

Special Cables

Anglophobia in Germany—Dean Farrar Much Missed in the Metropolis—Photographic Snap-Shots at Royalty Not Allowable—Alarming Letter Issued by the British War Office—Salisbury's Warning to the Sultan—Lack of Policy Regarding the Missionary Massacres in China—British Liberal Leaders Believe Their Principles Will Win in the End—Irish Nationalists in Good Fighting Form.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN GERMANY.

London, Aug. 18.—A Berlin special says: Politically the relations between Germany and England have almost monopolized public attention and are the reason for a general discussion by the entire press. This has been brought about by several editorials in the London Standard and Daily News, which were extremely distasteful to Germans. In fact, the Hanover Courier even went so far as to say that the Emperor's periodical visits to England were not approved by the nation, as they merely served to increase British insolence. An article in the Standard, especially advising the Emperor that his aim ought to be to show himself worthy of his maternal ancestry, has aroused a perfect storm of indignation. In fact, the entire press has given vent to a violent burst of Anglophobia with Prince Bismarck's Hamburg speech, which has been the cause of the official press, including the North German Gazette, has joined in the outcry, and there is no doubt that just now England is the country most hated by Germany.

FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES OVER AGAIN.

The memorial celebrations of the battles fought against the French in August, 1870, continue to be the order of the day among the Germans. The battle of St. Privat was celebrated Saturday at Potsdam, throughout Saxony and in a number of the smaller Prussian garrison cities. At Spandau, a number of veterans' associations are giving a big fête.

The various battle fields around Metz are being visited by thousands of veterans and other visitors, and a memorial has been placed on the battle field of Vionville in memory of Prince Frederick Charles. From the whole of Germany wreaths and other decorations have been sent by the tens of thousands in order to decorate the graves of the German soldiers upon the different fields.

DEAN FARRAR MISSED.

The cable recently announced that Rev. W. H. Farrar had preached his farewell sermon in Westminster Abbey and had gone to take charge of Canterbury Cathedral, of which he was lately made dean. During the last nineteen years the archdeacon has been one of the glories of the Anglican Church. Few people are aware that he was born in Bombar some 64 years ago, and that he was educated in the Isle of Man, in whose picturesque scenery he placed his excellent school story, "Eric, or Little by Little." When at Cambridge he wrote, in 1852, a prize poem, an honor shared in previous years by such men as Macaulay, Praed, and Christopher Wordsworth and Alfred Tennyson. The Wordsworths and the Tennysons, of course, were never known in Britain. The head of Marlborough College once wrote of him: "I never knew of any one who had greater power of stimulating intellectual exertion and literary tastes among the boys with whom he came in contact; his character is most lovable; he wins to himself all who approach him. He would be, I am sure, the magnet of all that is noble and generous in the hearts of men, Prof. whom he rules. And later on, Prof. Max Muller, who cannot be accused of having any great affection for the clergy, observed that "Farrar's name would add lustre to any school in England." His chief work of some years was the masterpiece of Marlborough College. He has always been in favor of total abstinence, and is a fearless advocate of the total suppression of the liquor traffic. In 1890, when he was 57, he was married to a young woman, who has had an exceptionally happy home life, surrounded by his wife and many gifted children, will lose about \$5,000 a year by his promotion to Canterbury, but he will probably give himself up to more literary work. In one particular Farrar will be much missed in London. He has helped to marry most of the fashionable couples in London during the last ten years.

OPPOSED TO DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Notice has been given by Mr. Vincent that he will at an early day move in the House of Commons a resolution that Great Britain give a year's notice to the Governments of Belgium and Germany for the elimination of the clauses in the commercial treaties with those countries of 1852 and 1865 respectively, precluding the importation of British goods in British colonies upon more advantageous terms than are accorded foreign goods. The Statist advises Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to give notice, and the termination of these treaties, which express the belief that should this be done Germany would not take any retaliatory steps.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Mr. F. H. Scott, president of the Century Publishing Company, of New York, who is in London, in an interview regarding the Canadian copyright law, says the scheme will not be of any benefit to authors or literature of Canada, where the market is small, while it will be a serious menace to the rights of authors in the United States. The Spectator, referring to the matter, says Canada wants something which will bring the whole system of international copyright to ruin.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER LINE.

In regard to the company which it was reported recently had been formed, with Sir W. T. Lewis as chairman, to establish a regular line of steamers to run direct between Cardiff and New York, the Transport says it will be called the Cardiff-American Transport Company. Many leading merchants are interested in the line. The Butte Docks Company, of Cardiff, will shortly begin the erection of a large port warehouse for the accommodation of the new company. The vessels of which will be mainly devoted to the carrying of freight, including cattle.

SNAP SHOTS PROHIBITED.

During the visit of Emperor William to Cowes, while his Majesty was one day on the lawn of the Royal Yacht Squadron engaged in conversation with Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador to Great Britain, a French lady suddenly rose from her seat among the throng present with a snap shot cam-

era in her hand and attempted to secure a picture of the Emperor. Great indignation was expressed by those who saw the act, and precautions were taken to prevent a repetition of the incident, men being placed at all entrances to the grounds with instructions to prevent the admission of any persons carrying cameras.

AN ALARMING CIRCULAR.

The British War Office has issued an emergency letter to the city officials and metropolitan boards of guardians asking whether in the event of war they would be prepared to allow the War Department to utilize the infirmaries for the mobilization of an army corps for home defense. The letter is purely a routine affair, without significance, but some of the Sunday papers try to raise a scare over the matter. Lloyd calls it alarming, and says that naval and military men at the service clubs told a Lloyd inquiry that never in their experience had the War Office so suddenly issued such an alarming circular. They could not imagine any reason for such proceedings, and the part of the letter which mentioned and indulged in the gravest surmises over the matter.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the New York Times: The political play of "Much Ado About Nothing" has been on the stage at Westminster, but is not drawing well, and is generally condemned as fit only for the silly season, notwithstanding Dr. Tanner's effort to supply the comedy elements. The newspapers have published detailed accounts of the conventional performances of the "Black Rod" and the by-play of swearing in members of Parliament, but these have been artificial efforts to entertain a bored and listless public. The election of the Speaker was followed in due course by the Queen's speech dealing exclusively with foreign affairs, and the debates in both Houses on Imperial affairs, with some good-humored banter by Lord Rosebery on the political situation and a series of aggressive speeches by the Irish members on foreign affairs. There was no divergence of views respecting either Armenia or China, but there was sharp criticism from the Opposition benches of Lord Salisbury's reversal of the judgment of the previous Government with regard to Chitral. One of the best speeches was made by Sir Charles Dilke, who summed up the case when he declared that the question of the retention or evacuation of Chitral was settled when the Indian authorities were of one mind in favor of holding on to the conquest.

LORD SALISBURY'S WARNING.

Lord Salisbury's warning to the Sultan was meant to be loud enough to reach to the Yildiz Kiosk. He remarked in his most impressive manner that the Sultan would make a grave and calamitous mistake if for the sake of maintaining its formal independence and resisting possible encroachment on its nominal sovereignty it refused to listen to the advice of the powers and put an end to anarchy in its dominions. Seldom has such menacing language been used by an English statesman. The Sultan will undoubtedly pay more attention to a responsible Prime Minister than to a retired statesman speaking at Chester; but advice he is accustomed to disdain, unless there is the shadow of a club behind it. It is not by any means certain whether Lord Salisbury himself would favor strong coercive measures, even if the powers could agree upon such an aggressive policy.

THE MISSIONARY MASSACRE.

With reference to the massacre of missionaries in China, the horror felt by civilized countries is shared by the Imperial Government, which lacks the willingness, but power, to bring to justice those guilty of the atrocities. It has been suspected that the British Government lack a positive policy in dealing with China, and certainly Lord Salisbury has failed to disclose one. The massacre of the missionaries has been a subject of discussion and prayer at Exeter Hall, where the Church Missionary Society has held a crowded meeting, but an undertone of criticism of the methods of evangelizing China and of skepticism respecting their results is also heard. While sympathy is everywhere expressed for the families bereaved by the deaths of the missionaries, the opinion is expressed by many writers for the press and some members of Parliament that Chinese hostility has been invited by the lack of adaptability to Chinese customs and conditions. The manager results of the work of Christianizing the Chinese are cited, and the question is bluntly asked, is the game worth the candle? The foreign mission cause is not so popular in England as is political campaigning for the defence of the established church.

POSITION OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

Lord Rosebery assumed a jocular tone in his comments on the political situation, but while his speech in the House of Lords was bright and amusing, it was lacking in dignity and sense of responsibility. Sir William Harcourt was apparently depressed by the political revolution, and not disposed to be either aggressive or humorous in his speech on the Government policy. The Liberal leaders are not, however, so despondent as their political opponents imagine. They will not proclaim their views from the house-tops, but privately among themselves they are talking over the recent revolution of public opinion, and agreeing among themselves respecting the leading causes. They frankly admit that it was a serious mistake to go to the country with so many large issues. The temperance question, they are agreed, damaged their cause more than anything else, since it arrayed in antagonism the powerful and unscrupulous class of publicans and alienated the sympathy of swarms of workmen. They consider that the Liberal methods of advocating and presenting the Newcast programme have been ill-judged, but that these principles will win in the end. The next party platform will have fewer planks. The Liberal leaders also attribute their defeat in no small measure to the hard times. There had been commercial depression and lack of employment for the industrial classes for three years, and the improvement of the American trade this season came too late to reassure discontented workmen. The Liberal leaders are confident that the political pendulum will speedily swing backward, and that many seats which they have lost by small

majorities, and which are Conservative by usage, will be regained. All talk about the dissolution or reorganization of the party or change in its present leadership is a figment of irresponsible misguidance. Rosebery will be a strong leader in the Opposition than at the head of the Government.

UNIONISTS CELEBRATING.

The Unionists' victory has been celebrated by the National Union Conservative associations and by the Primrose League. The financial strength of the party is shown by the statement that upward of 25,000,000 leaflets and 200,000 posters were sent to the central office of the National Union.

THE IRISH CONFERENCES.

The Irish conferences have ended in the re-election of Mr. McCarthy as chairman and a compromise between the Healyites and the Dillonites over the Omagh controversy. Extreme measures were voted down, and Mr. Healy was let off so easily that he may claim something of a triumph. The new consultative committee includes five Dillonites and three Healyites. Moderate men have succeeded in patching up a peace between the two factions. The Nationalist leaders are in excellent fighting form, and have taken up with one accord Parnell's policy of forcing Irish questions upon the attention of Parliament. Messrs. Redmond, Healy and Dillon have each in his own turn employed the same general tactics, and the debates on Irish questions will now be arbitrarily shut off if the Government are to obtain financial supplies and adjourn Parliament in a fortnight.

DR. TANNER'S METHODS.

Dr. Tanner's methods are his own. His first exploit was an ironical shout of "Lord Omagh!" on the day when the report was published that Mr. Chamberlain would be knighted or made a baronet for his services to the Unionist cause. His next exploit was to expose his discipline from the Speaker and suspension from the House. The Speaker astonished even the Irish members by giving at a moment's notice Dr. Tanner's complete four-lettered name, and justified the complimentary forecasts earlier in the week of his self-possession.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The appointment of Lord Wolsley as commander-in-chief will give general satisfaction in military and political circles. The selection of the Duke of Connaught would have been a grave blunder. The choice really lay between Lord Wolsley and Sir Redvers Buller, but Sir Redvers Buller had been set aside as undeserving of the highest honors. Lord Wolsley has had an Imperial and Lord Roberts an Indian experience. Lord Wolsley has perhaps a better equipment for the post than his rival, although he knows almost too much about office and its coils of red tape. One who knew less about it might make a more radical reform. Lord Roberts has an important command in Ireland, and Lord Wolsley's laurels will not cause his rival any loss of sleep.

THE BIMETALLISTS.

The bimetallicists have not yet completed their count of the new Parliament, but they assert that eight members of the Government favor their principles, and that their power and influence have been greatly increased by the general elections. Sir William Houldsworth has agreed to form a committee inside Parliament in favor of bimetallicism. Controversial literature on the currency question steadily increases. The bimetallicists are leagues in the field and the newspapers are table to letter writers in the dull season. One correspondent has excited the wrath of the writer of the money article in the Times and extended from him a declaration that no ratio can be maintained permanently by any combination of governments, but that if ever an international conference meets effectual action must be taken. It will be given only on the ratio of 15 to 1 or 16 to 1.

POOR HARVEST PROSPECTS.

All forecasts of the English harvests are most dismal. Every crop runs far below the average, and the results of the season's farming in Great Britain and Ireland are less favorable than those of 1893, which was the worst harvest since 1879. Naturally Parliament is already solicited to legislate in the interest of the farmers and to adopt the programme of the National Agricultural Union. Land is steadily going out of cultivation in England, the farmers being unable to face the low prices and foreign competition, and being also harassed by high rents and restrictions upon methods of agriculture.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERING.

While the farming industries are suffering, manufacturing is prospering, owing to the improvement of the American trade. This continues to be marked, especially in the iron and steel trade. The improvement in the iron trade comes more slowly. Among other English industries favorably affected by the American tariff is the manufacture of china and earthenware. A correspondent of the Chronicle at Wolverhampton reports great activity in the potteries at Henley, Burslem, Stoke, Doughton, Fenton and Tunstall. In consequence of the revival of trade with America, exports for the seven months indicating the largest shipments for many years.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS.

The New York Sun's London special says: At last it is beginning to be realized that the case of the English grain raisers is permanently hopeless. The fact was practically admitted at the conference on the question of a national bread supply held this week. The comforting notion had been clung to for several years past that there is such a thing as a limit to the depression, and when that has been reached matters will necessarily begin to mend. Last year it was thought that British corn had reached such a point, and that as the farmer could not possibly do worse, he was bound to do better. This cheerful calculation has been upset. In the coming season England will import a larger proportion of meat and flour even than last year. As matters stand wheat can only be grown at considerable loss.

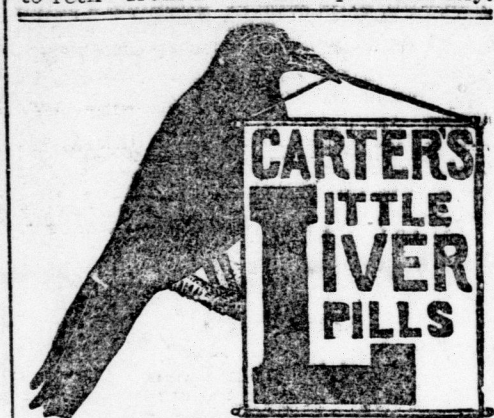
EARL DERBY PROVOKES THE PEOPLE.

The late Canadian Viceroy, Earl Derby, has engaged in a combat with the inhabitants of one of his Flintshire manors, which it is reported has developed into a small civil war. They have enjoyed a short cut foot path over the hill on his castle domain for three generations. He has now inclosed it with a high fence and ordered that admission to the hill and castle ruins shall only be by ticket. Mobs of indignant villagers tear down the fence as fast as it is put up, and have the notice boards, and a Welsh member, who passed through the district today says that the expectation is that a force of Chester police will be brought out to coerce the crowd, which is quite resolved to resist.

DR. TANNER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Dr. Tanner, the Irish member of Par-

liament, who was suspended by the House for a week on Thursday last, was in a state of great excitement during the entire day prior to his being ejected from the House. Since that time he has been so ill as to be confined to his bed. His friends, in view of the state of his health, advise him to retire from Parliament permanently.



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