. Many prostrated by heat and fatigue. Next move yet unknown.' 'General commanding English front telegraphed: 'Marched from Peitsang nine miles toward Yangtsu, where fought a battle with the Chinese. Americans on right, Russians on left. After rapid advance of three miles under hot rifle and shell fire our troops carried first line of defense. Casualties about 50 killed or death of amputees.' 'REMYE.'

POWERS ACCEPT WALTERSEE. Favorable Reply to the Emperor's Proposal Received. FRANKFORT, Aug. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the German Foreign Office has received a favorable reply from Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Italy in regard to the Emperor's proposal that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee be made commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China. The British reply was most friendly.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Although the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is at present limited to the command of German troops in China, the French Foreign Office is prepared to agree to his selection as commander-in-chief of the allied troops, inasmuch as the post will be merely nominal. The soldiers of the powers will probably enter Peking, it is thought here, long before Waldersee arrives on the scene.

The Foreign Office professes entire ignorance of the details connected with the appointment. It says it does not know how long it will be needed, but its duration will be or within what geographical limits its operation will be circumscribed. Up to the present time, the Foreign Office says, it has not been approached by Germany on the subject.

MADAME WU'S ESCAPE. Chinese Minister's Wife and Companions Have a Yachting Mishap. CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Madam Wu, wife of the Chinese Minister, her son, Chou Chu; Pung Shao Chee, and Wu Hsueh Lien, nephews of the Wus; Mrs. Nesmith, Madame Banarua Hall, and Miss Nesmith had an escape from a serious accident while out yachting this morning. The party went out sailing in the yacht Martha, Capt. Walter H. Coverdale. They had gotten well under way in Cape Island Sound when the yacht sprang a leak. She gradually filled, and the members of the party became greatly alarmed as the water rose in the hold. They called for help, and Capt. Alexis Schellenger went to their rescue in a boat. The party was landed safely at Sewall's Point, and the yacht towed in for repairs.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

Garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux to Be Increased.

British Naval Experts Claim to Have Found a Safe and Easy Route for Ships of War Into the Great Lakes—House of Commons to Be Asked to Vote Money for the Work.

ANXIOUS consideration has been given the question how best to defend the long land frontier and furnish adequate protection to the ports. In this connection the War Office intelligence department has been co-operating with a small committee of naval experts appointed by the lord of the admiralty.

The integral part of the Canadian scheme is the obtaining of safe and easy routes for ships of war to the Great Lakes. Some such route is said to have been found, and the House of Commons will be asked at the next session to vote money toward the cost of the work. Their attitude is so great that Canada could not well be asked to undertake them from her own resources, particularly as the ultimate object is part of the general scheme of imperial defence and expansion.

The Canadian scheme further provides for an increase in the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux, the raising of a considerable force of Canadian troops if the Dominion Government's consent can be obtained, of which there is said to be some doubt, and the raising of the North American naval station to first rank with an effort to tap for the royal navy an unlimited supply of recruits afforded by the fishing population of the Dominion and Newfoundland.

ANARCHISTS FROM AMERICA. Assassination of the Czar Said to Be Contemplated. ROME, Aug. 11.—Detectives are watching all Italians from America who are arriving at Liverpool, Antwerp, and elsewhere.

Several Anarchists are reported to be on their way from America to Russia, with the intention of assassinating the Czar. The Russian Government has been notified of the movements of these people.

A PRAYER FOR HUMBERT. Composed by Margherita Bonavara Queen of Italy. (Special Telegram—Copyrighted.) LONDON, Aug. 11.—Most touching and pathetic is a letter written by the Dowager Queen Margherita to Bishop Bononelli enclosing a prayer which she composed for the late King Humbert. She says: "I have thought and I believe God has helped me in writing a prayer in memory of my poor King, which everyone might say for the repose of his soul. I have written just as I thought, and I trust from my heart, so that everyone could understand it. But, first of all, I believe there is need of the permission and approval of a Bishop before publishing it, and I have thought of you, whom I venerate from the depths of my heart. Hoping that you will meet my wishes, I beg you to have this prayer copied, printed and recommended in memory of my lord and King, so that all the people may pray for him. And let it be known, too, that it was I who wrote it, and perhaps for the sake of which you will kindly let the people hear me, they will willingly recite it." The Bishop, in publishing the appeal, adds: "How could I not grant the prayer of the august and pious lady, written with the body of the King, her husband, before her eyes. It would have been cruel and wrong to withhold from the faithful so edifying an example of faith, piety, and Christian fortitude. I have asked counsel, and, having received my favorable reply, I have published the prayer, publishing it and I have thought of you, whom I venerate from the depths of my heart. Hoping that you will meet my wishes, I beg you to have this prayer copied, printed and recommended in memory of my lord and King, so that all the people may pray for him. And let it be known, too, that it was I who wrote it, and perhaps for the sake of which you will kindly let the people hear me, they will willingly recite it." The Bishop, in publishing the appeal, adds: "How could I not grant the prayer of the august and pious lady, written with the body of the King, her husband, before her eyes. It would have been cruel and wrong to withhold from the faithful so edifying an example of faith, piety, and Christian fortitude. I have asked counsel, and, having received my favorable reply, I have published the prayer, publishing it and I have thought of you, whom I venerate from the depths of my heart. Hoping that you will meet my wishes, I beg you to have this prayer copied, printed and recommended in memory of my lord and King, so that all the people may pray for him. And let it be known, too, that it was I who wrote it, and perhaps for the sake of which you will kindly let the people hear me, they will willingly recite it."

ITALY'S NEW KING TAKES OATH. Victor Emmanuel's Strong Speech to His Parliament. ROME, Aug. 11.—The new King, Victor Emmanuel III, today took the constitutional oath before Parliament this morning. After going through the ceremony he made a strong speech, which showed clearly that he means to direct things himself. The speech made an excellent impression. An enthusiastic crowd lined the streets from the palace to the chamber.

KRUGER NOT CONQUERED. Says the Boers Have No Thought of Giving Up the Struggle. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Despatches from Cape Town and Lourenco Marques this morning give interviews with President Kruger at Machadodorp and with Secretary of State Reich and with Secretary of State Reich and with Secretary of State Reich. Both of these leaders said they had not the slightest idea that the war was anywhere near over. As a matter of fact, they thought the fighting would last for some time to come.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year. Great parachute jump Chesapeake Beach.

FORESEES BRYAN'S VICTORY.

Democratic Gains Prophesied in the Middle Western States.

LINCOLN, Aug. 11.—Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee, places no confidence in the reports that Senator Butler is disgruntled and will bolt if the Populists substitute Stevenson for Towne on their ticket. The secretary returned today from the Chicago meeting of the Executive Committee to assist Vice Chairman Edgerton in managing the national headquarters here. He said: "The meeting of the Executive Committee was thoroughly harmonious. The stories concerning Senator Butler to the effect that he is about to organize a bolt, are imaginative. The Senator was unable to attend the Chicago meeting, but I have letters from him which show that he is where he has always stood. There is not the least likelihood that he will permit his recent reverses in North Carolina to influence him in his support of Mr. Bryan and the principles he represents. The Senator is not that kind of a person."

Regarding the declination of Mr. Towne, he said: "It is a fact that the Executive Committee was practically unanimous for the substitution and endorsement of Mr. Stevenson. It was a matter, however, that will require action by the full National Committee. I have not the least doubt that the Populists will endorse Stevenson and that there will be complete and harmonious fusion with the Democrats and Silver Republicans. There is no gaining anything that is lost in Indiana and Illinois is most encouraging to the Bryan cause. The enthusiasm at Indianapolis could not be otherwise construed. I believe Bryan will make such gains in the middle and Western States as will elect him easily."

ONLY FOUR SET SPEECHES. Bryan Will Treat of Militarism, Trusts, and Currency Separately. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—A prominent Democrat, who conversed with Mr. Bryan after his notification speech was delivered here on Wednesday, and who asked him why he devoted the entire address to imperialism, says that Mr. Bryan stated to him that the speech was delivered in accordance with the program of the Bryan cause for the present campaign. He said that, while he might deliver a number of brief addresses in response to invitations from Democrats' organizations, it had been decided that he would not do so. He was still his purpose to deliver only four set speeches during the campaign. One of these, he said, was on imperialism, and he had endeavored to cover that subject in his notification speech. Another speech he devoted to militarism, a third to trusts, and a fourth to the money question.

MR. BRYAN'S PLANS. Will Attend the Meeting of the United Irish Societies. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Mr. Bryan said today that he had definitely decided to attend the United Irish Societies' celebration to be held in Chicago August 15. He will probably remain in Chicago until that day, when he will return to Lincoln. His other speeches before the actual campaigning begins in September will be at the notification of his nomination by the Populists, which is to be held in Topeka August 23, and his address at the G. A. R. reunion in this city August 26.

After two days of conference between the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans composing the tripartite National Advisory Committee it has at last been practically decided, it is declared, that it will not be wise to interfere in the Idaho imbroglio. The plan now adopted is to leave the settlement of the fight between the fusionists and the non-fusionists to the Idaho politicians themselves.

It is said that there will ultimately be complete fusion between the three parties that are opposing the Republicans in this State. No opposition is developed to the return of ex-Senator Fred Dubois to the United States Senate in case the Legislature is carried by the Fusionists, but all the places on the State ticket, including the nomination for Congressmen, are being fought for.

SILENT ON POLITICS. Ex-Senator Harrison Has Some Important Law Cases on Hand. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Harry S. New, member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, arrived last night from Republican headquarters at Chicago to spend Sunday with his family. Today he denied that he had given out an interview stating that ex-President Harrison had consented to take part in the campaign for Governor.

It is said that Mr. Harrison feels deep interest in the success of the Republicans in this fall, but that he is known to have some very important cases on hand, and it is possible that he will not find time to make any speeches.

MR. OVERSTREET'S VIEWS. Practically Concedes that the Next House Will Be Democratic. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Jesse Overstreet, Representative from this (the seventh Indiana) district, and Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, discussed today the outlook for the Congressional elections. He said there was danger in Republican overconfidence, and added: "We are making our estimates on a majority of only three now. But the odds this time are really in favor of the Democrats. They have to begin with 122 Representatives from the Southern States that nearly always give solid Democratic delegations. In some Northern States they have 40 per cent of the vote. They have 60 per cent of the New York delegation. On the face of the outlook their chances for controlling the next House are better than ours, but I am sure that we shall defeat them."

McKinley to Be a Guest. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—President McKinley, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Representative Jonathan P. Dolliver, and probably Secretary John D. Long will be guests of the Hamilton Club at a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel on the evening of August 25, during the G. A. R. encampment. All have accepted, with the exception of Secretary Long. All, including President McKinley, will respond to toasts.

T. A. Wickersham, General Agent, Land Department, Chesapeake Beach, Md.; office at Bathhouse, on boardwalk; tel. 264. Strolling on the Boardwalk. Cool breeze blow at Chesapeake Beach.

DE WET TO JOIN DELAWARE

England Fears That the Wily Boer Will Foil Methuen.

Kitchener Not Expected to Overtake the Enemy He is Pursuing—Uncertainty of the Situation in the Transvaal—The Pretoria Plot—Press Clamors for an Iron Hand. LONDON, Aug. 11.—As far as the despatches reveal the military situation in South Africa, the past week of activity at the part of General Roberts' subordinates resulted in the apparent clearing up of the Orange Free State, but the situation in the Transvaal is still veiled in considerable uncertainty.

An expected guerrilla warfare has proceeded without respite. The fighting west of Pretoria resulted in the abandonment of Rensburg and the capture of three hundred British at Elands River camp. General Delarey is still there, with a large force, which is most active, and General De Wet is apparently trying to join them, with General Kitchener at his heels and General Methuen at his head.

Whether Methuen, who is now engaging him, will succeed in forcing him to stand at bay is a question that is not answered hopefully here. General De Wet having so often foiled that general, and pursued of the nimble Boer has seldom yielded in overtaking him. Thus a somewhat pessimistic view is taken lest General Kitchener and General Methuen's present actions be mere running-fights, with small bodies of the enemy, while De Wet achieves his escape on the east of Pretoria.

General French is reported on Machodorp. He was last pressing at Wonderfontein, east of the capital. Butler's column is powerfully marching north along the Ermelo Road, Botha, of course, being his object, but his trains are constantly sniped.

Reports of constant small Boer successes, with nothing to indicate a speedy end of the warfare, are causing deep dissatisfaction here. The Pretoria plot, though dismissed by Lord Roberts in a few words, has been taken very seriously and there is an almost unanimous outcry that the sternest measures be taken. The angry press clamors for "an iron hand," and strongly criticizes Lord Roberts' "dangerous leniency."

THE TIMES is especially bitter, and anticipating the objection that the Pretoria plot must not be seriously taken, states that there was at least a fair chance of opinion as regards the intelligence of the British army.

Officers going to bed in fancied security would fall an easy prey to three or four Russians, and from what we know of the carelessness and laxity displayed in so many directions in this war we may assume that there was at least a fair chance of the conspirators penetrating the headquarters of General Roberts.

PRAYERS FOR FINE WEATHER. Rainfall in Quebec Alarms the Roman Catholic Church. MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 11.—The rainfall in the province of Quebec, which has been greater than anywhere else on the continent, has alarmed the Roman Catholic Church, which fears that the crops will be destroyed and distress caused thereby. Today Archbishop Bruchas of Montreal issued an order to the clergy of his diocese to offer prayer asking for divine intervention on behalf of the agriculturists.

TRAVELERS COMING HOME. Mr. Seton-Thompson, Senator Elsborg, Hilda Spang, and Others. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Ernest Seton-Thompson and his wife arrived on the steamship St. Paul this morning. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsborg was also on board, returning from a business trip abroad. Several theatrical companies, including the ship, Hilda Spang, one of the leading ladies, is returning from a trip on the Continent. Some members of the "Zaza" company were also on board.

THE SEDGWICK AT NEW YORK. A Squadron of the Fifth Cavalry Coming to Fort Myer. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The United States transport Sedgwick arrived here this afternoon from San Juan. She has on board Companies A, B, C, and D of the Eleventh Infantry, and a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry.

The first three of the infantry companies will be stationed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, and Company D will go to Fort Ethan Allen. The squadron of cavalry will go to Fort Myer, Va.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT WILL CAMPAIGN IN MR. BRYAN'S HOME STATE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt will invade Nebraska during the campaign. A trip through that State is planned to follow a month's speaking tour embracing the Northwest and the Pacific Slope. Announcement of that effect was made today by Secretary Perry S. Heath, of the Republican National Committee, who returned from the East today, after conferences with Senator Hanna, Governor Roosevelt, and national Republican leaders.

COLER NOW A CANDIDATE. After the Democratic Nomination for Governor of New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Comptroller Bird S. Coler announced today that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. They have to begin with 122 Representatives from the Southern States that nearly always give solid Democratic delegations. In some Northern States they have 40 per cent of the vote. They have 60 per cent of the New York delegation. On the face of the outlook their chances for controlling the next House are better than ours, but I am sure that we shall defeat them."

More Warm Weather for Today. It's much cooler at Chesapeake Beach.