

WANT A NEW HOME

Emperor William and Family Are Tired of the Gloomy Berlin Palace.

ROMAN TRIP'S INSIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Considerations That Move Germany's Ruler to Visit the Italian King.

TORN UP OVER A GAMBLING SCANDAL

Titled Personages Arrested for Running a Skin Game in Berlin.

CAPRIVI'S INJUDICIOUS USE OF WORDS

One of His Speeches Before the Military Commission Aroused Enthusiasm—Sentiment in Favor of Dissolving the Reichstag Growing in Germany.

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BERLIN, March 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—The weather prophets were perfectly right when they predicted us bad weather from the 5th to the 12th, for during the past week we have had all the worst characteristics of March—snow, hail, wind and rain. As soon as the weather mends the kaiser and his family will transfer to Potsdam, where they will take up quarters in the new palace, which is a cheerful-looking, handsome building, contrasting favorably with the dismal, weather-beaten Berlin palace. The kaiser would gladly have a new palace to replace the latter, and at one time thought of getting up a lottery for that purpose, but this, in the face of public opinion, was abandoned. Nevertheless a lottery was organized to buy houses around the palace. Those on the chapel side are now being demolished.

Now that there no longer exists any doubts about the kaiser's visit to Rome, which had been already forecast in the Herald of June last, I am able to disclose some interesting details in connection with it.

To Save the Giolitti Government.

First, let me tell you that the visit will have much political significance, in view of which probably Count von Caprivi or the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschall, will accompany the kaiser. In these columns I have told several times of the growing tension between Italy and Germany, and the diffidence of the former at the policy of the latter. Lately the Italian foreign minister, Chevalier Brin, had complained to the German ambassador to Rome, Baron Solms, of the growing coldness with which Italy was being treated by Germany. Count Lanza, the ambassador, stated that such an attitude made his position very difficult; also that the Giolitti cabinet held that the result would be a revolution of the feeling of Italy antagonistic to the triple alliance. He quoted such papers as the Diritto, which lately openly advocated a French alliance, and also cited the complaints of certain dignitaries, General von Lee's mission, and the refusal of the Reichstag to augment the remuneration of Solas by the 300,000 marks asked. The ambassador having spoken of it, General von Lee at the same time informed Count Caprivi.

Will Pay a Double Debt.

The kaiser thereupon by a bright stroke of diplomacy decided to put the matter right by remembering his promise made last year to attend the silver wedding. In this manner he sought to prevent further parliamentary difficulties which menaced the Italian cabinet and support Brin and Pelloux, the minister of war, against whom the Italian senate is making a fierce opposition, and at the same time show how warm an ally Italy was.

Worse Than England's Baccarat.

For some time past rumors of a scandal which would burst over Berlin have been in circulation. The details are just beginning to leak out, showing that we are about to have a cause celebre with most piquant details. It hangs on a story of gambling, in which are mixed up some persons of the highest family, both men and women. A Sicilian count came to the club round which the scandal centers and dropped 27,000 marks before he found out that cheating was practiced in a scandalous manner. He promptly fetched the police, who soon discovered that this distinguished club was a mere gambling hall, where cheating was systematically practiced. Several accomplices were arrested, but the leader managed to escape to England. The guilty ones lived in Berlin and Hanover. Among the victims was a well known bon vivante, a prince of royal blood, while one of the cheats had recently been ennobled by a German prince in return for a loan of 3,000,000 marks. There was also a big Hanoverian banker mixed up with the affair.

Details Where Women in It.

Later details which I have been able to procure respecting this scandal, about which society and the sporting world are busily talking, I hear that the leader of this band of thieves in kid gloves is no less a person than Baron Zedlitz-Frenckh, a relation of the well known political leader and confidential counselor at the Ministry of Public Works. He has been the originator of this scandal, where the victims under the influence of a woman of extraordinary loveliness, who did honors under the chaperonage of her mother, were fleeced. The mother went under the name of Schent and was reputed to be of good lineage, but she had a disreputable record. In addition to the enabling, orgies of the most scandalous kinds were indulged in, married women and young girls included in the married women and young girls included in the part. Zedlitz fled to London when he was married an attractive girl. He will be prosecuted if it is possible that extradition can be obtained at Hanover.

Many Aristocrats Implicated.

Baron von Marschall, an ex-captain of cavalry, and three other ex-officers, all implicated in the affair, have been arrested. The trial will take place in Berlin. Over 100 witnesses will be called, including officers, students and large proprietors, pillaged by this aristocratic gang. Among the accused are twenty-two decorated persons. You can readily imagine the excitement the whole affair is causing.

Short of Funds for Church Extension.

Berlin is just now suffering from a species of Kirchencrash. The kaiser and kaiserin

IS STILL UNSETTLED

Fate of the German Army Bill Still a Matter of Conjecture.

BOTH SIDES ARE RUNNING A BIG BLUFF

Opponents of the Bill Claim They Have Scored a Great Victory.

AMENDED BY THE REICHSTAG COMMITTEE

Some of the Essential Clauses of the Measure Have Been Out Out.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE VATICAN

Overtures for an Interview Coldly Received by the Pope—Leo's French Policy Will Not Be Changed, No Matter What Influence Is Used.

BERLIN, March 11.—Once more the opponents of the army bill are jubilant. They declare that the government sustained a decisive defeat yesterday by the committee of twenty-eight rejecting the essential clauses, but the organs of Chancellor von Caprivi respond that the result of the committee's action will be a negative one, and that it leaves the fate of the bill unsettled. They add that if even a majority of the committee finally voted to compromise, the government will not cease the struggle until it challenges a vote at a plenary sitting of the Reichstag.

"Take what course the government may," says the Freisinnige Zeitung, commenting in its article on yesterday's events, "Chancellor von Caprivi has only the alternative of the dissolution of the Reichstag or retirement from office."

Both the confidence expressed in official circles in the eventual acceptance of the bill and the certainty expressed by the opponents of the measure in its defeat, is part of a game of bluff on either side. The truth is the government is realizing more and more how difficult it will be to retain any form of the bill worth having and it is maneuvering for time, during which it hopes to take advantage of the dissensions of the centrist party to secure a small majority. The freisinnige members also feel that their position is rendered insecure by the divisions within the party. Led by Herr Hinze, a full meeting of the freisinnige members of the Reichstag was held on Wednesday, and after an interchange of views which lasted three hours the discussion was adjourned by an agreement that the party, as such, would continue to reject the government demands in toto, leaving each member to follow his individual conviction. Despite the denials to the contrary, it is obvious that a right and left wing exists, and these are likely to weaken the party at a critical moment. As proof of this statement the fact can be cited that Herr Richter was not present at yesterday's meeting of the committee.

Similar conditions prevail in the centrist party. Count von Ballestrom, the leader of the party, who is favorable to the army bill, absented himself from the meeting. While maintaining a surface appearance of unity, the party is, in fact, divided into two factions—the Catholic and the Protestant. The Catholic federal—the latter mostly comprising Prussian autocrats, who are willing to make common cause with the Prussian conservatives.

For the present the centrists await the issue of the debate on the Jesuit question in the Reichstag. This debate was fixed to take place on March 15. Through the stratagem of President von Lottow, who acted in union with the chancellor, who wants the discussion delayed, the motion in regard to the return of the Jesuits to Germany has been postponed. The time is not opportune for the government to declare its intentions in this matter. The negotiations with the Vatican, though most hopeless, still proceed. General von Lee, who was appointed as the special envoy of Emperor William to convey to the pope his majesty's congratulations on the occasion of the pontiff's episcopal jubilee, has returned with the papal declaration, but if his mission had any political end in view the result shows that he is a complete failure as a diplomat. Count von Ballestrom has been left with nominally free action, the pope, in the interviews which took place between himself and General von Lee, declining to interfere with the course of the centrist leader, whatever that course might be. Count von Ballestrom, it is said, is secretly offering the chancellor the support of the centrists in exchange for the readmission of the Jesuits. Through this tangle of party schisms and lobby intrigues the army bill may emerge safe, but not for many days.

Althardt's Vapors.

Herr Althardt, the notorious Jew baiter, made his first speech in the Reichstag during the discussion of the war budget. It was entirely a personal speech, having no relation whatever to the matter before the house. The chancellor, Herr Althardt said, had called him a libeler. He maintained that he had only fulfilled a patriotic duty in revealing the faults of those who entrusted power with the armament of the German forces. He repeated amid chilling silence his accusations against the government for taking the defective Lohse rifles.

During the same debate Herr Richter

asked whether the budget included the sums paid to newspapers for supporting the army bill. The latest development in the agrarian question is the government's proposal to establish a chamber of agriculture. A bill will be introduced in the Landtag creating such a chamber, which will be regulated by government officials. The agrarian leaders eye the prospect anxiously.

Emperor William and the Pope.

The visit of the emperor and empress to Rome on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert to Queen Margherita, which will occur on April 22 next, was arranged through Count Lanza, the Italian ambassador to Germany. The king of Saxony will accompany him to the Italian capital. What interests the diplomatist is not in the emperor's reception at the Quirinal, but what will occur at the Vatican. Overtures for an interview between the emperor and the pope have met with a cold reception from Cardinal Rampolla, pontifical secretary of state, to the effect that the pope cannot refuse to see Emperor William, but if his majesty desires to confer on political subjects his holiness will prefer to communicate with him through his cardinal secretary. Cardinal Kopp, prince

archbishop of Breslau, has vainly tried to induce the pope to reconsider his French policy, and it is stated that as a first step to this asked for the dismissal of Cardinal Rampolla and the appointment of Cardinal Galimberti or some other prelate favoring the triple alliance, as papal secretary in his stead. The pope was entirely deaf to Cardinal Kopp's arguments, and was equally deaf to the persuasions of others with supposedly high influences.

William's Influence Will Not Count.

There is no doubt that he will also pay a little attention to Emperor William's influence, so that the visit of the emperor to the Vatican will be merely ceremonial. On this occasion Emperor William will observe the same formalities as those which characterized his visit to the pope in 1888. He will go to the Vatican from the official residence of the Prussian minister accredited to the holy see, and will have a short courtesy audience with his holiness.

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Panama Canal Affairs Take Up the Time of Yesterday's Session.

PARIS, March 11.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded today, the occasion being the debate on the demand by Gustave Lammare, revisionist deputy for Morbihan, for the production of the alleged menacing telegrams from Cornelius Herz to certain politicians.

M. Ribot, the premier, explained to the Chamber that M. Franqueville, the examining counsel, had made the same demand, and that the telegrams had been destroyed in the ordinary official routine. If copies had been preserved in the detective office, they would be given to the Chamber.

The committee of investigation of the Chamber of Deputies met today and refused to accept the resignation of M. Henri Brisson as president, and also resolved to summon M. Ribot and M. Bourgeois to explain the action taken for the arrest of Marin, the alleged go-between in the bribery of deputies. The committee also asked for the documents showing what had been done in relation to extraditing Cornelius Herz and for the facts relating to Cottu's being allowed to go at large. It is understood that the lack of confidence indicated by this course on the part of the committee on investigation has had much to do with prompting the resignation of M. Bourgeois.

ELSTER READY FOR CIVIL WAR.

Rifles Ordered from London, but the Government Stops Their Shipment.

LONDON, March 11.—That the Ulster unionists are in earnest in their threats of civil war in case the home rule bill is passed is shown in the fact that an Ulster firm recently gave an English firm an order for £2,000 Martini rifles. That the government proposes not to allow any outbreak is shown from the fact that when the firm, fearing to fill the order, consulted the government, it was forbidden to send the arms.

Lady Blanche Granted a Divorce.

LONDON, March 11.—The Lord and Lady Howard de Walden divorce case was concluded this morning. Lady Blanche, concluded the testimony, denying criminal intimacy with Count Jean de Madrie. This ended the testimony and the jury brought in a verdict that she was not guilty of adultery, while Lord Howard was guilty of cruelty. The count granted her a judicial separation and the custody of her child.

Dined with the Queen.

LONDON, March 11.—Robert T. Lincoln and wife, by special invitation, with the queen today.

RESISTING THE REBELS.

Defenders of Santa Anna, Brazil, Receive a Copy of the Report of the Committee.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) VALPARAISO, (via Galveston, Tex.), March 11.—[By Mexican Cable to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, telegraphs that the defenders of Santa Anna have received supplies of guns and cartridges. The jury brought in a verdict that she was not guilty of adultery, while Lord Howard was guilty of cruelty. The count granted her a judicial separation and the custody of her child.

Fighting bands of skirmishers continue to harass the government troops. Uruguayan soldiers have disarmed a number of Brazilian revolutionaries who were found on their territory.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the political situation there is strained. The government has been condemned in commercial and private circles. La Plata a radical convention of deputies from all parties was held, at which the government was denounced. In Corrientes the situation is again threatening. It is difficult to satisfactorily arrange matters between the contending factions.

The government officials in Buenos Ayres are holding back the report of the procurator on the Rosales case until a successor to Minister of War Victoria has been selected.

The Herald's correspondent at Rosario telegraphs that the British bark Alice Craig was wrecked in the Parana river. The captain, his wife and four of the crew were lost.

President Montt gave a farewell banquet to the English and French admirals and their staffs.

President Cleveland's reply to the message of congratulation of President Montt gives great satisfaction. Leading merchants in Valparaiso have addressed a petition to the president and cabinet urging them to uphold the laws relating to the coinage of metal for circulation that confidence might be restored. The panic of last week is over. Financial outlook for exchange is much brighter.

BOGOTA, Colombia, (via Galveston, Tex.),

March 11.—[By Mexican Cable to THE BEE.]—In a leading editorial El Orden charges the British minister with making himself personally unpopular by frequent and wanton insults to Colombians of all classes. In several instances these insults have been followed by striking of blows. The minister is said to have slapped the faces of school children who failed to salute him in the street and show him what he believed was the respect due him. While he was riding on horseback in the Bogota recently the minister was pulled from his horse by some native pedestrians whom he was about to ride down. The minister was forced to apologize. El Orden expresses the fear that unless the minister is recalled he may provoke eventually unpleasant demonstrations which will tend to mar the friendly relations existing between Colombia and Great Britain.

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR

Francis Joseph Preparing to Descend from the Throne.

CIRCUMSTANCES RENDER IT NECESSARY

Illness of the Empress and Political Complications the Cause.

DEMANDS OF THE MONARCHICAL PARTY

Liberal Reforms Desired Not Consistent with the Ruler's Ideas.

TO STRENGTHEN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Germany's Monarch Visits Rome with a View of Settling the Future of That Shaky Political Organization—Another Crisis in France.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, March 11.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—While the Panama trial goes on in France it is impossible to calculate its consequences. Every day brings some fresh revelations and astonishing scandals. The political situation, without being serious, has some dark spots on the horizon.

Firstly, there is the possibility of the abdication of the emperor of Austria, which will be as much an account of the illness of the empress, who is almost entirely bedridden, as of the political situation, daily becoming more complicated.

The populations of the Austria-Hungarian monarchy are becoming more and more opposed to the triple alliance, which they feel costs much more than the advantages. Besides this the Hungarian monarchial party demands liberal reforms that Francis Joseph, who is the most honest man in his empire, does not see his way to grant.

Will Watch His Power.

He prefers therefore to descend from the throne and content himself with watching and guiding the debuts of his youthful nephews as governors. The young princes are not popular. They have shown themselves too authoritative upon some trifling occasions and all the authority of Francis Joseph will be necessary to maintain a good understanding between sovereign and people.

The abdication will be of great political importance because of the early arrival of the young archduke the clerical party will come into power as regards internal policy, while the external policy of the country will be directed by the party which has not forgotten 1866 and is desirous of rapprochement with Russia. For these reasons the highest circles in Europe are making strenuous efforts to prevent the abdication.

To strengthen the Triple Alliance.

This is perhaps one of the causes of the unexpected journey of Emperor William to Italy. He suddenly made known his intention of going to Rome to visit the King of Italy and the pope. The news was welcome and the favorable impression it created was not concealed. But in his own mind Emperor William considers that his visit to Rome will strengthen the triple alliance and dispel the misunderstanding between Austria and Italy.

Yet as it will give Italy any of the money, which she wants above all things, all the fine phrases and fine sentiments will be useless. The emperor hopes also to arrange matters with the pope, which will be more easy, for the Vatican desires the return of the Jesuits to Germany, but Leo XIII, faithful to his policy, will endeavor to concede very little and obtain much.

In the meantime Italy is endeavoring to conciliate England. The stay of the due d'Aosta in London was simply with a view to obtaining the consent of Queen Victoria to the return of the emperor to Rome inognito, after which King Humbert would have visited London in great pomp, but the plan failed. Poor simple mortals can travel whenever they like and whenever they can afford it, while sovereigns cannot enter a train without raising a tempest of discussion.

Whole Ministry Will Resign.

The revelations made by Mme. Cottu today in the course of the Panama corruption trial made a remarkably deep impression. They must be followed by most serious political consequences. The revelations on the part of the other accused are expected on Monday.

The whole character of the proceeding has changed and it becomes more and more a political trial. As a consequence of this disposition of Mme. Cottu, M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, has resigned. He carried his resignation to the president this evening, who accepted it. It is possible that the whole ministry will follow.

SPRING MANY SURPRISES.

Deputy Barie, Boulangist, testified that a man named Blanchett offered him 25,000 francs for each deputy he would induce to vote for the Panama lottery bonds.

Charles de Lesseps protested that he never knew Blanchett. The presiding judge decided to call several deputies to testify as to Barie's statement.

Andrieux, originator of the Panama revelations, testified that the list of de Reinach checks which he gave the committee on investigation was handed him by Herz, who received it from de Reinach. Andrieux admitted that he looked through Artou's papers for political purposes; that he wrote to Artou through Deschamps in regard to the bribery charges, but that Artou declined to communicate with him lest he should compromise the deputies. Artou said that he would not betray the persons who had given him their confidence and that he would be no longer secure if he once surrendered the list in his possession.

Created Much Surprise.

There was a murmur of surprise in court

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, Warm, Southerly Winds.

- 1. Emperor William's Journey to Rome. Chances for Caprivi's Pet Measure. Emperor Franz Josef About to Abdicate. Effects of the Cell House Report. 2. Chapter Foreign Lands. School Janitors Gain a Respite. Hall and Mitchell on a Bender. 3. Cleveland's Advice to Office Seekers. Some Inside Figures on Freight Rates. Hungry Hoards Howling for Position. Report of the Panama Commission. 4. Southern Inits Scenes and Incidents. Late Things in Parisian Gowns. 5. Lincoln and Nebraska News. Bridges Carried Away by Freshets. Losses in the Big Boston Conflagration. 6. Council Halls Local News. 7. How Schools with Hatch Criminals. 8. Park Benjamin on Electricity's Future. 9. Omaha's Trade Reviewed. Commercial and Financial News. 10. Editorial and Comment. 11. England's Control of Electric Lighting. Secret Society Affairs. 12. News About the Bering Sea Affair. 13. What the Women Are Doing. 14. Sports and Sporting News. Gloves and Their Origin.

POSING AS MARTYRS

Censured State Officials Think They Have Been Badly Abused.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, THINK DIFFERENTLY

Report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee Commented on Favorably.

EVERYONE PLEASED BUT THOSE INVOLVED

Congratulations Pouring in on the Committee for Its Fearlessness.

WHAT THE GANG NOW PROPOSES TO DO

They and Their Forces Will Fight the Report When It is Presented in the House—Every Available String Being Pulled.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The people of the capital city were not at a loss for something to talk about today as the report of the penitentiary investigating committee submitted yesterday was not of a nature to attract notice, but for a passing moment, and then be forgotten. It has been the principal topic of conversation up to the present time, not only around legislative halls, but upon the streets. Curiosity is rampant as to what the result will be. The state officials who were severely censured have gotten over the first unpleasant shock, and are now trying to treat the matter lightly or pose as much persecuted individuals. They profess to feel abused, and seek to give out the impression that the entire investigation, and the result as well, was simply the outgrowth of a personal spite. The evidence on file with the chief clerk of the house does not tend to give much weight to these assertions in that direction, however, but it is realized that they must say something, and as their actions cannot be extenuated in a fair discussion of the case, the pose of martyr is as effective as anything.

Congratulating the Committee.

The committee that unceremoniously broke the crookedness is not spoken of except by way of commendation, and the individual members have been the recipients of more congratulations than the average bridegroom on the day of his marriage. These expressions of confidence and congratulation come from all sides regardless of the political affiliations of the parties. There will probably be a lively fight in the house Monday, when the report comes before the body for action. The friends of the censured parties, as well as all the cappers for the boodle gang, are moving every stone and pulling every wire to have the house take such action as will tend to discourage the report and modify the wording, if possible, before it is officially endorsed. The members of the committee will not stand anything of that kind, and give it out cold that the report will go upon the journal of the house just as it was submitted.

If the ones who feel aggrieved persist in their fight, it is not improbable that the investigation will be re-opened and pushed considerably farther than it has yet gone, in which case it is stated that developments would be forthcoming that would be fully as sensational as anything that has yet transpired.

Omaha's City Charter.

The senate is crowding the Omaha city charter, and Senator Babcock has put a special force of clerks at work on the engrossing, so that the work will be done by Monday, when the amendments will be received from the printer. This is done to obviate the possibility of further delay, and the intention is to put the bill on its passage on Tuesday morning. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the features that were objectionable to the taxshirkers and the nonprogressive individuals who have been made wealthy in spite of themselves by early holdings of Omaha real estate, have been eliminated from the charter by the committee, and it is very questionable whether what is left will come anywhere filling the bill of what was desired by the people of Omaha or the charter revision committee that originally framed the bill.

Senator Babcock Has Interposed Himself

in the Platte river canal project, which is claimed to mean so much for the city of Omaha, and this morning secured an order for its engrossment for third reading.

Senator Mattes Explains.

Senator Mattes has amended his statement made while presiding over the committee in defense of his action in voting on a question, once as a member of the body and then casting the deciding vote as the presiding officer. He made the statement at the time that the authority was all right, as it had the sanction and support of the speaker of the house. His attention was called to the matter later by Speaker Gaffin, who insisted that he be advised of the vote, whereupon the senator replied that he made the assertion on authority of the lieutenant governor. He was surprised to learn that his information was not reliable, and asked that due correction be made. In justice to the speaker of the house equal publicity with the original statement is herewith given.

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration of the Omaha Charter—Brief Opposition from Populists.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Omaha charter bill occupied the entire time of the senate this forenoon. The charter was reported yesterday from the committee on miscellaneous corporations, with the recommendation that it be advanced to the reading and passed. Everett objected, and the report was laid over until today under the rules. The committee report is in effect as follows: To strike out that part of the bill amending sections 3 and 8; to strike out section 79 of the bill as amended, and insert the original charter giving the city council the right to assess sidewalks outside of the fifty-foot limit; to strike out sections 85, 87 and 88, relating to tax levy and tax commissioner; to strike out sections 116 and 117, relating to change of grade and appraisement; to strike out section 61 and insert the amended section corresponding to that in the amended bill; to strike out section 113 and insert the proposed amendment in senate file No. 195; to strike out section 99 and substitute an entirely new amendment. The last section is changed to make the pay of patrolmen not less than \$70, 909

Mysterious Poisoning.

Cases Which Have Created Excitement in Madras, India.

MADRAS, Ind., March 11.—A mysterious case of poisoning has developed in this city. Last Tuesday Miss Eva Rose was taken violently ill and died on Wednesday from the effects of poison. It was supposed that she had taken poison with suicidal intent as she had threatened suicide. Thursday her mother, Mrs. James Clarkson, was taken similarly ill and died yesterday. A son, James, who left her on Tuesday for Anderson, Ind., was stricken in the same manner by the time he reached Anderson and is reported dead. The other sons were attacked yesterday and both their lives are in jeopardy.

The coroner's investigation in the case

of Eva developed the fact that death was caused by arsenic, a large quantity of which was found in her stomach. A post-mortem examination will be held upon the remains of the mother and the matter fully investigated.