

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE.

It Occasions a Hasty Meeting of the British Cabinet.

UNCLE SAM IS UNDERSTOOD

He Has No Desire to Grab in China, and Wants the Thing Settled—Different With Others.

New York, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The immediate result of the latest American note was to cause a sort of ministerial conference to assemble yesterday.

ria, when she would be ready for a final stroke. This represents one and perhaps the most emphatic line of British opinion on the subject. Meanwhile the foreign office, without going into larger questions of Chinese policy, will probably be content for the present to urge that negotiations will be useless unless they can be undertaken with the properly accredited plenipotentiaries of a government that can be considered reasonably stable, and that this condition would have to be insisted on, whether the allied troops were withdrawn from Peking or not. The appointment of Count Von Waldersee, it is now admitted, only adds to the difficulties of the situation, since it intensifies the desire of Germany to defer a speedy settlement. So far as Great Britain is concerned, Germany is quite welcome to take any isolated action she may plan against China, in the supposed satisfaction for the death of her minister, but Germany is a free country under a parliamentary constitution and not a Russian autocracy, and it must be remembered that, whatever may be the Kaiser's personal wishes, he has to reckon with the public opinion among his subjects, who would greatly object to plunging into a policy of adventure from which other powers had withdrawn.

Traitor to Serve 99 Years. Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: Musician Henry Vance, late of Com-

It is uncertain whether the main body of Gen. Botha's army is retiring east or north toward Lydenburg. In the former case the end of the campaign should be close at hand, otherwise guerrilla operations may be further prolonged. Meanwhile, a little more fighting, probably on a small scale, is reported from the Orange River colony, near the Basuto frontier, which shows that resistance is not entirely stamped out, even in that quarter.

Killed His Father While Insane.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to the Record from Belleville, Illinois, says: Charles Moody, aged 29 years, killed John Moody, his aged father, while the two were at work in the Glendale coal mine, 150 feet below the surface of the earth. Young Moody, who is an epileptic, became suddenly insane and while his father was busy with his back towards his son, drilling into a

UNITED STATES IS IN THE LEAD

Brilliant Diplomacy of American Administration Does the Work.

Russia, Japan and America for Peace—Germany Opposes Others Are Hesitating.

Washington, Aug. 31.—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

of familiarity with Russia's traditional friendship with China. It is pointed out that the two countries have lived as neighbors since 1644, and that their relations have not been as traders, each pushing commercial enterprise into the territory of the other, but as border friends. It is stated that this brought about the agreement over the trans-Siberian railroad, which, while beneficial to Russia, also helped China to develop the resources of Manchuria. In seeking concessions also, it is said that Russia never has permitted her citizens to acquire rich railroad and mineral concessions and then to sell them in speculative markets. This selfish and neighborly sentiment, it is maintained, is the chief motive for Russia's present course.

GERMANY EMBARRASSED.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The German government is considerably embarrassed by the joint proposition of the United States and Russia to withdraw from Peking and to recognize Li Hung Chang as an intermediary. It was wholly unexpected here that Russia

such sweet harmony between the United States and Russia. "Russia," says the Daily Chronicle, "has heard of the open door before from a greater naval power than the United States and has replied by simply slamming the door in that power's face." The paper then proceeds to comment upon the difficulty of understanding Russia's real motives and the dangers of following Russia's leadership.

RUSSIA'S COUP.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary coups attempted of recent years, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of compromise with the emperor dowager."

Vienna specialists show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is said that 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.

FORCE THAT TOOK PEKIN.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following telegram from the Japanese foreign office was received today at the Japanese legation: "A telegram from Peking gives the strength of the allied forces which took part in the relief of Peking as follows:

WILL BEAT THE QUEENSTOWN LINE

New Transatlantic Route to Reduce Time Eight Hours.

IMPROVEMENT EVERY WAY.

Shorter Passage from Ireland to Wales, Hatter Bay at Bearhaven, and East Steamship to Dover.

New York, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the World from London, says: An official communication has been received from Dover concerning the use of that port by the new line of trans-

CSAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.



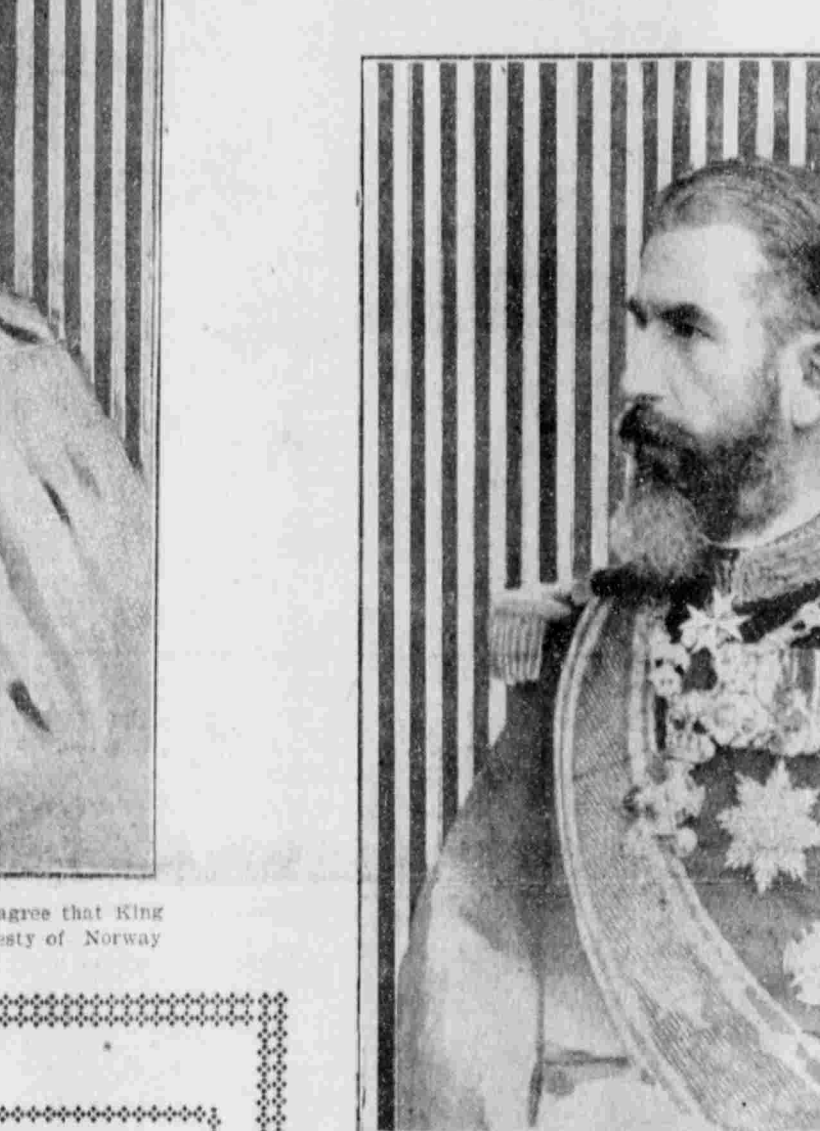
His imperial majesty of Russia is to arrive at Cherbourg September 14th, en route to Paris, where he will visit the exposition from the 15th to the 20th. Extraordinary precautions against an anarchist assassination are taken by the French police.

KING OSCAR OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.



President McKinley, Queen Victoria and Kaiser Wilhelm agree that King Oscar is the best arbitrator of the Samoan claims, so his majesty of Norway and Sweden consents to act in that capacity.

KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.



His majesty Charles of Roumania is the latest ruler fearful of sudden death. Plots for his assassination hatched in Bulgaria contemplated his murder while attending the requiem for King Humbert at Bucharest.

Three Monarchs Prominent in Current Affairs.

Several members of the British cabinet came up to London in haste, and held a consultation on the Chinese question. The ministers included William St. John Broderick, the under-secretary for foreign affairs; the duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, secretary for war, and George Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Goschen were together at the admiralty for some time and subsequently an active interchange of telegraphic look place between Downing street and Lord Salisbury.

Whatever may be the official view of the matter, it must be said that the Russo-American proposal has been very far from not to say unfavorably, received by the newspapers, which in this case it is believed, reflect the tone of the comparatively few people who understand the subject. The position of the United States government is understood, and all possible allowances are made for the difficulties of President McKinley's advisers, who are anxious to see a countenance whatever to the suggestion that they are engaged on an aggressively imperialist policy. Moreover, it is freely admitted that the Washington cabinet is acting consistently with its declared intentions from the intervention within the narrowest limits necessary to effect the deliverance of the Peking legations.

People here will recognize that the United States, which has no political interest in China beyond that of securing freedom of trade and intercourse, is anxious to withdraw from the Asiatic continent as speedily as possible. England, however, as the holder of the largest empire, cannot afford to do so easily, and is a little disappointed at finding the United States apparently so ready to lend a willing ear to the Russian suggestion which the British regard with distrust. Whether it is due to the habitual and perhaps exaggerated suspicion entertained of Muscovite diplomacy in this country, it is impossible to say, but it is certain that the Russian plenipotentiaries are not approved.

As for the idea of recognizing Li Hung Chang, it is pointed out that the victor has for years been anti-English, and on the other hand, has cultivated rather close relations with Russia, especially since the good offices of Japan of most of the solid results to her. It is urged that Russian confidence in the possibility of negotiating with the Chinese imperial authorities is a serious knowledge of the sentiments entertained by the fugitive government. No doubt it would suit Russia well that the allied troops should be sent back to their respective countries and a last place patched up with the new week-end and ill-medicated Manchurian who would have to rely absolutely for support on his powerful neighbors. China would then be reduced to a condition of tutelage, and meanwhile the partition would be completed and matters would be kept tranquilly quiet till Russia had completed her trans-Asiatic railway and annexed enormous forces in Siberia.

Professor at Oberlin College.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to the Record from Oberlin, Ohio, says: The appointment of Dr. Ernest L. Bogart of New York as associate professor of economics, exercised by the commission of peace and General MacArthur, was announced last evening. Dr. Bogart is a graduate of Princeton and has studied at the Universities of Halle and Berlin.

Uneasy for the Californian.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The big steamer Californian, bound from this port for Manila with nearly 8,000 tons of supplies for the army in the Philippines, is now out forty-five days and 20 per cent re-insurance has been offered on the vessel. The steamer is overdue from Honolulu to Manila easily fifteen days, and the general impression among shipping men here is that she has broken her shaft or met with some other accident. The Californian was launched at the Union Iron Works on May 12 and this is her maiden voyage. She belongs to the American Hawaiian Steamship company, but is under charter to the government. She is 438 feet long and her measured capacity is 15,000 tons. Her captain is George D. Morrison, who was sent here from New York to take command.

Presbyterian Revision.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—The committee on creed revision appointed at the last meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly has issued a circular to the presbyteries of the church, reciting the authority for the appointment for the committee to ascertain general feeling in regard to the proposed revision of the creed, and requesting the presbyteries to consider and answer the following inquiries: First—Do you desire a revision of our confession of faith? Or Second—Do you desire to supplement our present doctrinal standards with a brief statement of the doctrines most surely believed among us, expressing in simple language the faith of the church in loyalty to the system of doctrine contained in Holy Scripture and held by the reformed churches? Or Fourth—Do you desire the dismissal of the whole subject, so that our doctrinal standards shall remain as they are, without any change whatever, whether revisional, supplemental or substitutional?

The circular is signed by fifteen members of the committee, Rev. Stephen A. Dickey, Herriek Johnson, Samuel J. Nichols, Daniel W. Fisher, William McKibbin, George B. Stewart, Samuel P. Sprecher, Henry Van Dyke, Benjamin Harrison, John H. Martin, Daniel R. Noyes, E. W. C. Humphrey, William R. Crabbe, John E. Parsons, Elisha A. Fraser.

The presbyteries are requested to record the affirmative and negative votes.

MEANING OF PROPOSALS.

Various meanings may be placed upon the statement of the two principals to this correspondence. Thus, on the one hand, it may be noted that while Russia announces a purpose to withdraw her troops from China, still as to the occupying force at Nieu Chwang, a condition is attached that almost negatives the proposition as to that point.

Interpreting our own attitude, it appears that, while believing the best course to pursue is to remain in Peking, our government is still willing to withdraw. Perhaps this means that if there is to be a 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 our withdrawal statement, that where as Russia proposed to withdraw from China, our offer is to withdraw from Peking.

CHAFFEE WILL ADVISE.

A significant fact in this connection is that Gen. Chaffee, who is well advised of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for just such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian action, continues his preparations for wintering the American troops in China. Indeed, unless the men are about and out of Peking within the next six weeks, they are likely to remain in China for some time.

Gen. Chaffee was further advised today of the developments in the situation, 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 officials state that the government has not considered the question of the evacuation of China.

JAPAN IS ALL RIGHT.

The officials here say that they are satisfied that Japan at least is fully in accord with our objects as set out in the note, and rather expect an early answer from the government of that country. France has not been heard from on this point, her last communication relating entirely to the matter of Li Hung Chang's status.

The disposition to look for ulterior motives in Russia's plans is met by the statement, in authoritative quarters, that such suspicions show a lack

CAUSED CONSTERNATION.

London, Sept. 1, 4:20 a. m.—In the absence of other 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 emperor's dignity."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. Emperor William intended by dispatching Count von Waldersee to have the 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.

WHO WANTS PEACE.

The Standard says: "Diplomacy sometimes makes strange bedfellows. It is curious to find the mighty autocrat of the Old World and the great Republic of the New generally coining the other powers along the path of peace. Nothing could be better than the spirit of these documents and it is interesting to find two such powers so anxious to determine the controversy in an unselfish spirit."

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 added such valid reason why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that other powers will concur."

CONFESSES AMERICAN ABILITY.

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

The Daily Chronicle thinks the question of the "open door" will prove the rift within the lute which now sounds

Got Less Than \$100.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—Mr. E. Eggleston, president of the Pacific Express company, is out of the city and could not be seen in respect to the robbery of an express car of that company on the Union Pacific, in Wyoming, on Wednesday night.

Mr. Harrison, his secretary, stated that the general superintendent had reported to headquarters that the robbers obtained less than \$100. The safe was blown open, he said, and the car badly damaged by the explosive used to effect an entrance. Information as to the contents of the safes was not given out at headquarters, so it is not known whether the robbers secured any valuable packages or not.

NEWS HEARD OF ANDREE.

Buoy No. 4 is Found, and Says that All is Well.

Stockholm, Aug. 31.—Capt. Grenblad telegraphs the following message here from Skjerve, Norway: "Andree's buoy No. 4 has been found here and contains the following: 'July 11, 10 p. m. Greenwich—Our voyage gone well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 meters. Original direction north 10 degrees east; compass undeviated. Later north 4 degrees east, compass undeviated. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits.' Andree, Sprindberg, Frankel, Andree."

A Popular Cuban.

New York, Sept. 1.—Senator Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, former president of Cuba, received a telegram from Pinar del Rio, Cuba, last night, informing him that he would be chosen as a senator in the constitutional convention. It is said to send him as a representative of the province of Pinar del Rio.

Having fulfilled his mission in this country, which was to present in President McKinley a petition demanding the immediate granting of full and complete independence to the island, Senator Cisneros will sail for home today.

Shipment of Gold.

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 31.—The steamer Maean, Captain Carey, which sailed from San Francisco for Sydney, has on board \$2,700,000 in gold.

Atlantic mail steamers, to be built and owned in the United States and called the "Atlantic shipping company."

This company has been formed for the purpose of running weekly steamers between New York and England and the continent, it is stated, and is to be subsidized by the United States for carrying mails.

The first part of these liners on this side of the Atlantic will be Bearhaven, on the extreme southwest of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay. This is a naval station for the British fleet, and is defended by forts erected on an island and on the mainland. It contains all the necessities, including depth of water, for such a port.

Among the bills passed by parliament last session was one establishing a railway to be constructed from the pier in Bearhaven harbor almost in a straight line to Rosslare, on the east coast, where the Great Western railway of England is now establishing a lot of fast mail steamers to do the fifty-seven miles passage to Fishguard, Wales, in two and three quarters hours.

The effect of this arrangement will be that a special train leaves Bearhaven each night and proceeds to be at Paddling in less than thirteen hours. This, as compared with the Queenstown route, is a clear gain of over eight hours in time. The new line is six hours west of London. On the many occasions of stormy weather, when mail steamers can't get into Queenstown, and must proceed to Liverpool, the gain will be increased, as Bearhaven harbor is available in all weather. It has two entrances, perfectly sheltered, with forty to fifty fathoms of water.

The steamers of the line, after leaving Bearhaven, will call at Harve and then on to Dover, subsequently proceeding to Fishguard. The steamers are to be constructed to maintain an average speed of 24 knots across the Atlantic, a speed which is conditional on this speed.

Survey in London.

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