

## BANE OF BRITAIN'S ROYAL HOUSE

Queen's Eldest Daughter Said to be Dying of Cancer.

### LONDON'S TWO-PENNY TUBE

This is the New Electric Road. It is Superseding the Horse-Humblers' Visit to London-Gossip.

London, Aug. 4.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The "king's evil" of George II seemingly talismant of the Hanover blood. The death of the queen's most accomplished son, the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—for he could lead an orchestra, play the violin, catch salmon with a Scotch expert, or sail a ship—has caused much solemn talk at court about the malady of the members of the royal house. Notwithstanding the denial issuing from Berlin, it is quite certain that Empress Frederick, the queen's eldest and most beloved daughter, is afflicted with cancer, and that great specialists consider her life a matter of months. She is too ill to leave the castle at Friedrichsruh, near Hamburg, for her customary summer visit to England. Queen Victoria, smothering her desire to possess an English home, gave her the White Lodge at Richmond last year. But she will probably never be able to occupy it.

### WHEN HUMBERT WAS IN ENGLAND.

Scotland Yard, in covering that Breezi, the assassin of King Humbert, was never in England, is understood to allege that the instigator of the crime is probably a man who made no secret of his intentions concerning "high Italian personages," while in London several months ago. He was closely watched while here, that he departed for the United States and was last heard of in Paterson, N. J. King Humbert, during a private visit here in 1897, took extraordinary interest in the slugs and in the anarchist bunnies where had been planned Orsini's plot to kill Emperor Napoleon III with a bomb, and the czar's assassination. While visiting one anarchist resort, his majesty noticed a flaming picture, designed by the proprietor of the place, representing an anarchist holding a revolver, churchmen, statesmen and capitalists into halves. The proprietor gave the king a copy of this picture, not knowing who his visitor was. The London editor of an Italian republican journal, who was standing by, suggested to the king's guide that a strong resemblance his friend bore to the king of Italy. His majesty also visited at night several of the most wicked resorts in London, inognito, and accompanied by one companion.

### THE NEW ELECTRIC LINE.

Londoners are being revealing this week in their first experience with modern rapid transit as furnished by the new Central London Electric underground system—"The Two-penny Tube," as some of them call it. Eighty thousand persons have daily learned for the first time that it is no longer necessary to waste two hours on an omnibus in order to reside five or six miles from their place of business. "England never seems to have recovered from the primitive idea," says an American electrical engineer, "that a railroad train is not a stage coach. Their methods in regard to rolling stock construction have never, till within the past few months, departed one iota from those in vogue when stages were the only means of transportation. Pullman cars are in use, or at least an English edition of the Pullman, on many roads, but until last Monday an electric light and electric-propelled corridor train, running through porcelain-lined stations, was as great an innovation to the London public as Aladdin's lamp was to the Arabians."

**SUPERSEDING THE 'BUSSES.**  
Mr. Albert L. Johnson, of New York, who has built electric railroads all over the United States, said to a representative of the Associated Press, before

leaving here for America, a few days ago:  
"I see no reason why electric railways should not be as popular in London as in New York and Chicago. It is evident that many of them must be underground, but when I see blockades in the streets an hour after the theaters have closed it seems a shame that these crowds should not be relieved. The modern electric car can go anywhere in London that a bus can. I will guarantee that the American constructors could deliver these great crowds to their distant homes by electric railways hours before they are able to reach them now. Patrons of the London Central discovered this week that omnibuses which a week ago were packed to their seats with passengers are now empty. Moreover, house rents at the termini of the lines are increasing and the public are riding in cars well lighted and well ventilated for the first time in history."

### SOCIETY SPORTS.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is understood to be in Europe for the purpose of establishing an extensive racing stable. He is going to Aix next week. A number of prominent Americans are still in London. American yachts which have been cruising in Norway waters are arriving at Cowes, among them being the Norma, with Mrs. George H. H. Ruggles, and the Alfreida, owned by Joseph E. Widener, will be at Cowes next week. Sir Thomas Lipton is cruising on board the Erin throughout.

### THEIVING GUESTS.

Thriving American guests of London hotels are causing many petty annoyances and financial losses. For instance, Mrs. W. W. Farr and Miss Coleman, of Philadelphia, occupying adjoining apartments at the Warrington, who were recently robbed of several hundred pounds worth of jewelry, now find themselves under \$200 bonds to remain in London till the case is solved. The United States embassy is doing all possible to expedite the case, and has succeeded in having it made first on the Middlesex general sessions, calendar August 5. The ladies will be permitted to remain in England till the case is solved.

### THEATRICALS QUIET.

While the curtain has fallen for the season in the majority of London theaters, a number of American theatrical people are still in England. The Goodwins occupy a pleasant country home. Ada Rehan is rusticating at the seashore.

Edna May, who has not appeared in London since the close of the "The American Beauty," closed a contract yesterday to appear at the Autumn season, at \$250 per week. Messrs. Ernest and Hendrie, joint authors of "The Elder Miss Bloomer," and Mr. George C. Mlin have written a comedy of modern life which will be brought out in London in the autumn.

### MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

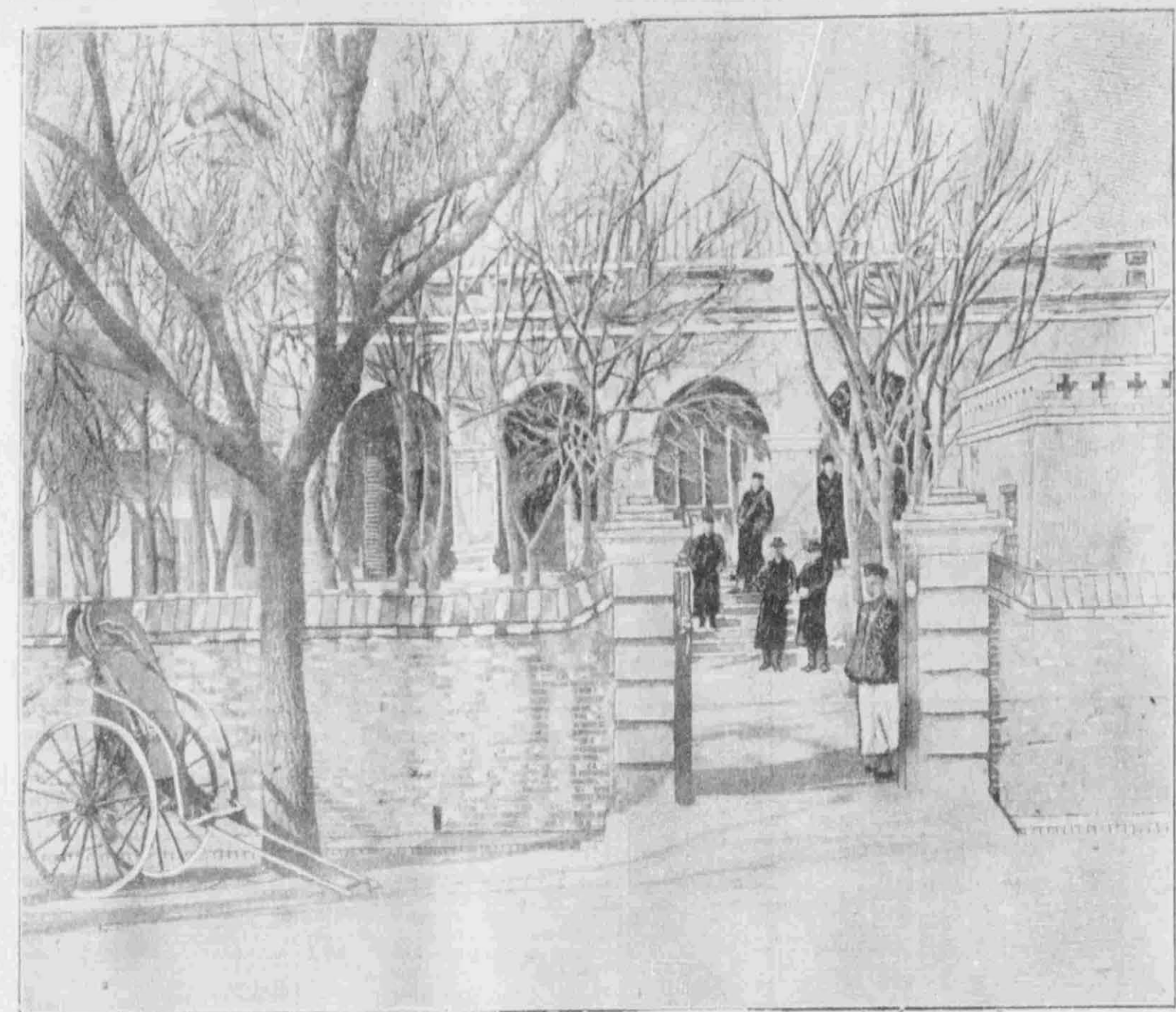
What a Methodist Bishop Says on the Situation.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who is on his way to Shanghai, China, to take charge of missionary interests in China, Korea and Japan, is making a short visit in this city with his son, Prof. E. H. Moore, head of the department of mathematics in the University of Chicago. The bishop will leave Chicago Monday or Tuesday and will sail from San Francisco on the Japanese steamer Hong Kong Maru on August 25.

"This Chinese war," Bishop Moore said, "is simply a plowing of the field for the gospel. The conservatism of China must give way to the expansive force of modern ideas. My first and most urgent work in China will be to re-organize the work of the missionaries. At present the 150 missionaries of the church are so scattered that they themselves do not know exactly what is going on."

The bishop further explained the situation of the missionaries in China as follows:

"The annual missionary conference was adjourned at Peking five days ago. The disturbance broke out. Some of the missionaries in attendance got away on the last train. Others, I think seven in all, are in the imperial city. The last I heard they had gone into the Ashbury church, a strong brick and timbered structure in the missionary compound. Dr. George Lowrey, a medical missionary, was in charge. They had the windows of the church boarded up, and were ready for siege. About 200 altogether were in the church, counting the women and children, and they had a guard of ten American marines, ten English marines and twenty men missionaries. They could



AMERICAN CONSULATE AT TIEN-TSIN.

Here is the only real photograph in America of the United States consulate at Tien Tsin reported to have been consumed in the general conflagration accompanying the battle at that port.

withstand in that church fortress anything except well directed artillery fire. Whether they have since gone to the English legation we do not know.

"The West China mission, the center of a so-called missionary conference, 1,000 miles up the Yang Tze, is completely cut off. We have not heard from Spencer Lewis of this mission or any one there for some time. He is one of the most courageous missionaries in China. With him are men who have been hunted by the mobs seeking foreign devils often. They have been concealed by the native converts. The fidelity of those native converts is remarkable. Haingua, another mission, is cut off also."

### Scarcity of Sailors.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Five deep-water ships are lying in the stream, unable to secure crews. They are the British ships Thalatta, Largo, Law, and Mendenhall and the American ship Yonkers. Within a month there will be at least twenty vessels ready for sea, all of nearly all, wanting full crews.

The scarcity of men is not confined to this port, but extends all along the coast.

### Lord Minto Goes North.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 4.—Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, will sail for Skagway today, en route to Dawson City, where he will spend a week or so in a personal investigation of conditions in that remote portion of her majesty's domain.

### Red Spider Causes Loss.

Fresno, Cal., Aug. 4.—The Fresno county board of horticulture examiners have filed reports showing that the vineyards of the county have, within the last few weeks, suffered great loss from the ravages of the insect, but it is estimated that at least a third of the ruin crop will be destroyed. Fresno is the main center of the state.

### Girl Anarchist Dismissed.

New York, Aug. 4.—Word was received from Paterson, last night, that Miss Ernestina Cravella, the girl anarchist, had lost her place in the Paragon Mills. When she failed to appear for work on Thursday, it was noted that she had left a piece of silk on the loom unfinished. To do this is a violation of a rule which is followed by dismissal.

Miss Cravella called at the mills Friday to go back to her work, but she was told she had lost her place. She said that she had been kept busy for two days with her mail. Letters came from all parts of the country. Some praised her, but more denounced her in strong terms.

### The Democratic Campaign.

New York, Aug. 4.—Announcement is made at Democratic State headquarters in this city that it has been practically decided to have the eastern branch office of national headquarters in the St. James building in this city. It is also said that Senator A. P. Corbin will share offices with Chairman Jones.

Senator Jones will be in and out of the New York branch of national headquarters, but it is understood, says the Journal and Advertiser, that the management of the campaign will be entirely in the hands of Senator Corbin.

Senator Gordon will go to Saratoga today where he will remain for considerable time. He expects to begin active campaign work in Maryland early in September and to keep at it continuously until election.

### Pledged Against Anarchy.

New York, Aug. 4.—The National Italian Societies of Brooklyn, composed of representatives of twenty-three branch societies, held a mass meeting last night and passed resolutions asking the government officials to unite in some plan for suppressing anarchy and pledging themselves to cooperate in this country in ferreting out and restoring anarchists.

A dispatch was sent to Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, asking him to represent the Italian societies of Brooklyn at King Humbert's funeral.

### Baron Muench Insane.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Baron Muench, formerly a member of the reichstag, has been arrested, charged with having murdered an employee on his estate at Mueggen. The prisoner is insane.

### Sugar Imported in July.

New York, Aug. 4.—Sugar importations at New York for the first month of the fiscal year ending July 31, were \$2,000,000. Assistant Appraiser Nathan, of the sugar division at the appraiser's stores, said last night:

"This shows an increase in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 over the previous year. It is probably on account of the prices of the refined product in this

country. The importations of refined sugar from Holland and Russia have increased greatly, the reason being, I think, the suspension by the government of the bonification tax, paid by the Russian government. Foreign refined sugar can now be sold in this market below the cost of the present price of the domestic refined sugar."

### Rescued the Passengers.

Cape Haytien, Aug. 3.—The passengers and mail from the Dutch steamer Prince William I, which went ashore on the east side of the island of Inagua, Tuesday, July 31, have been landed here by the steamer Alps. Several of the crew went ashore on Inagua and others with the passengers on the island of Mariguana. It is probable that the most of the wrecked steamer's cargo will be saved. The passengers lost most of their baggage and suffered great privations on the island of Mariguana before they were taken off by the Alps.

### Shah's Assassin Gives His Name.

Paris, Aug. 2.—At the meeting of the cabinet this morning, it was announced that the would-be assassin of the shah of Persia had given his name as Salsan. A man of this name who had been regarded and watched as an anarchist disappeared from Paris in 1895 and had not since been located.

Salsan was more communicative today, and when an effort was made to interrogate him he spoke freely of yesterday's attempt and ventilated his anarchistic ideas, but when asked if he acted as the instrument of others, he declined to answer, saying, however, that he killed the shah and escaped. Further inquiries at the workmen's hotel, where Salsan lived brought to light the fact that he had been working in day labor until recently when his work was finished. He was then unemployed to find new employment, and became more communicative than formerly, though still keeping regular hours.

The last few days the question of existence was a difficult one for him. "What his punishment will be is a matter of doubt. Probably it will be a life sentence at hard labor, though it is possible he will be condemned to the guillotine. Statutes provide the death penalty for attempted assassination. Volant, who threw a bomb into the chamber of deputies, was executed, though no loss of life resulted from it."

Paris has not recovered from its indignation at the attempt on the life of its royal guest. The press is filled with apologies and expressions of regret and urges the suppression of anarchists as a further protection for public officials.

### That Correspondence in Pretoria.

London, Aug. 2.—In response to questions, the secretary for the colonies, Jos Chamberlain, said today in the house of commons that the flow government in Pretoria from Bloemfontein and Frerita, left masses of private correspondence among the archives, which the authorities on the spot were examining. He had received indications of this correspondence by the last two mails and he had been informed that more was to come. The portions he had seen were written in French and were chiefly letters of British subjects of the cape and of the two republics. There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the house of commons and the letter chiefly letters of British subjects of the cape and of the two republics. There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the house of commons and the letter chiefly letters of British subjects of the cape and of the two republics.

### WITNESS WAS A THIEF.

Testimony Given Concerning a Kentucky Clerk—The Powers Case.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 3.—Sam H. Stone, former State auditor, took the stand in the Powers trial today. He was asked by the defense whether or not he recalled the case of the clerk in his office had been removed because he had stolen \$1,000 from the State. He said that such was the case and that he removed Cullen the day before he himself retired. The prosecution objected to the question and the court reserved a ruling on it. On cross examination Captain Stone said that he did not go before the grand jury and ask the indictment of Cullen for the defalcation.

The defense next called George I. Danforth, of Louisville, who was with witness Carpenter in the State senate chamber at the time of the shooting of Governor Cullen. He testified that for thirty minutes after the shooting and soldiers had not then arrived at the scene.

James Harkins, proprietor of a bar-

ber shop in Harboursville, testified that Golden told him the day that defendant Powers was arrested that Powers was innocent. Golden came into his shop and in his presence displayed a roll of paper money to his brother, Ike Golden, and said to him: "Don't you know that a \$100,000 reward fund is being circulated?"

On cross examination the prosecution attacked the credibility of the witness, bringing out that he had been indicted for the illegal sale of liquor.

C. H. Gibson corroborated Harkins' testimony.

J. L. Butler, of Butler county, testified that he attended a meeting in Powers' office some days before the shooting, at which the raising of money to pay the expenses of witness was discussed. Sheriff Hurton, of Breckinridge county, there displayed some cartridges and said the gubernatorial contest could best be settled with them. Powers told Hurton that he must not talk in that way, he would rather give up his office than cause bloodshed. He said Powers' visit to Louisville on the morning of the shooting was to arrange for an excursion to Frankfort from the western part of the State. Court then recessed.

### ANARCHIST ORDERED MURDER.

Suggested Reason Why King Humbert Was Selected First.

New York, Aug. 4.—A persistent hunt after facts concerning Enrico Malatesta, the avowed anarchist, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the killing of King Humbert, has brought out the story of how he came to locate in Paterson, N. J., and how he nearly lost his life there. The anarchists of Paterson, having started a paper, looked about for an editor of international fame, and the choice fell on Malatesta. At that time he was living in exile on a little island near Sicily. The Paterson society determined to liberate him. They raised a sufficient sum of money and sent it over to their comrades in London with instructions as to how it should be used. The London

anarchists communicated with a friend of Malatesta's living in Tunis. That friend chartered a small sail boat and succeeded in freeing the arch anarchist from his island prison. Malatesta first sailed to Tunis, then he went to London, where he was rapturously welcomed by his old time acquaintances. He was supplied with funds for a tour in the United States, and arrived in New York in September, 1898. He repaired at once to Paterson, where an even more cordial welcome was extended to him. Shortly afterward Malatesta started on a lecturing tour to the centers of anarchy. The fourth lecture of the series was given in Hoboken. The hall was crowded with anarchists and socialists, among them Esteve, Gaubello, Cravella and Breezi.

At a certain point in the oration on Mazzaglia raised a voice of protest. There was a war of words. Mazzaglia lost his temper, insulted Malatesta, and invited him to leave the hall and settle the matter outside. Malatesta in a passion went on the point of descending from the platform when Mazzaglia drew a revolver and shot him in the thigh. Breezi threw himself upon the would-be assassin and disarmed him. It was this act which won for Breezi the friendship of his leader who looked upon him as the savior of his life. Malatesta himself being unarmed at the time.

As soon as Malatesta recovered from his wound he continued his lecture tour and was always accompanied by Breezi to guard him from further violence. It was well known, however, that Mazzaglia had repented of his attack and promised never to repeat it. Before Malatesta's departure for London last April, it had been determined that the society should strike a telling blow. But the opportune moment had not yet arrived. Malatesta consulted with his fellow conspirators abroad, and it was evidently agreed that the Italian monarch should be the victim. A cable was sent over from London. "The opportune moment has arrived." The funds were raised at once, and Breezi, Quintavelli and Sassi were dispatched on their murderous errand.

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In anticipation of the northern part of the Gulf of Chi Li freezing in November, Quartermaster Ludington is making a strenuous effort to land at least six months' supplies at Taku.

At this moment Nagasaki is the base of operations but this base must be transferred to Taku, which can be reached by land. Gen. Ludington is arranging for the transportation of 27,000 tons of fuel to Taku. Thousands of small campaign stoves have been sent to that point. Heavy winter clothing is also sent. The transport will be withdrawn before the end of the month and additional supplies sent to the troops must go via Chefoo.

Brig. Gen. Weston, commissary general of subsistence, is also preparing to dispatch six military supplies to Taku. The Hancock, which recently sailed for China, carrying 573 men and 25 officers, conveyed sixty days' rations for these troops, and this supply will be greatly augmented. Gen. Weston has a contemplation the simplification of the commissary supplies sent to Taku. He has called attention to the inadvisability of sending canned oysters, lobster, mushrooms, peaches, pears, apples, etc., to China, and if his scheme is carried out the supplies will be limited to wholesome rations of the army with a few extras for sale to the officers and men, desiring to purchase them.

This is a list of the articles selected at random from that detailing the supplies carried by the Hancock:

Bacon, 21,375 pounds.  
Corned beef, canned, 2,700 pounds.  
Flour, 18,500 pounds.  
Hard bread, 28,300 pounds.  
Beans, 5,400 pounds.  
Rice, 600 pounds.  
Hominy, 500 pounds.  
Potatoes, fresh, 7,700 pounds.  
Potatoes, sliced, 25,000 pounds.  
Onions, 2,300 pounds.  
Milk, canned, 1,500 pounds.  
Maccaroni, 1,700 pounds.  
Sugar, 5,200 pounds.  
Butter, 1,000 pounds.  
Corn in cans, 4,200 pounds.  
Tomatoes, in cans, 12,000 pounds.  
In addition to these articles sent apples, apricots, cheese, chocolate, crabs, prunes, preserves, jellies, olives, pickles, etc.

### New Japanese Minister.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The new Japanese minister, Kogoro Takahira, left his credentials before the President today. He came to the state department in full diplomatic dress just before 11 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Matsushima, the charge, and secretary of legation, Secretary Hay. They were escorted by the President in the blue room. The speeches on this occasion did not contain any reference to present conditions in China. The President dwelt upon the splendid material progress made by Japan, while the minister spoke for an enlargement of the growing interests of the two countries.

### Cut in Wages.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 3.—It is reported that a straight cut of 15 per cent. has been ordered in wages by the American Wire and Wire company. The reduction, it is said, will affect every employed official information can be obtained here, although it is understood that the order went into effect yesterday. About 2,000 employed in four local mills are concerned.

## REWARD FOR HEAD OF FOREIGNERS

It Was Paid by the Chinese Viceroy at Tien Tsin.

### EMPRESS UPHELD BOXING

Li Hong Chong Want'd Them Pressed—What Paper is Captured at Tien Tsin Show.

New York, Aug. 4.—Before the bombardment of Tien Tsin, Chinese natives urged the victory to put down the foreigners, but the victory was in the power and will of Li Hong Chong, the viceroy, says a Chefoo article in the Herald. The latter advised boxing them at once, saying that the boxes had rained too much blood on the viceroy also had instructions from the empress to encourage the boxer attacks on foreigners.

The boxes have released all the criminals who have joined them. They have been discovered that the viceroy offered and paid a reward for heads of foreigners. A case was found in a establishment especially made for prisoners.

Documents, found in the viceroy's office at Tien Tsin, give the names of the heads of the boxes. These names were said to be 2,000. The viceroy had recommended some for official appointment.

There are copies of his reports to the throne and the Tien Tsin natives asked for reinforcements and more arms. He recommended the return of the Taku forts and on this aspect of the empress dowager's information, "let the Taku forts be retaken."

A private letter to the viceroy's secretary indicates that the Pao Tze missionaries have been killed. The viceroy is at present in camp with Gen. Ma, six miles away. Gen. Ma is at Yang Tsin, 10 miles to the north. He has obstructed the river by the stone laden junk. The forces of Gen. Ma and Gen. Sung number 2,000. They are short of food and ammunition.

### PREPARE FOR A LONG WAR

American Government Providing a Big List of Supplies.

President McKinley Hopes Trouble Will be Over Soon, but is Getting Ready for the Worst.

New York, Aug. 4.—Preparations being made by the war and navy departments to facilitate the operation of the American forces in China, not only in the advance against Peking, but also for a winter campaign, indicate that the administration, while hoping that a condition of amity may be avoided, intends to be prepared for it, says a Washington special to the Herald.

In anticipation of the northern part of the Gulf of Chi Li freezing in November, Quartermaster Ludington is making a strenuous effort to land at least six months' supplies at Taku. At this moment Nagasaki is the base of operations but this base must be transferred to Taku, which can be reached by land. Gen. Ludington is arranging for the transportation of 27,000 tons of fuel to Taku. Thousands of small campaign stoves have been sent to that point. Heavy winter clothing is also sent. The transport will be withdrawn before the end of the month and additional supplies sent to the troops must go via Chefoo.

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Gen. Weston holds that in view of the difficulties in the way of prompt transportation, it is inadvisable to send many articles which are sold to officers and men, and he favors limiting the number of articles as much as possible.

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### PEAKY'S INTREPID WIFE.



Thriving northward under Old Glory on her husband's fast steamship Winward is the wife of Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the world-famous Arctic explorer. Mrs. Peary is accompanied by her six-year-old daughter, Marie. She expects to find the lieutenant on a message from him at Etah, North Greenland. Thence she will steam fifty miles to Cape Duval, where Dr. Stejneger's party was left last fall. The Winward carries two year's supplies, beside scientific instruments and Arctic boats. The few days' delay at Port du Hasques, N. F., to which harbor the Winward put in to replace broken machinery, will not interfere seriously with the long and perilous voyage.



THE HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE. MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST, FORMERLY LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, AND HER YOUNG HUSBAND.

The reigning sensation in English and American society is the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jerome of New York, to Lieutenant Cornwallis-West, who is said to be younger than Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's father. The bride is one of the most famous and beautiful women in Great Britain. She was a leading spirit in the movement inaugurated by American women to prevent the hospital ship Maine to the British government.