ROYAL WEDDING.

the Earl of Fife.

UNION UNDER BRIGHT SKIES.

to Ceremony Takes Place At the Buckingham Palace.

COURTLY ARRAY OF GUESTS

The Chapel Filled to Overflowing With English Nobility.

POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE.

The Match Approved By All Loyal British Subjects-Handsome Decorations Along the Line of the Procession.

A Happy Marriage.

[Coppyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett,] LONDON, July 27.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-At Buckingham to-day, amid all the splendor and pomp of royal ceremonial, Princess Louise Victoria Alexandria Dogmar of Wales was married to Alexander William George Duff, earl of Fife and Viscount Macduff. The wedding belts never rung a merrier peal to English cars than those of yesterday. The marriage had to the na-

that simple human interest which attached to all marriages, strengthened and deepened by the love and loyalty of a great people for the most popular prince and princess ever destined to rule the land. During his many years experience of "that fierce white light that beats upon a throne" the Prince of Wales has, day by day, through his wisdom of action and simplicity of manner, gained a firmer and more lasting hold upon the affections of his subjects. While in the mother country, through the world's advance in civilization, monarchy has steadily grown older toward decay, it is to strike new and strong roots within this British realm. By his side has been a lovely woman. Nature made a sovereign and accident aqueen, to be with delicate beauty that seems proof against time. With a gracious charm no foe to thrones could possibly resist, with the radiating kindness of a truly royal heart, this princess, this wife and this mother is more loyally

loved by England with every day of her Yesterday their family ties for the first time were sundered by marriage. A daughter went forth to become a wife, and with the universal hope for the future happiness of the bride and with all good will towards the old home that she leaves and the new home she will adorn, the British people wished their princess well.

The marriage was in every way a wise one Five centuries of the best blood of Scotland should fit any man to join the royal line. The ecclesiastical dignitaries at Buckingham palearl: they also wedded a constitution and throne. The Hanoverian escutcheon has so long been absent from the royal arms that the wisdom of the policy which no longer looks to foreign courts for bridegrooms is universally endorsed. As the Countess of Fife. Princess Louise will be one more hand between the people and their sovereign, one

more factor in the natural unity which has always been England's strength and pride. The morning was dull and cloudy, with a promise of rain. The royal standard above Buckingtam palace floated loyally in the light breeze. The promise of rain was not fulfitied, however, and about noon the sun changed from an astronomical suspicion to a cheerful fact, though it did not shine very long. Buckingham palace yard was brilliant with Life Cuards' uniforms and the gorgeous liv-

eries of passing servants. The mall was densely crowded with people all about the gate, eager for a momentary view of royalty and the royal guests. Piccadally was also crowded on both sides for miles. Large throngs had gathered about the Hyde park entrance. Policemen on foot and mounted were as numerous all St. James district as blue bells in a German cornfletd. The decorations were not generally in the streets, but nevertheless Buckingham palace road was brilliant with lines of flags.

In Pail Mail, Piccadilly, Regent street and that vicinity many royal and loyal tradesmen dressed their buildings with red. All the balconies commanding s view of Marlborough house were lined with ladies in bright costumes and generally prillment holiday attire. At least fifteen thousand persons determined to see the wedding procession, and accordingly hurried early in the day to form densely packed lines along the route from Mari borough house to the palace. Two thousand policemen kept the roadway open.

The fronts of clubs and buildings facing Mariborough house gate and around the corner in St. James street were decorated with flags and royal red. Windows, balconies and house tops were aglow with smiling faces and variagated toilets. Detachments of richly uniformed horse guards galloped upon their spirited black steeds and took their position, part at the end of Pali Mall and part in Marlborough yard, where also many spectators were througed. Everybody was intensely expectant and many women were unduly excited. A dozen or more fainted and were with much trouble extri-

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cated from the jam. It was ten minutes to 12 o'clock and ten minutes behind the programme time when the gates opened and the start for Buckingham palace was made. Seven roval and resplendant carriages, with nu merously uniformed postillions and an escort of horse guards, were required for the bridal party. Princesses Victoria and Maude of Wales and their brothers, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, occupied the first. carriage. Quickly following this came the princess of Wales and her brother, the erown prince of Denmark. As is always the case the people cheered her. The queen's carriage, in which rode the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise, emerged from the garden gage instead of the

exit, as did the others. The chief interest, of course, was manifested in the appearance of Princess Louise, the bride expectant. As she was recognized the enthusiasm of the people broke into cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as her carriage proceeded along the densely packed lines of people. In the other royal carriages were the king of the Hellenes and Lord Colville, of Cutress, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lord Suffield, General Sirder

Clark, most of whom are connected in an official way with the princess' household.

The procession proceeded to the palace by

the mail and arrived a few minutes after 12 Marriage of Princess Louise and o'clock. The carriages passed through the mail and up the Buckingham palace road were filled with guests in all the shimmer of satin and the prightness of flowers common to the drawing room. They set down at the Pimlico entrance and received by gentlemen ushers in levee uniform, They were conducted by a rather devious route through the halls and corridors to the vestibule of the chapel, where there was a small rush of very notable people, all arriving at about the same time. The vestibule was banked on both sides with palms, hydraugess and ampanutaus, with a rich and and brilliant bed of white flowers below

Among the first arrivals were Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, and in this floral bower, with her clear brunnette complexion admirably set off by a dress of yellow satin and a large diamond star shimmering above her forehead, Lady Churchill made a most striking feature.

Maria, Marchioness of Allesburg, in royal purple and velvet arrived just after and then came Lord and Lady Wantage, the former wearing a general's uniform with many medals. They had seats on the left below the organ, and Lord and Lady Salisbury also took seats on the left,

Gladstone were the uniform of an elder brother of Trinity house-dark blue, with

That portion of the chapel reserved for the guests filled rapidly. The Lord and Lady Abercorn, Lord and Lady Roseburry, Lady Spencer, the Duke and Duchess of Westmin ister, the duke in scarlet uniform, with the Order of the Garter, and the duchess in white brocade, with a diamond tirara; Hon. Hy Matthews, home secretary, the Duke and Duchess of Argyle, the duke wearing a kilt; the countess of Cadogan, the duke of St. Albans, the downer duch ess of Athole, the duke of Portland, the dowager duchess of Roxburgh, the duke of Richmond and Lady Lenox.

The royal chapel was rather a strange melange of colors and architecture. A deep red dado rises for ten feet around the walls and above this are panels of blue and gray reaching to the ceiling, and narrow wings At each side the roof is high and rectangular, in small bluish gray squares, with pale blue squares inside them, each carrying a medallion of white. The room in its entirety, including the two wings and vestible, is only thirty by forty feet. The floor proper is twenty by thirty feet, and was covered with a dark red carpet. This was thickly set with red chairs with waite and gold frames. Fine dark brown columns were twined with ivy and water lilies for a third of their height. Between them hung garlands of pink roses. The organ loft on the left was undecorated, and sent a mass of glittering rays from its gilt carved front to tangle up the color in the scene. Light came from two rows of small square windows just underneath the roof on each side, the glass being in white and yellow squares with a wide border of blue at each side.

The pulpit at the right of the altar was of yellowish grey caeved marble. There was a huge bank of palms in the place usually occupied by the clergymen. The pedestals of the colums was of dark yellow grained marble twined with ivy, and between them ace to-day not only wedded a princess and an | was a wide red cushion fronting the first was affixed to the back of the front row.

The chancel was hardly big enough to comfortably hold the officiating elegyman, It is enclosed by a low rail of red satin, and has palings of giit above. All was magnifi cent in reds and crowns representing the baptism of Christ by St. John. It was so elaborate and so imposing that it lent a religious feeling to the picture which the blaze of color would otherwise have destroyed the gallery was undecorated save for a line of ivy along the front and the queen's pew. The others were occupied by the guests, her majesty sitting in the front row on the left of the main floor, next to the altar rail.

Notwithstanding its small size, the chape was not at all crowded, every seat having been marked on a plan, and every guest conducted to his prearranged place. The choir consisting of twelve girls and boys in white surplices, were grouped at the left of the organ. A march specially composed be gan to swell forth a few minutes after the appointed hour, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of London, dean of Windsor, and Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, were conducted to the altar. The clergy were in full robes of white and presented a strong color contrast to the elegant masses of color that had begun to lighten up the gloom They also presented a rather peculiar feature in the shape of medals on their left breasts, Mr. Shore wearing two, the Archbishop of Canterbury one, and the bishop of London one. Within the alter rail the Archbishop of Canterbury took his position on the left

the bishop of London on the right, and the others behind. In the meantime the royal family had been assembling in the Bow library. The clergy and scarcely taken thir places when a flutter and a faint hum announced the coming of the royal procession. It was led by the house hold officials, ushers, equerries in waiting, and lords in waiting. Then came Princess Victor of Hohenlohe, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, Duke and Duchess of Teck. Prince Francis of Teck, Duke of Cambridge, Baron of Powelrammingen and Princess Fredericka, Prince Henry of Battenburg and Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince and Princess Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein; Prince George of Wales, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Crown of Denmark, Princess Wales, King of Greece, Viscount Lewisoham, Vice Chamberlain Lord Montedgeumbe. lord isteward, grand duke of Hesse, and

finally her majesty, the queen. An occasional march roiled out from the organ and ner majesty was conducted to one of the white and gold chairs at the left of the altar with the Grand Duke of Hesse on her left, a little in front and the King of Greece behind her, the princess sitting behind the King of Greece and a little to her right. Her majesty were a dress of heavy black brocade, with small white spots. She wore her usual white cap with a small crown of diamonds above it.

The Princess of Wates were the most beautiful of all the dresses with which the rose of Denmark has set the fashion for the world of women. It was the most delicate and delicious shade of silver grey satin and brocade imaginable. The brocade was a running pattern of flowers and leaves, the flowers much resembling those of an Indian pink, and the long train was perfectly plain. The white skirt was of grey satin duchess, with a tablier of grey tulle, embroidered with silver and rivers of silver brocade, just edged with a narrow silver ribbon, a high bodice, with a V-shaped Proben. Sir Francis Knollys, Miss Knollys, opening in front, a high collar behind. Her

Major General Arthur Ellis and Colonel royal highness has never been better suited in style and color. It was a Dublin dress,

The scene now was a most brilliant one. All the men, with one or two exceptions in levee dress, were in uniforms of various colors and much gold braids. The ladies' dresses were magnificent, and diamonds in brooches, sprays, pendants and tiaras

sparkled everywhere. The royal family were in the pews at the right and left of the altar, and back of the group formed by her majesty and the Princes of Wales the gentlemen in waiting formed a brilliant semi-circle. The most conspicuous figure in all the brilliant picture was the queen's Indian attendant, standing binck and impassive behind her her chair in dark blue, with a gold-chased shoulder belt, white duck trousers and patent leather shoes. There were several more indian attendants.

Now comes the bridegroom, the Earl of Fife. He had been waiting in the new luncheon room with M. Hora e Farquhar, his best man, and thither the vice chancellor went to bring him in. As he appeared in the vestibuleTannhauser's march began to sound and husband-to-be walked dignifiedly up the narrow aisle. He is a tall and slenderly built man of forty, of dark complexion, with dark brown moustache. He wore the blue and white uniform of a coionel of the First Bouff artillery. It is not a handsome uniform, and Lord Fife would have been handsomer in something else. He took his place at the right of the opening in the altar rail, and M. Farquhar, placing himself on his right, was unfortunately put in a state of eclipse by the large alabaster pulpit, Lord Fife was no more nervous than bride grooms are wont to be, but he was no less so The reputation naturel to so important an occasion did not leave him during the ceremony and he stood at a rather chilly distance from the bride, whose responses were much more clearly audible than his.

It was not until the ceremony had come to an end and the almost ecstatic joy of the queen over the first marriage among her grauddaugnters had subsided, that the earl, now Duke of Fife, seemed quite at ease. Everybody was now in place except that most important part of a wedding programme-the bride. The bridal party was assembled in the library. Eight beautiful bridesmaids, in exquisite dresses, awaited there for Princess Louise. They were in themselves a wedding innovation, due to the fact that two of them were sisters of the bride. It has been the custom hitherto in royal marriages that the bride shall have for her attendant maidens daughters of officers of England, two of them being princesses of the blood royal. On this occasion all had to be princesses of the blood royal, and so it happened that they were Princess Maude, of Wales; Princess Victoria, of Wales; Princess Louise, of Schlesswig-Holstein Princess Victoria, of Schlesswig-Holstein Countess Fedora Steichen: Princess Victoria Mary, of Treck: Countess Victoria Sleichen and Countess Helena Sleichen. The bridesmaids were in beautiful gowns of pale pink Sicilienne and China crepe. They were open in v-backs and front and folds of crepe and silk, arranged to cross over the sleeves, came to the elbow and were finished with loops of crepe that looked as if they would just cover the point. The skirts, though plain, were elegant, and contained rather more silk than crape. Each bridesmaid wore a single row of pearls round her throat and old bracelet, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in brilliants, with their respective coronets. These were the gift of Lord Fife. Each wore in her hair on the

left side a spray of red rosebuds. The bridal party were escorted to the chapel by the vice chamberlain and lord steward. Princess Louise was on the arm of her father, the Prince of Wales, the

bridesmaids following in the order named. Their coming was announced by the "Lohengrin" march on the organ, and just as it was swelling into the ensemble the prince and his daughter appeared at the door. The prince was in a field marshal's uniform of scharlet, with white gloves. All eyes, however, were turned upon the bride. She wore a very rich dress of white satin.

The procession advanced up the aisle to the aitar rail. There the Prince of Wales left his daughter and took a position on the left the bride and bridegroom standing in center, and the bride's maids in pairs behind The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the whole service, none of the other clergymen assisting him. It was usual marriage ceremony the Anglican church, and lasted thirty-five minutes. A happy omen presently appeared in the shape of a flood of sunshine, bathing the bride and bridegroom and lighting and intensifying the combination of brillians colors in the chapel. This came just as the service began. The Prince of Wales gave away his daughter genfally and royally, and with the benedic tion came a few moments of joyfu excitement, which broke through the stiffness of the pompous ceremonial and showed that hearts beat quite as warmly under crowns and coronets as under fustian caps Her majesty the queen rose rather hastily considering her lameness and kissed her newly married granddaughter on both cheeks. She turned to the Earl of Fife and extended him her hand to kiss, which he did sent on his right knee. After that her majesty shook hands with him. The Princess of Wales also extended her hand, which Lord Fife also bent and kissed, and there were a few moments of what in any other place than the royal chapel would have been cailed a happy confusion. During this the bridal anthem was sung, and then to the music of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March" the procession left the chapel. It was headed by the bride and bridegroom, after which came the brides maids and then her majesty, escorted by the grand duke of Hesse. After these

came the suites and guests. The bridal party went first to the lower drawing room, where the register was signed the bride and groom, and witnessed by her maj esty the queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was duly attested by Secretary of State Matthews. Then the party pro coeded up the grand staircase, and this wa one of the most impressive pictures of the day. The magnificent, massive stairway with its lines of heavy guilding, was a solid mass of dark green palms, firs, and graceful leaves, banked in the recess on each side From out the wall of dark green projected a fewshowy lilies and a few slender and drooping tiger lilies. The majestic line of white dresses of the wedding party and the bril liant colors of the royal uniforms, all rising out of the comparative gloom of the first floor into the sunlight of the landing, with the glittering uniforms of the yeomen against the walls of the hall, formed a historical picture that should make the court

opportunity. Boulanger Will Contest. Panis, July 27 .- General Boulanger will contest 135 cantons in the elections for

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

Labouchere Throws the Apple of Discord Among the Leaders.

EVERYTHING TOPSY TURVY.

Then He Meekly Congratulates Them On Their Unity.

A STRAW WHICH SHOWS THE WIND

The Vote On the Royal Grants Regarded as Significant.

CONSCIENCE AND CONSTITUENTS

Frightened By the Frown of the People Morley Goes Back on His Pledges in Committee -Wales Feels Hurt.

Interesting Times in Parliament. (Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, July 27.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-At any rate we have not been dull in the house for the past three nights. The members have not gone about the lobbies yawning their heads off and wondering why on earth they were ever such fools as to come to this place of torture. Besides the speeches in the house, we have had all the fun of the fair in the lobby's gossip about so and so's intention, irreverent sneers at the grand old man from the radicals, speculation as to what Lord Randolph meant to do, rumors of discontent at high quarters at the uncertain and erratic course pursued by the ministery in reference to the roya grants, and all sorts of odds and ends such as are in brisk demand whenever a crisis is in the sir. To be sure this was not much of a crisis to boast of. The only incident of the least importance, outside of the division, which was a certainty all the way through

was the new split in the radical party. Mr. Labouchere, if he succeeded in nothing else, did certainly succeed in throwing the apple of discord among the regular leaders of the party. He set all the Gladstonians by the ears and then mackingly congrat-

ulated them upon their unity. Mr. Morley is against Gladstone, Parnell votes for the government, Trevelyan goes contrary to Morley, not that it matters two straws which way he gyes. Dr. Tanner and William O'Brien walk into the same lobby with Balfour and tory "coercionists." Nobody knows where to find anybody else. Take the whole house, shake it up together and empty it out on the floor and you have the sort of class which prevailed last night. Well may the portly Mephistopheles be proud of his work. No doubt it is a fact not without significance that as many as 116 members of the house voted against any further grants whatever to the royal family. Explain it how you may it is a sign of the times which all concerned "would do well to reflect upon. To realize what it eans it must be remembered that the ad verse vote was cast against the advice and even the entreaties of Gladstone. It is said that the people do not care much about the issue. It may be so; personally I only received about half a dezen letters from my constituents, but they all asked me to vote against the grants. Perhaps it is because the real facts are not understood outside of the house. Whatever may be the cause, it is certain that the pressure brought to bear upon the members has all been hostile to them. It was time that something like finality was arrived at

It is to believe the whisper that is going around in very select circles as to the pain and mortification which the recent proceedings have inflicted upon the Prince of Wales. He has tried very hard to do his duty and he might have thought that a little generous consideration would have been snown him on the occasion of the first marringe in his family. The Jangle in parlia ment over the small sum asked for his daughter almost mingled with the sound of the wedding bells. No ordinary man of feeling could fail to be affected by the bitterness which has been shown. Still all the foremost men of the time have stood out resolutely for the crown. The royal family are never likely to be left alone whenever, if ever, the day of trial comes. On Monday the contest is to be renewed, for the money has not yet been voted. There has been only a preliminary skirmish, but what remains must be a mere idle show and waste of time.

It is a pity for the sake of Mr. Morley's re putation that he has consented to play the somewhat ludicrous part which the fear of losing his seat induced him to take up. He agreed to the proposed grant in committee and ran away from it at the first growl that reaches him from his constituents. And yet a sturdy conscience and rigid consistency are supposed to be his great points, and that he would do what he believes to be right though the heavens fall. The heavens may fall, but let his constituents frown and his courage and his conscience both melt away. Ar evening paper over which he still possesse influence says that his proper name is "Honest John." One suspects very much from more than one passage in his career that "Honest John" would be all the better for a stiffer backbone. He wilts at a moment's notice. In commister he voted for a grant which on Monday he is going to ask the house to reject. We have the assurance of Mr. Gladstone, and of the govern-ment, of Lord Hartington and of the responsible men of the day that no more grants shall be applied to the present reign. That was all Mr. Morley asked for. He has got it, and still he is afraid to do what a week age he practically declared to be right. He is going to renew a debate which is virtually dead. No man could do it successfully. Mr. Morley, all things considered, is about the very last man who should try such an experiment.

There is one thing about the royal wedding which you may or may not be aware of The aristocrats are not all pleased with it The very thing which delights the people generally, namely that Princess Louise, of Wales, has married a subject and not a "little German" is regarded with jealous eyes by the upper classes. No doubt one of the queen's daughters had already married a subject, but she was not in the direct line of succession, and the children of Princess Louise may be. The Earl of Fife night become hing consort. Other nobles cannot contemplate that contingency, how ever remote it may be, without chagrin. Whether the Marquis of Salisbury has presented a remonstrate of on the subject or not

I cannot say, but there had been a good deal of grumbling on the subject privately.

"Once break down the royal caste" it is said, "and it cannot long survive." The divinity that doth hedge a king will disappear. "Boware," said the croakers "of leading people to believe that a monarch is made of the same stuff as other men."

There might have been something in this cry a hundred or two hundred years ago, but it comes a little late in the day now. The mystery of monarchy has not been able to survive the democratic sheeks of the last fifty years. The German princelings who marry British gold haue not contributed much to the awe that surrounds royal caste. English people, as a rule, would rather see the daughter of the Prince of Wales given to a native nopleman of ancient lineage than to another Battenberg. Whether the aristocracy like it or not it does not much matter. "We shall have some of them marrying

Americans for their gold," said a horeified person to me the other day. Well, why not? should have thought that anything was better than marrying a German adventurer and fortune hunter.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. MME. KUHN'S MURDERERS.

Three Men Arrested and One of Them Makes a Confession.

(Copyrighted 1889 by James Gordon Rennett.) Paris, July 27 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-The Herald has recounted in detail how, on the night of July 15, Mmc. Kuhn, concierge of a house in the kue Bonaparte, was murdered by three persons whom the police found it impossible to lay their nands on Gordon, chief of detectives, on whom the Herald correspondent called on Friday, sadly acknowledged that he had not a single clue, but was hopeful. Gordon's predictions have been realized, and the murderers are to-day under lock and

The story of how this has been arrived at s interesting as showing the method of the department over which Gordon reigns. For several days the chief detectives had reason to believe that the Rue Bonaparte murderers inhabited the Moupornesse quarter and consequently directed their researches in that district. Detectives Salville and Gny were instructed to scour all the wineshops where criminals congregate and a number of decoys were told off to prevail upon some one other connected with the murder to "peach."

One of the decoys brought to the chief a piece of information which at first sight seemed too strange to be true. This was that he had obtained from one of the principals of the murder a confidential account how the crime had committed and who had been his accomplices. Although it seemed likely that that the decoy had been hoaxed by some practical joker, Gordon decided to follow up the information on a chance of its amounting to something. He detailed Inspectors Gaillarde, Soudaise and Bouerlet to track the individuals whom the decoy asserted to be the persons whom the police wanted. The inspectors quickly ascertained that two of the presumed murderers were at a public ball. Policemen in plain clothes were posted at the doors, and when, about 12 o'clock, the persons wanted made their exit. they were collared and conducted to the station. Hourie Ribox and Albert Ceautroux, who has the additional appellation of "Sardine," are their names. Though only twenty-one and eighteen respectively, they are personages of no mean importance in the criminal world, having been condemned for one crime or another six times.

Meanwhile Inspector Gaillarde and Bouerlet were keeping watch on the Rue Campagne, where Pillet, another of the presumed murderers, resided with his mother. a widow who earns her bread by selling milk. Midnight passed, 1 o'clock also, but still the bird would not fly into the net. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning ere Pillet sought his pillow. When a detective entered the apartment and arrested Pillet his mother made a gesture which caused the tors to fancy they were to be subjected to a scene of maternal despair. was, however, from feelings of an entirely different nature. The good woman was verjoyed to see her son arrested.

"Messieurs, take him; take him away; never let me see his face again," she cried, and went on to tell the policemen how her son was a bad man, bow he treated her in the most unnatural manner, beating her every day. Mme. Pitlet's recollections of her son's treatment were recent enough to justify her rancour. Yesterday, even, she told the detectives, he beat her black and blue. A physiognomist would have been completely deceived in Pillet, only seventeen years of whose features are really so childlike that he looks as if he would not

hurt even a mouse. When the prisoners were brought together in the gray dawn at Surete, a man named Behme, nicknamed "La Terrasse de Mont martre," who is alleged to have been an accessory before the fact but does not seem to have assisted in the murder, identified them. All protested that they were as innocent as babes unborn. Gordon summoned Watchmaker Oulie, and Mme, Vincent, who de clared they had seen the murderers, and ordered the prisoners to be brought before them. Both Oulie and Mme. Vincent asserted that the prisoners were not the men they had seen at the time of the murder, but a little later in the day Pillet made a full confession. The others flew into a rage on hearing this, but persisted in denial.

A TRIBUTE TO BOULANGER.

His Successor Says He Conducted the War Office Economically. Paris, July 27 .- Cocarde, a Boulangist organ, publishes what it calls the first installment of documents submitted to and depositions made before the high court of the senate which is trying General Boulanger. The publication has caused a sensation According to the publication of the Cocarde, General Ferron, who succeeded General Houlanger as minister of war, has made a deposition in which he states that the secret service funds are intact, and that Boulanger effected economy in many directions in the war office.

The Eloper Dead. CHICO, Cal., July 27.-Hobus, who was shot by Raymond Bierse yesterday, who afterward committed suicide, died this morning. Mrs. Hobbs' wound is not danger-

CRICAGO, July 27 .- Hubbs made an antemortem statement to the district attorney, in which he states that Mrs. Barney made no efforts to stop Bierce's shooting, but tried to get him (Hubbs) to let Bierce up, as the latter had been thrown to the floor.

Reducing Expenses. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 27 .- The Southern Pacific company to-night discharged 830 of its employes here, 160 of the number being machinists. The officials say this action was taken to lessen the expenses of the road

FOUND IN A SEWER.

Dr. Jones Murdered and His Body Discovered in a Man-Hole. CINCINNATI, July 27 .- The body of Dr. A. E. Jones was found this morning in a manhole not far from his residence, murdered and robbed. He left his home at Walnut Hill, yesterday afternoon without his coat and his family thought he was only going to the neighbors, but not the slightest clue was found of him until this morning. He was an old resident of this city, well-known as a local historian and enthusiast on military

matters.

Dr. Jones, familiarly known as "Colonel" Jones, was in his seventy-seventh year, but was as active as a man of fifty. He always had an inclination for military life and kept it up by holding connection with the first regiment, Ohio national guard as surgeon. Governor Foraker, who was his neighbor, appointed him a member of his staff as surgeon general. He had been active in public affairs, serving often in the nunicipal council, and had besides held several offices under appointment from the general government. He was, perhaps, more widely known in Cincinnati than any

other citizen. Dr. Jones left his house at 3:30 Thursday afternoon, wearing no coat, his feet in his slippers, and went in the direction of the stable. That was the last seen of him alive. The family did not become alarmed until after night, and then prosecuted their search quietly until yesterday, when notice was given to the police. During the day yesterday blood was discovered opposite the doctor's stable, on Cemetery street, which was tracked two or three squares to the junction of Cypress street and Francis lane, where, on the grass, was quite a pool of blood. It was here, in the manhole of the sewer, that the body was found this morning. It was wrapped in a horse blanket, or rather sewed up. It was found that the doctor's gold watch and money were gone. Robbery must have been the motive for the murder, as the doctor had not an enemy in the world. There is but one wound, which is upon the

back part of the head. The theory now prevalent is that the murder was committed by Charles Bligh, a colored hostler. When Bligh left last night he said he would return this morning, but he has not yet been found. A hoe in the stable bears marks which are pronounced to be blood stains. Andrew Hudson, colored, had formerly worked for Colonel Jones, and Richard Lee,

colored, also a former employe, were arrested this afternoon on suspicion, but told such straightforward stories that the police later released them. Frank Bufort, a bricklayer, in whose house Bligh and his wife boarded, was examined by the police and stated that Bligh treated him to orinks last night in a saloon. The police believe that Bligh committed the murder as the result of quarrel. Later-Charles Blegh, the colored servant

suspected of the murder of Colonel Jones. was arrested this evening at Madisonville, O., and brought to the police station here. LATER-Bligh was captured this evening at Madisonville, O. He has confessed the murder of Colonel Jones.

DR. GREEN IN WROTH.

One Mill Per Word Won't Satisfy the Western Union. New York, July 27.—President Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, this afternoon sent a letter to Post Petersburg regarding the plotting of naster - General Wanamaker protesting against the rate of 1 mill per word fixed by the latter as compensation to the former for sending government messages. He declares that aside from press associations and cer tain railroads from which it receives benefits in transportation, etc., the Western Union makes no special rates to anybody, and as serts that the rates fixed are practically tantamount to exacting free service, and intimates that the government can be compelled to pay equitable rates.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. An Open Switch Wrecks a Chesa-

peake & Ohio Train. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27 .- The west-bound passenger train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad due here at 10:05, was wrecked this morning at Brighton, Tenn., thirty miles north of here by an open switch. The engineer, fireman, baggagemaster and mail agent were killed. All the passengers were shaken up, but none of them were seriously injured.

Tricks of French Landlords.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett,] Paris, July 27.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Mr. Boil, the well known American who formerly resided many years in Paris, returned here recently While waiting to obtain and furnish ar apartment of his own, he hired, through John Arthur, a furnished apartment in Ave nue Kieber at a monthly rental of 1,800 francs. His last month expired July 1, but ne surrendered possession June 15, his own apartment in Avenue Demessine being ready. The landlord, after verifying the inventory, made out a formidable list of dam ages, but setting no bill on their cost. Boil moved and when, on July 4, he received a bill amounting to over 700 francs, his agent offered 380 francs, which, in his opinion, was sufficient. The landford refused to accept this sum, and said that besides damages he should hold Boil responsible for rent until the bill was paid. Hence action was brought before Judge De Paix, of the aristocratic Porsy district. The landlord's agent stated that Boil had

left a plane in the apartment and could not be said to have given up possession, but Marmottan, Boil's lawyer, explained that the piano had been hired from Erarad's and was taken away soon after, and besides was not an obstacle to the letting of the apartments. The judge read the list of damages, which includes chairs and sauce pans, which, according to the landlord, had disappeared. Finding conciliation impossible, the judge promised to go himself and see what the damages were, and to give

judgment in the case on Wednesday next. The Counterfeit "Ripper" Discharged. LONDON, July 27 .- William Brodie, the man who while in a state bordering on delierum tremens stated be committed the murders and mutilations in and about the Whitechapel district, was to-day discharged from custody, there being no evidence on which to hold him and the physicians pronouncing him sane. He was immediately rearrested, however, on the charge of fraud.

To Examine Chicago's Postoffice. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The postmaster general has appointed a commission to visit the Chicago postoffice, examine the postal service of that city and to receive and consider any recommendations for its reorganization. J. E. Clarkson, first assistant postmaster general, is a member of the commis sion. The investigation will begin in about a week.

Weather Indications. For Dakota and Nebraska: Fair; cooler, followed by rising temperature in Northwestern Dakota, northwesterly winds.

BISMARCK'S AMBITION

A Meeting Between the Czar and William and Joseph

AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL CITY.

The Ruler of the Russians Agrees to Come.

SEEKING BETTER RELATIONS.

No Defluite Scheme of Alliance to Be Proposed.

THE DEFAULTING OFFICERS.

Emperor William Furiously Investigating the Matter With Characteristic Energy-A Change Towards the Strikers.

The Chancellor's Dream. Copyright, 1889, by New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 27 .- The greatest diplomatic triumph of Prince Bismarck's life will be achieved if he succeeds in his latest project, which is to arrange a meeting between the czar, Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William in Berlin. The news of the czar's assent to the proposal that he shall visit the court on August 23, was received at the foreign office Monday, causing the greatest satisfaction. Bismarck immediately communicated with Count Kalnoky, calling attention to the opportunity presented by the nearly coineident visits of the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph and proposing that an interview be held between the three monarchs as well as a conference between himself, Count Kalnoky and M. DeGiers, the object being to dissipate all misunderstandings. The officials here have been instructed to maintain absolute silence. The semi-official press has been similarly directed on the ground that criticism might alter the present favorable disposition of the czar. Official circles in Vienna are less observant of secresy, and discuss the chances of the interview.

Count Kalnoky, it is stated, has placed himself in Bismarck's hands, but refuses to make any overtures to the czar regarding the meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph. If Prince Bismarck persuits the czar to consent to the interview, the Anatrian emperor will postpone his coming until

the 18th. The chancellor will return here on the 12th and remain throughout the visits of the caar and Emperor Francis Joseph. He is supposed to be aiming not at definite treaty of alliance involving Russia in a Central European league, but only to re-establish better relations between the three empires and baulk the French negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. He has a foothold for a renewed entente cordiale in the ezar's increased hatred for the anarchists. The recent communications with St. refugees in Switzerland leading to a common pressure upon the Swiss government afforded basis for concerted action by the three powers against the socialists, an-

standing as to this sphere of action would tend to modify the existing enmittes. The Kreuz Zeitung has semi-official advices from St. Petersburg saying: "The czar, who has frequently altered his intentions regarding the return of the visit of Emperor William, has now assented under the persistent entreaties of M. DeGiers and M. Vischnegradski. He will be accompanied to Berlin by the empress and the whole imperial family. The party will proceed to

archists and ninilists. A definite under-

Copenhagen after leaving Berlin." The Novoe Vremya declares the caar goes to Berlin simply as an act of courtesy, and that his visit will have no bearing upon the European situation unless Germany changes her policy by consenting to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Russia.

Emperor William arrived at Williamshaven this morning. Soon after he ordered the admiralty to report on the arrest of officials in connection with the naval frauds. Several officials left Keil to-night for Withelmshaven. The papers are obliged to maintain reserve and only record the fact that the arrests extend to contractors and marine officials at Duntzig, Hamburg, Stettin, Wilhelmshaven and Berlin. The position of the persons arrested and the wide ramifications of the frauds have sent a thrill of indignation and shame throughout the empire. Today's talk in official circles resents the omperor as furious. He is said to have sent telegram after telegram to the highest officials regarding the matter. Herr Cremer, a highly placed official at Keel, is reported to have committed suicide after his arrest. It is stated that he was found bleeding to death in his cell, having opened the veins in his arm, and that he died while being taken to the hospital. The Freissignee Zeitung announces the arrest of the chief comptroller of the Kiri workshops, and of a prominent merchant of Mineer, who for many years - has been supplying the stores for the Kirl and Wilhelmshaven stations. They are impris-

oned in Berlin. The severity of the sentence pronounced on the forty-eight miners convicted at Breslau, for rioting during the recent strike there, will probably lead to an appeal to the emperor. The prisoners are all under twenty years of age, and a number of them

are not more than sixteen years old. The article in the North German Gazette on the strikes shows an ominous change of front on the part of the government toward the miners. The semi-official newspapers concur in predicting that the result of the commission of inquiry into the miners' grievances will be nil and that the government will cease to interfere beyond sup-

pressing breaches of law. Dr. Peters has sent a letter from east Africa to the Cologne Gazette in which he accuses the English admiral of scizing the Peters' expedition steamer after the expedition had landed outside the blockade limits, although the vessel had no contraband of war aboard. The Cologne Gazette declares that unless the government speedily adopts decisive measures the English will completely exclude & e Germans from central

The Vatican and Quirinal Guarded. Rose, July 27.-The vatican and the quirinal are doubly guarded owing to the receipt of information of a plot to blow up both with dynamite. It is rumored that the departure of the pope will be forcibly resisted and that the government's secret .police watch the exits of the vatican.