TELEGRAPHIC.

SALISBURY'S LOGIC.

The British Premier Delivers an Amazing Address.

HE DEFENDS THE TURKISH SULTAN

And Asserts That Great Britain Is Unable to Cope With That Potentate.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The banquet of the Non-Conformist Unionist association at the Hotel Metropole tonight was the occasion of an address by the Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs. In the course of his remarks he said, with reference to Venezuela:

"I have been held up as the denounce of the Monroe doctrine. As a matter of fact, although the Monroe doctrine is no part of international law, my dispatch to Mr. Olney, the secretary of state of the United States, supported it as a rule of policy in the strongest and most distinct terms.

"But when I stated in that dispatch, that we did not now, that as a rule of policy we are the entire advocates of the Monroe doctrine, we meant the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it. (Cheers.) In that sense you will not find any more convinced supporters than we are."

Lord Salisbury then turned abruptly to the Armenian question, and he reached the religious communities with inheriting under a mistake when they supposed that England had bound herself in honor to succor the Armenians, which means to go to war with the sultan in order to force him to govern the Armenians well. The Berlin treaty, Lord Salisbury said, merely bound the signatory powers that if the sultan promulgated certain reforms they would watch over the execution of those reforms. Nothing more. He did not think any one could interpret that as an understanding to go to war. As to the Cyprus convention, Lord Salisbury continued, it contained no trace of an understanding to interfere in behalf of the subjects of the sultan.

"I was concerned in the drafting of both of these conventions," said Lord Salisbury, "and nothing would have induced me to pledge my country to such a desperate undertaking."

The speaker reminded his hearers that the reforms which the sultan has recently accepted, although very good reforms, could not be expected to produce good governments in two months.

"They require time to work out," the speaker went on to say. "They would require time in a civilized community, much much more so in a savage and hostile community. I hope they will have a beneficient effect as time progresses."

Lord Salisbury then continued: "Meanwhile, by spreading among the Turks the feeling that their sustainer has withdrawn, these reforms have unfortunately led to the perpetration of horrors which can only be compared with the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. I am aware that many influential people aver that this was done by the sultan and his government with set purposes. My own opinion is that the sultan's government is weak, wretched, impotent and powerless, but it is a dream to imagine that he ordered the perpetration of those outrages. In my judgment there is no ground for imputing so. It was race hatred and creed fanatism, driven to the highest point in the most corrupt and most horrible form, which brought upon the wretched Armenians those terrible sufferings.

"If you ask why we have not interfered, I can only answer for England that we could have threatened what we may call annoyances in the sending of customs here and there, but when you are dealing with the rising of a whole fanatical population against a population with whom they have been at utter enmity for ages, and who are situated in mountains far removed from the seashore, you are deceiving themselves if you imagine that England's arm, long as it is, could have done anything in mitigation. Nothing but a military occupation could have done it; and Europe does not possess the power of military occupation at this distance.

"Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter that England could cope with five or six sultans. That was a most ill-judged and rash observation. If the sultan would meet us on the open, undoubtedly we could cope with five or six sultans. But it is not worth arguing the positivity of England occupying these inaccessible provinces.

"I am not bound to answer the question why Europe did not interfere. I say confidently that none of the powers wished to interfere, and I believe their views is that, with patience, the sultan's prestige, which is the only power left in the country, will ultimately establish order and allow commerce to take its usual course. That is their view, and it is our duty to give the sultan time. It is not for me to pass judgment on that view, but no other remedy has been suggested. It is some encouragement to find that already some degree of order is being restored.

"If you do not act with the great powers you must act against them, and produce calamities far more awful and terrible than the Armenian atrocities."

In conclusion, Lord Salisbury referred to the recent patriotic demonstrations in the colonies in the face of threatened foreign complications and said:

"I care not how much we are boasted, if we are united. An example has been set which will send benefitent rays on the latest generations of England."

As he finished his address and resumed his seat he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

Lord Salisbury, at the opening of his speech, referred to the recent Transvaal crisis as threatening a horrible upon what might happen if home rule was granted to Ireland. As soon as the Transvaal was in trouble, he pointed out, it appealed to the foreign powers instead of England for support.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—An editorial in the Chronicle (Liberal) this morning commented Lord Salisbury's speech as "the most amazing utterance that ever fell from the lips of the governor of a great empire at the close of his first term of office. Lord Palmerston in his wildest after-dinner escapades could not have beaten it. It will do England grievous harm in the eyes of the world. He bestowed but one word on America, and it had better been unspoken. We take leave to tell him that he is playing with fire again. He should have learned lesson more. His expression of failure with regard to Armenia is a most ignominious admission."

The Times says of the speech: "Lord Salisbury's tone with reference to Armenia was apologetic, and his explanations were rather unusual. But these will convince all fair-minded men that the fault does not lie with the British government."

The Daily News (liberal) commenting editorially on Lord Salisbury's address, says: "The little minister who gloats at Constantinople over the butcheries will receive Lord Salisbury's statement's as glad tidings. It will be read with inexpressible shame by thousands of decent men and women in England. We might at least abstain from encouraging the sultan in his hellish work."

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Chronicle points out that the Cyprus convention binds England, by force of arms, to prevent a Russian occupation of Asia Minor, and that therefore Russia can only act with England's permission.

HUMAN REMAINS.

A Gruesome Collection at the Milwaukee Police Station.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—In the central police station an gruesome collection of human remains consisting of two arms, a leg and a portion of a skull. They were found amongst the garbage brought out by the boat from the city to the crematory. The skull was the first to be discovered on Thursday last. It had already been dumped into the rendering vat, and when taken out the flesh and hair has been eaten away. On examination it was found that the skull was fractured. Since then other portions of the body have been found in the refuse, a search having been ordered before dumping the garbage into the tank.

The health department turned the collection over to the police. They see as much at sea as any one. At first it was assumed that the remains were refuse from the dissecting table, but the fractured skull caused the police to doubt the correctness of this conclusion. Health Commissioner Kempster is of the opinion that the mysterious find did not come from any medical club in search of knowledge. Dr. Kempster said that while a portion of the flesh of one of the arms had been removed by some means, it was apparent that it had not been a dissecting table. There is no doubt but that the remains are those of a person unused to hard work. The hands, which are in a perfect state of preservation, have tapering fingers with nails neatly trimmed, while the palms are soft and bear no evidence of toil.

No Recognition for the Cubans.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily News says: It is stated that overtures which the United States has made to the powers to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents have failed.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

True Americanism Inconsistent With Drawing the Color Line.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The incident of the refusal of three leading Boston hotels to entertain Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, O., because of his color, has a sequel today in the announcement of Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, university preacher of Harvard college, who was to address the South Middlesex Unitarian club on "True Americanism" at its next meeting, that he declines to speak on the subject if the meeting of the club is held at a hotel in which the color line is drawn. This declination is prompted by the fact that one of the hotels at which Bishop Arnett was refused accommodation is the usual meeting-place of the club. Mr. Crothers has made known his sentiments to President A. M. Howe of the club in a letter, in which he states his belief that the discussion of true Americanism under the circumstances would be inconsistency so apparent as to be almost grotesque.

Mr. Howe, in a lengthy letter, replying to Mr. Crothers's sentiments, decides that he agrees with the clergyman in the position and that he will certainly take a similar course himself in regard to the meeting-place of the club.

Kruger and Uitlanders.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Times this morning has a dispatch from Pretoria containing a long interview with President Kruger, in which he repeated that he had long considered how to meet the wishes of the Uitlanders. The executive council held today discussed an educational scheme compatible to them, and against the objections of its members. He had refused to be influenced by recent events, and it had been decided to submit the scheme to the Volksraad, and also a scheme for local self-government in Johannesburg. He had given no promise, he said, on the question of the franchise. The government must discover whether were the loyal elements of the Uitlander population. The franchise could not be given to every new-comer, for they arrived by thousands every year, and they would soon swamp the original population.

The Times correspondent adds: "The interview left upon me the impression that so far as possible, without jeopardizing the interest of the burghers, President Kruger is anxious to meet the wishes of the loyal new-comers.

"Next Monday has been definitely fixed for the investigation of the charges against the political prisoners."

Reckless Men Claim a Majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—The Louisiana delegation to the Republican national convention at St. Louis has unanimously been declared upon. McKinley men, notwithstanding the fact that the Reed men gained the secondancy in the state convention, claim to have the majority. All of the districts have either elected delegates, or, where there is no opposition, held caucuses. The result is that McKinley has twelve delegates out of the sixteen to be sent. Reed has two sixteenth district, and a contest in the Fourth district over the others.

EX-GOV. WARMOUTH said today:

"Reding will never have a seat in the national convention. We have a large number of affidavits to the effect that Reding was in a sleeping room at the convention and bought the members like sheep in order to get to be a delegate-at-large to the national convention. He does not vote in this state and has not lived here for a number of years. He expects to come here and use money to elect himself a delegate. He has probably spent about $20,000 here in the fight."

MARINE'S CAMPAIGN.

Will Pursue the Cuban Insurgents and End the Campaign.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The departure yesterday of General Marin is given out here as marking the beginning of a more aggressive military policy, and great things are expected of his campaign. His purpose is stated officially to be to enter upon the pursuit of Cespedes and Maceo in Pinar del Rio province. He takes with him 1,700 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and four batteries of artillery, and he depends on the military all along the railroad from Havana to Batabano to prevent the escape of Gomez and Maceo, while he runs them down and captures them in Pinar del Rio. It is probable that he assigns the forces immediately under his command, as above stated, as a sort of flying column, equipped to move swiftly, and to follow closely upon the insurgents in the strategic battles they have successfully pursued. But there are going with him about 3,000 additional troops under the command of Generals Canelos, Aldecoa and Linares, who will co-operate with him.

BOND BIDS.

Considerably More Than Needed Coming In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Nothing definite can be learned at the treasury department as to the number and amount of bids already received for the bonds. As fast as received the bids are deposited in a safe, where they will remain until next Wednesday, when they will be opened and their contents announced. It is certain, however, that a large number of bids have been received, and every mail brings considerable additions. As to the amounts or prices offered, even the secretary of the treasury knows nothing, except in the few cases where he has been privately advised by letter. There seems to be no doubt that the amount of bids will exceed the $100,000,000 to be offered, and it is expected that the foreign offers will be considerably more than was expected when the loan was announced. The improved political situation abroad, it is believed, will contribute to this end.

A Bill Against Train Robbery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The epidemic of train robberies in the Indian territory during the past year induced the House committee on judiciary today to approve a bill introduced by Broderick of Kansas, partly aimed to prevent these crimes. The bill provides a penalty of not more than twenty years' imprisonment for shooting at trains in the Indian territory, throwing missiles or derailing trains. If any person is killed directly or indirectly through such acts the crime is made murder.

Armenian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The meeting of the cabinet today lasted for about two and a half hours, and it is believed much of the time was occupied in the discussion of the expediency of acceding to the request of Congress as set out in the concurrent resolution relative to Armenian affairs, and communicating with the governments of Europe on the subject.

Fair and beautiful —the woman who keeps at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, and relies on nature for her charms. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or young wife, often grows pale, wearied and thin, eats little, everything wearies her, she complains of herself as ailing and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache or a tender spine, with a bearing-down weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such disorders permanently in a large majority of all cases. Having proved so successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to-day sold more largely than any other medicine for the ailments of women.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the living membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

MRS. MARY COOK, of Pomfret Pendle Co., N.C., writes: "A few years ago I took cold, which resulted in trouble with my kidneys and bladder, which became very painful. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and found it very soothing. Had pains in my back, which I had not before, but they were very weakening. Had pains in my sides more frequently in intervals gradually grew worse until finally I had to take to bed. I had a bad cough and chills. I also suffered much from bearing-down sensations, which