

HOW EUROPE VIEWS THE WAR SITUATION

PROGRESS OF PEACE

Views on Anglo-American Rapprochement.

PROMINENT MEN FAVOR IT

SIGNIFICANT WORDS OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Distinguished Members of the English Episcopate Also Tell of the Friendship of the Two Nations.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

LONDON, July 30.—The Marquis of Lorne in reply to a request that he write a few words upon the subject of an Anglo-American rapprochement...

"I always have worked for a thorough understanding with the United States, and hope to do so during the rest of my days. There are great common interests to unite us, and nothing that rises above the level of comparative trifles to divide us."

I have with a certain measure of success obtained the views of the English Episcopate on the Anglo-American rapprochement. Among the most important communications is one from Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of London, considered by many the most eminent divine in the British Episcopate and looked upon as the future Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The future will not be so much concerned with nations as with the ruling influences which they contribute to the world's progress. The question for us is, what will be the future civilizing ideas which are common to the English-speaking people, local forms and modifications are of little moment."

Right Rev. K. C. Kyle, D. D., Bishop of Liverpool, is also a member of the Anglo-American League. He wrote as follows to the request for a few words of personal opinion upon the movement:

"I thank you for your letter. I have been most gratified by the rise and continued progress, good feeling and friendship between England and the United States of America. I trust it will grow and increase. Reading the same Bible and speaking the same language, we ought always to be friendly."

The Bishop of Ripon's answer was as follows: "I am rejoiced at the signs of better feeling between the United States of America and this country. I trust the cordial feelings which now exist may be strengthened and extended as the years move on."

The Bishop of Exeter wrote: "I believe that the hearty fraternal friendship between England and the United States of America, which is deepening year by year, will by God's mercy, promote the kingdom of the prince of peace."

VIENNA, July 30.—Duke Ernest Gunter of Schleswig-Holstein was married at the Coburg Palace to-day, the bride being Princess Dorothea, Marie Henrietta Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"To tell the truth my mother has lived with the foot in the toe."

writes Mrs. Eugene Stantzenberg, of No. 1604 Houston, Texas, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"The most wonderful cure effected in her case. She has been in the most painful condition for so long years. No words can describe what she has suffered. She could not sleep on account of severe pains. She tried every doctor around here and spent hundreds of dollars without benefit."

"After hearing of your wonderful remedies I wrote to you. My mother has taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and is now perfectly cured. Please receive the heartiest thanks and blessings from my father and seven children for saving the life of dear mother. May God bless you and your Institution, it is the wish of your friend."

Tens of thousands of women have found complete and permanent relief from nervous and seemingly incurable disease by using the wonderful remedies referred to above. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' possesses the peculiar property of nourishing and vitalizing the blood with the living red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh and muscular strength.

In the special weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organs, the 'Favorite Prescription' is a perfect and positive specific. It is the only scientific medicine prepared for that purpose by an educated physician and specialist in that particular field of practice.

For weak and nervous women these two medicines taken conjointly constitute the most marvellously successful course of treatment known to the medical profession.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of a splendid staff of associate specialists, graduates from the leading medical universities of America and Europe.

GERMANS BLEED TO THE TRUTH

American Temper Yet Misinterpreted.

LUDICROUS PRESS VIEWS

THIS COUNTRY PICTURED AS EAGER FOR PEACE.

Editors Continue to Predict Failure for the United States Military Movements in Cuba.

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BERLIN, July 30.—The newspapers here continue to misunderstand or misinterpret the temper of the Americans. They assert that the latter are ready for peace on almost any terms, providing Cuba is granted independence, and that the war is most unpopular, especially in business circles; and in spite of the phenomenal successes the Americans have already secured, the military editors continue to assert that the United States will find it more and more difficult to achieve an "ultimate military success, especially in Cuba."

As a reason for the delay in pressing the German merchants' claims for damages which are alleged to have arisen through the war in the Philippines, it is explained that the German Government considers that to push the claims now while the Americans are more or less incensed against Germany would prejudice a favorable settlement of the claims.

It is now certain that the Government will make a determined effort in the coming Reichstag to amend the constitution in the direction of abridging the franchise in several important particulars, especially in raising the age limit from 25 to 30 years. Not only is the Conservative and reactionary press vigorously advocating this as a necessary step in fighting the increasing spread of socialism, but the Government press has joined in the hue and cry.

It is also certain that at the next session of the Diet and Reichstag the agrarians will vigorously assault American agricultural products. The agrarians are now collecting a mass of evidence tending to show the injury which has been caused to the home market by the continued importation of American products. Among their arguments they allege that 20 per cent of the trichinosis in Germany is due to American pork, although the latter is only one-fortieth of the total German consumption. They also claim that American pork contains more trichinosis than the German, and they allege that in spite of the fact that American pork is officially certified to be free from trichinosis, the Hamburg authorities have officially reported 173 cases of American trichinosis pork during the last six months.

The Agrarians also assert that American flour is arriving in a more and more frequently grossly adulterated condition, adding that the prevailing medium of adulteration are mineral salts. France, they assert, are often advertised in American trade papers.

Finally the Agrarians say that an increasingly large percentage of American canned and preserved meat of every description is arriving in a state of decay and rot. They also claim to have abundant proof of their allegations and will ask the Government to totally exclude from Germany all the products mentioned.

The leading organ of the Agrarians, the "Deutsches Zeitung," asks whether, "in view of the fact that America means to refuse Germany the rights of the most favored nation, after concluding a new tariff bargain with France, the Government does not think it time to open a spirited tariff war pointing out, for one thing, the American bicycles ought to be taxed to a prohibitory duty."

The recent general prohibition of the import of American goods at prices and 150 butchers of Hamburg and vicinity acknowledge their inability to sell meat except at 10 to 20 per cent increase in price. A similar inquiry has already become effective in Berlin.

The sensational suicide of General von Pechmann, the commander of the Fifth Bavarian Cavalry Brigade, at Diersheim, is much commented on. It is understood that his act is due to depression, caused by the mallevence of a very high personage, who has repeatedly defeated his admirer in the field.

All the principal comic papers in Germany were confiscated this week on account of their publication of cartoons ridiculing the Emperor and the police. Some of these papers will be prosecuted on the charge of lese majeste.

Herr Lieber, the Centrist leader, has started for the United States.

While the quarrel between Emperor William and the regent of Lippe-Detmold is only a storm in a teacup, over a miserable question of court etiquette, it has occupied the press to the exclusion of almost everything else.

A high official of the Ministry of the Interior has briefly outlined the facts in the case to the correspondent of the Associated Press. They are as follows:

The regent was already offended on account of various alleged slights, for which he blamed the Emperor, when the general commanding the troops in the principality ordered his soldiers henceforth not to make the salute prescribed in the case of ruling sovereigns or to show the customary marks of respect to the regent's family.

The regent, thereupon, deeming his rights under the military convention of 1878 to have been slighted, appealed to the Emperor in a personal letter for redress. This letter contained several passages which were construed by his Majesty as being purposely offensive, whereupon he sent the regent a telegram which traversed a dozen hands and thence reached the newspapers substantially verbatim. Then followed the deeply offended regent's appeal to the sovereigns of Germany and to the Bundesrath. The matter is expected to remain in statu quo for some time.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from another source that Emperor William's anger was particularly aroused by certain references in the regent's letter to the Empress and her family, a parallel being drawn on the question of rank in both cases, and his Majesty's ire was increased by the fact that the Legislature of Lippe-Detmold, at the regent's behest and without awaiting the direction of the Emperor, passed a law in March prejudging the chances of the succession of Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, Emperor William's brother-in-law.

FRANCE GROWS MORE CORTIAL

Sentiment of Press and Officials.

FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA

DECLARE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD.

Semi-Official Assurance That No Obstacle Will Be Placed in the Way of Our Settlement of the War.

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PARIS, July 30.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the war, and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances. It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-American war comes to a close the clearer it is to sober-minded Frenchmen that public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France toward the United States. It is added that in spite of what was written in the newspapers here or discussed in official circles when the war began no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of hostilities. The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that, it is claimed here, it would be unfair now to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France, and that the French newspapers to-day think it time to favor the conqueror.

In explanation of the tone of the French press toward the United States, it is said that the language used by the newspapers at present is in substance the same as was used three months ago, and that the reason the American people have been under the impression that the French newspapers were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is that only the less sensible part of the French press was quoted in the cable dispatches, while such papers as the Journal de Debats, the Figaro and the Temps and some others have not favored either side in the war and their published articles with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, it is argued that some of the leading members of the French press were interviewed during the war, and their statements leave no room for doubt that they entertained a cordial feeling toward the United States, while French business men who were interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship toward America.

Finally, the Frenchmen say that the recent celebration of the Fourth of July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained among Americans. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce there were many prominent Frenchmen present, including some of the highest state officials, and M. Marjoule, the Minister of Commerce, speaking for the French Government.

"We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who have listened to calumnies in France who asserted that France was not friendly toward America, and that we have become not only adversaries, but, according to some reports, even discursive toward America. I protest against such an impression. It is a ridiculous idea, and I hope that the echo of what I say will be carried from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic as an indignant protest against the false reports and sentiments which have been spread in America."

"But if this is not sufficient, let measure your countrymen that not a day, not an hour, not a minute has elapsed during which the harmony which has existed between us has ever run the risk of being broken. France has always been for you a second country, and no one knows better than your Ambassador and our Government the degree of cordiality manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French Minister of Commerce is reproduced here, as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments tending to prove that France has not been unfriendly toward the United States in the war with Spain.

They also argue that there is no reason why France should side with Spain, as during the past century there has been no common ideal between the two countries, and the Frenchmen of to-day are not led by clerical considerations nor by the theory of so-called Latin races, which, it is further asserted, is no longer taken seriously by any sensible Frenchman.

From a commercial standpoint, France is as much interested in American as in Spanish trade, and it is pointed out that there is no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor and rejoices heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged and that the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had been the messenger of peace.

"As to the terms upon which peace will be arranged, the French Government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States will no longer be satisfied with mere independence of Cuba, considering that the war has cost her considerable money, and especially the French press, and the country is already taking into account that important element in the settlement of peace. They only hope that America will not claim too much. Now that France feels envious in view of the increasing power of the United States, but simply because too onerous conditions on the part of America would make peace difficult. In fact, it deserves to be pointed out that France does not make any objection to the United States increasing either its strength or its dominions. The reason for the quiet feeling of France in this matter is that she is convinced that if such an increase in power threatens European power she is not that power."

"Even the annexation of Hawaii, which gives to the United States an important possession in the Pacific, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting of some little islands and French Guiana. Therefore, she feels sure that

Get-Five-Ten-Aight A PACKED HOUSE Greeted our great sale. It was the jolliest, merriest, best-natured big crowd that ever got into the big store. WHEN People can buy perfect goods, brand-new styles, goods sparkling with freshness, when men can save from \$5 to \$6 on a suit, when mothers can save from \$2 to \$3 on their children's clothes, without sacrificing style, fit or finish, why, they're going to do it. There's about 200 of 'em in those real swell homespuns, those pretty Scotchies, in overplaids, blue and black serges, those real swell English Box Overcoats in tan coverts, suits and overcoats that formerly sold for \$12, \$15 and \$18. The last call at - - - - - MEN'S TROUSERS. Boys' Knee Trousers. Boys' Blouses. Monday's Boys' Clothing Specials. Military Suits. Ready for School. Klondike Nuggets. For Big Boys. Raphaels. 9-11-13-15 KEARNY ST.

Monday's Boys' Clothing Specials. Military Suits. Ready for School. Klondike Nuggets. For Big Boys. Raphaels. 9-11-13-15 KEARNY ST.

MARIA TERESA WILL SOON BE SAFELY FLOATED. WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Navy Department has posted the following from Admiral Sampson: "PLAYA, July 29.—The Infanta Maria Teresa, upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is located. It is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve being left open or to a hole which may have been made in the bow is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the water, there being steam in one of her boilers. "SAMPSON."

FIRE DENURES FOREST AREAS. Great Damage in Santa Cruz County. TWO LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS. STANDING TIMBER AND CORD WOOD DESTROYED. Shingle Mill at Zyante Burned and the Sunnyside Schoolhouse Threatened for a Time. SANTA CRUZ, July 30.—Two immense forest fires in this county are doing tremendous damages. For two weeks a fire has been burning about eighteen miles from here in the Timothly Hopkins timber at the outer edge of the Big Basin at Sunnyside. Hundred of acres of the finest timber land in the county has burned over, including tanbark, which has never been cut from the trees.

ONE-MILE TRIPLET RECORD LOWERED. PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The world's triplet record of 1:46 2-5 for one mile was today lowered to 1:46 2-5 by Johnson, Monroe and Farrar on the Woodside Park one-third mile race track. The unlimited distance pursuit race between Charles Church and Clint Coulter was won by Church, who caught Coulter on the sixth mile. Summary: One mile handicap, professional—Nat Butler (50 yards) won, Thompson (110 yards) second, Baker (60 yards) third. Time, 2:06 1-5. Unlimited distance pursuit race between Charles Church and Clint Coulter—Church won, 14:32 4-5. One mile exhibition against time by triplet riders—Johnson, Monroe and Farrar. Time, 1:46 2-5. Former record, 1:46 2-5.

Earned Brackets at Butte. BUTTE, Mont., July 30.—First race, five furlongs—Queen Nubia won. R. Q. Bar second, Trappan third. Time, 1:02 3-4. Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Highland Ball won, Master Mariner second, Imp. Misdor third. Time, 1:24. Third race, one mile—Imp. Devil's Dream won, William O'Brien second, Encino third. Time, 1:38. Fourth race, five furlongs—Miss Rowena won, Mekallah second, I Don't Know third. Time, 1:11. Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Imp. Black Cap won, Grand Sachem second, Los Prieses third. Time, 1:49. Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles—J. O. C. won, Silverado second, Rosemont third. Time, 2:06 1-5. Soldiers Attack Officers. BERLIN, July 30.—In the vicinity of Nuremberg a number of soldiers attacked a party of officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Bavaria, in revenge for an officer having, while bicycling, jostled a soldier. In the affray one of the officers was fatally stabbed. The soldiers fled, but three of them have since been arrested.

SHAFTER REPORTS ON FEVER. WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department posted the following: "SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29, via Bermuda.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4278; total fever cases, 3466; new cases fever, 698; cases fever recovered duty, 590. The death of Private Michael McGoldrick, of the First Infantry was caused by athenia, following malarial fever. SHAFTER."