

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

The English Public in General Taken Slightly by Surprise.

EXPECTED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

Germany, Austria and Italy Form a Strong Combination.

AVOIDING EUROPEAN TANGLES.

British Statesmen Keeping Out of Needless Complications.

SPURGEON'S LATEST SENSATION.

His Withdrawal Greatly Stirs Up the Religious World.

THE BURIAL OF JENNY LIND.

The Peerless Songstress of Years Gone By Laid to Rest--The Process of Cremation in France--A Row in Berlin Musical Circles--Foreign News.

A Commoner's Letter.

London, Nov. 5. (New York Herald Cable--Special to the Bee.)--The new triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy takes the general public somewhat by surprise, but in official circles everybody was well prepared for it. It is understood that England was not consulted in the matter, nor was there any necessity to consult her interests not being directly concerned one way or the other. No doubt Prince Bismarck has more than once advised her to pursue a policy in Egypt which would have been calculated to embitter the relations between England and France. Had his council been followed, England would now practically, though not formally, be a party to the triple alliance. Efforts have also been made on the part of Austria to establish more intimate relations with England, especially just before Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation last year. What went on about that time may never be fully known to the public, but it is certain that intrigue was rife and that England was very nearly being drawn into dangerous entanglements. Since then Lord Salisbury has shifted his course, reverting more to the Palmerston policy, cultivating a good understanding with France and leaving the German powers to settle their own policy. The mutual concessions in reference to the Suez canal and the New Hebrides came as kind of formal announcements to the new entente cordiale, and Prince Bismarck has hesitated whether to drift, having hesitated no longer in playing his last card and this is intended as a serious check to Russia as well as a warning to France. The Mediterranean comes within the scope of the treaty and this project of turning that sea into a Russian lake must once more be postponed. The triple alliance can act only and be regarded as a sort of device binding Russia and France to keep the peace. England takes it coolly, but even she might not be beyond the reach of its influence if revived trouble broke out in Egypt. They could be very easily stirred up at any time, as it would not be difficult to make England responsible for their existence and continuance. In such a case, confronted by a triple alliance, England would be driven to meet with France. The great object of most statesmen here for years past has been to keep out of European complications. Lord Salisbury has unquestionably worked towards the same end, especially of late, but the train laid by Prince Bismarck may yet lead to results which few in England expect. At any rate the government here will have something to watch and wonder at the progress of the insurrection in Ireland. It means to have no more sessions given up exclusively to Irish affairs. Many will ask how that can be prevented under the present rules of the house of commons. That has formed the subject of many deliberations and the government believes that the solution of the difficulty is for the rule to be altered and it is necessary in order that the contract of the popular branch of the legislature may be recovered for the business of the nation. The unionist party will stand nearly solid in demanding or supporting these reforms within the house sessions. Experience has convinced the government that it would be useless to resist Parnell again without some new weapon in their hands. The Irish party has taken up the very clear line, "No business for anybody until home rule is conceded." Before the next session opens the ministry will cause it to be announced at the usual meeting of the Colton club, if not before, that they, too, have a line they mean to pursue and upon its success they will stake their existence. As the probable upshot of these trials of strength it must not be forgotten that the ministry can command a majority of over one hundred and that the doubtful liberal unionists are believed not to exceed half a dozen. No party desires an other general election, not even the Protectionists, for that costs large sums and two elections in eight months left the funds very low indeed. It is easy for platform orators to talk about forcing the government to dissolution, but it is not so easy to tell how it is to be done. How many members of parliament will be missing when the session opens on account of unavoidable engagements of a most important nature. Mr. O'Brien will be free, but the list of detentions seems likely to increase. Joseph Cox, member for East Clare, is to be hauled up and also James Rowlands, member for a London constituency. Mill and Strechy, Conynghere has managed to keep out of trouble. Cox is one of the most popular members of the Protectionist party. His opponents will be sorry to hear of his being assigned to jail. Rowlands is a watch case maker living in his constituency, and deserves the credit of having stood by his home rule principles more firmly in this hour of danger than most of his English colleagues. There have been whispers that a presentation would shortly be instituted against Dillon, and that several other English members will have to answer for their conduct. The feeling is growing that condemned persons should not be forced to wear prison clothing and associate with convicts. Strong representations have been made to the govern-

ment on this subject. I believe no final decision has yet been arrived at.

Since the secession of Dr. Newman from the English church no event has caused such a profound sensation on the continent as the withdrawal from the Baptist union. I gave you an early intimation of this great shock to the non-conformist body. The effect surpasses anything which was anticipated. Nothing else is talked of in dissenting circles. The whole of Spurgeon's church will not withdraw from the union and other churches will follow. Some condemn the secession on the ground that what they call his narrow-minded views and of the scandal he is bringing upon the Baptist community, but, so far as very careful inquiries enable me to judge, the majority approve Spurgeon's conduct and hold that he was driven to adopt it. Calvinism is a strict creed, but those who profess it should be true to its principles and not open the doors of communion wide enough to receive all sects and even free thinkers. Such is Mr. Spurgeon's position, and nothing will turn him from it. The leaders of the union are thrown into utter consternation. The Baptist newspapers are all at logger heads. Only Spurgeon's own organ, called Sword and Trowel, is calm, collected and confident. The reverberations of this explosion will be heard in all parts of the civilized world.

Lord Lytton has had all his plans upset by the illness of Gerald Balfour falling ill with typhoid fever in his house. Next Wednesday was the day appointed for Balfour's marriage with Lord Lytton's daughter, a lady endowed with great personal attractions. The lover goes on a visit to his bride, and the bridegroom knows how long. What is the new ambassador to do? Go to his post and leave the young people behind or leave only the one least interesting of the couple. Shall the marriage be postponed indefinitely or shall the ceremony be performed as soon as the poor man is well enough to be able to attend to the duties of his office? The latter is the course which is being pursued. It is claimed that corpse can be reduced to ashes in two hours. The committee reported the results every quarter of an hour and the exact heat. It is rather startling as follows, an extract being made from the official report: 2:45 p. m.--Plate supporting the body is inserted in the chamber and fired to a moderate heat, the heat of the corpse spread out to the extent of two feet by the sides of the chamber; the furnace is charged and the draught set on. 2:50 p. m.--Feet have naturally separated themselves on sole plate; legs have bent up; flesh is in combustion and the bones of the legs appear. 2:55 p. m.--Legs are partly consumed; black patches on knees, heel and trunk. 3:00 p. m.--Legs are completely red; upper parts of body begin to reddish and to be consumed. 3:05 p. m.--Abdominal cavity begins to be reduced; the ribs are burnt; black spots on chest and head. 3:20 p. m.--Whole of body is red saving a portion of the head. 3:45 p. m.--Upper part of body has fallen in and begins to whiten; operation seems finished; firing is continued to same degree up to 4 p. m. 4:10 p. m.--The head is now completely black and no more wood is put in furnace; clamped closed two-thirds to concentrate the heat and at 4:20 p. m. the plate is drawn out. The body is completely consumed. No traces of brown or yellow spots. The ashes are quite white and weigh 2 kilograms 50 grains. The amount of wood consumed for incineration is 400 kilograms.

There is no foundation for the rumor current here this evening that a scheme for buying up the Irish landlords has been matured and is now out and dried in the hands of the ministry. Several schemes, including Chamberlain's, have been suggested, but nothing has yet been decided, and it is even doubtful whether any government will undertake to buy up at all with the question of land purchase next year. Some one has stolen a few sheets of the forthcoming "Life of Darwin," and sold them to the Pall Mall Gazette, where a notice of them appears. This is under a guise of a review of the entire work. It is quite plain to anyone who has read the book that only a few fragments have fallen into the State's hands or he could scarcely have abstained from making some remarkable quotations. There are letters in the three volumes of the most interesting to the part appearing in the Pall Mall Gazette. A reviewer who had a chance of printing them and missed it would desire months of imprisonment. The preloved review is much in advance of any other cleared for the earliest copies work cannot be issued till the 15th. It makes a bit of a stir, but is so very dull that the demand for the work is not likely to be stimulated.

For Coquetin's performance in "Le Juif Polonoise" ("The Bells") on Monday there is already a great run on the booking office. The fitness of the theater is never cleaned up and left to pieces with dirt, not is enough to keep many people away, but these objections will be overcome by the curiosity to see Coquetin in one of Irving's great parts. If a decent theater could be obtained for Mayor's company everybody would be better pleased, including the actors, who are nearly poisoned in their dressing rooms by extractions which cover in pungency and number the smells of a colosseum.

THE SILENT SINGER.

Funeral of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt at Malvern.

Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett. London, Nov. 5. (New York Herald Cable--Special to the Bee.)--A Herald correspondent, who composed one of the audience welcoming Jenny Lind at Castle Garden, has just returned from her burial at Malvern. She died recovering her full voice and consciousness within only an hour before dissolution when, asking for her sons and family, she tenderly bade them farewell. Her little estate is called by the country people "Wind's Point." One neighbor told me the little granite house with towers was sometimes called "Nightingale's Nest." It stands on the eastern slope of the Herefordshire beacon, and, except from the hill, is entirely hidden from view by a small wood of spruce and firs. In the prominent part, whence the view is particularly charming, stands round pavilion in the shape of a temple, which was built after her own design. Here she would often sit, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. She bought the place only four years ago. It is four miles from Malvern abbey, where the services were held. Consequently only the mourners met at the house. These consisted of her mother, Mrs. Oates Goldschmidt, their married son, Walter Goldschmidt, and wife, the unmarried son, Ernest, their married daughters, Mrs. Raymond, Maude and husband, Dr. Felix Goldschmidt, Consul Eberberg of Sweden, and Sir Michael Biddulph, representing the queen. The real mourners of the family seemed to be the servants and villagers. There were wreaths, bouquets and out flowers from nearly all the gentry of Hereford and Worcester, and the Myrtle wreath, made from spruce which she planted on her wedding day, which was placed inside the coffin. The queen's wreath was of tiny laurel leaves, intertwined with tiny white carnations; a rose upon a lyre of white acacias was from the Prince of Wales; a wreath of Dresden China imperial blush roses and violets from the Crown Princess of Sweden; another of the same material from the royal college of music, Sweden, which Jenny Lind founded, presenting the common wild flowers of that country; a wreath of similar material of white lilies and forget-me-nots from the Swedish minister. For the mourners the service was in a neatly furnished hall. The anthem was from Elijah, which Jenny Lind had often sung. "His hand endeth to the end shall be saved." The service was also given a hymn beginning, "The precious seed of weeping, to-day we sow once more." As the bearers were removing the

coffin to the cemetery near by, I observed a village woman, who led a child, stop and pick up some violets which had fallen from the casket upon the green grass and press them to her lips. The hillsides around the church cemetery were fairly black with people not only from the vicinity but from distant villages. Their demeanor was remarkable. After the remains were deposited in the grave I interviewed some villagers and their grief for their dead benefactress was most pathetic. The remains were not to be lowered from the undertaking that he face grew hourly after death more sweet and pleasant than in life, and that her white hair was in the bandeau style, according to her early pictures.

CREMATION IN FRANCE.

Detailed Description of the Process--Actor Paulus Lyonized.

Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett. Paris (via Havre), Nov. 5. (New York Herald Cable--Special to the Bee.)--The weather is still cold and cloudy and the succession of storms has stripped the trees of all their foliage. A political crisis is now averted by the general desire on the part of everybody to have Enquet and leave Wilson to his tender mercies, so that this evening's session is devoid of the poignant interest that the converts of sensational scandal hoped would characterize it. Now that the police precautions have precluded the probability of any more Paris theaters serving as cremation temples, as in the case of the late Opera Comique, a series of experiments has just been concluded to the extent of taking a body to the furnace. It is claimed that corpse can be reduced to ashes in two hours. The committee reported the results every quarter of an hour and the exact heat. It is rather startling as follows, an extract being made from the official report: 2:45 p. m.--Plate supporting the body is inserted in the chamber and fired to a moderate heat, the heat of the corpse spread out to the extent of two feet by the sides of the chamber; the furnace is charged and the draught set on. 2:50 p. m.--Feet have naturally separated themselves on sole plate; legs have bent up; flesh is in combustion and the bones of the legs appear. 2:55 p. m.--Legs are partly consumed; black patches on knees, heel and trunk. 3:00 p. m.--Legs are completely red; upper parts of body begin to reddish and to be consumed. 3:05 p. m.--Abdominal cavity begins to be reduced; the ribs are burnt; black spots on chest and head. 3:20 p. m.--Whole of body is red saving a portion of the head. 3:45 p. m.--Upper part of body has fallen in and begins to whiten; operation seems finished; firing is continued to same degree up to 4 p. m. 4:10 p. m.--The head is now completely black and no more wood is put in furnace; clamped closed two-thirds to concentrate the heat and at 4:20 p. m. the plate is drawn out. The body is completely consumed. No traces of brown or yellow spots. The ashes are quite white and weigh 2 kilograms 50 grains. The amount of wood consumed for incineration is 400 kilograms.

The great Parisian herb, Paulus, has more honor in his own city than elsewhere, for a dispatch from Lyons makes it plain that he has not in that important center been treated with the respect that he doubtless looked for. He was engaged to appear twice at the Lyons Casino on Thursday for a benefit performance in connection with the press, but having a first time in the city, he was struck with fatigue, and on the second day he was unable to appear. The public, far from bowing before the capriciousness of the great man, flung everything they could get hold of on the stage, smashed bottles, glasses, tables and gas fixtures. The performers and orchestra bolted only to find a mob of 800 people engaged in smashing windows and advertising themselves with similar petitions. With twenty-three years we will gain our point. The church will be exclusively controlled by a council appointed by the king as chief bishop out of a number of church dignitaries selected by the provincial synod. It will then be no longer possible that the practical head of the Protestant church shall be a Jew or Catholic.

Paris is thronged with purchasers buying winter toiles. The alleged quarrel between Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Vanhook, announced by the New York Times and cabled to the European Herald, is believed here to be an advertising scheme, for Worth emphatically declared this morning to a Herald correspondent that he not only completed all Mrs. Potter's costumes for "Maitre de Gorge," but also the "Lady of Lyons," and that she is well equipped for all the plays.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt leaves Monday for Marseilles. Admiral R. St. Simmond, of the United States navy, is stopping at Bellevue. Among the passengers who sailed on the Borgoyne to Havre to-day was Mrs. Admiral Livingston, Mrs. and Mrs. Zabriskie, Miss Valesquez, Miss Simpson and Miss Colt, Mrs. Henry Ames, of St. Louis, Colonel W. B. Wooster and Mrs. Wooster, of Col. consultant, and Robert M. Hooper, ex-vice consul general at Paris. The Herald's European edition reprints the Morning News' final editorial gander under the heading "Song of the Dying Song." The text is as follows: "The Morning News to-morrow enters upon a new phase of its existence, and in the future, we would be glad to speak for it a continuation of the same good will and patronage. We shall, therefore, not say 'farewell,' but simply 'Au revoir.'"

ALMOST A PANIC.

Effect of the Announcement of the Kaiser's Death--Berlin Gossip.

Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett. Berlin, Nov. 5. (New York Herald Cable--Special to the Bee.)--The fact that the Kaiser sent a large part of the week in bed is leading the Germans to believe that aged emperors are not superior to all the laws of nature. On Tuesday the Berlin bourse was for an hour dangerously near a panic. An ingenious speculator, for whose identification 2,000 marks are now offered, sent out warnings to the principal brokers that the Kaiser's death was hourly to be expected. Quotations began to drop and for a while it looked as though the bottom of the stock exchange had dropped out. Prices were held up by the sides only. Fortunately, as luck would have it, the first real improvement in the emperor's condition was announced that afternoon, so that the bourse recovered from its fright. Since then the Kaiser has slowly recovered. His bladder pains have been worse than usual, complicated by rheumatism. Each attack of this type exhausts the emperor more and more and leaves him less able to endure its repetition, but at this time he seems safely past danger. Barring another bit of such recklessness as the Stettin trip or the Wernigerode hunt he will be able to do safely for some time. All that he insists on doing we have had this week. The opening of the postage stamp exchange, a large seven-windowed room, was crowded. One hundred and twenty-nine subscribers registered their names. Prices were astonishingly high. One stamp was quoted as sold for 1,500 marks. While, according to official records, dealings at \$90 to \$100 per stamp were not uncommon. The exchange has a regular organization of officers and even an organ. Synopticism has had a severe setback in

Berlin police circles. A murderer has so far defied the detectives. Thereupon a medal placed the subject in a trance, got from her a full description of the murderer, his present surroundings and friends, and finally, by a gigantic effort, the street number and a description of the Berlin dwelling in which the said murderer lay concealed. There was joy in the hearts of the officials when it was discovered. The location described is a vacant lot.

The restorer of the Darmstadt Madonna, by Miklos, expressed a grand medal for kunst und wissenschaft.

A meeting of the directors of the zoological gardens has been held in Berlin. The next meeting will be held at Bresslau in 1888. The continual trouble on the Russo-German frontiers begins to attract serious attention. The incidents are much like those on the Franco-Russian frontier.

The returned ex-patriate Catholic clergy is causing all through Prussia a considerable amount of ill feeling. The first result of this is to give an impetus to the movement in the Prussian state looking toward disestablishment of this state church. Regarding the return of the monks and nuns, I saw recently Probst, a prominent churchman, who said that the number of returning clergy has been greatly exaggerated. The great majority of those from Prussia by the ruesterkamp have settled permanently in their new homes. Those of the clergy, for instance, who went to America will, as a rule, stay there. From Holland many will return, but come slowly and in such a way as to give the least offense. Many cloisters will be refilled only with the recruits of a new generation. He (Probst) expressed the hope that the Catholic church has been greatly strengthened, although Prussia, by the struggle, as he claims is shown by the great number of new Catholic churches now being built for cloister life. He predicts a notable revival all through Prussia. He thinks this is the best means of combatting the worldly spirit of the times. Neither Probst himself nor the returned monks and nuns, who have so far returned to Prussia. Freiherr von Hammerstein, editor of the strong conservative protestant organ, the Kreuz Zeitung, has been one of the strongest and most influential champions of Protestant disestablishment. I went, therefore, to him to ask why his church seeks separation from the Prussian government. He said: "At present there are millions of Protestants received from the Prussian government about one-fourth million money per year than is granted to ten million Catholics. Furthermore, the Catholics receive their money, say, two million marks, absolutely without the possibility of parliamentary haggling or interference. We, on the other hand, must go each year to a parliament composed of Jews, Catholics and atheists, all of whom have a vote in deciding how much the Protestants shall receive and how much money shall be expended. Our church is also, in part, controlled by a minister who is responsible to this same parliament. What we ask is merely equality with Catholics, or equal money granted according to our numbers; a perpetual grant of one million marks, not the subject of the parliament's interference. During the Napoleonic wars, the church's income, equal, according to present values to four to 5,000,000 marks was confiscated. Reimbursement was promised, was even taken into consideration by Frederick Wilhelm IV. We do not ask a return of the church's income, but an interest to be given us as our right instead of, as at present, a third only of the amount due us, doled out annually by parliament. Our prospects are improving very fast. Naturally the danger caused by the Catholic victory stimulated the desire for disestablishment. Five provincial synods have already petitioned the king for freedom. The returned monks and nuns, who have so far returned to Prussia, will gain our point. The church will be exclusively controlled by a council appointed by the king as chief bishop out of a number of church dignitaries selected by the provincial synod. It will then be no longer possible that the practical head of the Protestant church shall be a Jew or Catholic."

The German Grain Tariff. Berlin, Nov. 5. (The agricultural council to-day definitely approved the tariff on grain adopted yesterday, which fixes the duty on rye and wheat at 6 marks; oats and barley, 4 marks; buckwheat and other kinds of grain, 2 marks. A duty of 10 pfennigs was fixed on bran. The council also adopted measures closing the frontier against foreign consignments, and granting the bursarshat special cases to recur to the duties of 1885.

News From Stanley.

LONDON, Nov. 5. (Advices from St. Paul de Louisa state that news has been received there from Henry M. Stanley under date of September 8, to the effect that his expedition left the camp he established about eight days' journey from the Maholi country, and then advanced into the western slopes of Albert Nyanza. The men were greatly fatigued and struggled with difficulty over a distance of several kilometers.

The Bulgarian Question.

VIENNA, Nov. 5. Count Kaloko said to-day the mode of solving the Bulgarian question, as indicated in the speech from the throne, would involve meeting with general assent. All intervention in Bulgarian affairs by a single power are absolutely precluded. He hoped foreign interference would be precluded for ever.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. Another attachment has been granted against the property in this state of Isadore Cohenfeld on behalf of George Liebenheim, who sues Cohenfeld for \$70,000 money loaned to Liebenheim, alleges that Cohenfeld has fled the state to defraud his creditors. He also states that he had endorsed Cohenfeld's notes for \$125,000, but these are not yet due.

Note By Striking Sugar Makers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5. A dispatch from the Franklin Democrat says: Reliable information was received here to-day that four white men were shot by strikers last night near Berwick. The sheriff on receipt of the information summoned a posse and left for the scene of the shooting.

An Appeal For Ireland.

DETROIT, Nov. 5. Rev. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National league, has issued a circular letter to the "American public, friends of Irish freedom," reciting the renewed struggles in that country, all the force brought to bear against them and the efforts of the Irish people to carry the struggle to a successful issue. Money is wanted and for this an appeal is made. The Irish National league executives mean now to rear an monument to individual names as an expression of popular belief in the righteousness of Ireland's claims. Every subscriber to the fund hereafter, is requested to place his or her name and address opposite the subscription. The roll of honor will be sent when contributions have been received from every person and organization that has subscribed since the Philadelphia convention will be engrossed thereon.

Murder and Suicide in Tennessee.

CENTREVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5. John K. Alexander, a respectable and well-to-do farmer living in the western part of this county, yesterday shot and fatally injured Jackson Blackwell, his son, and then killed himself. Ill feeling has existed for some time between the parties.

The Weather To-day.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, warmer, followed by slightly cooler, light to fresh westerly winds. For Eastern and Central Dakota: colder, fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

Gales On the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. Incoming trans-Atlantic steamers report strong gales from the west with high seas. The steamer Ohio, due here yesterday, has not yet arrived.

on the Germans and beating them in the interpretation of their own music. Miss Whitaker, who is known by many Brooklyn people to make her debut in Berlin on the 11th in concert, under Joachim's leadership. I hear a characteristic story of Prince Bismarck. He was at dinner at Frederick's Rube when he received a telegram. He immediately excused himself to his guests and got up to write the answer but, "Durchlaucht, at least first finish your soup," pleaded a guest.

"Impossible," answered Bismarck, "this telegram is from my son Herbert, who does not like to be kept waiting. If I wanted he would send another telegram. He is very industrious. (With a sigh.) If in my youth I had been half so industrious I might have amounted to something."

A recent decision of the Berlin court is of some interest to Americans. An American dentist who put the title of the Cuffard scandal was discussed in the chamber of deputies to-day. M. D. Asson declared that it was not a demand for an inquiry, but for the prosecution of Wilson which should be submitted to the chamber, the abuses in connection with the seals and stamps being punishable by from six months to three years imprisonment. He asked Rouvier, prime minister, to explain the case of Wilson. Rouvier in reply said that all the documents had been placed in the hands of the ministers of justice. The discussion was general and closed amid great excitement. M. Calvray moved that the inquiry be general, and that it extend back as far as possible, so as to include the time of the advent of the Degrobie ministry. Rouvier denied that politicians had leveled scandals against Rouvier. The magistracy was above suspicion. The president's acts were always endorsed by a minister, therefore the ministers were responsible for such matters. The president's acts were always endorsed by a minister, therefore the ministers were responsible for such matters. The president's acts were always endorsed by a minister, therefore the ministers were responsible for such matters.

In the Chamber of Deputies.

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Madam Gerster Sails.

PARIS, Nov. 5. (New York Herald Cable--Special to the Bee.)--Madame Gerster sailed in the Burgoyne, also Colonel Maple-son.

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GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S MAIL.

Letters About the Anarchists Continue to Pour In.

ANTI-CLEMENCY PROTESTS.

A Chicago Police Man Says the Force Will Be Demoralized Unless the Execution Takes Place--Lingg Still Defiant.

Bushel Baskets Full.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5. (Special Telegram to the Bee.)--Advices from Springfield say that Governor Oglesby's mail to-day was much larger than yesterday, and was composed almost entirely of letters relating to the anarchists. The excess of letters in their behalf was not so marked as heretofore. Certain citizens appear to have become awakened to the fact that the anarchist sympathizers are besieging the governor with their appeals for mercy, and a number have taken enough interest in the matter to drop a few lines to inform the governor of their sympathy with the element of law and order. Notwithstanding this, the communications from the friends of the anarchists outnumber the others two to one. As soon as the letters are examined and they are temporarily placed in the tin boxes of the stenographer's desk, where they may be constantly accessible. When they become filled the contents are withdrawn and placed in the vault to make room for new-comers. These boxes are labelled: "Anarchists--for clemency" and "Anarchists against clemency." There are two boxes of the former kind for each of the latter. The task of indexing these voluminous contributions have become so great that the clerks have had rubber stamps made for special indexing, and the letters are now filed with printed characters in about the same style that the boxes are labelled.

Attorney General Hunt arrived to-day from Mount Vernon, where he stopped to attend to the case of the anarchists. He had an audience with the governor yet. The state officers met this morning in the private office of the secretary of state to transact business which demanded their attention as commissioners of state contracts, but the anarchist question was of such absorbing interest that they found difficulty in attending to anything else. The state house in the governor's probable action could not be greater. Little else is talked of. Letters have also begun to pour in upon the state officers asking them to persuade Governor Oglesby to commute the anarchists' sentences. Treasurer Tanner has received a number of letters from representative men in the southern part of the state, every one of which has been emphatically in favor of hanging of the condemned men. The letters have been delivered to the governor and placed among his collection.

At the fall to-day there was the usual number of visitors: The first to present herself was Miss Mueller, Lingg's sweetheart. When she entered her face was fairly radiant with smiles. Rushing to the door, which separated her from her lover, she opened up a newspaper which she held in her hands and pointed out to him something that caused them both to break out into merry laughter. Miss Mueller was not allowed to hold converse with her lover for more than a few minutes, but the fact that she was rather cut out from him, his attention being demanded and almost wholly occupied by others, who seemed to think the anarchist's case and hand was more important than the mere bill of exchange and cooling of light-hearted lovers. A short time after the arrival of Miss Mueller, Miss Keane's mysterious friend, whose name is kept a close secret by everybody who knows anything about it, arrived at once devoted to an argument with Lingg, with a view of inducing him to sign the petition for a commutation of the sentence. Lingg heard him patiently for a time and then, turning back to his notebook, he scribbled with his hand thrown forward in front of him until it almost touched the wire screen. He then turned back to Lingg, who was burning words accompanied by a swaying of his body and wild gesticulating with his hands and arms. It was evident that the argument was being waged with a view to very much weight with him, but on the contrary gave him an opportunity to express more decisively than ever his determination not to make a finger to save himself, and a defiance of all the law can do to him. Then others of the visitors tried the force of their arguments. Miss Keane, who is a friend of the anarchist, was particularly active. She reported that Lingg has received letters from his mother and sister in Switzerland urging and imploring him not to sign any petition for amnesty or clemency, but to hang, rather to die a hundred deaths than do so. Still the effort to induce him to relent will not be relaxed till the very last moment and until the pressure is made by his friends and fellow-anarchists on the outside will be brought to bear on him to put his name to the petition. It is believed that a desperate and fearless anarchist, his record does not bear out the latter part of the claim and it is thought by those who know him best that he will be induced to sign the petition. On the night of the Haymarket massacre Lingg and a companion were detailed to throw bombs into the passing patrol wagons, but although the two men started out on their errand, they were equipped with bombs of Lingg's own manufacture, their hearts failed them when they approached the police station and they both returned to the station afterwards turned state's evidence.

Mrs. Parsons was another of the first arrivals to-day. She got there earlier than is her wont and she brought with her a bundle of literature which her main business in life at present is to distribute. Her first prospect was a man who had just been supplied a number of fellow-prisoners of her husband with copies of his auto-biography. She said quite a number of them. When she had supplied all who would buy, she devoted herself to her husband, and had a long conversation with him in a corner away from any of the others. August Spies had an unusual number of visitors this morning. First came his brother Chris and his wife with a little infant in her arms. Then his mother arrived and later on Miss Van Zandt and then came another young lady. The editor of the Alarm, Parsons' old newspaper, said this afternoon: "I feel certain that the anarchist movement in this city will hang. If they had all stuck together they would have done it long ago. They were then and society dares not do that. They now have broken up and are signing petitions, a mere matter of form, not a matter of principle. The rest of the men will receive commutation."

"Will there be any trouble at the time of the execution?" "Not in the least." "Will there be any at the funeral? You know in Paris when the riots have been--when the bodies of the executed communists have been buried?" "There won't be any trouble, I hope and believe, unless some Gaiteau who knows nothing about the case comes on and causes trouble. But two years hence we may see a great change. Who's last year's soul is 1887 carried a torch in a parade at Buffalo rejoicing over the victory for law and order which the hanging of John Brown signified. Two years afterward it was carrying a banner over Virginia singing 'John Brown's Body.' I don't mean to draw any parallel about the market, understand. I simply mean to show how men's minds change. That bomb was the greatest educator of the working

Letter of Spies, Schwab and Felder.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5. An extraordinary communication was received from August Spies, Schwab and Felder, disavowing "aggressive force" and deploring the loss of life at the Haymarket, was given out to-night for publication. It is addressed to Governor Oglesby and