PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

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AN ITINERANT RULER

Emperor William Expected to Arrive in Potsdam To-day.

A FLYING VISIT TO BERLIN,

And Then Resumes His Junketing Accompanied by Bismarck.

RESULT OF THE ITALIAN JAUNT.

A Certainty That It Was Far From Satisfactory to Rome.

THE PRESS DISCREETLY SILENT.

Wilhelm Destroys What He Terms the Pope's Illusions—The Vatican by No Means Submissive or Inactive.

Foreign Potpourri.

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BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Emperor William is expected to arrive at Drewitz station, near Potsdam, to-morrow on his return from Italy. He will drive immediately to the marble palace, where he will pass the day in retirement with his family. The emperor will visit Berlin in the afternoon, where he will receive the congratulations of the municipal authorities upon his return. Wednesday he will resume his itinerary, going to Blankenberg, where he will meet the regent of Brunswick. He will then visit Prince Bismarck, who will probably accompany him to Hamburg, where the emperor is expected to arrive on October 29, and where he will preside over the celebration of the entry of Hansa City into the Zollverien. After leaving Hamburg the emperor will visit Leipsic, and on the 31st inst. he will lay the corner stone of the imperial palace of justice. He will return to Berlin early in November, and will be present at the opening of the new landtag. It is also added that he will receive the czar on November 10. The Russian imperial family will pass through Berlin on that date, and the czar will then repay Emperor William's recent visit. The czar and his family are going to visit Copenhagen, where they will join in the celebration of the "silver" anniversary of the accession of King Christian to the throne of Denmark.

The Berliners anticipate a dull winter. The court is still in mourning, and the leading families are absentees. It settled that King Humbert will visit Berlin in the spring.

The result of the emperor's visit to Rome, beyond a doubt, has been a blow to the hopes of the vatican. The semi-official press here has been instructed to maintain a judicious silence, and ignore the vatican. The dissatisfaction, anger and discontent of the clericals break out in the Germania and other Catholic organs.

It is admitted that the emperor used the utmost tact in his interview with the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. But authentic advice from Rome, which are accepted as accurate in official and Catholic circles, state that the pope forced from Emperor William a declaration that Germany could not encourage papal aspirations without endangering the present entente with the Italian government. From a member of the imperial attendants it became known that emperor William, while telling King Humbert how the pope had insisted on talking on the question of Rome, said: "I had to destroy his allusions, and it was done effectually."

The vatican does not rest submissive or inactive. Cardinal Rampolla, besides instructing the bishops to renew the agitation for sympathy with the pope, has prepared a statement explaining that his holiness only consented to receive the emperor after obtaining a formal declaration that his visit did not imply any recognition of the incorporation of Rome with Italy.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

Matters of Interest Transpiring in the German Capital.

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BERLIN, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A Herald correspondent called to-day on Geheimer Medicinrath Waldeyer, professor of anatomy at the Berlin University, at his house, No. 35 Luther Strasse. The professor said that he did not care to express an opinion concerning the Mackenzie defense, as Sir Morell had not attacked him personally. Every line now written would embitter the controversy, and the positive statement signed by himself and Prof. Virchow concerning the post-mortem ought to end the discussion for the present. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that in the dispute he placed himself on the side of his German colleagues, Bergmann and Gerhardt.

The correspondent then called on Dr. Landgraf, army surgeon, who lives at No. 26 Schiffbauer. He owned to having been rather severely treated by Mackenzie in his defense. The doctor said that he and other army surgeons, Schrader among others, had received from army surgeons of superior rank orders not to make public any facts concerning the late emperor's illness. This occurred when summoned to assist in the case. He had afterward been ordered to make a written report, which he did. The original order, however, was still in force.

Two spiteful articles appeared this evening in two Berlin papers of widely different politics. Both will be read with more interest than pleasure in France. The first, in the conservative Kreuz Zeitung, on the present condition of the French army, compares the French army in its dread of spies and love of secrecy concerning the improved guns, with the Chinese, and remarks that those who have least to conceal take the greatest pains to conceal it. The Prussians were never more open and above board about army matters than just before the great triumphs of 1866 and 1870. The consideration for the pampered sons of Frenchmen who possessed political influence interfered with the strict discipline it was sought to introduce into the French army. The French army never bivouacked. The minister of war was not a soldier, but an amateur engineer. The French army of to-day has as little respect for its officers as the army of the first republic had for the commissionaires des armes of the convention. French soldiers were sick of being ruled by dress coated gentry.

Another article in the National Zeitung calls attention to the fact that a comedy company of forty-two French players contemplates giving a series of performances during the winter at Metz, and demands the expulsion of the company. It wonders what reception a German comedy company, forty-two strong, would have in a French frontier fortress, when strolling German musicians and organ grinders met with no mercy.

Commenting on a leader in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine, which stated that the Russian sympathies of William I. were as well as the English proclivities of Frederick III., the Berliner Tagsblatt says:

"The Nord Deutsche's blind admiration of the chancellor not only casts a shadow on the Emperor Frederick, but dares to touch the majestic figure of his father, when it must know that both emperors' sympathies were neither English nor Russian, but German."

A private telegram from St. Petersburg to the Kreuz Zeitung states that the announcement of Schoulouff's recall from Berlin is at least premature. In the same paper is a rumor that the curia intends to make an attempt to recover the temporal power, and has instructed the bishops to work in that direction.

The Vossische follows the Herald's lead in interviewing Virchow and goes over the same ground.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

Money Remains Firm—An Increased Demand From Shippers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The local money market remains firm, but rates have not advanced over the outside figures of last week. Calls for loans were quite brisk, but they came mainly from parties in the grain and provision trade, especially from the former, as grain is beginning to move more freely and large amounts of currency were shipped to the interior. There is a steadily increasing demand for money from the northwest and west on behalf of parties who have heretofore borrowed in the east, but are beginning to find that they can do as well in Chicago as they can elsewhere, and instead of applying to New York or Boston, as has been their custom, they are disposed to seek accommodations nearer home. Merchants and manufacturers are using money rather freely and are constantly on the market. Discount rates were 5@6 per cent for call loans—very few being made at the inside figure—and 5@8 per cent for business paper, the bulk being at 6@7½ per cent. Calls for loans from parties who are carrying corn and feeding cattle in the west and southwest were more urgent than ever known, as an increased number are engaged in this business. Chicago bankers are not only called upon direct to furnish a large part of the money to carry corn and live stock, but also have to discount the paper of interior banks who make loans on the same. Such paper pays 7@8 per cent and in some instances 1@2 per cent more is frequently obtained. Collections are good as the interior is beginning to feel the effects of the high prices paid for grain and farmers are more disposed to pay their bills and are also buying larger supplies. This is apparent in the trade with jobbers, which, although not as brisk as a week ago, is better than usual for the season, and merchants are entirely satisfied with their sales. Exchange on New York met a fair call and sold at 60@70c discount per $1,000, closing at 60c. Foreign exchange was in better demand and offerings were less free. Sixty days documentary bills on London changed hands at $4.81½@4.82¾, and closed at $4.82½@4.82¾.

The New York stock market was quiet and weaker, but fluctuations in prices were rather narrow, being caused mainly by professional trading, the public taking little interest in it. The bears made numerous attempts to force prices down and scare holders into liquidating, but the latter, as a rule, stubbornly refused to sell with sufficient freedom to cause sharp declines, excepting in a few instances, where prices have been forced up materially. Trading centered chiefly in "Grangers," "Vanderbilts," "Goulds," and a few fancy stocks, which are continually coming to the front, flickering for a time and then disappearing as suddenly as they came. Atchison was again an important factor in the market, and as during the previous week, suffered a heavy decline, owing to the reported issue of $10,000,000 second mortgage bonds. Holders sold the latter with increased freedom, and forced prices lower than heretofore. The signing of the lease of the East Tennessee to the Richmond & Nashville system was regarded as an important measure, as it practically consolidated the two railroads and forms a powerful southern system. Union Pacific was active, and after a small decline, advanced nearly 5 points. London was in the market on both sides to a moderate extent, but failed to cut an important figure. Baltimore & Ohio passed its dividend, and Michigan Central is expected to increase its dividend to 3 per cent. All the leading trunk lines are busy and are said to have all their cars in use. Earnings, as a rule, while showing fair increases, are not up to what was anticipated. It should be remembered, however, that grain in many sections is only beginning to move, and that in the near future the earnings are likely to be larger than at present. Sales for the week show a falling off from the previous one and aggregate 1,352,197 shares.

Rather less activity was manifested in the leading speculative markets. In the principal articles trading was confined largely to operators in large cities, with preference more than ever given to preferred deliveries. An unsettled feeling prevailed the greater portion of the week, and fluctuations were frequent and sometimes within quite a wide range. In grain the interest centered chiefly in wheat and corn, and in provisions, attention was given mainly to mess pork. A rather weak feeling prevailed early, with considerable pressure to sell on behalf of the long interest, and prices declined on most articles. About the middle of the week the markers showed a little more strength the prices rallied slightly, with moderate buying to provide for outstanding contracts. Towards the close markets generally were easier and prices again favored the buying interest. The shipping demand was fair throughout the week, and chiefly by parties who were anxious to place their property at the seaboard before the close of lake navigation. The reduction in lake freights induced holders to forward several cargoes. The receipts of grain at all western markets were moderately free though checked to some extent by lack of cars on some of the railroads. Shipments to eastern markets were quite liberal from all the principal western markets, considerable grain being forwarded on through rates. The export movement of flour and corn was well maintained, but the quantity of wheat taken for export was comparatively light. Domestic markets have developed very little strength, and reports from abroad were rather discouraging to holders of both grain and provisions. Seeds exhibited considerable activity in a general way, but the feeling was weak and prices ruled decidedly lower. Receipts of live stock were moderately free at all western markets, though not as large as during the week previous. The packing of hogs in the west is progressing gradually, showing a reduction of 30,000 for the week compared with returns for the corresponding week in 1887.

THE A., T. & S. F.

Causes Which Have Served to Depreciate the Earnings.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway have issued a circular to the stockholders which reviews the causes which have served to depreciate the earnings of the road, and states that the closing up of new construction comes at a trying period. The present net floating indebtedness does not exceed $5,000,000, exclusive of $1,440,000 for coal, etc. The funding of this indebtedness it has been decided to postpone until a more favorable period; but in the meantime, to protect the company, a guarantee fund of $7,000,000 has been subscribed, the money on which will be called to any extent necessary. The subscribers will receive the company's note at par for any money they pay, bearing 6 per cent interest and running three years, but with the privilege of payment reserved. It is believed that this guarantee is ample to protect all liabilities, and it is agreed that the amount of these notes may be increased to a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, if it be found necessary. The notes are secured by a second mortgage on the Atchison main line in Kansas, and a deposit of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California line and terminal stocks with the Boston safe deposit trustees.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

The Sessions of the Commission to Commence Monday.

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LONDON, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At the Carlton club on Monday the Parnell commission will begin work in earnest, and Tuesday fortnight parliament will resume its sittings. No doubt the government regrets the necessity of calling parliament together just now, especially considering the grave doubts they must entertain as to the result of the Parnell inquiry. I hear on high authority it is not likely the commission can conclude till close upon Christmas, therefore the ministry will have time to deliberate on its course. Should the final report favor Parnell, his friends and the officials hope to conclude the session the second week in December, but a very large number of votes have to be taken, on every one of which discussion may be raised by the Irish. The votes for lord, lieutenant and the staff of constabulary, the prisons and other portions of the machinery of the government of Ireland are sure to give rise to prolonged and bitter discussion. Mitchelltown, Mandeville, Dillon, and a hundred other matters of dispute may de raised. On these votes the ministry will be lucky if it sees the end at all this side of Christmas. The Irish party will have their work in parliament and the necessity of looking closely after the commission.

It turns out after all that both the attorney general and Sir Henry James will appear for the Times. There could not be two stronger men. Sir Charles Russell, Parnell's chief counsel, is very able, but as a lawyer is scarcely equal to Attorney General Webster, and as a deadly cross-examiner none at the English bar rival James. Asquith, second for the Parnellites, is known to be quick and ambitious, but has done nothing to justify the belief that he carries metal heavy enough to cope with Webster and James. Mr. Ried, who appears for some of the Parnellites, is a Scotch lawyer, Mr. Lockwood is a highly successful advocate, Lionel Hart is subtle and acute—an array of legal talent sufficiently imposing on both sides. It is evident to lookers-on the Times has the advantage, but the result must depend entirely upon the evidence. Mere forensic skill and eloquence will not avail much before three experienced judges. The Parnellites have concentrated on an effort to prove the times letters forgeries. The rest of the charges they regard as political, and I doubt whether the court will take serious notice of them. Undoubtedly you have been correctly informed of the statement that a man has been found to whom the forgeries can be traced. To the best belief the man in question was once a member of the home rule party, but known to have played it false. From the moment the letters first appeared Parnell's suspicions rested upon him. A variety of circumstances depend upon these suspicions and now some men's letters, in which strange peculiarities of spelling are observable, will be compared with the Times letters, which show these very peculiarities. Parnell's advisers have not the slightest doubt they have got hold of the real culprit and will be able to bring his guilt home to him. It can be proved the Times paid £1,000 for the first letter it published, and that the forger pocketed the money.

Such is the gist of the case for the Parnellites. Minor points are believed at present of no great difficulty of explanation, however, if the letters fall to the ground the bottom will be out of the case. This is roundly denied by many minsterialists, but they will discover their mistake if the anticipations of the Parnellites prove to be well founded. The public care for nothing in comparison with the letters.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE MARRIAGE CONTROVERSY.

Actors Who Think it Their Duty to Remain Single.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald interview with Jane Hading on the subject, "Is Marriage a Failure," has created a flutter of emotion among Parisian actresses, and this evening I happened to meet Message Theo, who has been reading the interview with Jane Hading, which was translated into French and has been published in the Figaro and nearly all the Parisian papers. Theo said: "Why, of course, marriage is a failure. I have been married myself. I was happy, to be sure, but I would have been a thousand times happier had I never been married. No," with a shrug of the shoulders. "No actress should ever get married. How can she amuse the public all evening and then amuse her husband afterwards?" Theo said also: "I am not going to America before 1890. By that time I hope to learn English and play 'Adam and Eve' with Harry Dixon. I may have to sing some songs in French, but the dialogue will be English. I made 100,000 francs on my last visit singing one song in French. How many would I make to sing the whole opera in English?"

I also happened to meet Jeanne Graniere, who spoke most pleasantly of Hading, and in reply to my question, "What do you think about marriage?" replied, "Well I never have been married myself, but I know pretty well what marriage means. It has no secrets for me. I am convinced that no actor, or musician should ever get married. The artist should be free and love his art with his whole heart and soul."

"Then you never intend to get married?"

"No, never. Marriage is a terrible catastrophe."

Panic in a Theater.

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PARIS, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A terrible commotion took place on Wednesday at the Theatre Comique. G. Capoun was singing in the first act of Jocelyn when suddenly an explosion, like the report of a cannon, startled the audience. The audience jumped to their feet and the whole theater trembled. M. Capoun looked nervous and rapidly disappeared behind the scenes. A panic ensued. Women screamed, five young ladies fainted and an elderly matron uttered a wild shriek and jumped out of the window. Luckily she landed on top of a pile of old sacks in the court yard uninjured. A shout of fire was heard and the people were about to rush from the theatre when M. Capoun walked onto the stage, and with an assuring smile, announced that the explosion was utterly inoffensive, being caused by a scene shifter colliding with a balloon inflated with oxygen which was used to represent the moon.

MID RURAL SCENES.

Fashionable France Enjoying the Delights of Country Life.

QUEEN DIANA RULES THE DAY

While Terpsichore Contributes the Pleasures of the Night.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRESSES

Dreams of Loveliness Just Completed For American Ladies.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

Several French Journals Express the Belief That His Visit is a Significant One—The Political Outlook—Mackenzie.

Gone to the Provinces.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The weather is superb, with warm and brilliant sunshine. Paris is thoroughly enjoying an unhoped-for Indian summer, and the Champs Elysees, which were half deserted a little while ago, are almost as gay as in mid June. Fashionable France, however, is in the provinces. There the aristocracy are scattered up and down the land in countless chateaux. The hunting season is now in full swing. Echoes of balls and fetes come to us in the splendid homes of Touraine and Normandy. The Comptesse de Montgomey has been giving a brilliant series of entertainments at her Chateau de Tervaques near Lisioux, where some of the prettiest women in France have been spending their mornings shooting pheasants, hares and partridges and distracting their admirers by the cut of their captivating shooting costumes. Chocolate, blue and green are the favorite materials of Diana this autumn. The evenings are given up to private theatricals or dancing, which often last till the close of day-break. Similar fetes are being given by the Comtesse de la Rochefaucauld, at the Chateau de l'etoile, by Mmle. Paul Schneider at the Chateau de Chanceau near Loches, by the Comtesse de Brailles at her chateau near Epinay, and by the ever charming Duchesse de Mouchy. In fact the whole Fauburg Saint Germain is on the wing, flitting from chateau to chateau and giving itself to open air sports with a passionate devotion hardly surpassed even in England. The grand old oaks of Fontainebleau re-echo with the huntsman's horn. The Bonneless hunt under the lead of the dashing Duchesse d'Usees, one of the most spirited horsewomen in Europe, captured its first stag yesterday. The equipages of M. Michel Ephrussi and of the officers of the Fifteenth chasseurs a cheval have also been hunting the stag at Fontainebleau.

Paris itself is full to overflowing with ladies from all parts of the world in search of the latest fashions. They collect outside the Bon Marche, the Magasin du Louvre and the establishments where feminine apparel of every kind from the daintiest silk stockings to the most enchanting of winter hats, is temptingly exhibited. The fashionable bookmakers are reaping a golden harvest and it is an interesting sight to see scores of pretty women trying on their gold embroidered slippers, their "mules," their riding boots, their shooting shoes and their dancing slippers. Never before has fashion required so many varieties of feminine "chaussures." The Rue de la Paix swarms with women of every description gazing at the latest hats and linen and at the dresses displayed in the windows, but the liveliest time of all is among the "couturieres," who are working day and night to finish the avalanche of orders they have received from New York, London and St. Petersburg.

I saw some very charming dresses this morning made for Mrs. Richard Townsend, of Philadelphia, the daughter of Congressman Scott, of Erie. Among them was a ball dress in golden peau de soie, the skirt front cut in scollops at the edge, each scollop being finished with light embroidery in gold. Bouquets of pink roses and foliage are scattered over the skirt front, the whole being veiled in cellow tulle, spangled with gold. This veiling is held down at the left side just below the waist by a large boquet of roses and foliage. The side widths of the skirt are in peau veiled in plain tulle. These part at the back to admit of the escape of a train in tulle crossed with lines of fine piping in gold satin. I also notice a pretty dinner dress made like the other for Mrs. Richard Townsend. It is in silver gray satin, brocaded in a lighter shade of the same color, with a design of grapevines and tendrils. The skirt front in white peau de soie is adorned with stripes, each formed of a series of oval medallions in black jet let into the silk and framed in an embroidery of fine silver beads and spangles. These stripes are met at the knee by an elaborate and exquisite design in embroidery representing bow knots and curved draperies and executed in thousands of diamond-like silver beads and spangles with a slight intermixture of black silk jetlike thread. The skirt front in scalloped at the edge with silver embroidered scallops falling over a narrow plaiting of pink satin. Another dress ordered for Mrs. Townsend is a superb evening dress with corsage and train of vivid green brocade. The side breadths are cream white peau de soie embroidered all over with a floss silk device of carnations in old tapestry colors blended with a representation of golden cords and tassels. These breadths are edged with narrow gold lace and part in front over loose widths of gold embroidered tulle. The train is brocaded with a ruche in green tulle. Next I feasted my eyes on a ball dress made for Mrs. Wilmerding, of New York, in the palest shade of water green. The skirt is short and the back is made of width upon width of silver spangled tulle. The side breadths and front are brocaded satin. At the same contourieres' I saw a dinner toilette which is going to Mrs. Bayard Cutting, of New York. It is made with a skirt front in gold satin brocaded with spears of wheat, the whole being veiled in gold spangled tulle. Another very charming dress, made for Mrs. Cutting, is a white satin. The skirt front is ornamented with long stalks of tulips in applique embroidery of silver in a white net inserted in the material. The edge of this skirt front is cut into squares which fall over a full gathered ruffle of point lace finished with silver embroidery. The train is in plain white satin. A superb carriage dress also for Mrs. Cutting, has side panels of chestnut velvet edged with a rich device in black silk passementerie. The velvet is cut out beneath this device revealing a lining of brilliant green. The velvet breadths part in front over a narrow pointed width of green satin veiled in black gauze striped vertically with lines in black satin jetting. The back of the skirt is in black matelaise silk very full and attached to the waist in large gatherings.

The Prince of Wales is enjoying himself immensely in Paris. He may be seen daily strolling up and down the boulevards, the Rue de la Paix and the Champ Elysees, stopping every five or ten minutes to say a few pleasant words to the numerous friends he meets. All day long his apartments at the Hotel Bristol are besieged by a stream of callers. He breakfasts one day with Lord Lytton at the Cafe Paillard and the next at the Hotel Balmoral with Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Winslow and Mr. Parcival. This afternoon as the prince was walking across the Place de la Concorde, he met General Boulanger. As the "brave general" has never been presented to the prince no salutations were exchanged, but I noticed that they looked at each other out of the corners of their eyes with no little curiosity. The prince's visit is regarded, singularly enough, by the Parisian public as having political significance. To-day the Intransigeant says: "The Prince of Wales is a most welcome guest. He is glad to come to France, where there is no danger of being exposed to meet every moment the German emperor. The Prince of Wales respects his nation, and the series of humiliations inflicted upon his sister render him the implacable enemy of his nephew. All Frenchmen should recognize the fact. The heir to the English throne showed great firmness during the recent events and this attitude should furnish cause for reflection to the turbulent young William. The Prince of Wales has now separated with great eclat from his Prussian relatives, and this is an act which has weight, and will have still greater weight in the coming European events."

Politically, Paris is in the calm which precedes the storm. The preliminary canter on Monday merely warmed the deputies to their work. Since then they have been putting their heads together in committees and concerting plans for future action. While all the professional politicians are thinking of nothing but constitutional revision, the French nation feels and fears that if once the national assembly gets together nobody will be able to tell what will come of it. The national assembly of France, consisting of the senate and chamber of deputies united in congress, is omnipotent and no human power can restrict the scope of its deliberations. It can revise or overturn all the fundamental institutions of France; it can turn the republic into a socialist state ruled by a convention; it can make the Count de Paris king; it can make Prince Victor Napoleon emperor, or General Boulanger dictator. Another thing causing apprehension among all sober-minded Frenchmen is that the meeting of the national assembly to revise the constitution will take place, not at Versailles, as in 1875 and 1879, but in Paris itself. Thus from the first it will be under the shadow of the fear of the reckless quicksilver population, which has so often dissolved parliaments and flung governments into the gutter. Nor do the dangers end here. Many French conservatives now rejoice at the idea of a revolution in the conviction that out of anarchy the monarchy may rise. Many a socialist with whom I have talked on the subject has assured me the moment has now come when France must go through the furnace and be stamped again with the royal image. President Carnot to-day embodies that wise, peaceful, respectable and moderate republicanism which appeals to the heart of every true American. It is on this that M. Floquet, who, too, is wise, will rely, limiting his measure of reform so as to compel the support of all reasonable republicans and all patriotic conservatives. Otherwise he will find himself denounced by General Boulanger and the irreconcilable radicals backed by the royalists and imperialists. General Baulanger has still more powerful support accorded him than any one man in France since the time of the prince-president, Louis Napoleon. His camp is a cave of Adultam. The revolutionists join with the conservatives in swelling his ranks. The communists, and there are 40,000 of them in Paris alone, believe that when the general has broken down the legal barriers they will be able to rush in and revive the commune. The Bonapartists and royalists hope to turn him into a voluntary or involuntary General Monk. It now seems clear that General Boulanger, instead of losing popularity by the Floquet duel, is gaining power every day and people begin to believe that a timely appeal to the nation direct can alone save France from another revolution on the centenary of the feast.

The situation is thus politically paradoxical. All feel that the present chamber, which was elected long ago, has ceased to represent its constituents. If the present chamber unites with the senate in the national assembly, serious consequences are decided. So all, from the Comte de Paris to Boulanger, demand an appeal to the country and the general election.

The sensation of the entire week has been the replies of the German doctors to Sir Morell Mackenzie's book telegraphed to the European edition of the Herald from Berlin. Bergmann, Gerhardt, Tobold, Kussmans, Virchow, Bramann and Waldeyer's unanswerable replies have been reproduced from the Herald throughout France, and French opinion holds that the German scientists have knocked Mackenzie into a cocked hat. Just a year ago, when the crown prince was ill, everybody was talking about sore throats. To-day everyone is talking about the Herald, the German scientists and Mackenzie. The sensation is immense.

Lieutenant Condein, of the Twenty-eighth battalion of chasseurs a pied of the French army, has been expelled from Stuttgart where he had gone to study German. Considerable excitement has been aroused in France and the government has been petitioned to retaliate by expelling the king of Wurtemburg from France when he comes to Nice, where he intends to pass the winter.

Anderson Defends His Record.

CRESTON, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Major A. R. Anderson addressed a magnificent audience in the opera house in this city this evening. He detailed the forces which combined to force him into the field as an independent two years ago, reviewed that canvas of joint discussion with Colonel W. P. Hepburn, in which he was selected by the people to represent this district in congress, and spoke of the grand results to the state and nation through legislation regulating transportation companies, brought about by the verdict of the people in that contest. He defended his record during his first year in congress, his vote on the Mills tariff bill, on the soldiers land grant amendment to the Oklahoma bill, and his entire work in congress to the entire satisfaction of his friends and of any who voted for him two years ago. He was greeted with frequent and generous applause.

THURMAN'S CANVASS.

The "Old Roman" Has a Big Reception at Brazil.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 20.—The weather was fine for the big democratic demonstration here to-day. Judge Thurman and party arrived here from Indianapolis, and was met at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd and escorted up town.

Judge Thurman was driven at once to the house of James M. Hoskins, and, together with Governor Gray and Colonel Matson, reviewed the procession from the balcony. One feature of all the campaign processions in Indiana this year is the presence of women and children, and they were out in force to-day. Besides the large number of neatly uniformed clubs, composed of enthusiastic voters, there were over thirty floats, carrying numbers of pretty and prettily bandanaed and uniformed maidens, who sat and waved flags to crowds that lined the sidewalk. There were several thousand people in line, and over twenty-five thousand gathered on the streets and waited at the grove for the exercises to begin. After dinner at the Hoskins mansion the party was escorted to the grove by uniformed clubs and bands, and found there eight or ten thousand people, who were enjoying the campaign music of the Attica and Brazil Glee clubs. Previous to the regular speech George A. Bayard, on behalf of the democratic ladies of Brazil, presented Judge Thurman with a beautiful basket of flowers, and the judge returned his sincere thanks to the ladies for their kindness. Long and prolonged cheers greeted the appearance of Judge Thurman, whose voice showed no sign of wearing from his other meetings of the week. When the cheers and confusion had subsided, the judge spoke in general as follows:

Beginning, he commended the personality and administration of Grover Cleveland, and declared that if the people did their duty, as he believed they would, the fruits of the past four years would be conserved for another four years, if not for a generation. He analyzed the productions of wealth and its economic relation to the country. Referring to the capitalist and middle man, he said that the next in order was the laboring man. He must have his share of the wealth produced, and if he get not an honest share he is a defrauded man. Now, he said, there is where the trouble comes. There is where the trouble is in the tariff system, that while the profits of a business may be 30, 40 or 50 per cent, the laborer does not get more than 3 or 4 or 5 per cent of that profit. It was the duty of the laboring man to protect his interests and that of his wife and children.

"Now my friends," he said, "when we say 'reduce taxation' what do our republican orators tell us? What do they tell you? Why, they have the audacity to come before you and say that the democratic party is the enemy of the laboring man; that all the republicans want high tariff for is for the benefit of laboring man. Wonderful way of benefitting the laboring man—of benefitting a man by taxing him from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet on everything he wears. [Laughter and Applause.] Pretty way of benefiting the laboring man by taxing him on every foot of lumber that goes into his modest dwelling; that taxes him on every foot of lumber that goes into his barn or into fence; that taxes him on almost all the tools he uses in his trades, and the utensils which go into his kitchen; that taxes everything that can be found to levy a tax upon. That is a pretty way of aiding the laboring man. But, my friends, did you hear anything more absurd than the talk of the democrats being the enemies of the laboring men of the country? I defy any man to point out one single great measure for the amelioration of the laboring men in this land, or in any other land, that was not the result of the democratic principles which lie at the foundation of our party. [Applause.] What gave you the right to vote? Democratic principles did it. What makes you the equal of any other man? Democratic principles did it. What gives your children as much chance for promotion as any other man's children? What makes it possible for any one of the little boys within the sound of my voice to become president of the United States? What does that but democratic principles? And yet to talk about the democrats being opposed to the laboring men! Now, my friends, the democratic party, composed, as it is, mainly of laboring men, is not a set of idiots. They have succeeded enough, have learned enough, have information enough to find out what is for their interest and to pursue it. And I think in the early days of next November they will prove to our republican opponents that the democratic laboring men are wise enough to vote the right kind of ticket and for the right kind of principles. [Applause.]

"You hear the republican speaker get up and say that a high tariff is necessary in order to give high wages to the labring men. Why, my friends, the labor organizations of this country—some of them may not be exactly right, some of them may need amendment in their constitutions and mode of procedure—but the naked truth is that the labor organizations of the United States have done more to secure good wages to the laboring men of America than all the tariff laws that ever were made. That is the truth about it."

The remainder of the speech was devoted to the tariff question, covering much the same ground he has gone over in his other speeches during his trip through Indiana. In concluding it he said:

"Should this surplus taxation be removed and the $100,000,000 which it needlessly brings into the United States treasury annually, where it lies as idle as ore in a mine before the laboring man has come with his pick and shovel to take it out, be put into your pockets, or in the pockets of the people from whom it is taken, it would serve to set every wheel in the manufactories of this country in motion. It would make every manufacturer better able to employ wage earners and to pay them well, and make every other man in business in the country better off."

Judge Thurman spoke thirty-one minutes and was closely listened to by the audience. Afterwards Governor Gray spoke at some length from the same platform, and was followed by Colonel Matson, the democratic candidate for governor. While the judge was awaiting the departure of the train from the depot he was waited on by the Normal club of Depew university, who carried on a lively conversation with the judge through an open window. The Thurman party left late in the afternoon and will go directly to Columbus, O.

This meeting at Brazil is the conclusion of Judge Thurman's Indiana campaign, and he feels very well pleased both with his reception by the people and with the outlook for his party at the coming election. Notwithstanding all his hard work, he returns home comparatively fresh and in good condition.

The Engineer's Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers to-day decided to hold the next convention at Denver, Colo., October 17, 1889. The following grand officers were re-elected: Third grand engineer, J. C. Sprague of Toronto, Canada; first grand assistant engineer, Henry C. Haynes of Cleveland, O.; second grand assistant engineer; A. M. Cavener, San Francisco. Executive Committee: Edward Kent, of Jersey City; R. M. Clark, Denver, Colo.; Edward Tinsley, Hamilton, Ont.; William Johnson, Rock Island, Ill., and J. F. Regard, Atlanta, Ga. Chairman Hoge, of the engineers committee, who managed the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike, presented his report giving a detailed account of the strike from the engineers' standpoint.

Kansas Railway Reports.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A rather unfavorable showing is made in the annual report of the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas railroad, owned by the Burlington, filed to-day with the railroad commissioners. The total earnings for the year were $55,453.15, and the total expenses $182,255.49. The operating expenses were $82,377.71. The annual report of the Atchison & Nebraska, owned by the Burlington, was also filed to-day with the board of railroad commissioners. Its total earnings for the year were $676,718.23, and operating expenses $593,581.04.

WILLIAM'S CONQUEST.

He Has Captured the Hearts of Sunny Italy's Sons.

OLD IDEAS ARE SURRENDERED.

The Three Visitors Carry Away Presents From the Pope.

THE RUINS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Their Grand Illumination in the Emperor's Honor.

THE COLISEUM A BURNING HEAP.

A Night of Wierd and Fantastic Splendor, Which Wound Up With a Multicolored Blaze Symbolizing the Star of Italy.

The Kaiser Captures Rome.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]—The old "Veni, Vidi, Vici" can now be uttered by the kaiser. His exit yesterday makes a complete surrender of the old misconceptions of Germans and Italians, the former saying the latter were full of winning weakness and they in return calling the Germans the exponents of brutal force. The kaiser's visit proves the friendship of the Italians and Germans as one of the people as well as the government. The popular demonstrations here and at Naples were spontaneous. I heard from a reliable source that the emperor told here that he should before spring visit Spain, Portugal and England.

The three Berliners took home papal souvenirs. The pope gave the kaiser through an intermediary, Dr. Von Schlozer, Prussian minister to the vatican, his portrait set in diamonds; to Prince Henry a magnificent cameo, also set in diamonds; to Count Herbert Bismarck a jubilee medal in gold.

The Popolo Romano, in an article summarizing the imperial progress, says to-day: The emperor must have learned that Italy is no longer a land of the dead. This young people are proud of their freedom and conscious of their strength. They showed their guest an excellent army and a powerful fleet, like Cornelia showing her two sons. From the aspect of these young and promising forces Emperor William will carry away from Rome the consciousness that Italy, if her policy tends to peace, is still prepared to defend herself powerfully if her integrity is menaced or her dignity injured.

Probably one of the most successful, and certainly one of the most fantastic and interesting spectacles offered to the emperor during his visit was the illumination of the ruins of ancient Rome and the wonderful view stretching from the capital to the coliseum. American tourists who remember Rome can understand this when I describe how a royal stand, surmounting two others for specially invited guests, was erected on the highest point of Palestine hill facing the Temple of Peace, and how thence the emperor and royal party commanded the whole of the wonderful panorama. The Forum and Via Saera were kept clear and every stone was visible, as now an electric light and next red, white or green fires shed strong reflections on the principal buildings. At one time the Coliseum away to the right was illuminated from within, and seemed a colossal heap of burning cinders. Many colored lights came and went, transfiguring the capitol arch of Titus, the temple of Peace, the arch of Septemius Severus and the surrounding churches with magical effect. Sheaves of fire and rockets started upwards from the ruins, dissolving in multicolored stars. The royal group itself was not the least picturesque part of the display, as the moonlight, suddenly shining out, flashed upon the bright helmets and decorations, and on the dresses of the royal ladies, with here and there a sparkle of a diamond. When the last rocket had been fired and the moonlight seemed to be taking possession of all there suddenly shone out from the summit of the capitol an immense star in pure white light. This was received with great applause by the crowd as symbolizing the star of Italy.

I learn to-day that a decree will shortly be issued by the holy office relative to the American association known as the Knights of Labor. In this decree the bishops in the United States will be instructed to obtain from the leaders of the association verbal declarations as to its innocuousness. I also learn that at a consistory to be held in December the pope will preconcise as cardinals two Roman prelates, Monsignor Macchi, Major Damini, at the vatican, and Monsignor Annibale assessor of the holy office. Several archbishops will also be raised to the cardinalate, among them the archbishops of Catania, Rouen, Tours, and Cologne. A like distinction would also have been conferred upon the Archbishop Paris, but for the objection of the French government.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

Some Novel Methods of Exit Adopted By Despondent Parisians.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Oct. 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A perfect epidemic of suicide has broken out in Paris. At least ten attempts at self-murder are reported every day. Yesterday afternoon two people jumped out of the window, killing themselves, and to-day four more suicides are recorded. In the Rue St. Claude a bookbinder's wife jumped out of the window of her apartments in the third story and was dashed to pieces on the pavement. A tinman named Henry, residing in the Rue Menilmoutant, during a fit of alcoholism, put a revolver to his mouth fired twice and blew his head to pieces. Charles Joseph, a carpenter, twenty-nine years of age, took an enormous nail, held it with his left hand over the right temple and with a heavy hammer drove the nail right into his brain. M. Jean Gerard, sixty-two years of age, hanged himself to a tree in the Bois de Vincennes with a pair of woman's stockings. In the provinces also suicides are recorded daily. A farmer named Burderon, living near Augerre, put a loaded bombshell in his mouth, attached a lighted fuse to it and in a few moments was completely blown to pieces.

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