

SOMBRE CHISELHURST

Louis Napoleon's Home Under the Auctioneer's Hammer.

UNCERTAIN PRIDE AND WEALTH.

The Orchards and Hop Gardens of Beautiful Kent.

FRANCE'S PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Denied the Opportunity of Making a Kingly Record.

EMPEROR EUGENIE'S SORROW.

Rocheport and General Boulanger Visit Camden House—The Peculiarities of French Politics—The Whirl of London Life.

A Very Historic Spot.

London, June 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The curious chapter which connects the Napoleonic empire with the "Garden of England," as some people call it, is about to close next week. The furniture and other contents of Camden house, at Chislehurst, where Napoleon III. breathed his last, and where Empress Eugenie endured so many afflictions, will be disposed of under the hammer of Christie & Manson, the auctioneers who have assisted at the disposal or sale of the effects of so many families, and broken up so many homes.

If any man is puffed up with a sense of his own importance or family pride, or with delight in his wealth, a visit to Christie & Manson's ought bring him to his level. The greatest and proudest of the present day are not more exalted in their own esteem than were the clients, living or dead, whose affairs have, from time to time, been placed in the hands of the auctioneers of King street, St. James.

When Napoleon III. took up his abode in Chislehurst he believed that it was only for a brief season, and that the destiny of his son was, at any rate, perfectly secure. That was in 1871, just after the war with Germany, which terminated so disastrously for France.

Camden house is a very pretty place, standing in beautiful grounds; even an emperor might himself be contented if his heart were not fixed too exclusively upon a throne. Louis Napoleon cared little for the orchards or hop-gardens of Kent. A man fresh from Spain could scarcely be expected to lose himself in admiration of carolans and roses. The exile's world was in ruins around him; but his own words, which became the first of Europe, may still have haunted him that "post hoc est propter hoc."

Did he not acknowledge in his letter to the national assembly from Chislehurst, that his heart was broken when he surrendered to Sedan? Some faint remnants of hope survive, even in a broken heart. Perhaps the emperor did not see that all was over until Sir Henry Thompson whispered in his ear the words which bade him prepare for the long journey. He died in 1873, and still the empress could console herself with the thought that her son would restore his dynasty and bring some consolation to her, for the suffering she had passed through.

Who could have supposed, at that time that this idolized son, the prince imperial, would perish miserably at the hands of savages in one of England's little wars? What man can foresee his fate, or woman either? The prince, in his twenty-third year only, was weary of inaction and dining for some opportunity of showing that some of the qualities which the world can not help associating with the name of Napoleon, had been transmitted to him. There were no events in connection with his own country which could give him any such opportunity, and, as he had to take whatever came to hand, he placed himself at the disposal of the country which had afforded shelter to his father and mother.

The great Napoleon, in talking one day to Las Cases, spoke of "le hazard qui gouverne le monde." There is nothing more than chance in it all, consequently it must be only chance which sent the prince imperial to Africa in 1870 to fight in a quarrel which had no interest for him, and there to fall beneath the assassin's hand.

Ten years have passed, and the world knows something of the sorrows which have descended upon the head of the lad's mother. They say she was the instigator of the war between Germany and France. It is a questionable story, for have not later events made it clear that Bismarck laid the train to the mine and exploded it, at the moment which seemed to be the most convenient? In any case, if Empress Eugenie did any wrong, bitterly, indeed, has she been called upon to expiate it. For her Napoleonic race has ceased to exist. Although the prince imperial acknowledged Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon, as the head of the family, in the event of his own death, the empress has never done so. She allowed Prince Napoleon to assume the name of prince imperial, but she refused to recognize him; and now the house, in which she witnessed the closing acts of the tragedy, is for sale, and M. Rocheport has been to see it, and I hear that General Boulanger went down, yesterday, and manifested the greatest interest in the various objects which were shown to him.

Napoleon, Louis Philippe, Rocheport, his father, all came to England in the same way. Here they may not find what they most desire to obtain, but they secure an asylum. No man who is very prominent in French politics can ever be quite sure that he will not suddenly discover the expediency of paying an involuntary visit to England.

The hazard which brought General Boulanger here at an early stage of his public career. Some curious reflections must have passed through his mind as he stood over the relics of Napoleon I. at the museum, and most interesting relics they are, by the way, although very few Londoners condescend to go and see them. They are inspected chiefly by country cousins and foreigners, in which category, bien entendu, do not include Americans.

As for the house at Chislehurst, there is no necessity for a Napoleonic devotee to summon up any pious emotions over it. It was taken as a furnished house and all the things in it belonged to the owner, Mr. Stead, and not to the Napoleons. It is the recent death of the owner which renders necessary the approaching sale. The empress has ceased to reside at Chislehurst, but the remains of her husband and son still rest there, in the sarcophagus which was presented by the queen. It is

scarcely likely that they will ever be taken to rest with those of the great Napoleon at Les Invalides. And yet who can say "All things are possible."

In his island prison, here we have only a few passing thoughts to bestow upon the strange eventful history of Napoleon, for the brief holiday season will soon be over and then the wild whirl of London season will begin again; and fun, if there is any fun in it, will wax faster and more furious than ever.

There can not well be more people in London than there are now, if more do come, they will have to camp out in Hyde Park. On the 1st of next month the shah is coming, and the Prince of Wales is to go to Gravesend to meet him, and, altogether, there is to be great fuss over this not very young and not very reputable potentate.

Who cares a straw about the shah? He has been here once, and now he is played-out, stale, used-up, and old lion, not fit to be hauled around the country and pose as a show. The royal beast should now be permitted to pass his days in retirement. No doubt he will prefer the Empire theatre, to which, as the Herald informs us, he has already arranged a visit. A beautiful place is the Empire theatre, better than the state of Cashmere. The shah will sit up when he sees Cleopatra. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has told of, or to wait upon the shah during his visit, so that the virtuous Henry will have to go to the Empire theatre also. Well, he can stand it, if the shah can not. One ballet more or less will not shake the nerves of Wolff.

A veritable favorite of fortune is Sir Henry. He has been a favorite of fortune since he was a young man, and he has been so ever since. He has been a favorite of fortune from the office of his father. He began his life in the foreign office, which generally leads a man to all good things. There is no preserve in England which is fuller of game. At the age of fifty, Sir Henry got elected a member of parliament for Portsmouth, and became one of Lord Randolph's favorites. Lord Randolph came into office he sent Wolff on a special mission to Turkey, with a salary of £5,000, just enough to live on until something better turned up. No special mission can last forever, and the house of commons began to complain of Sir Henry's demands for expenses, which were both frequent and heavy. Evidently a storm was brewing, but before it burst the special envoy came home and was made ambassador to Persia, at a salary of £5,000 more, and expenses paid as usual. Success to the diplomatic services and to the whole tribe of Wolffs. For many months Sir Henry enjoyed his salary without being required to do anything for it. He did not even leave the shahy side of Cashmere, but, at last, he was sent to Persia, at a salary of £5,000. Thus does England regard her heroes and servants, but if you ask me what are Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's achievements in the heroic line, or even hard work, or what he has done in any way, except to pay court in the right quarters, and get himself well and judiciously advertised, I am bound to say I do not know, and I never heard of anything of his.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Nebraska and Iowa Penitents.

Washington, June 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The names of the original convicts—Olivett Reed, William Erwin, James Dye, John Johnson, Increase—Ezekiel Rawlett, Horace W. Young, Archibald Miles, Jonas M. Sellers, William H. Moore, Allen Everman, Benjamin A. Dennis, Increase—William M. Mansee, Reussie—Henry H. Ross. Original widow—Mary E., widow of Fernando W. Colwell.

Stockholders Victorious.

Chicago, June 8.—A decision was rendered by Judge Tully, to-day, which vitally interests the stockholders of the defunct Great Western Telegraph company, who are scattered about in nearly all the western states. In effect it gives them an opportunity to show themselves not liable for a fictitious indebtedness of the company by enjoining Receiver E. H. Bowen from collecting an assessment of 15 per cent on stock subscriptions of \$3,000,000. Among the stockholders winning the victory are United States Senator Farwell.

Restraint on a Bond Issue.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The judge of the court has issued an injunction restraining the county commissioners from issuing, or in any way disposing of \$80,000 of court-house bonds. The bonds were sold some time ago, but the large commission paid made the sale 7 per cent below par. The bond for costs is signed by C. G. Wright, W. C. Hodder, W. P. Carr, Ira Griffin and N. E. Stringham. Disaffection with the location of the court-house is at the bottom of affairs.

The Bruno Memorial.

Rome, June 8.—An immense number of delegates have arrived in this city to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of the Bruno memorial. The Vatican remains closed two days. The pope will solemnly expose the sacrament in expiation of the outrages upon religion perpetrated by the inauguration of the memorial. Many priests and members of the Catholic church have left the city.

Leonard Sweet Dead.

Chicago, June 8.—Leonard Sweet, a prominent lawyer, at one time a law partner of Abraham Lincoln, and who dominated Lincoln for president in 1860 and Graham for the same office in 1868, died at his residence here this afternoon.

Dakota Aid for Johnson.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Four hundred and fifty dollars was raised here for the Pennsylvania flood sufferers. A draft for that sum was sent to Governor Beaver to-day.

The Weather Indications.

IS DR. CRONIN DEAD?

A Howling and Startlingly New Theory Sprung.

NOT HIS CORPSE IN THE SEWER.

Overanxious Friends Too Precipitous in Accusations.

SOME STRONG POINTS INDICATED.

A "Stiff" From Some Medical College Planted For Him.

INSURANCE PEOPLE INTERESTED.

He Had a Craving For Notoriety and an Intense Hatred For Alexander Sullivan—Too Methodical Evidence.

A Newspaper Sensation.

Chicago, June 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Times this morning published a remarkable story, which has set some people to thinking, and has recalled to their minds some mysterious incidents in connection with the disappearance of Dr. Cronin. It was 7 o'clock that Saturday night when he is said to have been called from his office. At the next afternoon his friends were flooding the newspaper offices with Cronin's printed circular to prove that he had been murdered, and insisting that he was the victim of foul play, etc. When Long sent the first Toronto special reporting an interview with the doctor on Monday, the same friends who had distributed the circular on Sunday became furious, instead of rejoicing at the prospect of finding their friend, and they would have been the case under other circumstances, and immediately denounced the report as a pack of lies and insisted that the doctor had been murdered. In fact, it appeared that they would much prefer to have his dead body found than the live doctor in Toronto.

The man who drove the wagon says the trunk was hurriedly loaded into the wagon and driven straight to the lake, where it was to have been taken in a boat and sunk in the middle of the lake, but when they were discovered in the act of unloading they retraced their steps and hurriedly pitched the naked body into a catch basin. It would seem that the body would never have been stripped had they intended to sink it in the trunk in the lake, and on the theory that he secured the circular to prove that he had been murdered, and to explain the cause of his proposed disappearance, circulated it where it would reach the public, and give the impression that he had been murdered in Chicago, and thus stop the possibility of search being made elsewhere for him. The idea is further carried out by the supposition that he secured a naked "stiff" from one of the many medical colleges in the city, or the grave yards not far distant from the Carlson cottage and the place where the body was found.

People who knew Cronin well were not at all certain on seeing the corpse that it was his until the notables in the Cronin faction took the lead in declaring positively that no doubt was possible. The editor of one of the leading newspapers of the city, who had frequently met the doctor, saw the body immediately after the discovery, and upon returning to the office, when asked for an opinion, declared a disbelief that the right body had been found. A Catholic clergyman still adheres to this view, and in private said to a friend, "I believe that the body was exposed with a thoroughness which no other method would accomplish. Cronin is admitted by his friends to have an insatiable craving for notoriety, and such a proceeding would be thoroughly in keeping with the persistency and outlandish expedients previously resorted to by him. It has been a frequent comment that if the trace of the body to the supposed criminals, including the placing of the bloody trunk in the public road, had all been for the purpose of giving the police clues, there could have been no better contrivance. The tardily offered reward for the finding of the doctor's body has never been paid. The Times' story is as follows:

New York, June 7.—James G. Rogers, of Brooklyn, named as one of the medical college trustees who signed the report exonerating Alexander Sullivan, and who gives as his belief that Dr. Cronin is not dead, made the following statement to-day: "I refuse to acknowledge that I am the Rogers referred to in the dispatch. I refuse to acknowledge that I have had anything to do with the Clans-na-Gael, or with any report concerning the charges of Dr. Cronin against Alexander Sullivan. If I am referred to as not believing that Dr. Cronin is dead, that is true. I do not believe that he is dead, and would not be surprised to meet him on the street or to see him come into my office this moment."

"What about the alleged identification of the body found in Chicago?" "There was no genuine identification," said Mr. Rogers. "In the first place, the body was not that of a man who had died by violence. There was no fracture of the skull, merely a few scratches and abrasions, such as might have been made on any body thrown into any such place. The key to the whole matter lies in the finding of a finger in the catch basin. The finger, I believe, was procured from some medical college. Cronin's brother sends to identify the body as that of his brother by the scar of a complaint from which 25 per cent of men suffer one time or another. If a man has suffered from such a complaint, so that a scar would have been left by which his body could have been identified, he would not have survived his illness. Again, Dr. Cronin's sister said to have identified the body when she was taken to the Cavalry army to look at the body. She was not permitted to see it for half an hour. They kept her waiting until she was so excited that when she viewed the body it was impossible for her to identify the bloated face.

"I do not believe Dr. Cronin is dead. There was no reason for his death. The fact that he was engaged in an investigation, no matter what it might have been, was no reason for the existence of a vendetta against him. The body might have been placed in the catch-basin by men interested in helping the enemies of the Irish people. There are evidently some men deeply bent on bringing out to the public the purposes for which these moneys were expended. If you have noticed the reports of the alleged Cronin murder in all the newspapers, the first three days were remarkably alike, as if inspired by the same mind, and more every day as the clever work of some smart man interested in making it appear that Cronin was killed. The doctor, I feel convinced, is living, and has been sent out of the way to help the scheme of an alleged murder. He may not be cognizant of the scheme, but he is all the same being used skillfully to help it."

Gave Up the Name.

Chicago, June 8.—John Moss, a member of camp No. 21 of the Clans-na-Gael, was put upon the witness stand in the coroner's investigation into the manner of Dr. Cronin's death this morning. At a meeting subsequent to the murder a resolution was presented in this camp denouncing the deed. Moss moved that it be tabled, remarking that "perhaps Dr. Cronin's removal was ordered by the executive committee." When called to the witness stand this morning and asked to give the name of the presiding officer of the camp, he refused to do so, and by order of the coroner was ordered into custody. Pending the arrival of a sheriff's deputy the witness gave evidence of great mental distress, and finally signified his willingness to testify. He then said the name of the presiding officer of his camp was William H. Joyce.

"When you made your motion on the Cronin resolution, did you believe that the executive had the power to order the removal of anyone?" queried the coroner. "I had not the faintest idea of the powers of the executive," Blaine answered.

"If you had been ordered to remove anyone, would you have done it?" "No, sir," answered the witness after a long pause.

Peter McGeohan was the next witness. He testified that he came to Chicago last February, from Philadelphia; that he did not say before leaving that he was going on dangerous business for the executive. He came because he had had a row with a fellow about a girl. Dr. Cronin came up to the witness on the street and accused him of being in the city to murder him (Cronin). Subsequently Cronin wrote to the witness a note telling him to get out of the state or he would have him arrested. Witness declared he was in Pullman on the night Cronin was murdered.

Near the close of his testimony McGeohan admitted that in his camp at Philadelphia he was known as No. 1, and John O'Neill as No. 2.

WAITING FOR A SIGN.

When Washington Gives it the Conference Will End.

BLAINE COOL AND CAUTIOUS.

Scrutinizing All the Amendments to the Protocols.

HE WANTS NO PIG IN A POKE.

And Asks For Information on All the Verbal Changes.

THE CZAR NOT OVER SOCIABLE.

He Refuses to Make a Date For a Meeting With the German Emperor—The Strikes Still Unsettled.

Gossip From Berlin.

Berlin, June 8.—The delay in the transmission from Washington of assent to the Samoan treaty, originated rumors that Blaine desired a revision of several points. Inquiries at the foreign office and the English embassy elicited the information that nothing occurred that is likely to retard his regarding verbal amendments to the protocols, which were submitted to Count Herbert and Sir Mallet, and accepted without comment. The official irritation over Blaine's scrutiny of the protocols is abating, with the growing recognition of the justice and the value the United States places upon the final settlement of the Samoan question. The impatience of the British office to close the matter has not hastened Lord Salisbury's action any more than it has Blaine. The English commissioners do not attach the slightest importance to the dilatory procedure of their own foreign office. As soon as the Washington government cables "sign," Lord Salisbury's assent will be ready.

From the nature of the latest communications to the American commissions, it is expected the commission will meet Wednesday for the last time.

Blaine has asked for arrangements for the return of Malaita. It is settled that the electoral college of the natives will be taken some time after Malaita is reinstated. Bismarck's period of repose at Schonenberg is probably not short by advice from St. Petersburg, showing the renewal of the openly hostile policy of the czar.

The emperor's programme for his visit to England, and for his reception to Emperor Francis Joseph and other plans, remain uncertain through the czar's tacit refusal to settle the preliminaries for the projected interview with Emperor William. Bismarck sent to St. Petersburg asking for the appointment of a date and place for the meeting of the emperors. The czar declined to appoint a date further than that on returning from Copenhagen he might meet Emperor William at Kiel. The same response from Russia renders the sending of a formal invitation from Berlin doubtful. Semi-official news from Berlin discounts the personal relations between the czar and the emperor are unchanged, but they ignore the fact of the renewal of the strained relations of the Berlin and Vienna governments towards Russia.

There is no abatement in the general strike movement. The masons and carpenters of Berlin are steadfast in their demands and continue to shut out the Volkshilf. The announced combined action among workmen on the royal estates for increased pay. The emperor has already ordered the wages of married men to be raised. The police are more offensively active to suppress workmen's meetings everywhere. The conservative journals bitterly comment upon the imperial proclamation. They declare it is misplaced and that the workmen are becoming corrupted by socialism and friends of France. The Kreuz Zeitung announces that the socialist members of the reichstag favor organizing visits of workmen's delegates to Paris, and urges the government to suppress their arrangements. The dispute of the German socialists with France is settled. The Paris congress is likely to have a large German representation.

Apart from the czar's ominous trust to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, and his sending of Prince Nicholas on a special mission to Paris, followed by the grand duke George, who will sail on a war-ship from Cronstadt for Havre and thence proceed to Paris, there are signs of actively rising in response to the victories on the part of the triple alliance. Prince George, the czar's favorite son, and probably his successor, in view of the weak brain and general debility of the czar, begins a tour of the world, starting from Paris, where his presence is intended to mark the czar's adherence to the French alliance. It is denied that the prince of Montenegro is intended to join in a program of assistance to the people of New York and Pennsylvania, inviting them to make special contributions through their churches to-morrow for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire of Seattle.

Prince at Rocheport.

Paris, June 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Apropos of the senate commission, Mr. Reichart, an official attached to the ministry of war, who owned his nomination to General Boulanger, was arrested yesterday at midnight, under instructions in a program of assistance to the people of New York and Pennsylvania, inviting them to make special contributions through their churches to-morrow for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire of Seattle.

At the house of M. Becker one trunk containing some thirty thousand letters, received by the brave general, were seized, among them being offers of service from government officers, both civil and military.

The Crop Report.

Washington, June 8.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ended June 8, says the weather was generally favorable for all crops in the upper Mississippi valley and is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent frosts, considerable being replanted. More rain is needed in northern Minnesota and Dakota.

The Weather in Paris.

Paris, June 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday was St. Medard day, and, as sunshine predominated, it is fair to suppose that we shall have fine weather during the next forty days. The temperature at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was 87° Fahrenheit. There was a light breeze from the southeast, and the sun blazed away with almost tropic intensity. At midnight the Herald's thermometer registered 83° Fahrenheit.

A Dam Break Feared.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Charged With Following Her Poisoning—The Mother's Example.

London, June 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There is now in the county goal of Liverpool, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, aged 33, the widow of a wealthy Liverpool cotton broker, who was nearly twice her age. The whole affair includes poison, romance and mystery. The husband is said to have been an arsenic eater. Her friends say he died from natural causes; his friends say she killed him with arsenic.

They met about seven years ago on a steamer from America. She fell down the saloon stairs and he caught her. The acquaintance thus begun, ripened into love, and they were married in a few weeks. He died two months ago and the doctors who attended would not give a certificate. At the inquest which was held an open verdict was returned and the body was buried. The current rumors induced the police to reopen the case. Another inquest was held, at which the evidence showed that Mrs. Maybrick had purchased arsenic at a chemist's; that the medicine, a part of which she had given her husband, contained arsenic; that arsenic fly-paper was found in her room soaking in water; that a letter to her lover, named Brierley, in very endearing terms, was intercepted, telling him all was safe, and that he need not leave the country.

She attended her husband up to his death, though she had some days of his illness been in the charge of a hired nurse, and that she had told the doctor that she disliked her husband, with whom she often quarreled. She was finally committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of wilful murder, on the theory that if she did not poison him, her homicidal tendency may be hereditary.

Her mother was Miss Holbrook of New York city, who went to Mobile, Ala., before the war on a visit to her uncle, and she had told the doctor that she disliked her husband, with whom she often quarreled. She was finally committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of wilful murder, on the theory that if she did not poison him, her homicidal tendency may be hereditary.

She moved to Macon, Ga., and married Dubussy. He was sent to Europe as a representative of the confederate government. Two days after sailing he died, and at her request the body was thrown overboard. In two years she returned to New York and made a great scandal with an actor, returned to Europe, and married Baron Von Kocue, who led an adventurous life. After having separated from Von Kocue, she lived as the wife of an attaché of the British legation at Teheran, Persia.

Mrs. Maybrick is the daughter of Chandler, and has a fortune in her own right. Her mother had a mania for collecting poisons and gathered specimens from all parts of the world. She had an intimate knowledge of the nature and uses of each of the deadly agents. Mrs. Maybrick's well known work, "New Orleans and her brother is the popular song writer, Stephen Adams.

SEATTLE'S FIRE.

The Reported Losses of Life Not Computed.

Portland, Ore., June 8.—The latest dispatches from Seattle fail to confirm the reports of the loss of life during the fire. While the flames were raging a man was seen carrying a fire brand across an alley to a house that had escaped the flames. When a special policeman commenced shooting at him to avoid the shots he darted into the house he had fired and never came out alive.

While the Occidental was burning Officer Campbell saw a man trying to get into the Puget Sound National bank by a back entrance, and ordered him to stop. The man threw a revolver. The officer took it away and led him toward the county jail. The man struck the policeman in the face and brought him to a standstill. Among the heaviest losses are: Occidental hotel, \$150,000; San Francisco store, \$100,000; coal bank, \$150,000; Tolks, Singer, \$100,000; \$500,000; Chester Cigar, \$300,000; G. H. Frye, \$75,000; Seattle Hardware company, \$75,000; Frankenthal Bros., \$80,000; W. P. Boyd, \$75,000; W. C. Squire, \$93,000; McDonald & Co., \$75,000; Seattle Improvement company's bunkers and office, \$150,000; opera house, \$75,000.

Persons looking south from Union street can see for the distance of a mile nothing but charred and bent rails, blackened telegraph and telephone poles, twisted wires and uniformed guards. As far as it is possible to estimate, not less than two hundred and eighty firms and persons doing business have suffered loss. Relief in the way of money, provisions, bedding, tents, etc., are pouring in from all directions.

To Ask Aid for Seattle.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 8.—Governor Beaver has invited Governor Hill, of New York, to join in a program of assistance to the people of New York and Pennsylvania, inviting them to make special contributions through their churches to-morrow for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire of Seattle.

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PEDAGOGUE'S AHEAD.

Influence Exerted by the Schoolmasters in French Politics.

LEGISLATING ABOUT SALARIES.

An Increase in Pay Mounting Up Into the Millions.

EDUCATION DEEPLY CONSIDERED.

The Policy of Barring Ecclesiastics From Educational Authorities.

SISTERS IN GIRL'S SCHOOLS.

A Motion to Defer to the Councils of the Commune Where Changes Are to Be Made—Jules Ferry Appears Again.

Religion and Instruction.

Paris, June 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The senate is discussing the law, already passed by the chamber of deputies, relative to the salary of teachers. Many grave questions are involved in the debate from an electoral point of view. The government majority in the chamber attach great importance to the passage of the law, as the teachers play an important political role, now-a-days, especially in the rural communities, where they form a sort of lay clergy.

The village schoolmaster is almost always the declared enemy of the cure, occasionally also of the more, especially when that official is elected as a conservative, and is an avowed opponent to the government. The rural teachers are very active election agents and wield a powerful influence in rural communities. This is the first principle and raison d'etre of the law increasing their salaries. It is also the reason why the passage of the bill is so strongly urged by the government and so fought over by the larger portion of the republican party.

But these purely electoral considerations do not close the matter. There is a serious objection put forward against the law in many respects, notably from the financial point of view. These objections have been strangely stated in the report of the finance committee of the senate. They were dwelt on at length at the Palais du Luxembourg by M. Leon Say, and other speakers. These adversaries of the law point out that it will almost certainly give rise to an increase in the annual expense of the government of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs, as the cost of primary education is a heavy burden on the budget, and will be a still heavier one when the laws of 1881, 1883 and 1886 are in complete operation.

The budget of primary instruction will soon even without the proposed law, exceed 70,000,000 francs annually. The expense of monumental school houses costs a great deal, while laicizations are a luxury not secured at a small expense. The financial situation of the country is not sufficiently brilliant for it to persevere in such a policy with impunity.

As far as the laicisation of schools are concerned the opinion is very generally entertained by moderate republicans is that the time has arrived, if not to stop, at least to move more slowly, and it is not only economic motives which justify this conclusion. It can not be denied that laicization has aroused violent discontent in the country. When the municipal council of a commune desires sisters or nuns to be left at the head of a girl's school, it is equitable or reasonable for the state to interfere on behalf of a dogmatic principle in order to expel the sisters from the schools and forcibly establish lay institutions.

Is there a free country in the world where the commune, municipality, or any assembly, can override the heads of the families who are not allowed a voice in the choice of the masters entrusted with the intellectual and moral education of their children?

The government has gone too far and too fast in the matter of laicization. Assurances have been given that the minister of public instruction had declared to do nothing more in that direction, at least in connection with girls' schools, without the consent of the municipal council of the commune in which the changes are made, but this concession depends on a stipulation which may change his opinion or lose his office at any time.

It would be well for the moderates to insist upon other guarantees against further abuses in the matter of laicization. The left center of the senate have about made up their minds that if the law for increasing the salaries of school teachers is passed in its present form, it will introduce an amendment to the bill, by which the government will be required, before it proceeds to laicization of a school, to ask the opinion of the municipal council of the commune in which it is located and to conform to that opinion.

On the same day that these questions were under discussion in the senate, M. Jules Ferry was breaking the long silence he had imposed upon himself, and reappeared in the tribune of the chamber. In a long speech, he undertook the defense of the school laws, and the general laicization, which those laws established. He declared that the men who were in power when those laws were passed, who proposed and defended them in parliament, have nothing to retract and nothing to regret. In concluding, however, he made a strong plea for the re-establishment of religious places, something not compatible with the maintenance and application of the laws which have contributed most toward fermenting religious discord in every village and hamlet in France.

The Czar Threatens the Shah.

Berlin, June 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette, says that the czar told the shah, and holly, too, that if, while in England, he would make any concessions unfavorable to Russia, 100,000 Russian soldiers, now on the frontier, would be made to march into Persia.

Crops in Dakota.

Sioux Falls, Dak., June 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A heavy rain fell to-day, and gave a much-needed relief to the crops. Almost everything that has been suffering for some time, though the