Irritated Powers

Great Tension Between France and Britain-John Bull Forecloses the Mortgage Cairo Scheme.

Elgin and His Successor Compared-Curzon's First Blunder-A College for Labor Leaders-Grip Gave Emperor William a Rough Handling -Premier Sagasta's Fall Seems Near-Henry Norman's Statement of the Situation in Europe.

THE CAPE-TO-CAPE SCHEME.

former premier of Cape Colony, alleged

instigator of the Jameson raid and so-called Napoleon of South Africa, is go-

ing to England to arrange for pushing

forward the Cape-to-Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of the imperial-

ists. A definite proposition will be pre-

sented by Mr. Rhodes to London capi-

talists for an extension of the railroad

from Buluwayo to Lake Tanganyika.

He does not pretend it will be a paying

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

political instead of commercial, and he

hopes to persuade the British Govern-

ment to smooth the way by guarantee-

ing 31/2 per cent interest on the bonds

to cover the costs of construction. Mr.

Rhodes counts upon influencing money-

Congo convention, guaranteeing the neutrality of the part of the continent

about Lake Tanganyika, which even the autocrat of Rhodesia will find hard

to force. Here Germany has the veto

on Great Britain's advance, which she cannot be expected to waive without

CURZON AND ELGIN COMPARED.

The glamor of receptions and oratory

with which Lord Curzon of Kedlestone

sweeps into the throne of viceroy of

India quite obscures the merits of the

administration with the speech-making entry of his younger successor. The

latter has already achieved one of those tactless blunders which the critics fear-

ed his self-sufficiency would rush him

the most respectable residents desiring

to present him with a scheme for the

higher education of Indians on the lines

of the Johns Hopkins University, which

a native Jamsetji Tata, proposes to do

with £250,000 (\$1,250,000), and the na-

COLLEGE FOR LABOR LEADERS.

Two young Americans, Messrs. W.

Vrooman and C. A. Baird, members of

the Oxford University, are inaugurat-

ing a scheme for the establishment of

a college for labor leaders which is at-

tracting considerable attention. It ap-

pears that they came especially from

America to carry out the project, and

known there as an ultra-democrat. The

college will be called Ruskin Hall. They

have leased Stebbs' House, an old man-

sion built in 1649, near Christ Church

College, and it will be opened on

Washington's birthday by a meeting

in Oxford town hall. Ruskin Hall will

accommodate 40 men. There will be

no ordinary servants, but among the

students will be cooks and other ser-

vants, who will get their board free in

return for four hours' daily work. The

remainder of their time will be avail-

able for study. The entire expense of the students for board, lodging and tui-

tion will be £1 (\$5) per week. Fifty

gratuitous tuitions will be given dur-

ing the first two years, and 50 students

have already been selected for the first

year. There are, in the words of the

organizers, "men aspiring to be vestry-

men, county councilors, members of

parliament, trades unionists and fellows

who harangue crowds in the streets and

The funds for the scheme are provid-

ed by American admirers of John

Ruskin, the painter and author. .

Mr. Vrooman is said to be already

into. He has snubbed a commi

tives, naturally, are offended.

a heavy indemnity.

Its importance for some years will be

investment from the start.

London, Jan. 9.—All events seem to I than to any other nation, and renewed work together in European politics to protests may be expected. Increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants, just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerency to be mere talk due to super-sensitiveness upon the part of France, and to unnecessary gruffness upon the part of Great Britain in insisting upon what she considers to be her rights. On one side France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined, under some pretext or other, to force her into war, and is willing to make a pretext if no plausible excuse arises. On the other side, a large part of the British public profess that their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the un-varnished dishonesty of French diplo-

THE MADAGASCAR BLUE BOOK. The past twenty-four hours brought the publication of the Madagascar blue book, which was followed by a leading editorial in the Times demouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that French-men are reading the two together, and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man-in-the-street, is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Other papers may storm and scold, and are not noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how the Times led the "no sur-render" cry over the Fashoda incident, UNDER EVIDENT INSPIRATION. One fact is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar blue book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable pronouncement at Khartoum, by which the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the sheikhs announced that Great Britain has set her seal upon Egypt. If there ever was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to

FORECLOSE THE MORTGAGE upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure it, must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" is written in large letters, though the government's mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked. British agent told the assembled sheikhs that henceforth they will live under the joint British and Egyptian flags, knowing no sovereignty but that of the Queen and the Khedive, which, of course, means that the latter will be a harmless figurehead. This formal assumption of sovereignty over the Soudan is more distasteful to France

tables.

herself suffering from weakness, nervousness, detritability. She cannot divine the cause, and her family physician seems equally at loss. A friend who suffers in the same way tells her that a wee drop of cologne, brandy drops, ale, beer, "malt-extracts" or other etimulant will give temporary relief. And that is the beginning that ends in a mad-

the delicate organs that constitute her a woman. Dr. Pierce's woman. Dr. Pierce .
Favorite Prescription,
which contains no which contains no alcohol or other stimulant to inebriate, will promptly put things right, and make her strong and healthy in a womanly way. It does away with necestive for abroyious ex-

aity for obnoxious ex-aminations and local treatment. It cures in the privacy of the home. It gives vigor and virility to the organs upon which depends the perpetuation of the human race. Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., ark., writes: "After five months of great sufering I write this for the benefit of other suferers from the same affliction. I doctored with ur family physician without any good result, so sy husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medines—which I did, with wonderful results. I m completely cured. I took four bottles of r. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his Pleasant Pellets.'"

Constipation kills slowly. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure quickly.

on Egyptain Territory--The Cape-to-

on why the whole empire should be saddled with an expensive meat inspection merely because Prussia wished it. It was in deference to these south German votes that the Prussian cabinet gradually cut down the demands, and a number of the agrarian features of the original draft of the bill were eliminated. Two important modifica-tions are the dropping of the clause providing for state remuneration for all cattle and meat declared unfit for sale, and the insertion of a clause en-forcing the inspection of all cattle and swine slaughtered for private consumption. For America, the most vital and interesting features are that it simpli-Another enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britfies and unifies the method of inspecain's domination in Africa is about to tion, and that there will only be one be consummated. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the

GRIP GETS HOLD OF WILLIAM. Influenza, which seized the Emperor William last Sunday, kept him indoors until Friday. It was of a rather serious type, and a high fever weakened the patient considerably. The disease complicated his Majesty's old ear trouble, which caused him severe pain.
The emperor was able to walk out of doors on Friday with the empress and his physician. Prof. Leuthold, expects his majesty will have completely recovered in a few days.

ly recovered in a few days.

A waiter of Chemnitz named Barthel, has been granted permission, at his own request, to come to Berlin on Emperor William's birthday, which occurs Jan. 27, to construct on the dinner table of the castle a bust of his majesty out of table napkins. Rhodes counts upon infruencing moneyed men to back their patriotism with cash, even if he is unable to enlist the government on his side. If any man can succeed in this project, Mr. Rhodes is the man. But one barrier stands in the way, in the form of the

It is expected that at the coming court ball the old French minuets and gavottes and newly invented minuet waltz will be mainly indulged in, as the empress and the court ladies have been practicing these dances lately. The Crown Prince, who was born in 1882, has grown much taller during the past year, and even now, although only 16 years old, is slightly taller than

SAGASTA DOOMED.

At the last meeting of the Conservative Club in Madrid, Senor Silvela formally confirmed the previously reported complete agreement between himself and Gen. Polavieja and made an important announcement of the Conservative policy. Senor Silvela said he recognized Senor Sagasta's sermodest peer, the Earl of Elgin, who vices to the throne, but censured the premier's policy in Cuba, especially his conduct with regard to the war between Spain and the United States. He declared that the present cortes takes his leave. Yet, already the newspaper grumblers are contrasting the retiring viceroy's silent, business-like

MORALLY DISSOLVED.

and said he believed that the fall of Sagasta was imminent. The financial for our navy." Admiral Rev question, Senor Silvela said, he re-on to urge the exchange of French garded as most important. He favored a tax on all personal property, the increasing of indirect taxation and the effecting of large economies in pen-sions; supported the maintenance of the concordat with the Vatican, and advocated the reorganization of the administration of justice, freeing it from the influence of politics. He favored also electoral reforms and the establishment of a minstry of public works and commerce, having control of posts and telegraphs, and maintained the necessity of giving a powerful impulse to the industrial resources of the country.

SPAIN'S FUTURE. Regarding foreign policies Senor Silvela held that Spain's geographical position precluded her becoming territory governed by foreigners, adding: "We must, therefore, reorganize the army and navy so as to be in a position to defend the country in case of necessity." In conclusion, he declared that he did not believe Senor Sagasta was

desirous of retaining office. Today (Monday) Premier Sagasta will go to the palace to notify the queen regent of the ministerial crisis. THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS.

The Spanish warship Conde de Venadito, with the reputed remains of Christopher Columbus on board, has arrived at the Azore Islands from Havana, and is expected to reach Cadiz on Jan. 15.

GERMANY SATISFIED.

The Germania (Berlin) says that all the German claims growing out of the ill-treatment in the Province of Shang Tun, China, of Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, in November last, have been satisfied by China, including the official reinstatement of the missionary, the assistance of the Chinese Government in establishing the mission station on the scene of the outrage, and the severe punishment of the guilty parties.

Henry Norman.

THE MADAGASCAR MATTER. London, Jan. 9.-Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, says: The official correspondence between England and France regarding Madagascar was evidently published in view of the strained relations between the two countries, because it contains dispatches up to eight days ago-a most unusual promptitude on the part of the foreign office. Lord Salisbury doubt-less foresaw all the comments which have appeared. The correspondence began Feb. 24 and ended Dec. 29. 4t consists of a series of protests and complaints by the British Government of the French action, first, of securing British neutrality by promising that the French protectorate would not be overstepped and that the British rights would be guaranteed, whereas the protectorate was promptly turned into annexation, and British rights were an-nulled; second, by allowing the French agent to forbid native traders to deal with foreigners; third, in increasing the duties on British goods to absolutely a prohibitive extent; fourth, by issuing official illustrations of French trade marks, and urging the natives to buy no others, in order that they might be known to be true sons of France; and fifth, by forbidding coastwise traffic to all foreign vessels-a decree only revoked because there was not enough French vessels to carry it.

tention. NO REPLY FROM FRANCE. lit will sound incredible but it is a

simple fact, that these protests, covering eleven months, did not evoke one single answer from the French Gov-ernment. They simply ignored every promise and treaty engagement, and never even acknowledged the repeated official protests of this country. The publication of these dispatches is Lord publication of these dispatches is Lord Salisbury's proof to the country that it is impossible to carry on negotiations with France. In commenting on the above, the Times says: The French must not suppose that because we do not fume and splutter we are not aware of the extreme shabbiness of the French policy, and do not take the measure of governments, which, under cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually act with the cupidity and short-sighted cunning of the reasant. Meanwhile, what with the plague, famine, decreased trade, native disaffection and the constant increase of functionaries, Madagascar itself appears to be going Madagascar itself appears to be going rapidly down-hill.

THE PIN-PRICK POLICY. Still another correspondent thus discusses the situation: It would be difficult to exaggerate the international significance of the publication of the Madagascar blue book. It means that the British Government is determined to have done, once and for all, with the French policy of pin-pricks, and, with the full weight of British public sentiment behind it, intends to put to the fullest test the professions of French desire for friendship, of which Cambon, the new French minister, has made himself the medium. Madagascar is the most glaring instance of French pin-prick policy. In Madagascar, indeed, France's policy has rather been that of ox-goads. As the blue book clearly shows she has deliberately trampled on every British trading and residential treaty right, and has met Salisbury's concessions by resolute

SLAMMING OF THE DOOR in England's face. English public opinion has watched this selfish, unfriendly French policy with growing indignation, and there is no man, however opposed to Salisbury in politics, who will not today echo the British minister's grave declaration that France's action is inconsistent with good faith, with practice of international law, and with comity of civilized peoples. And Britain, having in Madagascar the gravest cause of complaint against France, means to make the most of it. She expresses her indictment in the most downright phrases at the moment when her grievances at Shanghai and Newfoundland are already much in the public mind.

NOT WORTH MUCH. The British and French Governments are about to enter upon a discussion of the vexed question of French shore rights in Newfoundland. To everybody's surprise the inspired French newspapers are expressing the willingness of France to surrender her rights, under the treaty of Utrecht, and accept compensation elsewhere. France is spending far more in boun-ies to encourage the Newfoundland sheries than these produce; her fishmen have fallen off from 6,000 to 600; t is now universally accepted that the ishing population does not afford recruiting ground for the modern navy, which can only be supplied with seamen by securing the latter as boys and affording them a technical training. French Rear Admiral Reveillere de-

clares: "Contrary to assertions which have obtained too much currency, I affirm positively, with certainty of not being gainsaid by any officers who know our Newfoundland station, that the French shore has no kind of value value." Marc Landry, the well-known publicist, declares in Figaro: French shore is not worth the blood of a single French sailor. We would be well advised in accepting compensa-tion in exchange for this part of our coast." The whole tone of the Parisian press is similar, and it would now seem only necessary for Salisbury and Cambon to discuss terms of compensa-

The idea in some influential quarters is that Canadian statesmen seize the present opportunity to complete British American federation, and make Canada's share in this compensation one item in compact for Newfoundland's entry into the Dominion. In any case, France's last foothold in North America is fast slipping from

THE BONAPARTISTS.

Prince Victor Bonaparte's manifesto is taken rather seriously in some quarters. The Spectator remarks: "It cannot only mean that the Bonapartist chiefs intend to enact a military insurrection, and have either secured or have grounds for expecting military support. If Prince Victor is not libelled in this strange way, he has resolved that truthfulness will serve him best, and that he intends to strike a military coupe d'etat, and that he believes that while the announcement of his intention will inspire the army, it will cow the civil population." same writer says: "It is easy to overrate the enemies of the French republic, but it is impossible to overrate the weakness of its friends; for, though France, and French public opinion are for the moment quiescent, plots and conspiracies may be hatching beneath the surface. The tendency of the popular conscience is toward justice and truth and against the politicians and generals who have deceived and misled the country. This is true, also of the rank and file of the army itself, and of increasing numbers of its officers. The unanimous foreboding that a national crisis s immenent in France has now taken control of the movements of money there. From the highest financial institutions in Paris to the outlying peasant savings bank there is the same sense of instability. SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

Walter Mosley, engineering expert of the London County Council, has informed that body that underneath London is an immense lake of pure, cold water, in a chalk basin, 2,566 square miles in extent and 100 feet below the surface of the ground. The annual rainfail that sinks below to the lake is in minimum 280,000,000,000 gallons, which would give a daily yield of 766,000,000 gallons. The suggestion now in the council is to sink artesian wells for the supply of water, instead of an extensive scheme of bringing it from Wales, as has been proposed.

LAMBETH PALACE TOTTERING. Fire and the march of improvements have lately removed some ancient landmarks, and now another historic pile is being threatened, but in a different way. Lambeth Palace is said to be rapidly crumbling to pieces, damage being done by chemical fumes from pottery works in the vicinity. The county council refused to take any action, but the Earl of Stanhope is endeavoring to excite public at-

FREAKS PROTEST. A meeting was held in London of the

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Appears on Every Wrapper.



A Pretty Foot Goes a Long Way



But what is the use of a pretty foot, in this country in the winter time, if you do not have a perfect fitting Rubber or Overshoe. Now, this may be news to you, but you will find it to be a fact; there is only one make of Rubbers and Overshoes, in this country, that are right up-to-date in fit, finish, quality and durability and they are the

Granby Rubbers

and OVERSHOES

thin, light, comfortable. Extra thick at ball and heel. "GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON."

now exhibiting here, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the use of the word "freak" in de-scribing human curiosities. They claim that frequently so-called freaks were cases of superior development.

Telegraph Operator Murdered by Robbers.

Florence Richie, Opera Singer, Sudden-

ly Expires in a Bath Room.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.-H. Wurster, the night telegraph operator for the Phila-delphia and Reading Railway Company, at Bingen, a small town near Bethlehem, was murdered at an early hour on Saturday by robbers. murder is thought to have occurred between 1 and 3 o'clock. When the local freight reached Bingen the conductor looked in at the window of the telegraph office. Leaning against the wall, sitting upright in his accustomed place, with his feet on the desk, was the body of Wurster. His head had been crushed, and there were apparently two bullet holes in the side of his head. body was yet warm, indicating that he had been murdered but a short time after having reported his last train at 12:45 a.m. The office floor was covered with blood, indicating that there had been a terrible struggle. All the draw-ars had been rifled, and the lifeless form had been placed in the chair af-

ter the murder. There is no clew to the murderers. Wurster was 27 years

of age and married. DIED IN A BATH-ROOM. Denver, Col., Jan. 9.-Florence Ritchie, of the Frank Daniels Opera Company, was found dead in the bath-room of the Albert Hotel. F. A. Collins, her husband, says that she left their room for the purpose of taking a bath. Becoming alarmed at her long absence, Collins went to the bath-room and found the door locked. After repeated calls and knockings, the door was forced by Collins and others, when a horrible sight was disclosed. Hanging over the side of the bath-tub was the body of Mrs. Collins, her feet on the floor and her head and shoulders submerged in the water. Physicians tried in vain to arouse her. After investigation the theory was advanced that as she stooped to turn off the water a fainting spell from which she frequently suffered had attacked her and she fell and suffocated. Florence Ann Ritchie was 20 years of age. Her pa-rents reside in Philadelphia, where her body has been shipped. She was married to Collins two years ago. She was formerly with the Della Fox Opera Company, and the Little Tycoon Opera

THE STILETTO. New York, Jan. 9.—Michael Cossio, and east side musician and cripple, played at a wedding. Afterward, growing tired, he went into a near-by cafe and, resting his head on a table, fell asleep. At 7 o'clock Saturday morning Frank Balenta entered the cafe, drank a cup of coffee, and was about to leave, when the espied the sleeping Italian musician. Balenta tip-toed over to the table, drew a stilleto from his pocket, and without saying a word, buried it

freaks in Barnum & Bailey's show, I in Cossio's neck. The sleeping man awoke with a yell, and Balenta rushed out. After a long chase through the narrow streets of the east side, however, he was captured. He offered no nexplanation of his murderous act.

KILLED HERSELF AND BABY. New York, Jan. 9 .- George Weitenger, a machinist, quarreled with his wife, Annie, on New Year's eve because she would not give him money with which to celebrate the day. He threatened that on his next pay day he would spend every cent before he came home. She retorted that if he did she would kill herself. was Weitenger's pay day, and he staggered homeward without a cent. As he opened the door about midnight he was overcome by the odor of gas. In bed were his wife and 4-year-old daughter, Annie. Both were dead. On the table was a letter written by Mrs. Weiten-ger. She declared she was tired of life, and that they could not blame her. "At the hands of this man," she wrote, "my life in America has been like a dog in wet weather."



Electric Bell...

with fancy bronze push-button put in, all complete, for \$3.00. ELECTRIC BELLS kept in permanent re pair for only 50c per year. MEDICAL BATTERIES repaired and for

00000000000000000000

THE TRIUMPH MEDICAL BATTERY. ONLY ONE DOLLAR,

RHUMKORFF INDUCTION COILS, for X ray and experimental work, any size spark, built to order. ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING at reason

Small Electric Motors, for special purposes, built to order.

R. M. MILLAR, 434 Talbot St., London, Ont.

ELECTRICAL WINDOW DISPLAYS.



he newspapers tell of some once beautiful woman who has been consigned to an asylum, because ness drove her to seek temporary strength in the alcholic mixtures that are found on many The story is an old, but ever-

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE. The German chambers of commerce and industrial associations in their annual reports this week, have referred more or less freely to Germany's trade with the United States. A majority of new one. A woman finds new one. them express the hope that commercial relations will become closer and more friendly. The Leipsic chamber of commerce, one of the most important in Germany, deplores the present uncertainty of the commercial relations with both the United States and Great Britain, and says it trusts the government will strive to the utmost to re-establish permanently the best relations with both countries. The Bund der Industriellen, the Rhenish Manufacturers' house. The woman who suffers from the symptoms described may safely infer that Association, however, urges the government to adopt "prompt and energetic there exists disease or at least weakness of retaliatory measures against the Unit-

crganize clubs."

lations of the treaty." EMBARGO ON UNITED STATES

ed States, in view of the palpable vio-

MEAT. The German imperial meat inspection bill is again one of the foremost subjects discussed by the newspapers. This measure, early in the week, was passed by the Prussian cabinet, and has gone to the bundesrath, which, it is understood, will make short work of it, as each of the federal governments has already considered it, and the present shape of the bill is virtually the result of mutual concessions made by the various governments. From an authoritative source it is learned that the task of agreeing to its final form proved very difficult to the south German governments, especially Wurtemburg and Bavaria, which originally opposed any such legislation, since they, thus far, have not been troubled with trichinosis inspection, and saw no rea-