

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

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BISMARCK'S POWER.

Ho is the Uncrowned Emperor of the German Empire,

THE LORD-MAYOR OF THE PALACE,

And the Self-Assumed Dispenser of Imperial Marriage Permits.

BATTENBERG'S BID FOR A BRIDE

Shaking the Teutonic Domain From Center to Circumference.

AT PRESENT A WAR OF WORDS.

The Empress' Poor Success as a Diplomat—Queen Victoria's Interference—Alexander Has Imperial Consent in Writing.

Status of the German Crisis.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The intense bitterness of the political struggle now going on here almost passes belief. One well known member of the German parliament said to me solemnly: "If this man Bismarck keeps his place he will in a few years be emperor in name as well as in power. There will be no rest or safety for the Hohenzollerns until he is arrested for treason or confined on his estates." That sounds ridiculous when repeated, but with due regard for the liberal laws, is said daily by hundreds of papers. The Catholic organ, Germania, for example, skims dangerously near the wind in an article on the German Boulanger. This article is widely copied, half full of exclamation marks to assist the straggled reader. Another paper, the name of the editor of which is a person close to Bismarckian ears, protests in big type against the royal puppet being controlled by the mayor of the palace and ends with a heavily leaded notice that the Hohenzollerns are not Merovingians.

Overcome by the idea of the circulation of petitions against Bismarck's dismissal, one paper hints at revolution, saying in the end the masses will lose patience and assemble to show unmistakably that Prussia-Germania will not be ruined by the Hohenzollerns, and then take care to use thick leads in the notice that the emperor was taken ill after a long interview with Bismarck. On the other hand, the royalists and conservatives do not care, and suggest that all this excitement may end as in Garfield's time. Then many God-fearing aristocrats will shrug their shoulders, and those who sew the wind must guard against the resulting whirlwinds. Says the Weser Zeitung, "Victor or worth is like putty in a woman's hands." The Schleishe Zeitung declares, "In the conflict between the emperor and chancellor, while only royalty, some will be on the emperor's side, while the mass of the people will support the chancellor." Truly, to a man who praised the action of providence in directing large rivers past great cities, this must seem like another providential occurrence. Just at this time an imperial amnesty has set free such a lot. In Westphalia alone eight editors have been turned out of prison in time to express their political emotions.

It is an error to suppose the Battenberg marriage was more than an artfully chosen occasion for the inevitable quarrel between the empress and chancellor. Its postponement or its surrender would mean, the people say, only an acknowledgement of the mistake in allowing the chancellor the choice of his own battle ground, and not at all that this last battle involves final political surrender. Indeed if the young people choose to elope, half Germany believes the chancellor would privately give his blessing. Perhaps then he would give them a keg of his Russian caviare. Not that the Germans care much for Prince Alexander or his marriage, for since he permitted Russia to send him out of Bulgaria by packet post and afterwards with his love affair to move him from his throne, the Germans have been disposed to laugh at him.

The conflict, which most people think will last as long as he lives, seems to be on one side between the empress, plus the mugs-wumps, most of the Catholics, the Jews, the commercial class and an uncertain number of the lower class. On the other side are ranged Bismarck, plus all the official class and all the aristocracy. Between the combatants lies the emperor, brook in spirit by long suffering and hurried toward death by a conflict between the chancellor, who can't be dismissed, and his personal sympathy for the liberals, who believe firmly in their reforms and who are willing to kill their emperor to temporarily secure them.

The weapons which are suited to civil war dishonors are so far about even. On one side are hard exclamations because the empress permitted proclamations to issue in Polish and Polish deputations to address her in French, both of which mistakes caused great excitement. Much is made of the fact that Queen Louise's rooms are being refurbished to receive Queen Victoria, and there are wild shrieks against allowing the three V's to use Germany as England's cats paw.

On the other hand is a protest, that it is high treason for Bismarck to address him as if he were equally above the emperor and the law, and it is more than hinted that all this turmoil is made not without the hope of its effects on the emperor's health.

The Schleishe Volks Zeitung also strikes a favorite chord and appeals to the national pride against Alexander, and urges support of the autocrat of all the Germans and the dispenser of marriage permits to the German imperial family.

ignation, because we think that six months more of disloyal addresses to the chancellor, together with his selfishness and the attacks of his organs on the empress, will so shock German loyalty that he will be dismissed quietly by public opinion. I have always thought Bismarck in office means peace, because if he permitted war he must, to insure success, permit other names than his to become famous, but peace, depending upon what the Russian autocrats who could be angered by this marriage think, is not worth preserving."

Among the stupidly incorrect stories are those which represent the empress as haggard and exhausted. On the contrary she is to all appearances in full strength and happy at the unexpected continuance of the emperor's extension.

The newspaper duels show a bitterness worthy of Ananias and Judas. The Keenz Zeitung, conservative, calls the Berliner Tagblatt, liberal, a childish caricature of Machiavelli, weeping its crocodile tears of alleged patriotism. The Deutsche Tagblatt ironically calls the Feizeinige Zeitung a guard of the crown, and gets the answer that this is better than to be the chancellor's marmalade, but there are no bloody duels and astonishingly few suits for libel.

The Empress as a Diplomat. [Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, April 14.—The conflict between Prince Bismarck and the party of the empress is only momentarily suspended. The truce will not last long, and unless Bismarck becomes a convert to the "Victoria policy," a supreme crisis will follow, the issue of which will be the absolute triumph of the chancellor or his temporary retreat from politics. The empress is endeavoring to secure support in every possible quarter, and has applied even to influences so opposite as the Russian and Austrian courts for assistance to achieve her purpose. If the czar, who is operated upon through Copenhagen, could be induced to send assurance to Bismarck, that the Battenberg marriage would not alter the friendly relations between Russia and Germany, the empress might deem the battle won. The Austrian imperial family maintain a neutral position in the matter. They dislike Alexander and would like to see the marriage effected if it would tend to widen the breach between Germany and Russia.

The czar in the meantime, has shown no disposition to respond to Empress Victoria's overtures, nor is he likely to encourage them. The opinions of the Russian court were for a brief space divided. A strong party were in favor of seizing the chance offered by the Battenberg crisis to overthrow the chancellor. Their plan was to induce the czar to intimate to Emperor Frederick that he would regard the marriage as a private affair, and thus help the empress to oust Bismarck. The view of Dr. Giers was that the present crisis was an incident in the general policy of Prince Bismarck to assert himself against the empress. He was of the opinion that Bismarck's fall would lead to a close Anglo-Austrian alliance, which would prove an immediate source of danger to Russia. Another of Dr. Giers' arguments was that, owing to the bad health of Emperor Frederick, the retirement of Bismarck would be brief and would be followed by his return to office with a feeling of hostility to every influence that had been used to overthrow him. The czar's personal revulsion for Prince Alexander assisted Dr. Giers to prevail. Although these facts are well known in court circles here, the empress perseveres in her efforts to induce at least a cessation of the opposition of the czar.

Among the chiefs of the German federation she has the support only of the regent of Bavaria. The king of Saxony's recent journey to Munich was made for the purpose of soliciting the regent to join in a declaration of the sovereign heads in favor of Bismarck. The king not only failed in his mission, but the empress now has reason to rely upon the mediation of the Bavarian regent, who makes light of the importance of Prince Alexander, and wants the chancellor to consent to the betrothal and retain his place.

The Grand Duke of Baden has joined with the king of Saxony in upholding Prince Bismarck. The affair is expected to reach a climax when the queen of England visits Charlotteburg. That the empress has been prompted by the queen, her mother, to thwart Bismarck is denied only by the empress' supporters. Some papers, among them the so-called official Politische Correspondence of Vienna, publish a bogus communication, alleged to have come from the Berlin foreign office, to the effect that the queen concurs with Prince Bismarck in the opinion that the marriage is inopportune. The descriptions aim to lessen the irritation arising from the interference of the queen in German affairs.

It is semi-officially announced that Queen Victoria's present arrangements include a visit to Darmstadt, where she will hold a family council with the Battenbergs. After leaving Charlotteburg, it is still hoped here, she will abandon her proposed visit to Berlin altogether. If the arrangements are countermanded it will be a signal that the cabal against Bismarck has collapsed. The attitude of the press towards the projected marriage has been distinctly defined. Bismarck has the unstinted advocacy of conservative and national liberal papers, while the progressist press has supported the empress. Austrian and Hungarian papers favor Battenberg as a Russian irritant. Popular memorials in Berlin, Leinsic, Breslau and other places in favor of Prince Bismarck are, meanwhile, withdrawn. A crisis recurring, the popular movement will be reawakened and produce abundant testimony that Germany resents the court conspiracy to overturn the policy of the chancellor.

The change for the worse in the emperor's general condition, combined with alarming symptoms preceding the insertion of a new canal, on Thursday, gave the empress' party a scare. The rapid swelling around the old canal and the sudden contraction of the air passages intensely alarmed the physicians. Dr. Mackenzie immediately summoned to his assistance Drs. Bergmann, Krause and Hovel, and succeeded in reducing the swell-

ing before placing a new canal in the emperor's throat. This incident has again attracted attention to the precarious state of the emperor. The final crisis may occur at any moment. During the height of the alarm, Dr. Krause, on being asked how the emperor was getting on, is reported to have replied: "He has got over it well now, but we dread every to-morrow." Dr. Mackenzie's intended leave of absence has been stopped. He is directing the manufacture by Berlin makers of a series of canulas adapted to the variations of the malady.

The North-German Gazette to-night says: "The doctors are of the opinion that no unfavorable change will occur for at least six weeks. The emperor has now no feeling of choking. The swelling below the canal was due to cartilaginous inflammation. The difficulty in breathing was removed by the insertion of a new canal. But this announcement does not lessen public anxiety."

Financial Berlin is expectant of a fresh impulse through the negotiations for new loans. The Spanish government is treating with the Disconto Gesellschaft for further facilities. Rome municipality applies for a loan to Blechroders and the success of the Mexican issue has emboldened other Central and South American governments to make overtures to German bankers. A strong bourse party, chiefly associated with home enterprise, condemns the threatened outbreak of foreign loans and the opposition will probably prevent over-speculation.

The first business on the resumption of the Landtag session will be votes on the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the floods. This will be followed by a measure to restore the property of religious orders authorized to return to Prussia, a bill relating to free tuition in primary schools, and a proposal of Herr von Eymann to impose upon the communes and towns a large share of police charges. Dr. Windthorst's demand for extended control by the clergy in education in primary schools will lead to a heated debate. The programme of the session on the whole has not changed in interest.

The sectarian feeling had been excited over the proposal of the Reichskate, the organ of the Protestant evangelicals, that the national memorial to the late Emperor William be a protestant cathedral replacing the present one in Berlin. Germania and the entire Catholic press have resented the proposition that money be taken from a population that is two-fifths Catholics to be applied to the building of a Protestant cathedral. The National Zeitung has argued that as Prussia contributed to the completion of the Cologne cathedral, the objection of the Catholics to contribute to the National Protestant cathedral is untenable. Meantime, the controversy continues. The commission appointed by the emperor to report upon the best form of monument is not likely to approve the cathedral project, but rather to adopt the North German Gazette's suggestion for a national pantheon.

Reports from Leipzig, Munich, Bremen and elsewhere concur in stating that there has been a renewal of activity in socialist circles. The authorities are working with redoubled zeal to repress the socialists and are actively engaged in searching the domiciles of suspected parties. At Eberfeld ten arrests have been made. At Bremen eleven and at Munich twenty, including a number of persons who figured in the recent congress at St. Gall. The Munich trial will arouse great interest, as the police spies who were thought to be trusted members of the socialistic associations will appear as witnesses.

The international sugar trade congress has been fixed to meet at Cassel Whiteside week. Six hundred delegates will be present.

Her Parents' Will Their Consent.

LONDON, April 14.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—I have positive information on the Berlin matter to-night. It is to the effect that letters were exchanged between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria about four months ago, definitely pledging their troth as future man and wife, subject to the consent of the latter's parents. The letters were shown to the Princess Victoria's father and mother, who gave their consent, which exists in writing. At the time of the engagement no date was fixed, as it was tacitly recognized that the exponent pair must wait for the old kaiser's death. The betrothal, therefore, stands to-day with the date of the marriage still unfixd, out of temporary deference to Bismarck's strenuous opposition, but with no idea of abandoning the project. Meanwhile, it is reported that the prince regent of Bavaria intends making Prince Alexander commander of the Second Bavarian army corps, at the same time giving him this high position to mark the feeling of the German sovereigns, that royalty ought not to be bullied in this fashion by ministers, even if they happen to be Bismarcks.

The relapse of the Kaiser lends added gravity to the chancellor crisis. It is the general feeling here that the disease has now entered its final stage, and that the end will come speedily, but this is based on no exact information.

Won't Marry Minnie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is about settled that Ensign Ryan will not marry Miss Minnie Parsons, the young lady whom he was alleged to have abducted. The lieutenant has decided to pursue this course and his friend says he will stick to his determination, even though the matter has to be taken to the courts for settlement. Miss Minnie herself is very much agitated and wants to return to New York to-morrow in order to resume her engagement with the Duff opera company on Monday. It is said she is also inclined to drop the suit against the young navy officer but to this her parents object. They want to push the case to the latter end.

Amicably Adjusted.

St. Louis, April 14.—The differences existing between the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad were settled satisfactorily to-day. General Manager Merrill was seen this afternoon, and said that the principal demand of the engineers, which was the abolition of classification, was conceded by the company. The demand for increased pay for the firemen was compromised, and the demand for a change of the system of payment from a mileage to a percentage basis was conceded. The system was practically changed to that in vogue on the Atchison and other lines in St. Louis & San Francisco territory.

LONDON'S SWEATERS.

Arnold White Relates His Ferreting Investigations.

THEY WORK WHILE THEY EAT.

Paid a Mere Pittance for Eighteen Hours Labor.

PAUPER LABOR IMPOSED UPON.

Recreation and Pleasure Something Unknown to Them.

STRANGERS IN THEIR HOMES.

Fathers of Families Who Never See Their Children—Working From Six in the Morning Until Midnight to Provide Them With Food.

London's Pauper Laborers.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Earl Dunraven not only desires to reform the house of lords, but is in earnest in trying to better the condition of the poor slaves to what is called here, as in the United States, the sweating system. He is chairman of the committee of which Lord Derby and Rothschild are members. They met to-day in the library house of the peers, taking testimony and in view of the fact that stated the answers to the questions of Lord Dunraven by the witness, Arnold White, formerly a member of parliament and a co-laborer with Walter Besant, George R. Sims and others in ferreting out abuses of the poor, should prove interesting.

Said Mr. White: "The remedies are firstly, restriction in foreign pauper immigration, especially men over fifty years of age, ignorant of their trade, speaking no language but their own, and bringing no money with them; secondly, the extension of the factory act to adult mills, with registration of all work rooms, the certificate of registration to be affixed outside the house, and every room in the house to be accessible to the factory and sanitary inspectors; thirdly, the abolition of conflicting and separate duties of sanitary and factory inspectors, and to largely increase the number of inspectors and raise their qualifications."

He went on to detail how, interested in social questions, he had repeatedly been in contact with the sweating system.

Lord Rothschild asked, "How would you describe sweating?"

An answer—it is impossible to give a scientific definition. It might be called a system of grinding the poor. The word "sweater" used in the boot trade had an opposite meaning to that in the tailor's trade. In the boot trade the sweater was a man who worked himself, in the tailor's trade one who caused others to sweat. A master or knifer in the London boot trade took a half share. He could prepare the work for two, three or four knifers. Supposing the price paid by the manufacturers were four shillings a dozen, the master would take two shillings and divide the remainder between the three workmen. Thus it is evident that the master or knifer was anxious to increase the number of sweaters, as he thus got an increased proportion of money. The knifer provided his men with a cup of coffee in the morning and in the evening, in order to prevent the workers from moving from their seats, he also provided them with tools, light, fire, and what was known as grinders. This system of working the slop boot trade had been brought about by two factors not in existence two generations ago. The practice is revolting and pursues an unrestricted importation of greasers from Russia, Poland and Germany. They belonged to no union and were willing to work for such remuneration as was given to the Indian coolies, who would receive four or five annas a day. The absence of apprenticeship was another cause. Formerly the workman had to undergo an apprenticeship in order to be skillful. A greaser who had not arrived a fortnight from abroad was now considered sufficiently competent to take part in the work. The two great causes of sweating were the improvements in machinery and the importation of foreigners. Where there was not the poor foreigners, there was not the sweating.

In answer to Earl Derby, who inquired about the hours of labor of sweaters, Mr. White said: "About eighteen a day. He had seen men at work from 5 o'clock a. m. until midnight. They sat and worked at their seats and took their meals there, and only yesterday I saw one of these dimers, which consisted of a piece of hard, pasty bread. This piece of bread was produced and shown to the committee."

Lord Derby—But was this piece of bread for the man's dinner or breakfast?

Mr. White—I took it myself as the remains of his dinner. He had coffee with this bread, but no fish, meat or anything else. It is the ordinary food of the sweaters. By working eighteen or nineteen hours a day for some years, the working sweater in the slop boot trade hoped to be a knifer himself. The colonial market was flooded with work of the most filthy description turned out by these sweaters—boots with soles made largely of brown paper.

Earl Dunraven—What is the price paid for finishing these boots?

Answer—The manufacturers paid four pence a pair for finishing, or four shillings a dozen.

Lord Derby—What do you say about the men who work eighteen hours a day?

Answer—I had known one sweater when he went home at midnight so exhausted that it was his custom to sleep with his head on the table, being too tired to go to bed. Any attempt by the men to organize themselves

to get shorter hours or obtain better wages, was looked upon as insubordination, and the masters would instantly dismiss them. The life of a London sweater was hopeless and dreary, and it is not surprising that they should have inclinations to adopt a revolutionary propaganda.

Asked about the foreign sweaters, Mr. White added: They were usually persons of intelligence and temperate; most attached to their families, of whom they caught a glimpse as it were, and who never thought of amusement. At forty years old a sweater was aged and worn out.

Lord Derby—Are they well behaved?

Mr. White—Admirably behaved as regards morality; abominably behaved as regards cleanliness.

Lord Dunraven—Are the men's condition better or worse here than in their own country?

Answer—Many of the men who came here from abroad had been driven from their homes by political reasons. Their social life here was certainly not better than that which they left in their own country.

Several workmen witnesses were examined who fully bore out the truth of White's investigations. One can stand as an instance of all: Samuel Wildman, whose appearance contradicted his name, and a boat fisher, said he came from Hungary ten years ago, as he could not get a living there.

Lord Dunraven—What were you engaged at there?

Answer—I was a teacher there.

What made you think you could do better here?

From what friends in Hungary told him. He therefore came to England, went to the East End, and was there told by a man that he could learn the boat finishing business in four weeks. He worked for the man four weeks for nothing, beginning labor at 5 o'clock in the morning and leaving off at midnight. He worked every day except Saturday these four weeks. He was not paid anything. He subsequently obtained employment in another workshop. He had labored for the past ten years at sweating, working from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight each day in the week but Saturday, and now earned fifteen shillings weekly. He had a wife and six children and paid four shillings a week for rent. He was required to work so hard that he could not drink his coffee or tea until it was cool as he could not spare the time to drink it warm. The workroom was about four and a half yards square and two or three yards high. It had two windows, two gas lights and one heating light, and four workmen besides the master were employed in it.

The witness spoke in broken English, but was at last understood by Lord Rothschild in German, and in reply to his questions stated that the room in which he now worked is three yards high, four and a half yards square, with two windows, two gas lights and one light for heating iron. Four workmen besides the knifer work in the room. No inspector visited it.

The committee adjourned until next week.

The Actors' Night Out.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, April 15, 2 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Paris has been dancing, speculating itself together and singing the chorus to Arban's splendid orchestra at the Opera House. Hal had Association of Dramatic artists up to the small hours, this morning, and I send this at the last moment possible for mailing. To enumerate the members of the profession present would be impossible. All were there. The "William Tell" trio was sung by the whole combined singers of the Opera and the Opera Comique and was a much applauded novelty, followed by louder cheers for Jude and Baron, who sang the "Grenadier and Princess" duo, and the emphatic success, "De Souvenir for Judes Pionit," familiar to Varieties frequenters years ago. The grand tier was a mass of flowers, and at 2:30 everybody joined in the dancing to the strains of the orchestra, led in turn by the most charming actresses of the French stage.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was that of Count Jacques Bryas and Miss Rose Clymer, of Philadelphia, which took place this week at St. Pierre de Chaillot. The altar was decorated with palms, Maguerites, roses and lilies. During the service Against played Vague's wedding march. The bride wore a long white satin gown, without ornaments, except large solitary diamond earrings. Her long tulle veil was fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. There was no reception after the ceremony.

Billy Cook, who left New York with \$300,000 at the time of the Tweed scandal, is dead in Paris. For years past he has been an invalid. His sealed will is in the hands of M. Valois, a Paris lawyer.

Noble, the inventor of dynamite, died at Cannes yesterday.

Daylight Highwaymen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This afternoon, about half past 1 o'clock, Mrs. B. L. Wood, a prominent lady of the east end, was knocked down and robbed of a diamond ring and a wallet containing a sum of money. The assault was made on one of the most prominent thoroughfares, and was witnessed by a number of persons. After securing the plunder, the highwaymen started down the street pursued by several men. At the corner of Liberty and Center avenues the robbers turned on their pursuers and fired several shots, which had the effect of compelling them to give up the chase. Mrs. Wood was not seriously injured. This is the fourth time within as many months that defenseless women have been assaulted and robbed in that section of the city in broad daylight.

O'Brien Again Arrested.

DUBLIN, April 14.—William O'Brien, M. P., was arrested on arriving at Kingston to-day in consequence of his speech at Loughborough on Sunday. A crowd gathered at Brandon station and cheered O'Brien and groined for Halford. O'Brien has been lodged in Ballinacree jail until Monday.

Ruined By the War.

GALVESTON, April 14.—Robert Miller, one of the most remarkable of Texas pioneers died in this city this morning aged seventy-nine. Prior to the war his slaves and plantations were valued at \$3,000,000. President Lincoln's proclamation emancipated 1,000 selected slaves belonging to the deceased and resulted in his financial ruin from which he never entirely recovered.

THE GILLIG FAILURE.

Indignant Depositors Thronging the Exchange in London.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Henry F. Gillig is reported to have sailed on the Etruria. It is perhaps well he was not here this morning to confront, as his liquidator had to confront, the angry little crowd who filled the small apartment devoted to the business of Henry F. Gillig & Co., who are bankers as per the official list. The depositors in London of the so-called American Exchange had read the local accounts in the morning papers, and when they came to get their cash they were perfunctorily told that a liquidator was in possession. Angry queries and chilling answers were interchanged. The scene, though on a comparatively small scale, was like a run on the savings bank. I talked with a lady who requested her name to be concealed, who had come with an ordinary draft from a lady friend who was a depositor and ignorant of any trouble, was astonished to be refused. I learned that the latter needed money and the deposit was her little all. She was told that there was little likelihood of any dividend. An irate western man asked if Jay Gould had anything to do with the concern and libelous phrases were used by several. One lady with two children in charge grew hysterical and wept. She told me that everything for her travel and placing the children at school was in the hands of the Gillig people. Turning to the clerk she upbraided him, saying: "I might have put this into Rothschild's bank but you persuaded me to leave it here and now I have no money." She also desired her name not used, but fortunately she needs only to cable for money and will get more. On being informed of this method she became calm, but did not spare her rhetoric.

It was the general opinion that money had been accepted with the full knowledge of the insolventy. The liquidator said he was yet ignorant whether there were any assets beyond the furniture in Paris, Liverpool and Queenstown offices. He has had no time yet to examine the books. As to liabilities, it is likely when Gillig arrives he will find it no Jay Gould joke in England to lose trust funds or accept deposits with the knowledge of insolventy. I learn it is probable a committee of creditors will be appointed to take legal measures.

The View of the Optimist.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The news of the intended appointment of a liquidator for the American Exchange in Europe has caused a great sensation among the American residents of Paris and there was something like a rush to-day at the offices of the American exchange at Paris. Since the departure of Mr. Hobson the Paris concern has been without a responsible head. To-day I interviewed I. W. Bear, the clerk who appears to be in charge here. He said: "The American Exchange in Paris is quite distinct from the American Exchange in Europe, and as our agent Gillig has control of our stock. Some of the London directors are on our bond. Our accounts are audited here monthly. We cannot deny we have suffered sympathetically by the failure of the London and New York concern but see no reason to despair. Capitalists are ready to take up the business, and Mr. Livingstone, of Detroit, is about to start for New York to form a syndicate. So far we are certain of £10,000 down besides several minor sums. The Societe Generale has stood by us and we owe them a debt of gratitude."

Investigations made at other quarters do not exactly bear out this optimistic view, and most of the Paris exchange stock is said to be in the hands of the London and New York concern. Thus the fate of the depositors in Paris may be said to be linked with the fate of the American Exchange in Europe. Business at Paris is reported to have been dwindling away for a long time past, consequently the losers here are not likely to be numerous. Many have withdrawn their deposits already.

In New York City.

NEW YORK, April 14.—It is understood that Mr. Gillig, of the American Exchange in Europe, sailed on the Etruria last night, or will sail Tuesday. Attorney Crosswell attributes the failure to the run of nervous depositors on the bank, and thinks the suspension will be only temporary. Special Treasury Agent Ayres was recently anonymously warned that Gillig was preparing to leave New York, but paid no attention to the communication. It is now alleged the several smuggled articles of jewelry have been traced to Gillig by the customs authorities.

An Ovation to Irving.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Irving's return to his theatre this evening drew an immense audience of fashion and intellect. Every act of Faust brought an ovation. At its end he made a thankful speech in the course of which he said: "After our absence we are more than glad to find ourselves amongst you once more and deeply grateful for the hearty welcome, which is not an unfamiliar sound under this roof. About our wanderings I have little to say now. The devil has been to and fro on the face of the earth without observing any remarkable change in mankind. We have brought back with us from our American cousins a fresh stock of delightful impressions and we return to our work with renewed zest and vigor, and I hope that we shall remain at home a pretty considerable time as we are conscious from your greeting that your favor has not lessened in any way. On behalf of one and all I thank you from the bottom of my heart and hope in the future we shall win, as we deserve, your good will."

After the curtain fell he held an impromptu reception on the stage and the festivities were prolonged until early morning. It is announced that after twenty-four nights of Faust, Robert Macaire and Alice Heart will be revived on one evening, the first for him the second for Miss Terry.

BENEATH A CLOUD

Which Showers on Gay Paris the Misty Chills of Spring.

SPOILING FASHION'S FROLICS.

Boulanger Serves to Keep Up Fresh Excitement.

HIS NAME ON EVERY TONGUE.

A Wedding With a Thief as an Invited Guest.

STOLE SOME OF THE PRESENTS.

Literateurs About to Lose Their Favorite Feasting Place—A Half-Century Fete at the Home of an Author.

Without a Ray of Sunshine.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Half of April is gone already and hardly any sign of spring in Paris. The legendary chestnut, which out-blossoms on the 20th of March, was over three weeks late this year. On the boulevard there is no trace of verdure, and Parisians still are going about shivering in their furs and ulsters as they were in November. The weather this week has been a hideous compound of chill, mist, sleet, snow and rain; gray skies have clouded the meetings at Auterlev and Long Champs, and the slippery state of the ground at both courses has caused an unusual number of tumbles. The weather prophets promise us a sudden burst of sunshine within the next day or two. Meanwhile Paris is gray and dull, and of the dainty spring fashion which fill columns of the newspapers, not even a sign has appeared. There have been plenty of indoor brightness, and several big weddings. The salons in the noble Faubourg are thronged. The clubs and cafes are full with life and chatter.

Boulanger's name is on every tongue. Go where you will you are buttonholed. On the bourse they weary you with questions and gossip about the man who, if his foes may be believed, is moving heaven and earth to make himself a dictator. Is he aspiring to the part of the czar, or is he really the patriot in the Figaro? In any case, by his own showing, he is a man liable to be swayed by his friends. Six months ago he only aimed at returning to the ministry. To-day he dreams of being the president. To-morrow, despite himself, imperial honors may tempt him, and the cry, "Boulanger C'est la Paix!" may turn his head. The feeling of the masses in Paris is still hostile to the general. Several of the fiercest socialists in the municipal council are now fighting him in the provinces. This very opposition, however, naturally wins him the monarchists' votes, and to-night it looks as though we might see the anomaly of a professing radical being elected by the Bonapartists. In France tout finit par des chaussons. In this Boulangerism business however, everything began with songs and an enthusiasm, with which the public take up the refrain. The "Pienponpus Dau vergne" at the Eldorado every night show that song-making is still a political force in France. The anti-Boulangerists quite understand this and intend to pit the Marseillaise against the general's war songs at to-morrow's election.

Pierre Loti, author of "Pechus d'Islande!" and "Siere Yves," has been entertaining his friends at his home in Rochefort, avoiding the beaten track of hospitality. He devised a charming fifteenth century festival. All his guests were attired in historic costumes. A banquet and ballet of the period were the chief features in the programme. In the middle of the feast a monster pastry was brought out, out of which there walked a little clown, covered with glittering spangles, who treated the guests to some fifteenth century mummery. The gas was replaced by flaming torches, and the modern and common place was sternly banished.

The wedding of Mile de Vanlerre and M. de Firmino, which took place at Trinity the same day, ended in a scandal. The wedding breakfast took place at Baron de Wendel's house, and was followed by the customary reception of friends. By some mishap either a thief managed to enter the apartment where the splendid wedding presents were laid out on a horse-shoe shaped table, or one of the guests was afflicted with willful kleptomania. However it happened, on revisiting her treasures the bride discovered a large number of her jewels had disappeared. Among the missing objects was a superb rivière of diamonds, worth over \$10,000. Baron de Wendel, whom I have interviewed, says he fears no hope of ever recovering the jewels. He thinks Mile Firmino's experience should be a lesson to French people to teach them to be more careful than they are in admitting strangers to their house circles.

Chamberlain, Parteur's Texan patient, makes progress and it is hoped he may yet escape the fate of the Russians who were inoculated a year ago after mad wolf bites. He has been taking a rest lately seeing the sights of Paris and supplementing the inoculation treatment by Turkish baths. He keeps in good spirits and seems confident of getting back to America cured.

Men of letters are walling over the prospects of being driven from one of their