

AWAITING THE CROWN

That's What the Exiled Comte de Paris is Doing.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC DOOMED.

A Man Needed to Take Charge of Affairs.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

They Point to the Re-establishment of the Monarchy.

A TALK WITH THE PRINCE.

He Will Say Nothing for Publication About Floquet's Overthrow, But His Secretary Unbosoms Himself to a Reporter.

A Very Pleasant Interview.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent to-day had an interview with the Comte de Paris at Sheen house, Molt Lake. The house faces upon a narrow country road, and around it runs huge brick walls, the entrance being through a very small door. The grounds are well kept and extensive, and a number of veteran trees with gnarled and spreading branches make the place lovely in summer. I was received by M. Dupuis, who was most courteous, and who, in the first place, said the secretary: "the prince will receive you in his cabinet de travail."

I followed, and was greatly struck by the beauty of the room into which we passed. It was large and richly furnished, with a high ceiling and everything that goes to produce comfort, but its greatest feature was a monster bay window—really three windows—which occupy almost the entire end of the room. This splendid opening not only lets in a flood of light even on the gloomiest day, but it allows the eye to wander over a lovely lawn which, in the distance, ends in a grove of the old forest trees. "What do you will come in presently," said M. Dupuis. "Meanwhile, here is something interesting," pointing to the tri-color flag of France, which was draped between two marine sketches. "The large boat underneath," went on my companion, "is one in which we were sent away into exile. The smaller one is the boat in which we were sent to the rocks of Dieppe. The sketch above shows the scene of the wreck, and the flag which hangs there is the only thing that was saved. You will understand," he added, "how, to a prince banished from his country, such a souvenir is of priceless value."

"Perhaps," I ventured, "the prince in four or five years will be reigning in the country he so longs to see."

"Ah, yes, perhaps; perhaps in even less than five years. Events are going very fast just now in France. Who knows?"

"What do you think will be the outcome of the present crisis?"

"Ah," with an expressive shrug, "je ne sais absolument rien pas, plus que le General Boulanger. This one thing, however, is absolutely certain—that which ever way events may move, they must move against the republic. Republicanism was a mistake, and France must be a republic no more."

"The experiment has been tried already, and twice it has miserably failed. What the people of France have always wanted—what they want to-day and what they will have to-morrow—is a man. I do not venture to say who that man will be, but mark my words, a man there must be, or the republic will be a deplorable plight into which these republicans have dragged us."

"But did not the republic get along well enough until recent years?"

"Precisely, and for the simple reason that until recent years we, the royalists, were practically the only party in France. Since 1879 the republicans have been fighting among themselves for the control of affairs, and a pretty mess they have made of it. The republic cannot live because the republicans are their own bitterest enemies. They are incapable of union."

"At this moment a sign at the door announced that the prince himself was coming."

"I am glad to see you," said the Comte de Paris, advancing with extended hand. "Sit down here and tell me what I can do for the Herald."

I did tell the count what he could do for the Herald, and, unfortunately, he told me why he could not do it. He was willing to talk, perfectly and graciously willing, but not for publication. Consequently I am obliged to keep silent as to what was said during the fifteen minutes or so I spent in his company.

What strikes one most in the prince's manner is a happy combination of simplicity and dignity. He is less disposed to make an impression than the humblest of his servants, and yet possibly for that very reason he does make a decided impression. He is a very tall man—an inch or two over six feet—and in spite of a slight stoop, a figure is well proportioned, and his features are of an English with great fluency, and the slight accent which may occasionally be detected is not that of the ordinary Frenchman. It is rather the cosmopolitan accent of a man familiar with a number of modern languages.

The prince was dressed very simply in a gray tweed morning suit, and he sat back informally in an easy chair, his legs crossed carelessly, and spoke as naturally and spontaneously as the first gentleman you might meet passing a stray half hour at his favorite club. He expressed the deepest interest in the news just arrived from Paris of the overthrow of Floquet's government, and indicated his conviction that the outlook for the French republic was growing blacker and blacker. He referred in detail to the working of the republican form of government in the United States, indicating what seemed to him some serious defects and dangers.

The count may not enjoy being interviewed, but he certainly submitted to it most graciously. As I rose to go I commenced to express my thanks for the favor accorded me, but the prince cut me short with the assurance that he was the one who had been favored. Some people may regard this as a piece of royal snobism, but I can testify that, even so, it was a vast improvement on other methods of farewell not unknown in the interviewing world. I left Sheen house, not as I entered it, but by the grand doorway at the front, and the whole hierarchy of attendants gazed at me in respectful awe, and as I passed out through

THE LITTLE DOOR I HEARD MY COACHMAN'S SONOROUS VOICE CALLING OUT: "FAITH, AN' YE KNOW THAT YOUNG MAN SAW THE COMTE DE PARIS!"

A DELSARTIAN FARE.

How the Recent Meyer-McAuliffe Fight was Relegated by the Telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is a rumor abroad to the effect that Meyer and McAuliffe, the light-weight pugilists who exhibited their knowledge of the Delsartian art at North Judson, on Wednesday, are to meet again and fight to a finish—or to the death. Various accounts have been offered for the unexpected and embarrassing fiasco at North Judson, when the two men, each having a reputation as "knockers-out," faced one another in a ring for nearly five hours without getting a scratch. The most commonly accepted is that when the fight was over, Meyer was so exhausted that he was unable to continue, and was engineered to take money, not only by the sale of tickets, but by baiting some athletic club, or coterie of sport-loving men, into offering a big purse for a fight in private.

This is given color by the fact that Meyer and his backer came up from Street yesterday, and that a conference was held with a number of gentlemen interested in pugilism. McAuliffe and his backer, also, instead of returning home after the exhibition at North Judson, merely returned to Milwaukee and kept themselves within easy call of Chicago. Such a meeting, it is said, has been planned, only when a sufficient number of spectators will generally pass as being of the "right stuff" having been "put on." One of these was going by a reporter. He said:

"It's going to be the best fight you ever saw. It's going to be a finish, too, and no mistake. It's going to take place in a room, and when you see five or six men together who have paid \$100 apiece to get there, you can lay heavy odds that they won't stand any Delsartian business."

The fight will, according to the present programme, take place about 11 o'clock to-night.

The majority of those attended the fight are not willing to admit that they were angling for and lauded as "suckers" in the finest style. They aver with more or less passion that it was merely a money-making scheme, so managed as to yield every dollar which could be squeezed out of it. An interview with Billy Madden, trainer and manager of McAuliffe, leads to the following statement. Resenting the avowal that he had proved himself a poor manager, Madden triumphantly points to his balance sheet, showing receipts to satisfy the appetite of pugilistic avarice, and expenditures which, if invested in free bread, would have secured the highest returns.

Reference to the soldier statesman points to Count Waldersee, concerning whom Prince Bismarck's organs continue to advise the nationalists to cultivate distrust.

A nationalist committee recently addressed to a number of members of the group a letter advising prudence and reserve in their attitude toward the internal policy of the chancellor, whose declining powers, said the letter, become more and more apparent. Bismarck got hold of a copy of the letter, and raised a hue and cry, blaming the committee for its treachery. The alarm on the part of the committee, but he finally selected a line of action aiming to show the party that his powers were unshaken, and that the country could not do without him.

An open collision between Bismarck and Waldersee is anticipated over the artillery matters during the debate in the Reichstag early in March. The report of Waldersee demands large extra credit. Bismarck opposes the demand, and Schellendorf sides with the chancellor, denying that there is any necessity for what Waldersee recommends. The emperor is undecided, but he shows a decided leaning toward Waldersee. Whether the internal crisis will burst into an open rupture or not, the fact is certain that the influence of Count Waldersee over the emperor grows, while that of Prince Bismarck wanes. Count von Schellendorf's long pending withdrawal from the war office will be hastened by the dispute.

The resignation of Dr. Von Schilling, the Prussian minister of justice, is also imminent.

The emperor tested the working efficiency of the Spanish garrison last Wednesday. He appeared unexpectedly at the arsenal, sounded through the fortress, and in a few minutes the officers and men were at their posts. The emperor was greatly pleased, and congratulated the men and officers. Today he gave a farewell audience to the Moroccan mission. He entrusted the members of the mission with a copy of the letter to the sultan. The mission will go to Kassen as the guests of Her Krupp, and will negotiate for the purchase of guns. A special German mission will be sent to Morocco.

Count Herbert Bismarck daily receives long cipher despatches from the German embassy at Paris, and his relatives present them to the emperor. If the foreign officials faithfully reflect their chief's opinion, the gloomiest view is taken as the result of the French crisis. General Boulanger is considered to be master of the situation.

It is proposed that the pensionnaires will be changed so as to convert the residence into a warning demonstration along the frontier. The plans, which have already been approved by the emperor, include pontooning operations between Mannheim and Philippsburg. After witnessing them the emperor will fix his headquarters at Munster for the maneuvers of the Westphalian and Hanoverian corps. The amended programme fixes his headquarters at Mannheim. The Wurtemberg and Bavarian contingent will share in the demonstration if it is decided upon. The press of all shades of opinion take a pessimistic view of the outlook.

Captain Wissmann to-day had his relatives farewelled and started for Brindisi, whence he will go to Zanzibar.

Dr. Stoeker's action against Count Caplain Witte has been rejected by the consistory. Dr. Stoeker asked that disciplinary measures be taken against the count chaplain for lying in the consistory. His lies relating to the manure of the Westphalian and Hanoverian corps. The amended programme fixes his headquarters at Mannheim. The Wurtemberg and Bavarian contingent will share in the demonstration if it is decided upon. The press of all shades of opinion take a pessimistic view of the outlook.

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Princess Hohenzollern, wife of the statholder of Alsace-Lorraine, has settled the difficulty over the properties in Russia left by Prince Wittgenstein, by selling to Russian bankers the lands, mines and works.

The Reichsbank dividend for 1888 is announced at 5.5 per cent, against 6.15 per cent in 1887. The decline is owing solely to the low average of the discount rate throughout 1888. The bank made no losses. The total dealings for the year amounted to 4 1/2 milliard marks.

A Church Destroyed. FAIRFIELD, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Baptist church at this place was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, \$12,000. No insurance.

The snow storms have abated. Railway

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

A Remarkable Flop By the Semi-Official Press.

EVENTFUL CHANGES IMMINENT.

Bismarck Reconsiders His Decision to Resign.

A ROW WITH THE NATIONALISTS.

The Relations Between Waldersee and the Chancellor Strained.

AN OPEN RUPTURE POSSIBLE.

The Gloomiest View Taken at the German Capital as to the Result of the Crisis in France.

Bismarck Will Not Resign.

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BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The semi-official press, after a long and somewhat excited over the rumored intention of Bismarck to retire from public life, now turn around and declare that the agitation has a purely artificial origin. Hints thrown out regarding his successor were obviously designed to influence the nationalists to return absolute submission to the chancellor, against which recently they had been incited to rebel. But apart from the allusions of the semi-official press, several coincident facts have pointed to coming eventful changes in the government.

The North German Gazette says in substance: "The conclusion drawn from the contradiction is that Prince Bismarck, no matter what momentary inclination he may have had to withdraw from the worries of official life he now means to cling to every post he holds. The discussion has had an all-important result in revealing the expectations of the imperial circle regarding the government after the departure of Bismarck. The emperor has not intended to give a definite circle his conviction that Bismarck cannot be displaced. When he chooses to retire the emperor, will not appoint another reichschanzer. The emperor believes that he himself ought to exercise the functions of chancellor, with a soldier statesman's point of view."

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COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN RESTORED BETWEEN HESSE, SAXONY, SILESIA AND BERLIN. THE BLOCK TO THE SOUTHWARD HAS BEEN ENDED. THERE ARE SEVERAL INSTANCES WHERE PASSENGERS WERE SHOWN BOARD FOR SEVERAL DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE.

Advices from Vienna state that Herr Von Tisza's position causes grave anxiety. Popular feeling in Hungary threatens to overthrow the ministry, leaving the way for the return of Count Andrassy, with a foreign policy not in accord with that of Kalloussy. Tisza's fourteen years of service at minister does not count against the outcry which is now hounding him for passing between the troops and the populace at Pesth. Prime Minister Von Tisza's fall is imminent. In the lower house of the diet to-day the opposition renewed its attack upon the ministry.

The late Crown Prince Rudolph's eum, Count Hove, has been ordered by the emperor to take a foreign trip. The crown prince's debts amount to 2,750,000 marks, chiefly accrued by his recent expenditures during the closing years of his life. Under the influence of his favorite drink, blended brandy and champagne, he gave away large sums of money.

FORGED BY DETECTIVES.

How the Parnell Letters Were Written for the Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The leading article in the Parnell case by Soames, solicitor for the London Times, has effectively corroborated the belief held by a few well-informed persons in New York that Detective Mosher, who was employed by the Times to gather evidence in connection with the writing of the Parnell case, had actually written the letters which were published in the London Times. Mosher testified that he had been employed by the Times to trace the source of certain documents. Mosher's career in this city has been known in part by many persons, but the real character of the man and his work here has been known only to a few persons. Mosher was employed by the Times to trace the source of certain documents. Mosher's career in this city has been known in part by many persons, but the real character of the man and his work here has been known only to a few persons.

GREENVILLE, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Shortly after midnight a young Bohemian named Joe Chemelek, fatally wounded two daughters of his half brother, M. L. Chemelek, shot their mother dead at the bedside of her dying daughters and then sent a bullet through his own brain. About 6 o'clock last evening Frank Chemelek and Joseph Chemelek went to the residence of M. L. Chemelek, a half brother of the latter, to spend the evening. About 11 o'clock Joe Chemelek picked up his hat and went out doors. Walking to his father's house, which was near by, he took a double-barreled shotgun from the rack and returned to M. L. Chemelek's where he secreted himself in a grove near the house. About midnight Mary Chemelek, aged sixteen and her sister Rose, aged eleven, stepped out of doors. She had been in the kitchen, and was sitting on two pistol shots were heard. The father rushed to the door and opened it. The two girls stood on the steps with blood streaming down their faces.

"WE HAVE BEEN SHOT," exclaimed Rose, "by Joe Chemelek," and fell in a faint. She was taken upstairs and laid on the bed. Mary, who was so badly injured, managed to climb the stairway and lay down by her sister. The father then started for assistance.

As soon as he had left the house Joe Chemelek entered with the shotgun in his hand and went upstairs. Taking deliberate aim at Mrs. Chemelek, who was sitting beside the bedside of her daughters with her back to the door, he fired. The entire charge took effect, and falling to the floor she expired instantly. Her

FACE IS ALMOST ENTIRELY BLOWN AWAY so that she must have turned her head just as she was fired. Rose was already in the agonies of death, but Mary had sufficient strength to spring from the bed. Chemelek drew a revolver and attempted to shoot her. She seized her arm, however, and after a struggle, succeeded in getting away, down the stairs and out the door. Chemelek, who had been seen much by the neighbors, in the confusion of the moment, attempted to follow, but hearing voices in the road, turned aside into a pasture.

The girl, though barefooted and only half clad, made her way a half-mile through the snow to a neighbor's. She reached the door and knocked. When the door was opened she fell to the floor, and when she was picked up, she had only one short distance in the pasture, when, placing his revolver to his right temple, he sent a BULLET THROUGH HIS BRAIN and fell forward on his face. When found his right hand still clutched his revolver, and under his arm and held in his arm was the shotgun.

The motive for his crime is a matter of conjecture. The indications are that it was committed in a drunken frenzy. Some think he had an accomplice in the person of a man named Joe Fell. Fell and a man named Wells had been seen much by the neighbors, and were seen in the vicinity of the house of the murdered girls, gave damaging testimony against Fell.

EFFECT OF THE NEW RATES. BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The effect on Burlington wholesalers of the adoption by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy of the Iowa commission's rates is to insure a new lease of life to some of the largest among them. For months many have been doing business at a loss because of oppressive and unjust discriminations in favor of Chicago. The new tariff has so changed this that the Burlington shipper has now a slight advantage over Chicago to points west of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. But the jobbers fear that the rates from Chicago to the Mississippi will be lowered before long, and declare that they will continue the fight, and that any such reduction will be met with a similar within the state by the Iowa commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The governor to-day pardoned P. J. McDaniel, conditionally. He was sentenced to jail for 183 days for selling liquor, and the governor lets him out after a short imprisonment on condition that he obeys the law hereafter.

FOR FORTUNATELY ACCEPTING DEPOSITS. PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 16.—A. R. Gauder, cashier of the defunct Exchange bank of Canon City, was to-day found guilty of having feloniously accepted deposits up to the closing of the bank, knowing the concern was insolvent. The amount for which the bank failed a year ago was \$60,000.

A Postoffice Destroyed. AUBURN, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The postoffice at Price, ten miles east of this place, was consumed by fire on the night of the 15th, together with a large stock of merchandise. The origin of the fire is unknown, and no insurance is reported.

A Prominent Attorney Dead. KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph G. Anderson, senior member of the law firm of Anderson & Davis, and one of the most prominent attorneys in the state, died at his home here this morning. Loss, \$12,000. No insurance.

THE DEED OF A DEMON

Horrible Quadruple Tragedy in a Minnesota Town.

HE WAITED FOR HIS VICTIMS.

Mother and Two Daughters Murdered by a Relative.

A CARNIVAL OF BUTCHERY.

The Awful Ending of a Friendly Card Party.

BY HER DYING CHILDREN'S BED.

Joe Chemelek Fatally Wounds Two Nieces, Shoots Their Mother Dead, and Then Puts a Bullet Through His Head.

A Fiend's Frenzy.

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SCORING AN EX-REBEL.

An Omaha Man Pays His Respects to Commissioner Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General John B. Dennis, of Omaha, who was one of the staff officers of General Hays, of Congress, the time of the United States senator, has written a letter here which bitterly opposes the confirmation of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson to be a civil service commissioner. General Dennis said he was in command of the troops which held the state house in Columbia, S. C., during the time the confederates, commanded by Thompson, made a savage attack upon the federal troops. He recites Thompson's history during the war, and closes his letter by saying: "I was compelled to leave the south at a great sacrifice of property on account of the illness of my wife. A rebel of the meanest type to pass upon the qualifications of Union soldiers for office! It makes me almost feel that I would have been better of a rebel."

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Senator Manderson left for Nebraska this evening. He will return at the end of next week.

Colonel John P. Nickerson, recorder-in-chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, was in the city to-day to confer with Senator Manderson, commander of the local commandery, as to the qualifications of the order to be held in Cincinnati on April 10. Colonel Nickerson reports a powerful organization with eighteen commanderies and a membership of 7,500.

By direction of the secretary of war, Private George Tatts, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, now with his company in England, enlisted while a minor, without the consent of his parents or guardian, is discharged.

THE TARIFF BILL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The ways and means committee had a short meeting this morning. The McMillan tariff bill, which was presented to the committee yesterday, was finally considered and ordered reported to the house. According to the committee's estimates of the bill would, if enacted into law, reduce the revenue to \$20,000,000. It is closely patterned after the Mills bill. It omits the chemical and iron schedules, excepting pig iron, rails and tin plate. Other changes are in dates and other unimportant details. When this was disposed of the committee, with a view to having a bill to vote on, introduced a resolution to amend the tariff bill to include the wool and worsted sections of the Mills bill. This measure, it is estimated, would reduce the revenues about \$40,000,000.

The committee wound up its meeting by directing favorable reports on some private relief bills and on the Reich bill, amending the tariff bill to include the wool and worsted sections of the Mills bill. This measure, it is estimated, would reduce the revenues about \$40,000,000.

EXTRAVAGANT, IF NOT CORRUPT. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—The Republic this morning says it transmitted late last night that the legislative committee which has been here for several days investigating the state insurance department has discovered that the department, not only under the present commissioner, Walker Carr, but also under his predecessor, Williams, has been administered in a very extravagant, if not corrupt manner; that unduly high salaries and exorbitant attorney fees have been paid, and that insolvent insurance companies whose affairs were in charge of the department have actually been located. Commissioner Carr indignantly denied the charges, and maintains that the department under his administration has been conducted in a business-like way. As to insolvent companies, he says that their affairs were in the hands of the receiver, and that he was the order of the court. The committee will present its report to the legislature next week.

THE PANAMA RESOLUTION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The minority report by Representative Norwood of Georgia, in opposition to the passage of the senate Panama resolution by the house, objects to the resolution because it would be a false declaration and a wrong application of the Monroe doctrine, because it is aimed at a sister republic, and because it would commit the United States to a position impolitic and wholly untenable. The report closes with a suggestion that possibly there is more thrift than patriotism in the resolution.

FAVORS THE THOMAS PLANS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the course of a statement to-day before the house naval committee Secretary Whitney took occasion to remark that he believed the vessel for which Representative Thomas prepared designs, and which was the object of criticism in the senate would be of great value to the navy, and that if he were secretary of the navy when the bill went into effect, he would have built it.

GOULD IS ECONOMIZING. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—One of the most sweeping cuts in expense ever made by the Gould interest has just been applied to the Missouri Pacific. Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain roads, instead of having local trains to pick up local business through trains are compelled to do the work. It is estimated that the Missouri Pacific reduction in its train service amounts to fully 2,500 miles per day, or a reduction of \$40,000 per month.

SIX PEOPLE BLOWN UP. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb.