

# Irritate Powers

**Great Tension Between France and Britain--John Bull Forecloses the Mortgage on Egyptain Territory--The Cape-to-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.**

London, Jan. 9.—All events seem to work together in European politics to 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 unvarnished dishonesty of French diplomacy.

## 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 denouncing France in language so fiery that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen 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 surrender" 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 it out.

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar blue book, most 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 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. The 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 Sudan is more distasteful to France

## Women Wrecks.

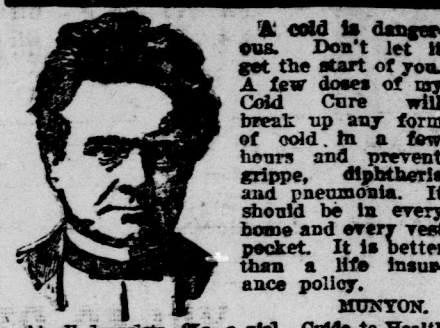
Every once in a while the newspapers tell of some beautiful woman who has been consigned to an asylum, because physical weakness drove her to seek temporary strength in the alcoholic mixtures that are found on many women's toilet tables.

The story is an old, but ever new one. A woman finds herself suffering from weakness, nervousness, depression and irritability. 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 stimulant will give temporary relief. And that is the beginning that ends in a madhouse. The woman who suffers from the symptoms described may safely infer that there exists disease or at least weakness of the delicate organs that constitute her a woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 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 necessity for obnoxious examinations and local treatment. It cures in the privacy of the home. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs upon which depends the perpetuation of the human race.

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good result, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. 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.

## MUNYON'S



**COLD CURE**

A cold is dangerous. Don't let it get the start of you. A few doses of my Cold Cure will break up any cold of cold, in a few hours and prevent grippe, influenza, pneumonia, etc. It should be in every home and every vest pocket. It is better than a life insurance policy.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c a vial. Order to Health.

Medical Advice Free. 1883 Ave. A. Photo.

son why the whole empire should be

saddled with an expensive meat inspection

merely because France 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 modifications

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

enforcing the inspection of all cattle and

swine slaughtered for private consumption.

For America, the most vital and

interesting features are that it simplifies

and unifies the method of inspection,

and that there will only be one

inspection.

## GRIFF 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.

A waiter, Chevalier named Barth,

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.

At the coming of the old French minuet

and gavottes and newly invented minuet

waltz will be mainly indulged in, as

the empress and the court ladies have

been practicing these dances for some

time. The Crown Prince, who was born in

1832, has grown much taller during

the past year, and even now, although

only 16 years old, is slightly taller than

his father.

## SAGASTA DOOMED.

At the last meeting of the Conserva-

tive Club in Madrid, Senor Silveira

formally confirmed the previously re-

ported complete agreement between

himself and Gen. Polavieja and made

an important announcement of the

Conservative policy. Senor Silveira

said he recognized Senor Sagasta's

claim to the throne, but censured his

conduct with regard to the war

between Spain and the United States.

He declared that the present cortes

was

## MORALLY DISSOLVED.

and said he believed that the fall of

Sagasta was imminent. The financial

question, Senor Silveira said, he re-

garded as most important. He favored

a tax on all personal property, the

increasing of indirect taxation and

the effecting of large economies in

public administration. He also favored

the concordat with the Vatican, and

advocated the reorganization of the

administration of justice, freeing it

from the influence of politics. He

also favored electoral reforms and

the establishment of a national public

establishment, and with a scheme for

the necessity of giving a powerful

impulse to the industrial resources of

the country.

## SPAIN'S FUTURE.

Regarding foreign policies Senor Sil-

veira 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 Ven-

adito, with the reputed remains of

Christopher Columbus on board, has

arrived at the Azores Islands from

Spain, 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 Ger-

man Catholic missionary, in November

last, have been satisfied by China, in-

cluding 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 punish-

ment of the guilty parties.

## HENRY NORMAN.

THE MADAGASCAR MATTER.

London, Jan. 9.—Henry Norman, in

his weekly cable letter, says: "The

official correspondence between En-

gland and France regarding Madaga-

scar was evidently published in view

of the strained relations between the

two countries, because it contains dis-

patches 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 in the press. The cor-

respondence began Feb. 24 and ended

Dec. 29. It consists of a series of protests

and complaints by the British Govern-

ment 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 pro-

teCTORATE was promptly turned into an

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 absolute-

ly a prohibitive extent; fourth, by is-

suing official illustrations of French

trade marks, and urging the natives to

buy no other 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.

NO REPLY FROM FRANCE.

It will sound incredible but it is a

simple fact, that these protests, covering eleven months, did not evoke one single answer from the French Government. 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 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 cupid and short-sighted cunning of the peasant. Meanwhile, what with policy, plague, famine, decreased trade, native disaffection and the constant increase of functionaries, 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-goats. 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 declare 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 greatest cause of complaint against France, means to make the most of it. She expresses her indignation 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, and accept ceding far more in boundaries than these produce; her fishermen have fallen off from 6,000 to 600; it is now universally accepted that the fishing population does not afford the profitable 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 declares: "Contrary to common opinion, I have obtained too much currency, I am afflicted positively, with certainty of not being galsaid by any officers who know our Newfoundland station, that the French shore has no kind of value for our navy." Admiral Reveillere goes on to urge the exchange of French on to use "something of equivalent value." Marc Landry, the well-known publicist, declares in Figaro: "The French shore is not worth the blood of a single French sailor. We would be well advised in accepting compensation 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 compensation.

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

## THE BONAPARTISTS.

Prince Victor Bonaparte's manifesto is taken rather seriously in some quarters. The Spectator remarks: "It cannot only mean that the Bonapartists 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 his military enemies with the sword, and that he believes that while the announcement of his intention will inspire the army, it will cow the civil population." The 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 hatched 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 unanimity foreboding that a national crisis is imminent 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 rainfall, the sink hole, the lake is in minimum 280,000,000 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 attention.

## FREAKS PROTEST.

A meeting was held in London of the

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

Appears on Every Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**LA CARENITA**  
A **10¢**  
DELIGHTFUL CIGAR  
That Makes A Friend of Every One who Tries it  
J. RATTRAY & CO. MONTREAL.

**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."**

## FOUGHT FOR LIFE

Telegraph Operator Murdered by

Robbers.

Florence Ritchie, 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 Com-

pany, at Bingen, a small town near

Bethlehem, was murdered at an early

hour on Saturday by robbers. The

murder is thought to have occurred be-

tween 1 and 3 o'clock. When the local

freight reached Bingen the conductor

looked in at the window of the tele-

graph office. Learning against the

company, at Bingen, a small town near

Bethlehem, was murdered at an early

</