

Will They Withdraw?

London Press Comments on the Russian-American Proposals to Evacuate.

Li Hung Chang in Communication With the Imperial Household.

It is Reported That the Chinese Troops Are Murdering Imperial Officials.

London, Sept. 1.—There being no further news from China, the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks: "Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of that matter. The Times editorially represents the Emperor's intention by dispatching Count von Waldersee to see a master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails, and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The Times editorially represents the opinion of all. The Times says: "The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest, and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany, that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years. Negotiations with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Peking. Much mischief already has been done by hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Peking would be interpreted as proving not only that all the allies are cowards, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the others are bound to leave Peking and withdraw into the restoration of a government guilty of gross international crime."

Vienna specials show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized both in Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Peking would leave the other powers little option but to follow.

The Daily Mail says: "Russia has forced the hand of the United States against the better judgment of the latter. At the same time the United States government has advanced such valid reasons why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that the other powers will concur."

The Daily News, which complains bitterly that the British government does not communicate a particle of information respecting the important negotiations, calls Mr. Ade's dispatch "very able," and asks what the British government is doing in the matter.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary coup attempts of the century, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of a compromise with the Empress Dowager."

"Germany's attitude toward the Chinese crisis," says the London Standard, "is a special case of an important edict was recently issued ordering Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau, and Hsu Kung, guardian of the heir apparent, to proceed south to investigate the conduct of the Yang Tse viceroys, and that they have already started from Pao Ping Fu."

"A Clever Move."—The Russian note relative to the withdrawal of Russia from China and the United States' response thereto were made public today by the state department after the cabinet had fully considered the expediency of so doing. The correspondence is unique in the history of diplomatic exchange. It may be said to illustrate a clever move by which the United States government has assumed the lead in precipitating the policy of the powers respecting the Chinese troubles. This was accomplished by the state department availing itself of the Russian note to address to the powers an inquiry as to their policy, an answer to which scarcely can be avoided.

While Russia announces a purpose to withdraw her troops from China, still as to the occupying force at New Peking a condition is attached that at almost negatives the proposition to that point. Respecting the United States' attitude it appears that, while believing the best course to pursue is to remain in Peking, the government is still willing to withdraw. Perhaps this means that if there is to be separate action by the powers in China, the United States proposes to deal with the situation with a free hand. It may be noted, in connection with the United States' withdrawal statement, that whereas Russia proposed to withdraw from China the United States offer is to withdraw only from Peking. A significant fact in this connection is that General Chaffee, who is well ad-

vised of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for just such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian actions, continues his preparations for wintering the American troops in China. Indeed, unless the men are aloft and out of the Pei Ho within the next six weeks, they are likely to remain in China perforce, being ice-bound.

General Chaffee was further advised of the developments in the situation in a compendious statement of the points in the Russo-American correspondence being cabled to him for his guidance.

As bearing further on the prospects of the future, it may be noted that the war department has stated that the government has not considered the question of the evacuating of China.

It scarcely is expected that even with the aid of the cables a complete accord can be reached upon this last proposition immediately. Up to the close of the official day only the two telegrams had been received through the United States embassy, stating that Lord Salisbury was absent from London and merely promising consideration of the note.

The German response indicated a wish on the part of the German government for time to consider the propositions.

The officials here say that they are satisfied that Japan at least is fully in accord with the United States' objects set out in the note and rather expect an early answer from that government.

France has not been heard from on the subject, her last note alluding solely to Li Hung Chang's status.

It has developed in the course of careful consideration which officials have given to Li Hung Chang's credentials that they were issued by the Empress Dowager and not by the Emperor Kwang Tsu. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the authority of the Empress Dowager since the coup d'etat of September 9th, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the Emperor.

It involves also the issues between the Empress Dowager, who is anti-foreign, and the Emperor, who is pro-foreign. Still a further consideration by the press Dowager, as against the British sympathies held by the Emperor. Thus far, however, there has been no questioning of the credentials in any personal grounds mentioned, although they are forcible in shaping the action of the several powers.

Although the exact whereabouts of Li Hung Chang continues to be in doubt, it is understood that he is now in continuous communication with the Imperial household, and thus is enabled to convey to them the prospect of a return to the Chinese capital. The expected return of Prince Ching to Peking is said to be a result of this communication between Li Hung Chang and the Imperial family and to be the initial move of responsible authorities towards the capital.

Russians in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsi Tsi Kar, which leaves only Munkden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

Refused to Negotiate. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Telegrams received here today from Biagovetshchinsk confirm reports from General Grodskoff, commander of the Amur government, of the announcement that the Chinese sent a messenger with a flag of truce to General Renneykampff. This occurred August 24th. The Chinese declared they would cease hostilities and in no case would make a further attack. General Renneykampff replied that he had no authority to negotiate and would push to Tschihar. He called on the Chinese to retire, which they did without offering resistance.

"Men, Not Walls."—Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien Tsin.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, Not Walls, Make a City."

In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital, for 66 days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night, in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about the bell tower, are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement, an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling; Indians, Cossacks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon—who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuous to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned first place, are absent.

Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about, and immunity from bullets. The new masses are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defence. These barricades, after all, are the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British legation are a mask of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield over the space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen, and the buildings, at their porticoes and windows, have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows, too.

Back of the United States' legation is a work named "Fort Meyer," which the Marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loop-holed banner across the wall, which has a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation, and confronts the enemy's barricades. Within these limits are yet more walls, ending in steps leading to contract the area of defence if pressed.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign settlements was almost demolished. Two thousand eight hundred shells fell there during the first three weeks of the bombardment; 400 in one day. Bundles of bullets were gathered on the ground. Four hundred and fourteen people lived

in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four Marines, assisted by 85 volunteers, commanded by the English captain, Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and 19 wounded, and 174 four Marines and sailors were killed and 11 wounded.

London, Sept. 1.—In the absence of definite reliable news from China, Shanghai is again distributing a crop of rumors.

According to a report from that city, Great Britain has furnished Li Kun Yip, the viceroy of Nankin, and Chang Chib Tung, the viceroy of Hankow, with strong guarantees against the reported intention of the Dowager's Empress to supersede them on account of their alleged pro-foreign tendencies. The guarantees are also said to include opposition to all attempts to dismember China.

The Imperial court, it is reported, remains at Tai Yuen Fu, the capital of the province of Shang Si, afraid to move Peking to the extent that the Chinese troops are ravaging the country far and wide and are even murdering Imperial officials who have been trying to join the fugitive Imperial court.

The dispatches assert that a German legation will be established at Shanghai at least pending the arrival in China of Field Marshal von Waldersee.

Britain's Attitude. London, Sept. 1.—The foreign office here apparently is not ready to declare publicly Great Britain's position in the recent Chinese situation, but all indications tend to confirm the belief that Lord Salisbury favors the principle contained in the American-Russian proposals, although he may have some modification to suggest.

From Li Hung Chang. New York, Sept. 1.—Li Hung Chang has sent the following cablegram from Shanghai, under date of August 31st, in answer to inquiries made of him by the Chinese press.

"The withdrawal of foreign troops from Peking will facilitate peace negotiations. No doubt need be entertained that I shall undertake to restore, order, protect foreigners and punish and suppress the Boxers. (Signed) Li Hung Chang."

A dispatch sent to Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, who is at Cape May, asking his opinion of the message from Earl Li Hung Chang's answer is correct. He will not doubtfully do what he says.

Minister's Opinion. New York, Sept. 1.—Sir Ernest Satow, British minister to Japan, who is returning to his post after a three month's vacation at home, was called upon to give his opinion of the message from Earl Li Hung Chang's answer is correct. He will not doubtfully do what he says.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Hon. F. G. Marchand, premier of Quebec, is improving, but his condition is still considered critical.

Another Record Gone. Remarkable Trip of the Steamer Deutschland to New York.

New York, Sept. 1.—The famous express steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, has eclipsed all records for fast Trans-Atlantic travelling. She has broken the eastern and western records. Her time on the voyage just ended is 5 days, 12 hours, 29 minutes between the Mole at the entrance of Cherbourg harbor, and the Sandy Hook lightship.

At noon on the 31st she passed the record for the fastest day's run making 584 knots. Her average speed, was 23.02 knots per hour.

The Deutschland sailed from Hamburg on August 29th, Southampton and Cherbourg on August 29th. She passed the Mole at the entrance of the latter port at 9.55 on the evening of the 20th, arriving at Sandy Hook lightship at 5.24 a.m. to-day.

Premier Emerson Retires. And is Succeeded by Hon. L. J. Tweedie.—The New Cabinet.

Frederickton, N. B., Sept. 1.—Hon. H. R. Emerson, Premier of the Maritime Provinces, handed in his resignation to Lieutenant-Governor McLellan last night, intending, it is stated, to either go to the Supreme court of the province or contest a constituency for the House of Commons. Mr. Tweedie is Premier and Provincial Secretary, who announces the following as his cabinet: Attorney-General, Hon. Wm. Pugsley; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. C. H. Lablouis; Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. L. P. Farrington; General Hon. A. T. Dunn; Ministers without portfolio, Hon. S. H. A. H. McKeown and G. A. Hill.

RECEIVED BY MENELER. (Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Eclair scientific expedition to Abyssinia, which recently arrived at Addis Ababa, has been cordially received by Emperor Menelik.

Home via London

Her Majesty Will Review Colonial Forces in the Empire's Capital.

Banners Are to Be Presented to Canadian and Other Troops.

Five Hundred and Sixty Men of First Contingent on the Roll.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Col. Otter in a letter to the militia department to-day says he was asked by Lord Roberts how many men of the regiment would like to go home by way of England to be inspected by Her Majesty along with other colonial representatives, and replied that at least 650 would prefer to do so.

The review will be for the presentation of banners and Col. Otter has hopes his request will be granted.

Writing on the 20th of July from Springs, near Johannesburg, he says that 149 men, who were on the sick list, had rejoined the regiment. Col. Otter's parade state shows 500 of all ranks at headquarters on July 20th. Out of 45 officers who went from Canada, two have been killed or died of wounds, two have been transferred and four invalided to England. There were 835 of the men in South Africa, 37 had been either killed or died of wounds, 20 were dead of disease, 12 had been transferred and 198 invalided to England.

How Colonials Caught Olivier. London, Sept. 1.—A "Queenstown" dispatch, dated yesterday, describes dramatically the capture of Gen. Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg.

Eight Queenstown volunteers made a sortie from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed, and behind the Boer position. As the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were struck up one by one and put under the charge of a couple of men; out of sight, until the colonials captured 28, including Olivier and three following behind in close order, the colonials began hard volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

Gamble at Quebec. Quebec, Sept. 1.—Steamer Tunisian from Liverpool arrived here at 6.20 last evening with a number of invalided Canadians from South Africa, among whom are the following British Columbians: Pte. W. H. Brooking, New Westminster, Sixth Regiment; Pte. C. W. Gamble, Victoria, Fifth Regiment; C. A. Pte. W. S. Mackie, Vancouver, Sixth Regiment.

Brooking was wounded in the knee at the battle of Paardeberg and was shortly afterwards stricken with enteric fever. He is still lame from the effects of the wound. He and all other invalids who arrived on the Tunisian speak in high terms of treatment accorded them in the hospitals in South Africa and England, and also of their treatment while on the steamer homeward bound. Brooking was much elated when informed of the success of the New Westminster lacrosse team. He remarked that "they were all right," they could beat any team in Canada.

Why Don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for Biliousness, and all the ills produced by disordered bile. Only one pill a dose.

HON. F. G. MARCHAND. (Associated Press.)

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FOUGHT AGAINST COMRADES.

Musicians of United States Volunteers Sentenced to Ninety-Nine Years' Imprisonment.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: "Musicians Henry Vance, late United States volunteers, was brought from the Philippines on the transport Thomas under the sentence of 99 years' imprisonment at Alcatraz."

"This man, it was proven, not only deserted the ranks of the American army, but took arms against his comrades and while serving as a major with the Philippines, attacked wagon trains and escort. Vance was captured, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, but owing to the clemency of President McKinley his punishment was commuted to 99 years' imprisonment."

STEAMER OVERDUE.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The big steamer Californian, bound from this port for Manila with 6,000 tons of supplies for the army in the Philippines, is now 4 days out and 20 per cent. reinsurance has been offered on the vessel. The steamer is overdue from Honolulu to Manila, and the impression here is that she has broken her shaft or met with some other accident. The Californian was launched on May 12th, and this is her maiden voyage.

She is 488 feet long and her capacity is 15,000 tons. Her captain is Geo. D. Morrison, who was sent here from New York to take command.

NEW CABLE TO GERMANY.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The new direct cable to Germany, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway & Commercial Cable Company, was opened for public business to-day. This new cable line is laid from New York to Fayal Azores, and from Fayal to Emden, Germany. It is the only direct cable route to Germany, and the only one in direct connection and communication with the telegraph lines of Germany. The cables are the best construction and are duplexed and operated automatically. Cablegrams for Germany should be filed with the Canadian Pacific Telegraph and ordered "via Azores-Emden."

"PARADISES" OF TO-DAY.

That is What Englishmen Call Refuges for Moribund Species.

A "paradise" is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are made with more or less success to acclimatize foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haggerston Castle, near Beale; Leonardlee, in Sussex; and Woburn Abbey, Leonardlee provides the nearest approach to perfectly wild conditions, and the innumerable foreign species—the big red kangaroos, the wallabies, the mouflon, or wild sheep, the prairie dogs, the Patagonian caracaras, and countless other species, give the landscape a very un-English appearance. A writer in The Quarterly Review thus describes a visit on the Duke of Bedford's estate at Woburn Abbey:

"There, in a single picture, axis deer, Japanese deer, Pekin deer, red deer, Caucasian red deer, Virginia deer, and a mouflon sheep may be seen grazing quietly together, while the portraits of many stags and bucks show to what health and vigor the animals attain in this unique paradise. But no photograph could ever do justice to the general effect of the herds there gathered together. Probably nothing like it could be seen anywhere nearer than the Athi plains in our East African Protectorate, where the great fauna of Africa still wander and feed in herds of hundreds of individuals, all at peace with one another and not greatly scared by man. In the centre of the scene lies the big gray palace, set among rolling waves of park, studded with ancient trees. Under the trees, out on the open lawns and glades, all along the sky line, and round the pools, graze the fallow bucks and does, Japanese stags, red deer, and hybrid forms and stags. Among them stalk gigantic wapiti, lions and masters of the mixed multitude. Under the chestnut trees is a herd of black and white yaks, with their calves, with their other sheep; and close to the river is a small herd of zebras, with a foal or two, as much at their ease as if they were commoner ponies on Matley Heath in the New Forest."

The variety of strange birds is just as great. Chiefly remarkable are the brilliant Reeves's pheasant and the Australian brush turkey.

One of the most useful functions of a "paradise" is to preserve moribund species which once flourished in this country. The beaver, for instance, is busy with his marvelous feats of engineering and architecture in the brook at Leonardlee, though it is probably 800 years since a beaver made a weir on a British stream. Says the writer in The Quarterly:

"If beavers are to flourish on a river they must have a constant depth of water in which to dive, and to cover the entrance of their lodges, even if the surface is frozen thick with ice. As few small rivers or brooks have a constant flow, but are sometimes shallow, sometimes in flood, the beavers make a weir to keep up a head of water. How serious are the difficulties of building and maintaining such a weir every engineer knows. The phenomenal dexterity and industry of beavers are devoted to this end. This is not the place to give details of their lolling paths, canals, woodcutting and weirmaking; but, apart from the two processes, which were not needed in their home at Leonardlee, all the mechanical skill of beavers may there be seen to admiration. They soon made and have ever since maintained a large weir, cutting down all the unprotected trees, except some large beeches and big pines, and using all the branches, large and small, for building with. They left one tree, a small oak, to support what was to be the centre of the weir. Soon a long, deep pool was formed above the weir, flooding the adjacent banks and submerging the basis of several large trees which the beavers had begun to cut. One, a large beech, they rooted up when the water had moistened the earth below. In order to cut down another, round which their pool had formed deep water, they built a platform, and then sat on that and gnawed the tree. Later they cut down the adjacent oak, probably knowing that the dam was strong enough without it, and began a new weir.—London News."

Had Been Unfairly Condemned. This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial, praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, at his summer house in Northbrook, and accompanied by the request that he give it his consideration. Mr. Bell started for the continent to-day satisfied with the effect of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her incarceration, but has secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother, Mrs. Emma Derouques. The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, and many recent evidence of

Leniency Toward the Prisoner. Her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

The outflow of home-bound Americans this week is limited by capacity of the steamers.

Sousa has been in London this week but resisted the temptation to play in England as he expects to return next season, when he will appear at the Glasgow international exposition. "The band," said Sousa, "seemed quite as popular at Frankfurt, Cologne, and Berlin as at Paris. My interpretations of Wagner were enthusiastically received in Germany. A brass band that can accompany a violin soloist is an unknown thing in Europe where attempts to use military bands to play concert music are not pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxophone is unknown in Germany, and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of a band are an innovation which surprised many."

BACK AT WORK. (Associated Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Six hundred longshoremen, who went on strike at the Erie railway ore docks several days ago, returned to work this morning, pending a settlement of their grievances by arbitration. The men quit work as a result of the refusal of the owners of the steamer company a violin soloist is an unknown thing in Europe where attempts to use military bands to play concert music are not pleasing. Such an instrument as the saxophone is unknown in Germany, and the vast number of reeds which secure the violin effects of a band are an innovation which surprised many."

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May Resume Command

General Buller Will Probably Conduct the Campaign in South Africa

When Lord Roberts Returns to Take Up Duties of Commander-in-Chief.

Home Affairs Are Now Attracting the Attention of the British Public.

(Associated Press.) London, Sept. 1.—Pending the discovery by diplomats as to how best to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment, public interest is diverted to the nation's private affairs and the war in Africa, the outbreak of bubonic plague in Glasgow, widespread disturbances and disaffection in railway circles, and the dissolution of parliament are attracting much attention.

It is considered evident from the speech of the Right Hon. Wm. St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, on Wednesday, that the government considers the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyond it and preparing for an election. Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipation that Lord Roberts's movement will have a decisive bearing

Upon the Length of the War is justified or not remains for the present a matter of conjecture, but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize any appreciable military successes and ride into office again on the back of "Bobs," who, it is expected, will soon well, will return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief and aid in the election.

Lord Roberts's commendation of Gen. Buller's strategy at Mafeking looks like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon which it originally rested. In connection with the ultimate settlement of the Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of United States Consul Adelbert Hay might be advantageously utilized. "Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Lewis Devilliers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony chief justice, who lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press. "When Hay arrived at Pretoria, public opinion had been making matters difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were believed. But he behaved with such quietude and sense that he has restored the Boer official class, while he did not part with his opinion that Britons in the main were right in the war. An American lady of the keenest Boer sympathy added:

Mr. Hay's First Perplexities by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his pro-British purposes. But he outwitted all this, was helpful to British prisoners, and under British espionage interposed more than good sense in the interest of the Boer cause. A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell, the prisoner's counsel, with a representative of the Associated Press, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Edward Russell of Kilworth, Leeds, Justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, re-affirming his belief in his client's innocence and declaring his conviction that she

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