

PROSAIC PARLIAMENT

The Windup of the Present Session a Dull One.

A FALLING OFF IN ATTENDANCE.

Many of the Members Relieve the Monotony by Sleep.

BALFOUR AND FOSTER COMPARED

Smooth Sailing For the Present Chief Secretary For Ireland.

THE UNHAPPY HOME SECRETARY

Mr. Matthews Roundly Abused No Matter What Position He Takes— Gladstone Still a Tower of Strength.

A Dull Windup.

London, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Making all due allowance for the exuberance of Tim Healy and the sarcasms of Mr. Sexton, the session is flickering out in rather a humdrum manner. There have been very few members in the house of late and those few might frequently have been observed enjoying fortive snatches of sleep. There are some misguided individuals who never leave the precincts of the house from the time it opens till the cry of "Who goes home" resounds through the lobbies.

Sir Richard Temple is one of this eccentric band. He has been in every division but one, which means that he has never been out to dinner or spent an evening at home or taken part in any festivities of the season except on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

All through the year to vote in every division is surely the most modest ambition which a member of parliament can set before himself, and whatever credit a man may receive for it he ought to receive, but it is by no means a proof that he is of much value either to the house or the country, that he has been regular in his attendance in the house. He may spend his time muddling his torpid brains over books in the library or snoring in one of the quiet corridors upstairs.

When the division bell rings he walks in, not knowing a thing about the discussion which has taken place, and caring nothing whatever about the question at issue. His sole object is to keep up his score and secure the smites of the whip by voting straight each time. Something may come of it when parliament is dissolved and the distribution of prizes takes place. If not, it makes a very good paragraph for the newspapers. "So and so" is the order of the day in the division list again.

It looks well and establishes a certain indefinite claim upon the party. Apart from that it is, as knowing ones are aware, all humbug. In making up the accounts of the session one of the things which people speak of, who has made a reputation, or who has spoilt one.

The answer this year must be that nothing wonderful has been accomplished by anybody. Of course, Mr. Balfour still occupies the most prominent position and everybody admits that he has done well. It is difficult for a man not to do well when he has the greater part of the press at his back, to say nothing of a powerful parliamentary majority and the organization of a great party. Thus supported, why should not a man acquit himself with credit? Every morning he wakes up to read encomiums on his courage or genius, coupled very likely with a speech from some ardent supporter, setting forth that he is the greatest statesman of the age.

The only newspapers which speak of him in terms of praise and magnify him forever, parliament has placed a rigid law in his hands, and the army, at his right, is well drilled and well armed to enable him to carry it out. He has only to leave everything alone as much as possible and to allow the police and officials in Ireland to go to work in their own way. In addition he must stand the test of the Irish members in the house of commons, but the reward of all is simply immense, and therefore it must again be said that there is no reason why a man should not do well under those circumstances.

Poor Mr. Forster had a large section of his own party against him. He had to encounter not only the newspapers—liberal and Tory—and the head of the cabinet supported, not even by the prime minister himself. How different is the position of Mr. Balfour. He has had nothing so hard to face over since he has been in the office as the terrible struggle which Mr. Forster went through at the time of the Kilmainham treaty, and yet no one had called Mr. Forster a hero, although his name was hourly in danger, and he knew it, but he went about his work all the same. Let us do justice to the dead as well as to the living. Mr. Balfour's reputation remains about the same, for really it could not very well be forced up much higher.

Other members of the ministry are about where they stood when the session opened. Mr. Smith has no enemy. He sometimes mutters the time which certain work will require, and announces a programme which can not be carried out, but that may not be entirely his fault. Some disadvantages must inevitably arise from having the prime minister in the house of lords.

It can not be denied that a good deal of time has been wasted in measures which never had a ghost of a chance of passing through the house of commons, and dozens of money votes have been rushed through the house at the last moment without five minutes' consideration. This is not exactly a model way of doing business. It would be very hard, however, to condemn Mr. Smith for it. He has the good-will of the entire house of commons, and this he could not have gained if he blundered continually in the management of public business. There are the usual rumors of his retirement at the close of the session, but you may safely take it for granted that nobody knows anything positive on that subject one way or the other. Perhaps Mr. Smith himself may be in that state of darkness.

A minister of whom the people hear most, especially in times like these we have recently passed through, is the home secretary. It always seemed to me the most unpleasant and undesirable post in the whole administration. If a man of rough tastes possession of Trafalgar square, or march through the streets smashing windows, as happened three or four times, the home secretary gets all the blame. If he stands by the police he is furiously assailed; if he does not he is condemned

NOT WITHOUT HIS HUMOR.

A Funny Episode in Connection With the Maybrick Case.

London, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Maybrick case was not without its humor. Amid all the harrowed feelings excited and the combative differences of opinions, the shrinking dislike that the convicted should be put to death, and the suspense which was harder than all else to bear, there came on Thursday last in Liverpool one gleam of pure, unadulterated humor, which the pathos which lay close to it was not able to spoil. This was the advent of the titled lady frequently referred to, who took such an eccentric and remarkable interest in the fate of Mrs. Maybrick. The titled lady is the Honorable Miss Blank. She is quite well known and promises to be even more eloquently heard from in the future, because a purer and warmer exponent of human sympathy does not live. She wrote Baroness von Roke that she was coming down on Thursday. The baroness sent a messenger to meet her at Edgelyth station, and when the train came in the Honorable Miss Blank appeared also. She descended with some difficulty from the first class compartment. The difficulty was due to a large number of parcels, more or less artistically enveloped in various soft and alluring shades of brown paper, which formed her traveling adjuncts. Four major parcels were discovered to contain, through the indiscretion of the wrappers, a loaf of bread, a mackintosh, a brochure on the Maybrick case and something else. The smaller parcels were material commodities whose mystery has not yet been penetrated. She began to explain the origin and purpose of the loaf of bread, but quickly abandoned it to state the object of her coming. Once started upon this topic, she rattled away ceaselessly like a woodland brook flashing under the sunshine. She was like a woodland brook running away under a sunshower because her eyes were bright, her voice was musical and her flow of conversation was as far ahead of that of a brook as the delivery of a bursted street main exceeds that of a soda bottle with the stopper interfering. She said a number of things in a few moments, all difficult to understand. She said she had written the home secretary a large number of letters and received no return in answers that figures, Roman or Arabic, would overdo the matter if they tried to represent the number. She had called on the home secretary three times, but that court of appeal had entirely failed to appreciate the honor because the elegantly-bound Runko who guarded the door had declined to inform him. She also said she had received many communications from Mrs. Maybrick, in all of which he had took the trouble to state that arsenic was his regular food and invariable tipple; that he never ate or drank anything else, and would not if he could; in fact that he was for arsenic first, last and all the time, and in a period subsequent to that she said that she knew Mr. Maybrick well and had had a long conversation with him, in which she stated that she was in the possession of a number of letters and documents which she was in the possession of, and so lovingly interested in Mrs. Maybrick that she commended all respect. She is a plump little lady of fair complexion and a face that was far from being not pretty. She had a green dress, a white lace scarf in several folds, and her open blue mackintosh displayed that superfluity of decoration that is common to those who are female and fanciful. She desired and proposed to see Mrs. Maybrick at once. The suggestion that the law did not permit, and that the jail governor would not let her, could make no impression upon the steady surface of her resolution. She was invited, however, to Mr. Clever's office for a time. During the interview with the baroness and others she expressed her firm intention to storm the jail. Upon leaving the office she declared that she was going back to London, but instead of taking the train she offered her arm to her nearest escort, a stout steam first through the Northwestern and then through several other hotels. Whether or not she stopped in Liverpool all night was not known, but she did not go near the jail.

An interesting point with reference to the home secretary's decision is the fact that the first suggestion of the position adopted came from Mr. Lawrence Mac, who wrote the secretary ten days ago a letter, in which he put briefly and explicitly the point that while Mrs. Maybrick had evidently administered arsenic, Maybrick's death from arsenic was far from certain. Lawrence is an old friend of the home secretary, their intimacy dating back to the days when they traveled together.

Another interesting point not yet made public is Mrs. Maybrick's own opinion. It came from the Walton jail, and was in her own writing. According to law the governor of the jail and the chief officer of every penitentiary is compelled to furnish any prisoner a printed form on blue paper, on which he can write a petition to the home secretary. Mrs. Maybrick took advantage of this privilege, but her petition, as it is now filed, does not touch upon the main merits of the case. It is rambling and consists of a general discussion of the fact that, while she was guilty of adultery, she was not guilty of anything else, and that her infraction of one moral law should not be used to prejudice her case when charged with a far more serious offense. It concludes with the declaration of her innocence of the crime of murder.

Evidently Enjoying Himself.

London, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—District Attorney Ridgeway, of Kings county, arrived from Paris yesterday. He never looked so big or so well in his life. He left home on July 13, and will sail for home on September 13, and get there in time for the fall term. He has had a delightful time, and has many in English, German and French. On the side of the Atlantic he does not talk United States. He followed the Maybrick case, and thinks she should have been acquitted or hung.

An American Newspaper Writer Sails.

London, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Julian Ralph, known as a brilliant newspaper writer from California to Maine, having visited every watering place of note in Europe and the principal capitals, in company with two artists who will illustrate a forthcoming book for Harper's, sailed on the Arizona today for New York.

A Great Find.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., August 24.—About six hundred and fifty bottles of beer were found by the police this evening in a disused stable and destroyed. Nobody will claim it, and the suspected owners are temporary prohibitionists.

Turks and Cretons Fighting.

LONDON, August 24.—A dispatch from Crete, which has been officially confirmed, says there has been a sharp skirmish between the Turks and the Creton insurgents.

FORGETTING FRANCE.

Alsace-Lorraine Fast Becoming Reconciled to Germany.

STRASBOURG GREETED WILHELM.

The Cathedral City Gives the Prussian an Ovation.

THE SWORD OF WESTPHALIA.

Its Elg is Ever Kept Keen, Says the Emperor.

SOCIALISM'S RAPID STRIDES.

The Bavarian Societies Have Increased Their Membership Over Fifty Thousand in Three Years—English Relations.

The Conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

London, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, the present emperor's visit was a phenomenal success and indicates the remarkable progress made in Germanizing the provinces during the past decade.

The emperor made brief replies to the various toasts, but said not a word at which the French could be offended. The only incident that can possibly cause anxiety arose from the passport question. The president of the Strasbourg chamber of commerce in being presented to the emperor petitioned him to abolish the present rigorous regulations. The emperor briefly expressed regret at his inability to do anything in this direction.

By order of Prince von Hohenzollern an imperial decree was published in Strasbourg to-night expressing the thanks of their majesties for the brilliant receptions accorded them, which the decree says strengthen the conviction that these originally German territories, inhabited as they are by an honest, intelligent population will become still more closely attached to the fatherland. The emperor has sent a life-size portrait of himself to Prince von Hohenzollern.

At a gala dinner in Munster castle to-night the emperor, replying to a toast to his health, dwelt upon the energy and endurance of the Westphalians, whose principles, he said, he imbibed in his youth, his tutor having been a Westphalian. Westphalia has always shown itself loyal to the Prussian house. He hoped that the Westphalian sword, which had always kept its edge, would still be the future, as in the past, give evidence of its keenness if it should again be necessary to unshath it in the defense of the newly united fatherland. He drank "prosperity to Westphalia."

Copenhagen telegrams announce that the czar and zarina boarded the imperial yacht at Peterhof yesterday and were expected in Copenhagen Tuesday, but at the last moment the sailing was postponed. The belief now is that the czar will disembark at Stetin en route to Copenhagen and have a brief, quiet meeting with the emperor at Potsdam.

An inspired article in the Cologne Gazette on the results of the emperor's visit to Ostend, says that relations between England and Germany are beginning to be much more friendly. Owing to the opposition of the radicals in parliament, the English government is compelled to proceed cautiously toward rapprochement with Germany.

The Gazette adds: "Whether the czar comes or not there is small hope that the relations between Russia and Germany will improve."

The Novor Vromya and other leading Russian papers are making open bids for Turkish support as a counter balance to the powerful combination of the central European powers.

The ministerial council has decided to re-assemble the reichstag in the middle of October for the purpose of submitting to several important measures.

Prince Bismarck and Herr Olschaeffer had a long conference to-day on the subject of the negotiations between the various German governments regarding the new repressive socialist laws. The police have prohibited the circulation of a pamphlet which the socialists have just published, and which contains a list of names of the Silesian Gazette publishes statistics showing an uninterrupted growth of socialism. The city of Berlin in 1888 contained twenty-four socialist secret societies, now it contains over 100. Bavaria in 1886 had 1,021 societies with 53,000 members. She now has 2,300 societies with 122,000 members.

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DUNRAVEN'S LETTER.

The Titled Yachtman Writes Concerning Valkyrie.

London, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The following communication has been received: "To the Editor of the New York Herald: I find that an erroneous impression as to my action with respect to the America cup challenge prevails in some quarters, and as it is due to confusion to cablegrams that recently passed between the Royal Yacht squadron and New York Yacht club, I wish to explain the true position of affairs. Referring to the Royal Yacht club's cablegram on the 4th inst., the New York Herald's London edition said that the reply received from the New York Yacht club was that the 'Valkyrie may prepare,' and this mistake was repeated in many other journals. As a matter of fact, those words formed the concluding paragraph of the Royal Yacht club's cablegram, which ran as follows: 'Your interpretation of the deed and the suggestion that the objection in our letter of June 27 can be overcome, alters the case. The challenge holds good, provided the cup can be held subject to a challenge under the Volunteer-Thistle conditions, and provided the necessary extension of time be granted, the Valkyrie may prepare.'"

The reply from the secretary of the New York Yacht club, dated August 6, was: "Cablegram to Smith received. When you withdrew your challenge for the America cup the committee was discharged. A meeting of the club cannot now be called until its return from the squadron's cruise."

The transposition of words, though no doubt unintentional, may have an effect, important to me as it may seem, to cast the responsibility for not sailing on my shoulder. Had the Royal Yacht squadron received a message saying that the Valkyrie might prepare, I should have considered such reply as indicating that the terms mentioned in the Royal Yacht club's cablegram would be agreed to, and I would have at once prepared my vessel to cross the Atlantic. It is obvious, however, that the New York Yacht club's message conveyed nothing that could justify me in assuming that the match could take place and in getting ready for sea, as the season was getting far advanced, and as making due allowance for the time necessary to prepare the Valkyrie for sea, run her across and get her in time for racing on the other side, it had become evident that I could not possibly race in America this year, even if I laid the vessel up there for the winter. I sent the following cablegram to J. V. S. Oldse, secretary of the New York Yacht club, on the 10th inst.:

"I have anxiously awaited a definite reply to the squadron's last cable. Even if a satisfactory answer be now received, there is no time to prepare, cross and race the Valkyrie. Cannot sail. Have written."

This cablegram I confirmed in the following letter: "ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CASTLE, COWES, August 16, 1889.—Dear Sir: I have this date sent you the following cablegram: 'Have anxiously awaited a definite reply to the squadron's last cable. Even if satisfactory answer be now received, there is no time to prepare, cross and race the Valkyrie. Therefore can't sail this year. Have written.' It would take me at least a fortnight to prepare my ship for the voyage and two or three weeks on your side to get ready to race, and it is the advanced season of the year when a quick run across cannot be anticipated. It is obvious that if any answer satisfactory to the Royal Yacht squadron is returned to their cable of the 4th inst, I could not be in time to race. I am therefore reluctantly compelled to recognize that owing to circumstances beyond my control a match is out of the question this year. You will pardon my pointing out that if the committee of the New York Yacht club had agreed to either of the propositions made in my letter of May 4 and June 24, the result would have been different. In my letter to you in May I begged that a match might be sailed, and any difference between the two clubs as to the terms upon which the cup was to be held in the future settled afterwards, and in my letter to Mr. Smith, of June 24, I said if the New York Yacht club would themselves be able to offer the America cup as a prize I was anxious to sail against whatever yacht would have been selected to defend it, either for a prize of equal value or for nothing at all. I cannot but express my great regret that neither of the propositions were accepted. Had they been so, and assuming, as is suggested in your letter of the 16th, that the difficulty about the deed of gift could be overcome, matches would have taken place. I am sorry that the New York Yacht club looked upon the letter of the Royal Yacht squadron, dated June 27, as a withdrawal of my challenge. The Royal Yacht squadron refused to confirm the challenge, subject to certain conditions affecting future challenges, which it took exception. Such a conditional refusal to ratify might, I should have thought, been looked upon as a definite withdrawal. Notwithstanding the impossibility of racing this year, I hope the New York Yacht club will reconsider the cablegram of the Royal Yacht squadron of the 4th inst., and a satisfactory answer is returned, I trust that my challenge may be considered as merely postponed, as in that event the Valkyrie will be ready early next season to meet any vessel that could have sailed against her had the match taken place at the time originally proposed. I have the honor to be yours very faithfully, DUNRAVEN."

This letter, I think, covers the whole case with exception, perhaps, of one point. The New York Yacht club notified me in their letter of July 18, that the following resolution was passed at the fourth general meeting of the club: "Resolved, That the New York Yacht club do not put up a special cup for competition in the match with the Valkyrie, as suggested in the Earl of Dunraven's letter of June 24, 1889, to the chairman of the America cup committee, but that the club events be open to him and that the Earl of Dunraven be notified by the secretary."

The New York Yacht club appears to have misunderstood my letter of June 24. I made no point of the special cup. Neither did I suggest that the New York Yacht club should put up any prize whatever. What I said was, "I attach no importance to the nature of the prize. All I care for is the interest belonging to a fair competition between the two vessels. If the New York Yacht club find themselves unable to offer the America cup as a prize, I shall be ready on my part to defend against whatever yacht is selected to defend it, either for a prize of equal value or for nothing at all." The Italia I have added, and if there was any doubt about my meaning, it was further elucidated in a letter of the same date to General Paine, in which I said: "I cannot, however, afford to race for a large sum, but should be glad if the sun, if any, that we sail for be

both sides express themselves as ready for trial.

Chicago, August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Both the prosecution and the defendants in the celebrated Cronin case aver to-day that they are ready for the trial next Monday. At least all the attorneys for the defense have expressed themselves as being ready and willing to go on with the trial, with the exception of Attorney Forest, who says he can't tell and will not know until court opens to-morrow.

There are various suggestions offered by those who are in position to know that this eagerness to go on is merely a bluff on the part of both the prosecution and defense for the purpose of prompting the other side to ask for a continuance. However, Mr. Longenecker states in very emphatic terms that the state wants no further delay, and will ask for no continuance under any circumstance. There is much speculation as to what course the defendants will pursue. Some of the suspects may demand a separate trial, and thus draw out the state before the main conspiracy case is tried. Another possibility is that some of the defendants may ask for a continuance, while others of the accused may demand an immediate trial. Judge Longenecker expresses little fear of this, however.

Will Move For Separate Trials.

Chicago, August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Attorney for O'Sullivan, Martin Burke and ex-Detective Coughlin notified the states attorney that when the Cronin case comes to trial, they will move for separate trials for their clients. The states attorney will resist the motion.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

A Wyoming Ranchman Shot and Then Burned.

LARAMIE, Wyo., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The mystery surrounding the murder of Robert Burnett, the eccentric Poie Mountain ranchman, has at last been solved. Three men, who were arrested as an accessory, to-day made a statement to the effect that Burnett was shot down in his cabin by George Black, after which Black and himself took the body to a gully and cremated it. Some of the bones were afterward concealed in a gopher hole, and Rockwell conducted the officers to the place this afternoon. All the testimony at the inquest confirms the Rockwell story. The murder was the result of land troubles, both Black and Burnett claiming the right to the ranch the latter occupied on the Fort Sanders wood reservation.

Wind Wrecks a Circus Tent.

TOLDO, August 24.—This afternoon a heavy rain and high storm passed over the city. It struck a circus tent, lifting the canvas and throwing the tent over on one side, crushing down the seats. A wild scene of terror resulted. In the panic women fainted and children screamed. It is a miracle that there were so few casualties. The most serious case was the breaking of the leg of a young girl, but over 100 people suffered bruises and contusions.

Cruiser Bids Wanted.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Advertisements were reissued to-day from the state department for bids for the construction of the three 2,000 ton cruisers, for which excessive proposals were opened Thursday. The new advertisements have certain important differences that are expected to induce contractors to offer bids that will fall within the appropriation.

Lit the Fire With Kerosene.

DEVER, August 24.—During the present month twelve persons have lost their lives in this city and vicinity by using kerosene to start the fire. To-day's record shows two more added to the list. Mrs. Dalnidge, the mother of the assistant fire chief of the city, and Mrs. Jeff Orr, of Durango, were fatally burned while pouring oil from a can into the stove.

A Mississippi Election Feature.

JACKSON, Miss., August 24.—At Newman's grove yesterday a general shooting match occurred at a primary election, which resulted in the death of W. H. Bradston and the fatal wounding of J. F. Bradston. Three others, Hawkins, Jim Lanier and a man named Todd were badly wounded.

The Weather Forecast.

Nebraska—Generally fair, cooler, winds shifting to northerly.

Dakota—Fair, generally cooler, northerly winds.

Iowa—Fair, stationary temperature except in western portion, slightly cooler Monday, southerly shifting to westerly winds.

POINTS FROM PARIS.

Natives From the Tropics Complained of the Cold Weather.

THE SHOOTING SEASON OPENS.

Pheasants and Sparrows Will Have to Keep Shady.

A SENSATION ABOUT SARAH.

Bernhardt Exhibits Great Nerve at Her Husband's Funeral.

AMERICA AS THE HOME OF ART.

Superb Rembrandts Purchased by an Admirer—Whitlaw Held Entertain Representative Working Men and Women.

Happenings at the French Capital.

Paris, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The weather continues cold and windy and we have had showers of rain every ten minutes. Since noon the thermometer has registered 53 degrees Fahrenheit. The Egyptians, Algerians and all the dark-skinned natives of the exhibition are in despair at what they call winter weather. Their teeth chatter and they look as if they would like to go south again.

To-morrow the shooting season opens in most of the departments near Paris. All day hundreds of chassours, in highly theatrical costumes, russet leather leggings and medieval caps with feathers, have been driving to and fro in cabs with rugs slung over their shoulders. Hundreds of setters and pointers are whisking about over the asphalt, and, altogether, Paris has a very sportsman-like appearance. Every Parisian who owns or can borrow a gun and dog will be out early to-morrow banging away at all sorts of game, from pheasant down to little sparrows.

Sarah Bernhardt, who has so wonderfully impersonated death in all its phases, has just had a painful experience of its dread reality on the occasion of the funeral of her husband, Darnala. A report was spread by the Rappet to the effect that when the body was carried down to the ground floor of the house the coffin was found to be too small, and it took an hour to make it large enough. "During the operation," said the report, "the body was placed in an arm chair, and Bernhardt had the courage to support the head on her shoulder for some time. The sight was blood-curdling and created sadness among those present."

In consequence of this statement Dr. Gannal, the physician who superintended the embalming of the body, has written the following letter to the editor of Rappet: "Reading an article in Rappet relating to the sad incident said to have taken place at the funeral of M. Darnala, I beg to correct involuntary errors. The coffin was of the ordinary size, but account of the difficulty of lowering it from the first to the ground floor I proposed to Sarah Bernhardt to leave it down stairs and bring down the body in an arm chair. The body was not immediately placed in the coffin simply because, according to the Greek rite, the latter had to be blessed by a priest before hand. It was then that Sarah Bernhardt held her husband's head. This ceremony over, the body having been placed in the coffin with the visage uncovered, touching religious chants were intoned, which caused Bernhardt to shed abundant tears. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's courage was even greater than was stated in your paper, for she was present during the whole process of embalming, which was most trying on account of the advanced state of decomposition of the body, and she insisted upon herself arranging her husband's hair and beard as he used to wear them during his life."

That westward is the irresistible destiny of pictures, ancient and modern, collected in Paris, has again been exemplified by the fact that Princess de Sagan has sold to an American three superb Rembrandts that formed part of her collection.

Minister Whitlaw Reid and Mrs. Reid entertained at breakfast to-day Scripps League of Workingmen's expedition. Mrs. Lenora M. Barry had the seat of honor on the right of Mrs. Reid, and Miss Emma Durshel occupied the right of Chauncey Dewey. Among those present were Norman J. Coleman, Julian Hawthorne, General Frank Sumner, Mrs. Tack, Prof. Riley and Napoleon Ney. Mr. Reid, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Napoleon Ney honored the occasion by appropriate speeches.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S VICTIM.

The Joliet Prisoner's Story Corroborated by His Mother.

Chicago, August 24.—To-day developed another installment of the real life romance of a poor young man. The actual name of the young fellow who, under the name of George Dunning, is serving a four-year term in Joliet prison as the result of his love for a millionaire's daughter, is Ernest Dunitz. His father, an old Chicago private, died four years ago, leaving a widow and two sons. Upon the earnings of Ernest the family were dependent after the death of his father until the boy went to prison. Since then the family existence has been maintained by a severe struggle.

The mother was seen by a reporter to-day and corroborated the story told in these dispatches yesterday about her son, giving the story in detail. She said that the millionaire's daughter came back to the city last year after a long absence and called on her (Mrs. Dunitz) and spoke indignantly of Ernest being in prison and wanted the mother to write to him how much she thought of him and how much she would help him when he got out. The girl said she herself had been practically in prison during her absence from Chicago. Mrs. Dunitz added that some time last year an attorney was recommended as a man who could not be bought off. I went to him and he said he would assist me. He wanted some letters from the girl. The attorney said he had made this same millionaire settle for two letters he had got into, and by showing the letters to him would Ernest be pardoned out. I gave him the letters, and that was the last I ever heard of them."

Steamship Arrivals.

At London—Sigsbee, from Saginaw, from New York for Havre; the Ohio, from Philadelphia for Liverpool; the Hammonia, from New York for Hamburg.

At New York—The Servia and City of Belfast, from Hamburg; the Umbria, from Liverpool.