

CAME NOT AS A PRETENDER.

Prince Philippe's Reason for Returning to France.

HIS DUTY AS A FRENCHMAN.

He Wished to Enlist and Serve His Country as a Private Soldier—No Action Taken by the Deputies.

Why Prince Philippe Returned.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. Paris, Feb. 8.—(New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.)—Up to the time of the fair, curling locks of the Duc d'Orleans have not developed any tendency to turn gray, as did those of the prisoner of Chillon. The duc's locks of that famous castle compare unfavorably with the apartment occupied by Prince Philippe in the conciergerie. This spacious room, which the presiding judge of the assizes is in the habit of using as an office, is the one in which Prince Napoleon once passed a brief term of imprisonment. It does not contain a superfluous article of furniture, but the bed is the best the prefecture of police could supply on short notice, and the four chairs are upholstered. On being incarcerated the prince observed that, having passed several years in India, he was of a shivery temperament. A fire was lit in his room and the comforts of the inn were not neglected. His dinner, ordered from the restaurant Du Barreau, consisted of the following courses: Consomme or tartlet, with green sauce; beef-steak, with mushrooms; sea-butter, pears and biscuits and a bottle of pale ale. The prisoner made a square meal, retired at half past 10 and was up in the morning at 8 o'clock. A good night's sleep had refreshed and composed him and all traces of the nervous excitement and feverishness of the previous day disappeared. After his coffee at last the prince passed a couple of hours reading the newspapers, of which leave was given him to order as many as he pleased. He wrote to President Carnot a letter, in which he explained the motives that had brought him to Paris. Meanwhile Duc d'Orleans presented himself at the prison and begged to be admitted to see his friend. Receiving a reply that such authorization had been given only in the case of M. Hocher and the prince's relatives, accompanied by M. Arthur Meyer of the Gaulois he called upon M. Constans, who at once gave orders that the Duc d'Orleans should be allowed to see his friend. Before availing himself of this permission the duc called at a first-class restaurant and instructed the proprietor to send the best he had to the imprisoned prince. As for his service Prince Philippe can have nothing to complain of, for an old servant of King Philippe yesterday took to the restaurant where the Duc d'Orleans meals were prepared the late Louis, crockery ware and plate bearing Louis Philippe's initials, with a strict recommendation that these articles be used only for the son.

Meanwhile the ministers were in council at the Elysee. M. Constans furnished his colleagues with all the details relative to the arrest of the Duc d'Orleans. It was decided that the law of expulsion passed in June, 1886, should be carried out to the letter and that Prince Philippe should be tried before a proper court. This is the eighth section of the law.

It was just as the Duc d'Orleans was attacking his luncheon that two inspectors entered the room to carry into effect the decision of the ministerial council. The prince rose from the table without a word and followed the officers to the cabinet of the procureur de la Republique, where he found M. Queyran de Brocquiere, the public prosecutor, and M. Boucher, his chief clerk. Acquainted with the decision taken, Prince Philippe said quietly: "I have not come as a pretender, but as a private citizen."

In the eighth section police court, which was decided with lawyers, the prisoner, who was shown to a seat, bore himself composedly, though his face was pale.

"You know, monsieur," said the presiding magistrate, M. Tardiff, "that there is a law forbidding you to return to France. Why did you return?"

"I came to Paris," was the reply, given in firm tones, "to enlist as a private soldier. I consider that to be my duty as a Frenchman and my right as a citizen. The law to which you refer is a law of exception which I cannot recognize."

M. Tardiff remarked that the court was not concerned with the justice or injustice of the law in question, but had merely to apply it. He observed that the court might consider that the prince had been outraged by a laudable sentiment.

The prince bowed, retired from the court and was conducted to the conciergerie. Duc d'Orleans, M. Boucher, his chief clerk, and M. d'Orleans paid a visit to the prince, who chatted with them lightly. After they had left he begged the prison officials to instruct the restaurant keeper who supplied him with meals to serve dinner at 5 p. m.

Royal friends are glad to learn that the prince's appetite has not been interfered with by the air of the conciergerie.

The Prince's Letter to Carnot.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Duc d'Orleans has written a letter to President Carnot appealing for permission to return to his country. The republican majority in the chamber approved the attitude the government has taken in deciding upon the simple enforcement of the expulsion law. The left looks upon the duke's act as a mere boyish escapade and holds that he should be tried and sentenced to assert the majesty of the law, but after sentence he should be pardoned and sent out of the country. The right wing would insist that there would be no royal victims of republican persecution. The right has abandoned its intention to interpolate the government.

The Deputies Take No Action.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. Paris, Feb. 8.—(New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.)—There was an unusually lively sitting in the chamber this afternoon. Everybody was on the qui vive in expectation that some conservative member would interpolate the government regarding the young Duc Philippe d'Orleans. All galleries were filled with spectators and the usual array of masculine black coats and bald heads was brightened by the dainty gowns and hats of numerous ladies. But their expectations were all in vain. Orators came and orators went, but although

WORKINGMEN'S CONFERENCE.

How the German Emperor's Appeal is Regarded in Paris.

EXTENDING THE OLIVE BRANCH.

A Human Compendium of Historical Events Walking the Streets of the French Capital—The Burglar and the Bottle.

Gossip from the French Capital.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. Paris, Feb. 8.—(New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.)—The weather continues cold and gray. Siberian blasts come down from the northeast and drive the grand monde, and the demimonde, for that matter also, to Nice and southern France. The great excitement in Paris during the week has been the Herald's instantaneous photographs of the Mores-Dreyfus duel, which are exhibited in all the kiosques and shop windows and reproduced by the Soleil and scattered broadcast throughout France. The Mores-Dreyfus duel, which was a journalistic and a camera is likely to become as necessary an adjunct to duels as the doctors of the coffin.

The appeal of the German Emperor to France, England, Belgium and Switzerland to take part in a workingmen's conference at Berlin is regarded here as not merely an electoral manoeuvre, but as a sincere holding of the olive branch to the laboring classes, and has made William II for the moment almost a great person in France, although no one believes that the idea can be carried to a practical conclusion.

We have had a series of premiers this week. Henri IV has a deal to answer for. His exploits have been a favorite theme with poets and novelists. From Henry's winged Muses, Premier Ministre, has made an incident from the life of the very valiant the libretto of "Mamie Rosette," which, with music by M. Lacote, was produced Tuesday at the Folies Dramatiques. The plot is one of those naively ingenious inventions which do not easily bear recital. Suffice it to say that King Henri's desire upon his daughter, daughter of a gardener, are chased by her lover, Vincent, aided by the noble Corsair, who is helping the monarch to wipe away his islander moments, and naturally objects to a pretty rival. The music is often charming and always tasteful. M. Huguinet had a splendid opportunity with a song which Henri IV sings, and took it. The feature of the evening, however, was the debut of Mlle. Deshayes, who sang a song, "An Evening's Memory." The prominent French artists are well represented. Among the best are Gerome's printings, wherein two, ibis, dots, depict themselves among a wealth of poppies and yellow flowers. It is minutely finished, each blossom in the field being found and a flourish of honesty in the foreground has a flourish which may be inspected under the microscope. More interesting by the same hands is a marble bust, said to be the daughter of Gerome. Bonnat has a large portrait of the granddaughter of M. Gevry and a portrait of an American lady, which is somewhat criticized. Carot's Duran's portrait of his daughter, Mme. Georges Poysden, was universally noticed.

On Thursday night the Opera Comique gave the 100th performance of "Tchardonne," produced for the first time at the same house May 15 last. By a curious coincidence it was also the 100th performance of the libretto of "An Evening's Memory," which was the title of the opera, for it was on February 9, 1888, that she made her first appearance on the lyric stage at Amsterdam as Nanon in the opera of that name. The American prima donna was in excellent voice. All her principal airs were enthusiastically applauded and she was recalled several times.

"Egmont," translated from Goethe's drama by M. Aderer, was produced at the Opera Comique with considerable fuss. The play was mounted completely and the acting was worthy of a second thought. Francois M. Dumery made a very effective Egmont, and M. Albert Lambert's Machiavel was much applauded. M. St. Louis was the hero of all the students of the Latin quarter by her graceful impersonation of Claire.

A new opera by Offenbach and an operetta by M. Lockroy and De Morvan, music M. Alfred Griser, were also produced Friday at the Grand Opera, both with mediocre success.

M. Alexander Dumas has finished the new play on which he has been engaged for the Comedie Francaise. He is not yet quite satisfied with the last act and it will probably undergo some material changes ere the other play is produced.

Rehearsals of "Ascanio," an opera, are going on at the Grand Opera. M. Lassalle is expected to score one of his greatest successes in the role of Benvenuto. It is probable that "Ascanio" will not be produced before the middle of March, as the scenery and costumes cannot be got ready before then.

A Paris reporter has paid a visit to Marshal Can Robert with a view to learning his opinion on the possibility of a Franco-German alliance. He found the old soldier lying on a chaise longue suffering from rheumatism, the pain of which would be relieved, said he, were he to speak of the German Emperor. In the course of a chat on various subjects Marshal Can Robert regretted the method of warfare of the old days. "Everything has changed," he said, with a sigh, "since the days when I led the armies of France. Nowadays a battery placed on the Arc de Triomphe or even on Mount Valerien could, without itself running the slightest risk, bombard a house or a city here, when they secured the names of fifty or sixty prominent republicans as a starter for the club which it is proposed to organize on the 18th, has been followed by the united determination of the retail merchants of the city to fight the odious occupation tax. The city has many joints and drug stores which sell whisky and beer by the drink and in defiance of law but no revenue comes from them. The action of the retail merchants, it is expected, will force the authorities to adopt means that will get a revenue out of the whisky business.

Badger Investors Safe. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—A Madison, Wis., agent has notified the state treasurer and an insurance commissioner regarding a license by which the American Building and Loan association of Minneapolis was permitted to transact business in Wisconsin. The treasurer will keep \$100,000 in securities deposited by the company for the faithful performance of its obligations to badger share holders till it is established that none of the money will be defrauded by the company's collapse.

Chicago Drainage Bonds. CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The board of drainage commissioners today passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$1,500,000 in twenty-year bonds, to bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. They will probably not be issued at once, however, it is understood. Legal steps will be taken on behalf of certain property owners to test the legality of the issue.

Cause of the Tracy Fire. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Experts have determined almost beyond doubt that Secretary Tracy's house was fired by a superheated steam pipe.

A BOOM FOR THE SOCIALISTS.

Wilhelm's Attempts to Solve the Social Problem.

WILL WEAKEN THE GOVERNMENT.

Instead of Rallying Round the Emperor in Gratitude the Voters Constrain His Cause as Endorsing Socialism.

Not as He Hoped.

Copyright 1890 by N. Y. Associated Press. Berlin, Feb. 8.—Public opinion inclines to the view that the emperor's socialist propositions will never lead to any practical result. It is already recognized as almost improbable that the invited European powers will consent to take part in the international conference proposed.

England, France, Belgium and Switzerland are named by the emperor as involved in his schemes, but this use of the names of those states has been made without any understanding with any one of them. His latest in his order of the day he desires the ambassadors of those nations be sounded on the subject, but he does not even direct the opening of negotiations, and, in fact, none have been opened. Not a single step has been taken toward learning whether these powers approve of such a conference. It has been published that Switzerland accepts the project, but this is an inference based on the fact that Switzerland herself formerly endeavored to initiate such a proceeding. The report is not based upon the existence of an official document. It may be also a misunderstanding, the Swiss convention actually to be held being confused with the conference of Wilhelm's scheme. On the contrary, the probabilities point to the summary refusal of the powers to join in the establishment of an independent national in the vast domains of British North America free from all European attachment.

The resolutions, which were adopted amid cheers, caused big excitement among the English residents of Montreal when their tenor became known.

THE IOWA DEADLOCK.

A Probability That It Will Be Broken Tomorrow.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Unless some obstreperous member opposes the arrangements, it is probable that the deadlock in the house will be ended on Monday or Tuesday. The conference committee have been working on the subject of minimum wages and limit-limits of the working hours of the industrial employment of women and children, the economic and other aspects of the Sunday labor and the eight-hour day move. But even if the scheme should get this far and be restricted, as this suggested, it is considered that no practical end could be reached. If any important fact is to flow from these decrees it will be from that part of them which proposes internal changes, new labor legislation and reform of the relation existing between employers and workers.

The council of state is not a body that possesses in any degree the confidence and good will of the populace, and workingmen murmur at the notion that it is the first to sit in judgment upon the laws that are to be made for the new Utopia. It is said, therefore, that the emperor will reorganize the body, which is composed of eighty members. He proposed to appoint a certain number of workingmen to assist in its deliberations. The effect of the decrees upon the electoral canvass is that they actually tend to help the socialist party. This is a surprise, because at first it did not look that way. Indeed, the theory that the decrees were played as a great stroke seemed to be confirmed by the staggering effect they had at first upon the socialist propagandists. For they seemed to make socialism itself unnecessary; but sober second thought is to the effect that socialism is right and wise, and that what it proposes is necessary for the country.

Thereupon the people say: "If this is what we need it is better to have this error rectified carried out by its friends; and why should we now abandon them to put the good cause into the hands of those who hitherto have always been its enemies."

Hence, the socialists accept the emperor's decrees as the foundation of their victory over the chancellor, whose reported denunciations of their ideas as purely chimerical are now forcibly quoted against him. Vollmar, speaking at Munich, said that the party hailed with rejoicing the prospect of improvement and progress revealed by the emperor's attitude, but insisted upon the necessity that socialists must close up their ranks in order to make sure the realization of the emperor's promises. Heron, Hebel, Singer and Lubnack held a consultation before permitting the authorized criticism that appeared in the Berliner Volksblatt. They agreed upon an article in the same vein as Vollmar's speech, and advised the workingmen to accept with welcome the emperor's proposals. The article that approved the emperor's theories, but that accepted all this with an ultimate reliance upon their own strength; to trust the emperor, but to keep the party together.

The first practical conclusion drawn is that the labor candidates will take the place of importance legally assigned to the Cartellers. Since the publication of the decrees the socialist central committee has increased the number of its candidates and now contests 210 districts. The campaign work by the committee is a display of marvelous activity, energy and intelligence. Many contributions of money have been received from outside of Germany, and the largest of these is from America.

The Boston Courier reports that the emperor, who is colonel of a Russian regiment, has been notified from St. Petersburg to attend the Russian army maneuvers in the autumn. Count von Moltke accompanied by several officers will visit Strassburg, Metz and Thionville in April.

An army order has been issued to the effect that at the military camps no officers shall be served with more than one glass of spirits before noon and never with absinthe. This is intended to check a habit that has become a part of the life of the frequenters of these places, where before the dinner hour they take up for drinks all around, and as a consequence all afternoon duties are performed with much muddled brains.

The ex-Archduke John of Austria, now called Herr Orth, has bought the trading steamer Erzherzog and has hired a crew. He will be his own first mate and he intends to make trading voyages from Triana to the Levantine ports.

Vice Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins of the British navy gave a dinner to the Union Club at Malta to Prince Henry of Prussia and the officers of the German squadron on Thursday. Prince Henry is replying to the

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ONE LAST GRAND EFFORT.

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Generous Assistance Expected.

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Be the impelling motive what it may, a hostile press is being utilized in this country to supplement the unscrupulous but defeated efforts of the London Times to discredit only the national officers of the American league, but the trusted and able leaders of the movement in Ireland whom till now you have so loyally obeyed and so generously supported.

The Chicago Times of the 2d instant says editorially: "Hold no convention, is the advice to the executive of the National League in America from the gentlemen over the sea, 'But send us more money.' As to the money part, that has been the cry from time immemorial. Since 1880 the money of the League alone has collected \$300,000. The London Times, in a long article, is living as members of the British parliament on the funds being raised in America, and living on the fat of the land, or gossip does them great injustice."

In the Chicago Herald of the same date we read: "The programme of the league on both sides of the ocean is identical and unchangeable. More funds and less investigation are needed everywhere—a convention for the last three years, and Parnell wants more for the present. * * * Nothing is so perfectly delightful to the fresh-faced patriots whom Ireland sends to this country as to lay aside their earnings until they accumulate enough to buy a draft and then blow the whole amount into the hands of a lot of irresponsible professional agitators for unskilful purposes."

Brother Irishmen, is not this the language of the London Times and the Tory organs that for generation have been spitting their contempt upon every effort of the Irish people to ameliorate the condition of their country? Does it not seem as if the Parnellian hirings had in England had the effect of their vile operations to American in this country? We are now in a position, your motto, your devotion, your common sense not to be misled by Salisbury's reptile press, his subsidized priest revilers, and those stormy petrels of faction who are now trying to demoralize your ranks.

Rest assured that the ignominious defeat of the London Times will be the fate of its pony in the hands of the Atlantic. The time has come when we must show our nature and to have trust and confidence in ourselves. The Irish people in Ireland are setting us a grand example. They are conducting themselves with a zeal, a dignity and a discipline unprecedented in the annals of the human race. Generous as your contributions have been, noble as have been your sacrifices, and magnificent as your efforts have been, they are not enough to equal the noble example of the Irish people in Ireland. To instance, we refer you to the alacrity with which they contributed to an inconceivably short space of time \$50,000 to the defense of the leader in whose person the Irish nation was presented in the late Times forger. We instance the magnanimity with which the great mass of Irish men have within the last two months raised \$100,000 more for the same cause, which is now being in turn contested upon the Irish hillsides. The Tenant's Defense association has been formed and is being maintained to defeat the last despairing effort of Irish landlordism. This insidious effort, which has so long fastened upon the Irish people, is now itself upon the blood of the Irish people has at last been brought to gaze with terror upon its imminent doom. The Irish landlords recognize that their tenure of property, founded in robbery and maintained by tyranny, is nearing its end. Forced sales of their estates is now a living issue contested by two great English parties. The vital question of the hour is which party shall anticipate the other in the framing of an Irish land bill designed to give peasant proprietorship to the people. The law of eminent domain is undoubtedly going to be invoked and the purchase price of estates must be determined on the annual rental accruing from their use. The landlords hope to sell at a fictitious exorbitant figure upon a showing of their rack-rent roll. Our people have wisely discerned the cunning of this movement, and are bravely determined to thwart it at any cost. To this end the tenants of South Cork, Tipperary and other counties are making common cause and are going forth from their holdings, leaving the estates to present a valuation approximately to their real worth according to the exact value of agricultural produce. These tenants who are thus heroically surrendering the accumulations of years in a common cause deserve to be sustained. Will we refuse them succor in the most genuine sacrifice on the altar of liberty? Most of us have had cruel experience in the iniquitous system of land tenure in Ireland, and no instructive words of men are needed to appreciate the extent and depth of this wrong. I look to you confidently to move to support your kith and kindred in their gallant struggle against the famine breeding system of Irish landlordism.

Looking back upon their noble past years

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Rest assured that the ignominious defeat of the London Times will be the fate of its pony in the hands of the Atlantic. The time has come when we must show our nature and to have trust and confidence in ourselves. The Irish people in Ireland are setting us a grand example. They are conducting themselves with a zeal, a dignity and a discipline unprecedented in the annals of the human race. Generous as your contributions have been, noble as have been your sacrifices, and magnificent as your efforts have been, they are not enough to equal the noble example of the Irish people in Ireland. To instance, we refer you to the alacrity with which they contributed to an inconceivably short space of time \$50,000 to the defense of the leader in whose person the Irish nation was presented in the late Times forger. We instance the magnanimity with which the great mass of Irish men have within the last two months raised \$100,000 more for the same cause, which is now being in turn contested upon the Irish hillsides. The Tenant's Defense association has been formed and is being maintained to defeat the last despairing effort of Irish landlordism. This insidious effort, which has so long fastened upon the Irish people, is now itself upon the blood of the Irish people has at last been brought to gaze with terror upon its imminent doom. The Irish landlords recognize that their tenure of property, founded in robbery and maintained by tyranny, is nearing its end. Forced sales of their estates is now a living issue contested by two great English parties. The vital question of the hour is which party shall anticipate the other in the framing of an Irish land bill designed to give peasant proprietorship to the people. The law of eminent domain is undoubtedly going to be invoked and the purchase price of estates must be determined on the annual rental accruing from their use. The landlords hope to sell at a fictitious exorbitant figure upon a showing of their rack-rent roll. Our people have wisely discerned the cunning of this movement, and are bravely determined to thwart it at any cost. To this end the tenants of South Cork, Tipperary and other counties are making common cause and are going forth from their holdings, leaving the estates to present a valuation approximately to their real worth according to the exact value of agricultural produce. These tenants who are thus heroically surrendering the accumulations of years in a common cause deserve to be sustained. Will we refuse them succor in the most genuine sacrifice on the altar of liberty? Most of us have had cruel experience in the iniquitous system of land tenure in Ireland, and no instructive words of men are needed to appreciate the extent and depth of this wrong. I look to you confidently to move to support your kith and kindred in their gallant struggle against the famine breeding system of Irish landlordism.

Looking back upon their noble past years

MR. FITZGERALD'S ADDRESS.

The President's Appeal to the Irish National League of America.

ONE LAST GRAND EFFORT.

Now that the Tyrant Landlord Heels is the Time to Knock Him Out Insidious Attacks of Yankee Tories.

Generous Assistance Expected.

Liverpool, Neb., Feb. 8.—President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America today issued the following address to that organization: To the officers and members of the Irish National League of America: Since the inception of the present Irish movement, now nearing its hour of final triumph or sore defeat, the Irish exiles or their children in America have been the chief support and the mainstay of the national struggle. The continuous financial assistance rendered from the United States and Canada to the people and leaders of Ireland has been the result of organization. The magnificent aggregate created by the many contributory streams of Irish-American generosity could never have been attained had the movement depended upon the uncertainty of sporadic local action. Our enemies have recognized the tremendous force of organized effort as a most potent ally to the Irish cause, and they are now exercising all their ingenuity and all their cunning to secure resources to destroy and nullify its influence by trying to create disorganization and distrust among the friends of Ireland. Secret service money is being expended and subsidized agents are employed to scatter invidious, to make false allegations and by every artifice to disseminate slanders in order to disrupt the national Irish organization in America.

Be the impelling motive what it may, a hostile press is being utilized in this country to supplement the unscrupulous but defeated efforts of the London Times to discredit only the national officers of the American league, but the trusted and able leaders of the movement in Ireland whom till now you have so loyally obeyed and so generously supported.

The Chicago Times of the 2d instant says editorially: "Hold no convention, is the advice to the executive of the National League in America from the gentlemen over the sea, 'But send us more money.' As to the money part, that has been the cry from time immemorial. Since 1880 the money of the League alone has collected \$300,000. The London Times, in a long article, is living as members of the British parliament on the funds being raised in America, and living on the fat of the land, or gossip does them great injustice."

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