

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 BEEL.]—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 makes and prepared the late luncheon, 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 of 1886.

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 Brocas, the public prosecutor and his secretary, M. de Lamoignon. 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, after his arrest, was escorted by M. de Lamoignon to the prison, where he 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 BEEL.]—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 they all had a great deal to say and seemed to think that what they were saying was of vast importance there came out of the three or four hours of continuous words nothing more exciting than the validation of an election and the invalidation of another. Shortly after 7 o'clock the sitting adjourned, the disappointed audience going home without having heard a syllable about what was going to happen in the high-spirited world of Henri IV. In the conciergerie, however, the general idea was that the prince would be condemned to the minimum term of imprisonment prescribed by law, which is two years.

Fighting the Lottery Bill.

MINEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—A Bismarck, N. D., special says a member of the house says that twenty members of that body have agreed to sustain the governor's veto of the lottery bill which he introduced. It will take twenty-one votes to defeat its passage over a veto. Public meetings are being held all over the state to consider the scheme.

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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 Conserve His Cause as Endorsing Socialism.

Not as He Hoped.

Copyright 1890 by N. Y. Associated Press. BERN, 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 upon the fact that Switzerland herself formerly endeavored to initiate such a proceeding. The report is not based upon the existence of any 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 emperor's scheme. The emperor's former endeavor to initiate such a proceeding, the report is not based upon the existence of any official document. It may be also a misunderstanding, the Swiss convention actually to be held being confused with the conference of Wilhelm's scheme.

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 people. 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 propaganda. 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 attitude.

The 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.

Badger Investors Safe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—A Madison, Wis., special says that the state treasurer and his insurance commission have received 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 them 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 bonds of \$1,000,000 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.

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.

LANSING, Mich., 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.

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 BEEL.]—Unless some obstreperous member votes 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 in the employment 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.

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THE ARAPAHOES.

CHERRYVILLE, Wyo., Feb. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEEL.]—Black Coal, chief of the Arapahoes, has been interviewed at Fort Washburn, on the Wind River reservation. Speaking for the Indians, he says they are willing to relinquish a small portion of the reservation, but as for dividing it up to sovereignty the chief says: "I would rather die than consent to it." Should this result, the rights of the Indians will be continually encroached upon, and soon the Indian schools established on the best kind they could get for the thorough education and elevation of the Indians. Under the present conditions the Indian is not self-supporting, and, in fact, are wholly unable to support themselves. As an indication that the Indians were improving in this direction, he cited the fact that he himself assisted his wife by doing all the outdoor chores, while his wife did the indoor work.

Shot a Detective.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Ed Findlay shot and killed Joseph Carr this afternoon. Findlay is a politician, and one of the best known sporting men in the west. Carr is a private detective who Findlay long ago discovered dogging his footsteps, and whom he had arrested once. It turned out that he had been hired by Findlay's wife to shadow him and report his misconduct. Since that time Findlay and Carr have been bitter enemies. The two men met this afternoon, exchanged a few angry words, and then Carr drew a revolver and fired three shots into the detective's body. Findlay was locked up.

A Terrible Gas Explosion.