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ALLIES' RAPID ADVANCE

The International Force at Ho-si Wu on August 9.

Two Despatches Received by the Government Show That There Is No Delay in the Movement.

Capital—One From Chaffee and Other Probably From Remey—Chinese Abandon the Town After a Brief Resistance—Only a Few Shots Fired, No Casualties Being Inflicted—Resistance Expected at Ching Chia Wan or Tung Chou—Foreign Troops Expected to Be Within Ten Miles of Pekin by Tomorrow Night.

General Chaffee and the allied forces have again surprised the Washington officials by the rapidity of their advance on Pekin. There was much astonishment when the international troops, after fighting for seven and one-half hours at Peitsang August 5, advanced the next morning toward Yangtsun and before evening had carried three miles of entrenchments and occupied the town. But the latest report exceeds the expectations of the most hopeful. It was expected that the allies would remain at Yangtsun for about two days to reorganize their commands, and hold a conference as to the route of march from Yangtsun to Pekin.

The belief was expressed at the time the town was occupied that after the battle of Yangtsun the Chinese troops had retreated in great disorder toward Pekin and would probably not make a stand until they reached Tung Chu, about ten miles east of Pekin, or until they were safe inside the walls of Pekin itself. It was thought by army officers that small bands of the enemy might try to cover the retreat of the main body, and though no serious engagement was looked for until the foreign troops reached Tung Chou, no one was prepared to believe that the advance would be made as rapidly as it has been from Tientsin to Ho-si Wu, from which place General Chaffee cabled on the 10th instant.

This cablegram bears out the supposition that the Chinese have fallen back to Pekin and it is not improbable that since the 10th inst. the international troops have marched ahead so rapidly that they are now in the vicinity of Tung Chou, where it is thought the first great battle will take place.

General Chaffee's Despatch.

General Chaffee does not give any particulars of the capture of Ho-si Wu. His despatch received at the War Department yesterday afternoon says:

"Tenth. Arrived yesterday Ho-si Wu. CHAFFEE."

A cablegram, presumably from Admiral Remey, was received at the Navy Department yesterday afternoon, giving additional particulars of the capture of Ho-si Wu, but Acting Secretary Hackett refused to make public the full message. The despatch, after being edited, says:

"Taku, August 10, 1900.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

"Advanced August 9 to Ho-si Wu. Chinese fled after firing few shots. No casualties. No signature. Probably from Remey."

It will be noticed that it is dated at Taku August 10, which indicates that the military telegraph line between Ho-si Wu and Tientsin is in good working order.

Officers of the army here have been making a close study of the river route, along which the international troops are marching to Pekin. The military information bureau of the War Department has prepared a map, showing the line of march along the Pei-Ho and giving information regarding the condition of the country. This map shows the many windings and turns of the Pei-Ho and the road to Tung Chou makes almost as many turns.

A ferry crosses the river at Yangtsun, where the battle of August 6 was fought. After crossing this ferry the road follows the west side of the river, which, for two miles, is fordable waist deep. Three miles from Yangtsun the river is 150 yards wide, and northward the mud banks are frequently encountered. From that point the road to Tsai Tsan is almost a straight line. It was there that General Chaffee cabled the despatch received yesterday, giving a message from Minister Conger, dated August 4. As General Chaffee's despatch was dated the 8th, it is evident that the march to Ho-si Wu did not begin until that date.

The Advance Unopposed.

From Tsai Tsan to Ho-si Wu is about twelve miles. According to the information of the War Department the international forces marched through a number of cultivated plains and a short distance from Tsai Tsan found a good place for a camp, which was probably the outpost of the allies during the day of the 8th. It is thought that the march was begun early on the 9th, and that General Chaffee reached Ho-si Wu that afternoon, without encountering any of the enemy. A number of fords cross the river between the two places, and one of them is reported to be in fine condition for cavalry.

As Ho-si Wu is a town of considerable size and extends clear to the river edge, the cavalry was probably sent to the opposite side of the river, where fields of millet and corn would afford the horses plenty of food. Ho-si Wu is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and it gives the Chinese but slight natural advantages for defence. According to the naval despatch the troops encountered but little opposition in occupying the village, as the Chinese fled after firing a few shots.

The cablegram says "no casualties," but whether this refers to the entire force or only to the Americans is not explained. Ho-si Wu is the largest town between Tientsin and Ching Chia Wan, twenty miles south of Pekin, and would afford the troops a good camping place for a sufficient period to enable them to reorganize their forces, rest, and secure thir transportation. This could be accomplished by Saturday morning, at which time it is thought that the march was resumed. For twelve miles northward the road is very open and bad and but slow progress could be made to Ma-tow, the next village of any note. If the Chinese were not encountered between these two points Ma-tow was undoubtedly reached by Sunday morning.

Nearing Ching Chia Wan.

From a point in the river a mile north of Ma-tow the road leaves the course of the river and makes a straight line for Ching Chia Wan. If Ma-tow was left on Sunday the allied soldiers would reach the first of the Chinese fortifications, a mile south of Ching Chia Wan, by daylight Monday morning, and be in position for an attack on that place, which commands the road to Tung Chou.

It is the opinion of the War Department officials that General Chaffee reached Ching Chia Wan yesterday morning and if he has met with no considerable opposition on the part of the Chinese pushed ahead to Tung Chou. That the march of the relief party was temporarily stopped at Ching Chia Wan is not impossible, as several small forts command the way to the city. If the Chinese fell back on Tung Chou it is likely that the foreign commanders would seek to delay the attack on that place until today to enable them to get in good position for an assault, as artillery would be necessary to reduce the walls of the city.

Three forts protect the city on the southeast, and there is a battery which protects it from the river approach. Numerous tombs and smaller defence works line the two roads that run from Ching Chia Wan. The east road passes close by the forts, while the western road leads directly to the centre of the city. The distance from the forts to the western road is less than two miles, and it appears that it would be necessary to demolish these defences, no matter which road is taken by the foreign troops.

Supposing that Tung Chou is captured by tomorrow evening, the allied forces would have but ten miles to march before reaching the gates of Pekin. The evacuation of Tung Chou by the Chinese would mean that they would fall back to aid in the defence of Pekin, and the foreigners in that event would be compelled to fight nearly every mile from Tung Chou to Pekin.

Hard to Transport Artillery.

This road is paved with large blocks of granite of about six feet long and two feet wide and thick. It is reported to be in very bad repair and so uneven throughout that no carts can pass over it. The wheel traffic is said to be carried along on either side of the road. It is along this road that the artillery of the relief expedition would have to be carried unless the foreign commanders should also capture the river route and are able to send the artillery in toward Pekin by the river from Tung Chou. This river, known as the Ta-tung-ho, or Tung-hui-ho, or Ull-ang-ho, is deep and navigable for large scows, but considerable trouble would be experienced in the loading of artillery at Tung Chou and unloading it outside of the Pekin walls.

The rapid advance of the relief force, however, indicates that the troops are not hampering themselves with artillery and heavy transportation. It is almost certain that the advance could not have been made if the troops were taking heavy artillery with them. The conclusion reached by some of the officers is that while General Chaffee and the main body of troops are going up the river route, other troops are advancing by the railroad with the artillery. As the railroad would give every facility for the transportation of the artillery, it is thought likely that its departure from Yangtsun would await the arrival of re-enforcements from Tientsin. It could then be loaded on hand cars or trains drawn by engines and hurried toward Pekin, arriving there about the same time as the infantry and cavalry column. This would enable the international troops to attack Pekin from both the east and the south.

The terminus of the railway is at Ma-ku-pu, a small village exactly two miles south of the Pekin wall. Between this place and the wall the Liang Shui flows along the south wall, but this could be easily forded and give the artillery a commanding position. Another reason why an artillery attack would more likely be made from the south than the east is the fact that the legations are located near the east wall, and it would be dangerous to shell the city too near the legations.

It is therefore explained that Pekin may be attacked the latter part of this week from both the east and the south. In the face of such an assault it is thought the Chinese would be unable to hold out longer than two or three days, and the belief is entertained that even though the Chinese Government should not agree to allow the allied forces to enter Pekin and bring out the Ministers they will be able to accomplish the same result by next Monday at the latest.

ICHOWFU MISSION BURNED.

Despatch Received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—News of the destruction of the Presbyterian Mission at Ichowfu, in Shantung, was confirmed in a cable despatch received this morning by Robert E. Speer, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The despatch is from Dr. C. F. Johnson, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian board, who was stationed at Ichowfu, but who left there with the other missionaries in that city on June 29, and who is now at Tientsin. The despatch follows:

"Tientsin, Aug. 12.—Ichowfu looted.

"JOHNSON."

Mr. Speer said that the word "looted" must be taken with its broadest significance. It meant, he said, that the mission property, valued at about $20,000, had been robbed and then burned.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

T. A. Wickersham, General Agent, Land Department, Chesapeake Beach Railway; office at Bathhouse, on boardwalk; no red caps.

Down-to-Date—Lumber Prices—at the Friendly Corner, 6th and N. Y. ave. Common boards, $1.15.

B. & O. Week-End Seashore Excursions.

All season. Tickets good going on all trains Fridays and Saturdays, valid for return until Tuesday following. $5.60 for the round-trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City.

Going to build? Get new Lumber prices first of F. Libbey & Co.; some flooring $1.65.

SPURNS CHINESE ESCORT

Macdonald Held Back by the Memory of Cawnpore.

More Pessimistic Tone Concerning the Situation at Pekin—Li Ping Heng Said to Have Renewed Bombardment of the Legations—Chaffee's News of the Progress of the Allies Alone Cheers London—Unrest at Chung Kiang—Empress Said to Have Retired to the Province of Shanshi—Announcement Made That 10,000 Black Flags Have Started for Pekin From Canton.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch to the "Telegraph" from Canton, dated August 11, says that Consul Scott has received a cipher message from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, of the same date as the despatch sent by Minister Conger through Consul McWade, August 6.

Sir Claude Macdonald says:

"Our situation is desperate. In ten days our food supply ends. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offer to escort us to Tientsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over two hundred European women and children in this legation."

Minister Macdonald's despatch of August 6, confirming the message sent by Minister Conger and native reports from Tientsin and Shanghai, tends distinctly to pessimism.

In addition to the reported bombardment of the legations by General Li Ping Heng, there are stories from Shanghai that are not altogether of a reassuring character as regards the immunity of the legations from renewed attack. The only offset to these is General Chaffee's welcome news that half the distance to the capital has been covered. True, there is a report from Shanghai that the allies on Saturday noon had reached a point within twenty miles of Pekin, but its source prevents its acceptance until it is confirmed.

In some quarters here Lord Salisbury's departure to a Vosges health resort for a month is construed as an indication that the Government's information enables him to take a hopeful view, but against this is the fact that he retains personal direction of the Foreign Office instead of delegating Mr. Balfour to fill his place, as he has done during his recent absences.

Apparently reliable news from Shanghai is to the effect that trouble is beginning at Chung Kiang, where hitherto order has not been disturbed. This is disquieting, as it is known that a large number of missionaries and converts are there. According to one report the expulsion of foreigners from Szechuan, in compliance with an imperial decree, has already begun.

Rumors that the Empress has retired to the inland province of Shansi are again recurring in Shanghai, where it is stated the Hunan troops, who had been ordered to Pekin, have now been diverted to Shansi for the protection of the Empress.

It is reported from Hongkong that 8,000 Black Flags would start from Canton for Pekin on August 12, and that Admiral Fung-Sui-Teng, of Yunnan, has ordered 10,000 men to Pekin.

A despatch to the "Times" from Shanghai, dated August 12, says that the British Government has undertaken to lend the Viceroy of Wuchang $375,000, at 4 1-2 per cent, the sum being required to pay the provincial troops. This action cannot fail to have a good effect.

Coincident with the notification of the impending arrival of British troops, the despatch adds, it is satisfactory to note the return of a considerable number of native merchants from Suchau.

RUSSIA'S ACT AT NIUCHWANG.

May Be the Beginning of the Annexation of Chinese Territory.

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—The hoisting of the Russian flag over Niuchwang after its capture and General Alexieff's announcement of the establishment of a provisional Russian administration there is regarded as the beginning of annexation of Chinese territory, and as the setting of an example that is likely to be imitated by the other powers in other parts of China.

The view already prevails in certain quarters here that the landing of British troops at Shanghai is a justifiable offset to the action of the Russians.

GENERAL LINEVICH'S REPORT.

Russians' Part in the Battles of Peitsang and Yangtsun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The Ministry of War has issued the official report of General Linevich on the battles of Peitsang and Yangtsun.

It adds nothing to the facts already known except brief details of the Russian's share in the fighting and a statement that thirteen guns and the entire Chinese camp were captured at Peitsang.

The Chinese lost heavily in both actions.

DANGER AT CHUNG KIANG.

Order to Expel Foreigners Received From Pekin.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Shanghai, dated August 12, says that a telegram from Chung Kiang states that the Viceroy of Szechuen has received orders from Pekin to compel all foreigners to leave the province without delay.

The despatch adds that the rabble and soldiery are gathering at Chun Kiang.

Bishop Cassels and sixty up-country refugees were expected daily at Chun Kiang. Assistance is urgently required.

Lord Salisbury Goes to France.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lord Salisbury, acting on the advice of his physicians, has gone to Schlucht Vosges, France. He keeps in connection with the Foreign Office by telegraph and messengers.

Visit Chautauqua Beach with your family these hot days. Its delightful there. Trains from B & O. Station, week days, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Rate only 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Frame dwelling houses best supplied in building from 6th and N. Y. ave.; clear doors only $1.75.

THE TAKING OF YANGTSUN.

The Americans and British Made a Brilliant Charge.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A Yangtsun despatch reporting the capture of the town says:

"The Russians and French held the left, the British the left centre, the Americans, the right centre and the Japanese the extreme right. The British and Americans advanced on the village at a rapid rate for five thousand yards, under a severe shell and rifle fire.

"The Russians opened and the British-American advance became a race for positions, culminating in a brilliant charge.

"The heaviest loss of the day was sustained by the Americans, the Fourteenth Infantry having nine killed, sixty-two wounded, and several missing. The Bengal Lancers unsuccessfully attempted to cut off the Chinese retreat."

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

Politicians Rebuked for Seeking to Encourage Discord.

COLOGNE, Aug. 13.—The "Gazette," in an editorial today, inveighs sharply against those politicians who are trying to sow discord between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. It says: "After Mr. Brodrick's declaration in the House of Commons that England would not abandon her leading position in China, it deserves all the more attention that England has since waived her claim. The approval of Great Britain and the United States of General von Waldersee's appointment ought to be a lesson to the misguided who regard friction between the three powers as the summit of diplomatic ambition."

The "Gazette" rebuts the suspicions that Germany is drifting into a dangerous policy, the outcome of which cannot be foreseen. It argues that the contrary is the case. Germany, it says, will henceforth necessarily exercise particular care and sound judgment in order to justify the confidence of the powers, adopting a line of policy which will surely merit their approval.

HUMBERT'S BODY INHUMED.

Privately Placed in the Vault of the Pantheon Last Evening.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The body of King Humbert was privately placed in the vault of the Pantheon alongside that of his father this evening. Only the officials appointed to attest the inhumation were present.

King Victor has donated 100,000 lire to the poor of Rome and 50,000 lire to the poor of Turin in memory of his father.

COURIER SERVICE TO PEKIN.

Messages for the Chinese Capital Accepted by Cable Companies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The cable companies have sent out the following notice: "A courier service has been established by the Chinese administration between Tsinan-fu and Pekin. Messages must be addressed Pekin, Courier Tsinan. An extra charge of $1.50 will be made for each message so addressed. The messages are accepted at sender's risk and are necessarily subject to delay."

PROUD OF CAPTAIN M'CALLA.

One of the Newark's Men Tells of Fighting in China.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—Harvey Rose, of this city, one of the crew of the Newark, now in Chinese waters, has written a letter to his parents here, telling of the fighting which the Newark's crew, under Captain McCalla, had to do.

The letter is dated July 6, and among other things Seaman Rose says:

"We are just back from a five weeks' campaign in the interior. We first went to Tientsin by rail, thirty-two miles from Taku, then we started by rail for Pekin to relieve the Europeans and Americans who were in great danger of their lives from the Boxers, who are very strong around Pekin. They blame the white people for their misfortunes and the lack of rain. The 'foreign devils,' as they call them, they think are the cause of it. They believe that if they kill one white they will clear themselves of all future misfortunes; if they kill two, it clears their families, and five will clear a whole village."

The marines, the letter says, and their allies, went into the interior twenty miles, and there they had to fight. He adds:

"We had twenty-two engagements with trained troops and eleven fights with Boxers. Captain McCalla is the pride of all the men that were on the expedition. The Yankee skipper, as they called him, was the most fearless man they ever saw. He was wounded twice, but still held up. It was no surprise to me, for I was with him on the Marblehead during the war with Spain. He knows exactly what to do at all times, and treats his men like men. He is as proud of his men as his men are of him.

"The Chinese caught a few English marines and a captain of marines and cut their heads off. One of the men was found hanging in long strips from a tree. Two days after reaching Tientsin the Chinese attacked us in the city. We went out to meet them, and they captured four more wounded marines and horribly mutilated them. Thank God they got no Americans to mutilate, unless they dug up their dead bodies along the roads we came by. We lost more than our share in the killed and wounded, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we sent twenty for every one we lost."

KEMPFF LEAVES KURE.

To Resume Command of Naval Forces in the Philippines.

Rear Admiral Kempff left Kure on Saturday for Cavite on the Newark, to resume command of the American naval forces in the Philippines. It is believed that he will not return to the scene of the Chinese troubles.

The hospital ship Solace left Yokahoma yesterday for Mare island, Cal., via Guam. She has on board the Americans wounded at the battle of Tientsin, and also a number of invalided soldiers.

The refrigerator boat, the Glacier, left Cavite yesterday for Sydney, Australia, to take on a cargo of fresh meat for the use of the American troops in the Philippines.

Governor-General Wood's Voyage.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Governor-General Wood and his party left at 9:30 o'clock tonight on the Viking for a trip round the island. They will be away about two weeks.

Rondani's Flight Reported.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The "Mattino" states that Deputy Rondani has fled to Switzerland, fearing arrest for his dealings with the Paterson Anarchists. The story needs confirmation.

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until Monday following, at reduced rates from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points.

Highest grades of good Flooring in town kept by F. Libbey & Co., and sound No. 2 flooring, $1.90.

A MURDERER'S REMORSE

Ferrell, the Slayer of Lane, Collapses From Grief.

Finally Sinks Into a State of Utter Unconsciousness—Young Woman to Whom He Was Betrothed Refuses to Call on Him—Pathetic Meeting of Prisoner and Father.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Charles R. H. Ferrell, the confessed murderer of Charles Lane, the Adams Express messenger, who was shot on the east-bound Panhandle train No. 8 last Friday night just this side of Milford Centre, Union County, passed a very bad night and a worse day. He was sleepless during the night, and today was unable to eat anything. However, he talked freely to all who approached him, but his loquacity is plainly the result of an intense nervous condition, which ended in the afternoon in a collapse, which for a time was complete.

He sank into unconsciousness about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Youmans, the police surgeon, was hastily called. He thought at first the prisoner was shamming, but an examination showed that the collapse was due to mental suffering.

Ferrell is despairingly repentant and says the Adams Express Company could safely entrust all its money in his charge and he would not take a cent. He says he had no malice toward Lane, of whom, in fact, he was fond, but the lack of funds and approaching wedding, he says, drove him to the commission of the crime. He was so madly in love with Lillian Costello, in whose company he was when arrested yesterday, that he could not think of a postponement of their marriage, which was to have taken place next Thursday.

Ferrell did not break down today until after Miss Costello refused to call at the prison to see him, and then he began to think that he was swithout a friend on earth. While she refuses to have anything to do with Ferrell, she is prostrated over his arrest and the notoriety given her in the affair.

Ferrell's father, Tobias Ferrell, of Steubenville, came over to see his son today, and the meeting between father and son was the most pathetic scene of the day. After the prisoner had admitted his guilt the father broke down completely and between sobs said:

"The only thing left for you to do, my son, is to look to the good of your soul. There is nothing else in all the world for you now. I trained you in honesty and now it has come to this."

When the prisoner asked about his mother Mr. Ferrell said:

"This thing is killing her."

The only additional evidence secured by the police today was the finding of some money orders which Ferrell had thrown into a vault at his boarding house.

STUMBLES UPON RICHES.

A Prospector for Senator Wolcott Strikes a Copper Vein.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, Wyo., Aug. 13.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, will have a half interest in the richest copper claims yet found in the Grand Encampment district. The discovery was made by J. O. B. Keener, a prospector employed by Senator Wolcott.

Keener has been here only three weeks. Returning from a fishing trip, he stumbled upon a ledge which proved to be the apex of a strong vein of copper. It is said that the ore runs more than 65 per cent copper. Experts pronounce the property the richest ever found in the district.

As soon as the discovery became known there was a rush to the new field, and now all the other ground for several miles around Keener's claims has been located. Before he made the strike he had become despondent, and had given up looking for ore.

The discovery was purely accidental.

BANDITS ROB PASSENGERS.

Masked Men Hold Up a Suburban Train Near Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—A dramatic train robbery occurred at 11 o'clock tonight, when two masked men held up a suburban train between Council Bluffs and Omaha, and with drawn revolvers robbed the conductor and passengers.

The bandits are being chased through the river bottoms by the police.

VAN WYCK TO ANSWER.

Governor Roosevelt to Investigate the Ice Trust Charges.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Governor Roosevelt announced today that the charges in the Ice Trust matter, which involves Mayor Van Wyck and other city officials, will be acted upon unless the mayor can explain them. This, the Governor said, after a long conference at Republican national headquarters with Attorney General Davies, who met him there by appointment to talk over the Gardiner case and that of the Ice Trust charges. Following is the Governor's brief significant statement:

"In the matter of the ice charges, the amended complaint which has been submitted to me is so specific and so severe that it warrants action, and upon it I will act unless the mayor can explain. A copy of this complaint will be sent to him in a day or two. I shall wait his reply. It is possible that a commission will be appointed to investigate and take evidence."

FIRE ON THE CYMRIC.

Stubborn Flames in the Hold Quenched by Flooding.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The White Star liner Cymric, from Liverpool, came into port today with a thrilling story of fire at sea. For thirty-six hours the crew, led by the captain and officers, worked in the fore part of the ship fighting fire amid the fumes of chlorine gas, which laid the captain unconscious on the deck three times and similarly affected three officers and several members of the crew. When the fire was finally located in the bottom of the hold orders were given to open a sea cock, and the flames were thus drowned out.

When the Cymric came up to her pier today the only evidences of the fire were a charred space about twelve feet square in the hold and a strong smell of chlorine gas in the fore part of the ship. Passengers were led to believe for a time that the crew were having an extra long fire drill. In this way they were kept in ignorance of what was really going on until the worst was over.

When they were informed of what had happened on the ship there was quite a scare, but before it had time to take on large proportions the officers went through the ship and announced to anxious enquirers that there was no danger.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule, see page 3.

Cargo lots of North Carolina Boards. Some boards only $1.15 at 6th and N. Y. ave. nw.

BRITISH REVERSES IN AFRICA.

Carrington in Danger If De Wet and Delarey Form a Juncture.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—There is neither official nor unofficial news concerning General De Wet, the Boer commander, whose escape from the British daily looks more probable. According to an unofficial despatch from Cape Town his force numbers at least 3,500 men, and burghers are continually joining him from the east, many of them being men who have taken the oath of neutrality. His transport is stated to comprise two hundred wagons.

Things are apparently going badly for the British just now west of Pretoria. Perhaps this is temporary, but the evacuation of Potchefstroom, Rustenberg, and Zeerust and General Delarey's repulse of General Carrington, who retired to Marico River, fighting a rear guard action, are obviously calculated to give heart to the Boers and increase the chances of Delarey's co-operation with De Wet. If the two commandos join and escape northward extensive operations may be necessary to rescue General Carrington and Mafeking.

News, however, arrives scantily and tardily, and the situation is not clearly defined. It is reported that the Transvaalers have made Barberton the capital, and it is rumored that President Kruger has gone there.

A report from Durban from Boer sources states that the burghers have reoccupied Heilbron and Klerksdorp.

SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITALS.

Dr. Ryerson Denies the Charges Made by Kipling.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—An interesting interview with Dr. Ryerson, British and Canadian Red Cross commissioner in South Africa, who arrived on the steamship Megantic on Saturday, has been published. The doctor is quoted as saying that the charges of hospital inefficiency and neglect in South Africa were substantially incorrect. Mr. Burdett-Coutts did not make any complaint to Dr. Ryerson in South Africa, although Mr. Coutts knew that he (the doctor) had any amount of money and stores at his disposal. In fact, he said nothing at all until he was thousands of miles away.

Considering the difficulties that had to be surmounted, Dr. Ryerson says that the hospital arrangements could not have been more admirable. In war, one could not expect the same comforts, hospital and otherwise, as in peace, but nothing that was deemed necessary was wanting. Dr. Ryerson appeared before the Royal Commission in London, presided over by Lord Romer, one of the justices in appeal, and had given testimony to that effect.

What astonished the doctor very much was the testimony of Rudyard Kipling that medicine had been taken into the hospitals by the back door. There was no necessity for taking it in surreptitiously, the doctor asserts, and no reason why the doctors should have so received it. Neither was there anything to show that such medicine had been given to the doctors.

At Bloemfontein Kipling had appeared quite satisfied with what he had seen. He had complained of smells at the Woodstock Hospital, although he was never in it. It was an old building, 150 years in existence, and there was nothing to prove that the smell complained of had proceeded from the inside of the building.

SCIENTISTS RETURN HOME.

Successful Results of Russo-Swedish Triangulation Expedition.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—The steamer Lopoten has arrived at Tromso from Spitzbergen, where she left the members of the Russo-Swedish triangulation expedition in good health, and satisfied with the results of their work. The Russian members wintered at Hornsund, and have since surveyed Storfjord. The observations included the aurora borealis, oscillations of the pendulum, and astronomical matters. The spectrum of the aurora borealis was photographed, showing a hitherto unknown line.

The cold was very great during the winter, being a little over 100 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. The wind often blew at the rate of forty-five metres a second.

The party obtained unpleasant proof of the wisdom of the whalers in not eating polar bears' livers. They believed that this was a superstition, and tried livers, with the result that all of the scientists except one, who did not partake, were made ill.

THE SHAH AT BRUSSELS.

Police Directed to Watch All Unknown Visitors.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—The presence here of the Shah of Persia is causing the authorities anxiety.

The police have been instructed to keep a constant watch on all unknown visitors during his stay, the movements of Anarchists arousing suspicion.

CONFESSION OF AN ANARCHIST.

Others Besides King Humbert to Be the Victims of Murder.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The "Progresso Italo-Americano," which, since the assassination of King Humbert, has been attacking Consul General Branchi for not warning the Italian Government of the plot against the King's life, published on Sunday, a so-called "confession of a repentant Anarchist." The "Progresso" itself prints it with no guarantee of its genuineness.

The confession is in the form of a letter to the editor by one C. Luige a'Pere, who asserts that he is a native of Ancona, that he came to this country in 1897, and that he is in hiding in New York to escape death at the hands of the Anarchists. He says, in substance, that he was drawn into the Paterson Anarchist society and that when he found out its objects he did not dare to leave the society for fear of his life.

Test on May 1, this year, lots were drawn to see who the assassins should be. The first fell to Gaetano Bresci, who was to kill the King of Italy; the second fell on one Arturo Giovanelli, whose victim was to be President McKinley.

Three others, [illegible] names the informer declines [illegible]e, were to attempt the assassin[illegible] of the Emperor of Germany, th[illegible]peror of Austria, and President L[illegible] of France. He declares, however, t[illegible] Federal authorities have already received all this information from him. Furthermore, he asserts that Consul General Branchi was notified on May 16 that it had been decided that King Humbert should be killed by the hand of Gaetano Bresci. This informer gives details about himself, which, if his story were true, would make it an easy matter for the Anarchists to identify him.

Annual Encampment G. A. R. $17 To Chicago and Return. $17

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell August 25, 26, and 27, tickets to Chicago and return at $17, limited to August 31. Extension privilege to September 30 by depositing tickets before September 2, and payment of 50 cents.

"Lumber is down" at the Friendly Corner. We never were as high as others. F. Libbey & Co.

SAVED FROM THE REEFS

Revenue Cutter Gresham Tows a Vessel From Danger.

Portuguese Barkentine Fraternidade Being Forced Onto Rocks Near Newport, R. I., by a Heavy Wind—Difficult Work of Rescue—"America" Sung by Way of Thanksgiving.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The stirring tones of "America," the national anthem, were sung in Newport harbor tonight as a hymn of thanksgiving. The singers were the crew and passengers, 103 in all, of the Portuguese barkentine Fraternidade. The central figure of the episode is Capt. Thomas D. Walker, of the United States revenue cutter Gresham.

The Fraternidade sailed from Brava, Cape Verde Islands, July 7, bound for New Bedford, with eighty-two passengers, men, women, and children; a crew of twenty-one, with Capt. B. T. Pino in command. This afternoon the Gresham, with Captain Walker in command, in a gale and with a high sea running, rescued the Fraternidade and her passengers and crew from destruction and death a mile to the south of Narragansett Pier.

The Fraternidade had parted one anchor and was dragging another toward the rocks, only two hundred feet away. If she struck, it would have meant death to all on board. The Gresham was pounded by the huge waves as she steamed slowly toward the Fraternidade in an effort to pass a line. The women and children on the barkentine were on deck, wringing their hands in despair. The men were in the shrouds gesticulating like mad men toward the Gresham.

Captain Walker sent a boat's crew and one of his lieutenants off with a lead line to the Fraternidade. It was a miracle that the Gresham's boat was not swamped in the furious sea. Captain Walker also ordered out his eleven-inch hawser, and after the greatest difficulty Captain Pino and his men got it aboard the Fraternidade.

The Gresham was kept head on to the billows and Captain Pino was given ample opportunity to get up his starboard anchor, but it could not be raised, and Captain Walker ordered the Gresham to steam out to sea. The Gresham responded, and the Fraternidade, with her starboard anchor deep down in the ocean's bed, was dragged slowly from her perilous situation.

Tonight the Gresham put into Newport towing the Fraternidade. The Portuguese barkentine dropped anchor within a hundred yards of the Gresham, and then it was that the Fraternidade crew and passengers led by Captain Pino sang in Portuguese America's national song. Captain Pino says that with the increasing sea and wind he could not have held on. "My only anchor would not have held through the night," he concluded, "and we would all have been lost before morning."

TO TRY FOR ANOTHER TERM.

Senator Chandler Has No Doubt About His Re-election.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—The announcement of United States Senator William E. Chandler that he has decided to become a candidate for re-election is one of the surprises of the campaign. The first step was the declaration of the "Nashua Telegraph" that it intended to support Mr. Chandler in the coming contest.

Senator Chandler is passing the month at the Farragut House, Rye Beach, and his attention was called to the editorial. Mr. Chandler was asked what he cared to say about the question and replied that he did not see how he ought to refrain from being an affirmative candidate. He said:

"For many reasons I have hesitated up to this time, principally by reason of the doubt whether my physical and mental energies would be sufficient to carry me through the excitements and labors of the canvass for re-election and through another six years' term of service; but since the Nashua people have reached a conclusion to advocate my re-election and carry on the canvass unless I positively prohibit them, I feel that I ought not to hesitate longer, and that I cannot be indifferent to such a movement as my friends have planned, but must wish it success and aid reasonably in carrying it forward. I shall be grateful for any support that I may receive from the Republicans of this State."

This is all Senator Chandler seemed willing to say on the subject, but in answer to further questions as to what he thought his chances of re-election under the circumstances would be he replied:

"It will be a hard fight, as usual, but with the usual result; there will soon be no doubt about my re-election."

WILL ENDORSE BRYAN.

Massachusetts Anti-Imperialists Favor the Democratic Ticket.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Irving Winslow, Gamiliel Bradford, Moorefield Storey, and Davis G. Haskins left for Indianapolis today to attend the "Liberty Congress." Edward Atkinson did not go, but ex-Governor Boutwell, President of the Anti-Imperialist League, was expected to join the party at Worcester.

"There is no programme of this convention and I have not the slightest idea what will be the outcome of it," said Mr. Winslow.

The party leans strongly toward the endorsement of Bryan and Stevenson and Mr. Winslow admitted that he expected the convention to decide for the Nebraskan rather than a third ticket.

"It was Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance that clinched matters," said Mr. Bradford. "It clinched the election, too. I have not doubted for a year that Bryan would be elected, but after his recent speech I know it."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

Mr. Bryan Dictates Answers to a Large Number of Letters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Webster Davis reached Chicago this morning, and was sent out on a trip to last until the night before election. He will speak tomorrow at Wheeling, W. Va., at Parkersburg, and Charleston on the two following nights.

William J. Bryan spent the morning dictating answers to his many letters. Senator Jones, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, National Committeeman Taggart, of Indiana, and State Chairman Martin, of Indiana, called on Mr. Bryan at noon and held a long conference.

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer has just issued a book of 350 pages on "Americanism and the Philippines," advance sheets of which are on exhibition at Republican National headquarters.

$1 to Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Martinsburg

From B & O. R. R. Station, Sunday, August 19, at 7 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations on Metropolitan Branch. Returning, leave Winchester and Hagerstown 7, Martinsburg 7:15, and Frederick 7:50 p. m. same day. It's a popular trip with ample accommodations, and you can afford to take your family for an outing.

Buyers of the finest White Pine Lumber to be found will see choicest stock at 6th and N. Y. ave.