

Culled Cables

Effects of Gladstone's Appeal in Armenia's Behalf—
Spread of Anti-Foreign Agitation in China—
The New Conservative Government Popular at Court—The Trend of Trade—Popular Pastimes—
Eleventh Victim of the Foo Chow Massacre—
Rapid Spread of the Cholera—England's Relations With Germany—Great Homeward Rush of Tourists—Anarchy in China—Blood-thirsty Vegetarians.

The following are special cablegrams to the leading dailies on this side of the Atlantic, and indicate the subjects most prominently before the public in the old country:

"MUST" IS THE WORD.

Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the New York Tribune: Mr. Gladstone and the Chinese assassins have diverted public attention from domestic politics to the horrors of barbarous fanaticism. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Armenian massacres, while not one of his greatest addresses, rose high above the level of ordinary political oratory. His voice was clear and resonant, and he spoke with splendid energy. While he disavowed any intention of treating the Armenian question in a party spirit, he virtually imposed upon the Salisbury Government the obligation of bringing the Porte to its senses. Undoubtedly Lord Salisbury's hands have been strengthened by this speech, which has been received with signs of approval by the press of all parties. Reports from Constantinople betoken an increased discussion on the part of the Sultan to make concessions on minor points, but a ceremonial was a natural corollary to Mr. Gladstone's speech, and Lord Salisbury has not yet shown any indication that he is prepared to use force. The Porte, as Mr. Gladstone said, will listen to the word "Must," but the word "Ought" will have no weight with it. Lord Salisbury did not hesitate last June to embarrass Lord Kitchener by making a speech in which coercive measures were deprecated. His opponents have not repeated his tactics, but have arrayed behind him in the foreign office the moral forces of public opinion. A threat to seize some of the Turkish islands and hand them over to Greece will open his eyes.

MOTIVES FOR THE MISSIONARY MASSACRE

The massacre of missionaries at Foo Chow is generally attributed to the fanaticism and revenge excited by the overthrow of China in the war with Japan. The first outrage was rapidly followed by additional atrocities in the Province of Canton, and indications are not wanting that the anti-foreign agitation is spreading southward, and that the central Government is utterly demoralized and unable either to punish the assassins or to discipline the mandarins who have been conniving at these barbarous crimes. Lord Salisbury has undoubtedly acted with promptness and energy in demanding reparation for these atrocities, and insisting that the Chinese Government must be held responsible for the lives of foreigners dwelling in the empire, but is doubtful whether the Government can muster forces adequate for restoring the imperial authority. The missionaries have been singled out for attack, not because they were teaching a new religion, but simply because they were foreigners, and the Chinese people in their hour of humiliation and desperation want the country for themselves.

The State Department at Washington is dealing with the Chinese Government through its own representatives, and is not communicating with the British Foreign Office through Mr. Hayard. The American embassy here is too short-handed to undertake any serious diplomatic work. The English view is that foreign missionaries in China are protected by decrees of the central Government and by treaty rights, and that they cannot be recalled to the treaty ports from the interior. Consequently, if the Chinese Government finds itself unable to carry out its treaty obligations, and suppress the outbreak of the fanatical Vegetarians or Buddhist rebels, the Europeans must land marines and an army, if necessary, in Southern China. These conclusions are logical, but precious time is always wasted in diplomacy. While the negotiations are proceeding and the Chinese Government is making vague promises and concealing its weakness, the massacre of missionaries and foreigners may be resumed.

POPULAR AT COURT

The new Government is evidently regarded with high favor at court. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain have been entertained at Osborne by the Queen, who apparently makes no concealment of her satisfaction over the results of the election. A Cabinet meeting was held Saturday in anticipation of the meeting of Parliament next week, and the preparation of the Queen's speech. The debate on the speech will be dull and listless and the legislative session will be short and uneventful.

The Irish members will have an important meeting in the committee room on Tuesday, but Mr. Justin McCarthy's re-election to the leadership is certain. His arrangement of Mr. Healey has been a strong act, which has increased public respect for him as a leader determined to suppress revolt in the ranks of his followers. Mr. Healey has not been effective in his reply, and apparently will have to submit to be driven out of the camp.

THE IRISH MORE UNITED.

Irish divisions are less serious now than when the Liberals were in power. The followers of Mr. Healey, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Redmond are bound to find themselves in the same opposition lobbies while the present Parliament endures. Instead of dividing as they did last Parliament, they will be forced to act together, or, in any event, vote together. Mr. Healey is not personally antagonistic to Mr. McCarthy, but he hates Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Blake. It is now more probable that he will make terms with Mr. McCarthy than that he will rebel against the authority of his leader and join the Redmondites who have disliked him as one of the bitterest of Parnell's opponents.

THE TREND OF TRADE

Trade statistics for the quarter show that while there has been a shrinkage in British exports, except Germany, the actual value has been largely increased through the expansion of commerce with the United States. The increases are most noticeable in the woolen, cotton and linen manufactures. The English and Scotch centers of those trades are now feeling the beneficial effects of the revival of trade with America.

and the new tariff is regarded as highly favorable for the woolen, worsted, cotton, linen and jute industries in Great Britain. The improvement does not extend equally to iron and steel manufacturers and to the tin, bar and other centers of the steel trade are greatly depressed. The manufacturers reluctantly admit that the Americans are no longer large customers for heavy classes of steel, and are gradually taking possession of the tin bar trade as they have previously secured the wire rod trade.

SENSATION SPOILED.

The dockyard authorities have discredited the sensational account of the alleged narrow escape of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York during the trial trip of the torpedo boat Destroyer. It now appears that there was some injury to the engine room, but it is improbable that there was any real danger of an explosion at any time.

The naval maneuvers of the combined fleet now in progress have given a fresh demonstration of the superior organization and training of the British navy.

THE HEAD OF THE ARMY.

The Duke of Connaught is now believed to have relieved the Salisbury Government from an embarrassing position by intimating that he is not a candidate at present for the office of post-commander-in-chief of the army. This will enable the War Office to place a military man of experience and reputation at the head of the land forces and to reorganize the service in accordance with the proposals of the Hartington Commission. The Duke of Connaught would simply be a figurehead to the Duke of Cambridge, and no radical reform would be possible.

The Sun, T. P. O'Connor's paper, says that the scheme to secure the dukedom of Connaught in succession to the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the forces has collapsed.

LARGELY THE QUEEN'S WORK.

The transfer of the Bishop of Rochester to the great see of Winchester is understood to be largely the Queen's work. His health is so seriously impaired that it is feared he will not be equal to the arduous labors of his new diocese. His first work will probably be the raising of a fund for repairing Winchester Cathedral, which is threatened by architects to be in a dangerous condition. His predecessor expended large sums in improving Tarnham Castle, the costly episcopal residence.

LADIES WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

Justice Hawkins has intervened as peacemaker and brought about a settlement of a celebrated case out of court. Mrs. Jacobs, who had sued the Dowager Countess of Cowley for slander and disclaimed the authorship of certain slanderous letters, and Lady Cowley was allowed to deny that she had written the letters in question or knew anything about them. The belligerent ladies left court with their counsel and Justice Hawkins had the virtuous feeling of having prevented the washing of dirty linen in public. The two ladies had quarreled, and one lady was supposed to have intruded against the other and induced her to write the letters in question, the "best people" to cut her. In the forger case of Lady Frances Rose Gunning, the defendant has been forced to admit in halting accents that she signed her father's bonds and a deed without his authority.

POPULAR PASTIMES.

Northern England and Scotland are now looking fresh and beautiful after the recent rains, which have restored the verdure of the meadows. The prospects for grouse next week are pronounced by experts to be unusually favorable. Grouse is more popular this season than ever before in Scotland and the northern counties. Some important matches have been played at St. Andrew's, which is the headquarters of the game. Cycling is also one of the main diversions in England, and the country is now crowded with visitors. Medical men are urging manufacturers to improve upon the present machines and furnish a vehicle with handles sufficiently long and high and brought back far enough to enable the rider to maintain an upright position in the seat. The makers of wheels cannot understand that cycling is popular in England as a recreation and that racing machines designed for high speed are not wanted by the great majority of riders. Manufacturers have too many racing men among their designers.

THE ELEVENTH VICTIM.

The New York World's special from Foo Chow, China, says Baby Stewart is dead, the eleventh victim of the massacre of missionaries by the Chinese at Hwasang. One of the murderers of the Stewart's has been caught, and confesses that they cut off his hands, feet and head of the wife, Mrs. Stewart was frenzied, and fought till hacked to pieces. Foo Chow is cut off from Peking. The Chinese say the telegraph lines are blocked north of the Yangtze River.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

From very small beginnings in the Russian Province of Volynia, cholera has suddenly made an expanding break in several directions, notably to the south and west. Various dispatches from Cracow, Lemberg, and other points show that it is spreading rapidly in Austrian Poland. Still more circumstantial stories come from Southern Russia, where the epidemic has reached the vicinity of Kiev, and even, it is rumored, the city itself is suffering from extraordinary heat. During the prolonged drought, springs were dried up, crops were burned, the cattle are dying of thirst and the conditions are most favorable for the ravages of the contagion. The death rate in Odessa for the past six weeks was more than the double usual summer rate, even as it is, and the citizens are in mortal terror lest the cholera add to their woes.

ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Another special cable says: England's relations with Germany have

undergone a notable change within the week. Judging from an article printed in the Daily News on Saturday, it is expected that the Liberals would improve of Lord Salisbury's cultivating the most friendly and cordial relations with Germany, but the Standard semi-officially after the arrival at Coblenz Emperor William printed a remarkable leading article saying that although England desired to retain Germany's friendship, Germany had better renounce some of her ambitious Bismarckian methods in the conduct of her negotiations with foreign powers, especially in connection with Africa. This article was widely quoted and was unanimously condemned by the German press. Despite that fact, however, the Standard now prints another leader, couched in even stronger language, in which it says that the bargain with Germany to which the world has sometimes harshly construed to her disadvantage, and that the German diplomatic corps has strained itself to put impediments in the way of entering into a treaty with the Congo free state authorities, the facilities for which—relying on Germany's goodwill—England had sacrificed in the Congo convention.

The Standard concludes by expressing regret at the eccentric course occasionally pursued by the Berlin foreign office, and adding that it would be impossible for England to face the inevitable risk of a formal alliance with the Dreikaiserbund.

"WEIGH THESE WORDS."

The Sun's London cable says: Once more have the wonderful power and the true greatness of England's Grand Old Man been demonstrated in the remarkable revival of popular interest in the fate of Armenia. The whole nation is marveling over his great speech, and there are no words—even among those who have always been his political opponents—save those of sympathy and admiration. Nobody is any longer foolish enough to deny the manliness of the Grand Old Man of England, and there is no possible doubt of the accuracy of the latest reports that thousands near the scene of the massacre are perishing of starvation.

The only other notable speech at the moment has been a long letter from Khalef Khalid, a conspicuous Turk, who asks the Grand Old Man why he hates and denounces the Turks so fiercely and violently, when as many and as great outrages against the Mohammedans have been perpetrated by the Christians as were committed by the subjects of Islam. Mr. Gladstone's reply was made today. It is one of the most pointed epistles the old man ever wrote. He says: "I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to the Turks or to any other race of men which you ascribe to me. I do not doubt that you write in entire good faith, but your statements of facts are unauthenticated and proceed only upon unauthenticated statements. I make no charge against the Turks at large, but against a Turkish Government. I make no charge which they have been proved guilty of by public authority. In my opinion I have never been a friend to the Ottoman Empire, than have the Sultan and his advisers. I have always recommended the granting of reasonable powers of local self-government which would have saved Turkey from the losses. This good advice has been spurned and in consequence Turkey has lost 18,000,000 of people and may lose more. Pray, weigh these words."

HOMEWARD RUSH OF TOURISTS.

All facilities for going to America during the next eight weeks, except in the steamships, are exhausted. The steamship people of all lines are at their wits' end trying to accommodate the hordes of home-going tourists. The difficulties of the carrying trade during June and July are much exaggerated by the general desire of thousands of Americans to secure passage home during the latter half of August and the month of September. Hundreds of applicants are being turned away from the American line office.

The distress of the stranded travelers who neglected to secure quarters long in advance is very great in many instances. Not only is every berth in the first and second cabins engaged, but the companies have made long waiting lists of applicants for passage on most of their boats. It has become a serious matter for many, who have been compelled to change their plans on account of various emergencies, and in many cases they are beseeching the embassy and consuls and American newspaper correspondents to use their influence to secure passage for them. The result in some cases will be that persons who would be glad to pay first-class fare will land in New York next month among the immigrants in the steerage.

ANARCHY IN CHINA.

There are manifold indications that both the British and the United States Governments fail to realize the condition of Anarchy to which the Chinese Empire has been reduced—a condition which threatens the lives of all the foreigners within its borders. Protests against the carrying trade measures taken thus far by both the Governments concerned have been pouring in for the last three days from the foreign residents of Peking, Canton, Hong Kong, and other places. All urged in the strongest possible language that the Chinese Government is powerless to redeem any of its easily given promises, and that only foreign guns and men will be of any use in the grave crisis that is at hand.

BLOODTHIRSTY VEGETARIANS.

Simultaneously with the cabled accounts of outrage and massacre in China, have come foreshadowings of these and even worse events which were sent by mail more than a month ago. These letters tell of the rapid growth of the secret society of Vegetarians, which now openly defies all authority, even that of Peking. The society was organized several years ago. One tenet was that the members should eat neither meat nor opium. They, therefore, have been described as Vegetarians, although there are numerous vegetarians in China who do not belong to any secret society. Proceeding slowly, they discovered that their actions were not opposed nor repressed. They moved from a bold action to another. The leaders, who were well known, defied arrest. Still nothing was done. By degrees they realized that the officials were afraid of them, and not the other way round. The true reason for the Vegetarians' want was that the war with Japan was just what the Vegetarians wanted. At last news came that Foo Chow might be attacked, and they seized the opportunity to plan an attack upon the officials at Ku Cheng city. It was found out in time, and the city gates were closed. The Vegetarians had received their first check, but they found that nothing further was to be done beyond replacing the mandarins. No soldiers were sent against them and they knew many of the troops were members of their society. Knowing perfectly well the power that lies behind the Englishman and Americans they thought that to get rid of them both would be a bold stroke, and at the present moment they openly defy the authorities. The Englishmen at Foo Chow are familiar with the situation in the disturbed district unite in this view and all agree that the only effective policy which England and America can adopt is such a display of force as will subvert a serious

punitive expedition, and to avoid more extensive operations which would not be short of war. The blow must be struck without a moment's unnecessary delay to prove

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. C. A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, is making a holiday tour of Scotland.

At present Prince Bismarck's health is good and he goes walking whenever he is able.

Experiments are now being made with a view of lighting Westminster Abbey by electricity.

Mr. James Keir-Hardie, the labor leader, who sat in the last Parliament for the south division of Westham, has accepted an invitation to attend the labor congress to be held shortly in Chicago. He will sail for New York in the Cunarder Campania on Aug. 17.

It is understood that the Radicals will raise the question of Henry M. Stanley's nationality, they having the idea that he is a naturalized American citizen. Another like case will probably arise in Ireland, but these rarely amount to anything, because a born British subject can always resume that status by formally declaring his intention to do so.

TWO DEATHS DUE TO A PIPE.

Cohoes, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Mary Murphy, aged 60, and little Frank Kelly, aged 4, were fatally burned in the house of Mrs. Murphy's daughter, Mrs. David O'Hearn, on Park avenue, Saturday morning. The woman fell asleep while smoking and her dress caught fire from the burning ashes. It is thought the boy must have attempted to extinguish the flames and so met the same fate.



Here is a Letter, one of hundreds that are coming in daily. We publish it for the benefit of the women who read about Pearl-line, but who still wash without it, in the old hard and wearing way.

"Now I will tell you how I came to use your PEARLINE. I have taken the 'Ladies' Home Journal' for several years. Three and a half years ago, every time I picked up my 'Journal' to read, the first thing I would see was your advertisement and picture of PEARLINE. I got so tired of looking at it, that I said I would get a package and try it. The result was, when the package was gone, I bought another package, and so I have done ever since. I never think of going to wash clothes since, without my PEARLINE. I have recommended it to quite a number of people, who are now using it, just from my recommendation. I have just written this to you to let you know how highly I prize it. I don't want my name and address to go before the public."

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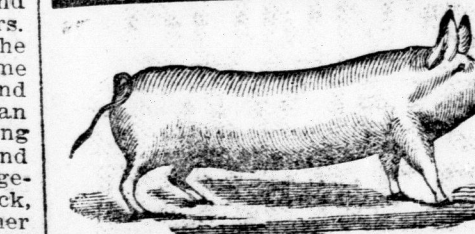
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Which we must dispose of in the next few days. They range all the way from 75c to \$4 50. The regular price as usual here is lower than the lowest, but to make them exceedingly interesting we have made substantial reductions throughout. Every one will be found a money saver. Don't neglect to see these goods.

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The holiday season will end with the month, and the boys will require a new outfit for school. For the next two weeks we will sell a splendid serviceable All-Wool Tweed, worth 35c, for 25c per yard. There are only 10 pieces to be sold—remember only 25c.

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For beautiful patterns, 32 inches wide, and good value for 12¹c.

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Per yard can now buy your choice of those beautiful Fine Sateens and Drillettes, light, medium and dark colors.

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