THE PATH OF THE WHIRLWIND

Desolation Marks its Course Through the Village of Lawrence.

EIGHT KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

A Devastating Cyclone Visits the Site of the Pemberton Mills Disaster

-Five Hundred People Rendered Homeless.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 26 .- A cyclone, the first of any considerable importance within the memory of New Englanders, and one equal in destructive power to those so frequently reported from western communities, visited the suburb of South Lawrence this morning and in fifteen minutes had killed eight people, seriously injuring from fifteen to twenty, slightly injuring at least twenty more and cut a swath through the thickly populated section 200 feet wide and a mile long. The storm rendered many people homeless; destroyed or greatly damaged some seventy-five to one hundred buildings, mostly dwelling houses; levelled a beautiful square of over 500 trees, and entailed a property loss now estimated at \$100,000, all of which was insured against damage by wind and storm. The calamity is the greatest which has visited Lawrence since the fall and burning

of Pemberten mills, thirty years ago. South Lawrence is a busy railroad junction and a vicinity where many wooden houses are occupied mainly by well-to-do mechanics, and among these the cyclone spent its greatest fury. The northern boundary of the belt of destruction was but three streets south of the Lofty mills, with their busy throngs of thousands of workers, showing how narrow was the escape from a more appalling loss of life and property.

The air was hot and humid, Dark clouds scurried westerly through the heavens with intermitted rain.

Suddenly the wind vecred and an inky black cone-like cloud seemed to drop from the cumulous mass hanging in the southwest and move rapidly with an awful aspect toward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain. In an instant the crash came.

Buildings were lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Others were tipped over or blown from their positions and more or less damaged. The air was filled with flying debris.

Most of those who met death in the wreck were killed instantly. Many my unconscious or groaning in the ruins of their homes. The train of ruin and its path showed that the cyclone touched the earth at or near the cricket grounds, crossed Emmett street, Broadway, the railroad and Parker street and entered Springfield street at its southwest end, traversed its entire length and demolished nearly every-thing in its course, including t in its course, including nouse on Foster street and two on South one louse on Foster street and two on South Union street where they cross Springfield street; passed Springfield street into Union square leveling over five hundred frees, and thence over the Shawseen river into Andover, where it exhausted its fary on the trees and

The firemen rendered great assistance in removing the injured from the ruins. Ambu-lances carried several loads of mangled and crushed human beings to the hospitat. others were taken to private houses. The work of devastation began at the cricket grounds on the southwest with the uprooting of a number of trees.

A story and a half house in the rear of No. 5 Emmett street was occupied by James No. 5 Emm

Lyons and family. Hearing the approach of the storm Lyons rushed into the house, seized the baby feom his wife's arms and fled to the Both the man and child escare dead body of Mrs. Lyons escaped, subsequently taken from the ruins of her

At the foot of Saunders court the switch house in which Michael Higgins, a section hand, was standing, was taken up bodily by the wind and car-ried under the overhead railroad bridge crossing Salem street, where Higgins fell out and was instantly killed. Several houses Were smashed here. Chief Clerk Cars, in the Boston & Maine

car shops, says there was a sudden rumbling sound and then darkness. Timbers and trees flew by the car shops at a terrible rate. Following is a list of the dead: MICHAEL HIGGINS, aged thirty-five. MRS. MARY O'CONNELL, aged thirty-

MISS MARY O'CONNELL, aged seven-MRS. ELIZABETH COLLINS.

ANNIE COLLINS, aged six. HANNAH BEATTY, aged nine. A. Hart is at the hospital and it is thought

he will die.
Thirteen injured were carried to the hospital while the others, whose names cannot be learned, were cared for by friends, their injuries being slight.

The cyclone entered Springfield street, where the greatest devastation was wrought. When No. 31 feil, O'Consell, his wife and daughter Mamie were carried down with it O'Connell was the first to be extricated. He suffers severe internal injuries. The wife and daughter were removed from the ruins after two hours' hard work, both dead. Mannie's neek was diskerted. Mamie's neck was dislocated.
On Portland street a lumber yard was

blown to atoms. The gate keeper at the crossing was lifted bodily from his cabin and carried some distance. He was seriously carried some distance. He was seri shaken up and for some time unconsciou No. 16, occupied below by William Collins, was lifted from its foundation and the upper part came crashing through the ceiling of the lower one where sat Mrs. Collins and three little children. For a moment a heartrending shrick came from the heap and then all

still. Mrs. Collins was taken out dead, also her daughter Annie aged six. South Union street great damage was done. The wind continued in the direction of Spring-field street, northeastward through Union s juare, breaking and twisting trees in every conceivable shape. Large oaks and elms were more pipestems in the path of the destroyer It is believed that from 500 to 1,000 trees were destroyed in and about the park.

In Andover one house was destroyed and a plank six feet long was landed in Sutton's mill yard, having been carried from Law

Trees were felled on all sides and fences blown heiterskelter. The occupants of most of the ruined houses were hardworking la-borers, whose bouses were the fruit of a life

The engineer of the Boston express saw the cyclone as he was nearing South Lawrence and slopped his engine, this probably saving his train, which was due south of Lawrence at the time the cyclone struck the place. flames broke out and but for the intervention of a rain storm fire would have added to the

In the Storm's Wake.

MALDEN, Mass., July 26.-The first train from Lawrence since the reported disaster arrived at noon. The conductor states that tornado struck South Lawrence about five hundred yards from the South Lawrence depot of the Boston & Maine railroad, and its path of destruction extended to the overnead bridge of the Boston & Maine tracks between South Lawrence and North Andover. In South Lawrence seventy-rive uses were shattered, the roof of the ne Catholic church carried away, and the switch box of the Boston & Maine road blown 500 feet, carrying with it a railroad employe whose name is not known and killing him in

On the east side of the tracks toward North Andover a grove of large trees, ten to fifteen scres in extent, was blown flat by the wind and fifteen houses are reported wrecked in

that town.
Battery C of Lawrence, which had just returned from camp, arrived here at noon on a special train en route to Lawrence, where the men will be detalled at once to guard and assist in the removal of the debris and search for the dead

springfield street, where the cyclone struck, contained many of the handsome residences of the town. After the tornado had passed but three houses of all between Blanchard and South Union streets were left standing. All the others on both sides of the street were either moved down completely or street were either mowed down completely of partially demolished. Twenty people on this street alone were injured.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR. They Fought, But on Which Side

Rests the Victory? (Copyright 189) by James Gordon Banett.) Panis, July 26 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE . That Guavemals and Salvador are at war would have been made apparent by the Herald's exclusive dispatches, but the question is, with which of these unsisterly republics has victory rested. It partook of the nature of a problem. Information which has been obtained today by a Herald correspondent will go far toward solving the problem, for, though one sided, it is very precise. The first dispatch is dated San Salvador, July 18, and runs as follows: "Never have our home affairs been more satisfactory than at present. Our frontiers are covered with a large and well disciplined army, facing the Guatemalan army, stationed across the frontier. Parage Galen, which had been delivered up to the Guatemalans and occupied by them, was captured after three bloody engagements, all of which were in our favor. The enemy was struck with terror and the generals abandoned the fortifications and guns. Pres ident Ezeta telegraphed today to Barillas not to delay open hostilities. Salvador marches with enthusiasm without neglecting the frontier of Honduras, which affects a

feebly armed. B. MOLINO. The second dispatch, dated July 25 enumerates a series of Salvadorean successes. General Antonio Ezeta was captured after a fierce struggle at Escatempa, which the enemy endeavored in vain to recover.

great desire for peace, but which is very

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. It Will Take Place at the American

Consulate in Paris. Paris, July 26. - [Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-A conference of American consuls general will take place at the American consulate in this city on either August 2 or August 5. The conference will be presided over by Mr. F. O. St. Clair, chief of the consular bureau of the state department at Washington, who is at present visiting Scot-The consuls general at London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, Rome and Vienna will be

oresent, Mr. Berger, who organized the exposition held in these parts last year, has left the city for his country residence, where he has ar-ranged to meet several of the commissioners of the world's fair, who are expected to shortly arrive in this country.

The diplomas and other awards granted to

The diplomas and other awards granted to foreign exhibitors at the Paris exposition, will not be distributed until they can all be sent simultaneously. M. Tirard has written to M. Berger requesting that the awards be distributed before August 25. The possibility of compliance with the request is doubtful. Some of the officials of the expostion are of the opinion that they will not be ready before November. The awards to American exhibitors will be sent to Hartford to General Franklin, who was chief Amero General Franklin, who was chief American commissioner to the exposition. No medals will be given unless the cost of manufacturing them is defrayed by the recipients.

A French Paper Waxes Indignant. MONTREAL, Que., July 26,- |Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-La Patrie, a leading French newspaper, is very indignant over the including in the report of the special committee of the Unitep States senate upon relations with Canada of articles of the Mail upon a Jesuit estate and French Canadian questions, It states the secretary of the committee is correspondent of the Mail and that he persuaded Senator Hoar to include these articles in his report. It then publicly calls upon Erastus Wiman, who has so often offered his services to Canadian people to employ his influence to endenver secure the suppression of t the suppression of the reports. As Senator menace minds him that he has a large number of Creuch Canadians and other Catholics in his district and he should respect their most sacred sentiments.

Swindled All 'Round. CHICAGO, July 26 .- Frank Haymer, who, as

detective at Montreal under the name of Wilson, is said to have been instrumental in having the chieffor detectives, John Fahey sent to the penitentiary for alleged crooked ness, has suddenly disappeared from Chi-cago. Haymer, this afternoon, is charge with committing a number of forgeries. H employers, Peckham & Co., and other in surance men are among the victims. It is related that Haymer or Wilson had impli cated the son of Chief of Police Paradis in the series of Montreal robberies, but when called upon to testify at the trial of Paradis he was nowhere to be found. Late it is alleged Haymer and associates of his suc ceeded in swindling John L. Sullivan out of the receipts of a big benefit given to that pugalist in Boston.

The Wires Cut.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 36 .- It is stated here hat the Guatemalan authorities have cut the land telegraph lines so that no news can be sent from that quarter It is reported there is considerable dissatisfaction in the Guatemalan ranks. The dissitistation in the advancing and a decisive Salvadorians are advancing and a decisive battle is expected. General Barrandia is on Gautemalan soil and is raising an army of in-

She Accepts the War. San Francisco, Cal., July 26.-Domingo Estrada, consul general for Guatemala to this city, received a telegram today from the Guatemalan minister in the City of Mexico

voked by Salvador. The Salvadorian army

"Guatemala accepts the war pro

was routed on July 23. Arms on the steamer Colima were seized with the consent of the agent of the company and the American minister by virtue of articles of contract minister by virtue of articles of contr with the Pacific Mail steamship company. German Steamer on Fire. LONDON, July 24.-[Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- Fire broke out at Savona, Italy, in the stern of the German steamer Vorwarts, Captain Kron, fro a New York, with a cargo of oil. For the protection of others, the ship-

ping authorities ordered that she be taken

outside of the harbor. At last accounts the fire was still burning. A Government Loan. Pants, July 26.-[Special Cablegram to THE BEEJ-A disputch from Montevideo states that the Uruguayin parliament has passed a bill compelling the payment of half of the customs duties in gold. Negotiations for a government loan, the

Gold Closing at Buenos Ayres. Buenos Arres, July 25 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE! -Gold closed yesterday

dispatch says, are pre

at 200 per cent premium. A Southern Pacific Wreck. PORTLAND, Ore., July 26 .- A freight train on the Southern Pacific was wrecked at Willsburg City this afternoon. A woman and two children were killed.

PRITCHARD ACCEPTS DEMPSEY

They Will Probably Meet at the Pelican Club in a Few Months.

LADY DUNLO MAKES AN ELOQUENT PLEA.

Although an Actress, and Compelled to Earn Her Own Bread, She Claims Equality With Her Busband's Relatives.

[Copyright 1800 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 96.- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Regarding Dempsey's challenge to Ted Pritchard, cabled on Friday from Buffaloto the Sporting Life, I called on Pritchard the same evening and asked the English middleweight champlon whether he would secept. Although an ordinary looking fellow, Pritchard seems to have unlimited confidence is his ability to knock out any body on either side.

O"I fight Dempsey!" he exclaimed, "Well Ralph, I'll fight him or any other American of my size. You know I have had a standing offer of £10 out for a month past to any middleweight boxer who will stand up against me. The offer has never been

"Now, if he means business, we will have a fight worth talking about. I believe we are both about the same weight. Ishould train down to about one hundred and fortyeight pounds, and I know that Dempsey is deverenough to make me domy best." "Have you ever been beaten yet, Mr.

Pritchard? "No," said he, "I never have; only had two what you might call serious affairs. I am only twenty years old this month, and my first fight was two years ago, with Jim Hayes. I kneeked him out in three rounds. The otherwas about a year ago, with Alec Burns, who tessed up the sponge in 414 minutes from the start."

"Where would you want to fight Demp-

"Anywhere, only I think it would be best for him to come over here on account of trouble with the holy Americans; besides, the Petican club would make it as object for him to come over, and he would have a pleasure trip besides. Iknew from authority, Atkinson's Sporting Life, that the Pelicans would put up a purse of £800-£600 to go to the winner, £100 to the loser and £100 for Dempsey's pexpenses. You see the Pelican club would be only too glad to get a fight between Demsey and I as a kind of set off to the McAsliffe Slavin affair at Ormconde." "And when would you be ready to meet

Dempsey? "Any time he is ready to meet me, and the ooner the better for me. I am tired loafing and want to have a punch at something. Of course we would use four-ounce gloves and fight, say thirty rounds, which is practically to a finish. I'll fight him two months from today, if he says so, and I hope he does,"

AN ELOQUENT DEFENSE. Lady Dunlo's Soft-Toned Voice Raised

in Her Own Febalf. [Copyright 1890by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 26.—| New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. -I was received this morning by Lady Dunloand had an hour's conversation with the heroine of the most sensational divorce don has known for years. Lady Dunlo is living with her sister, Miss Flo Bilton a concert hall singer at Cherwill house, Mortimer Crescent post St. John's Wood, away northwest of the metropolis. Mr. Seymour, Flo Bilton's husband, a good looking young fellow, met me at the door and led the way into a luxurious drawing room where the walls and shelves contained many photographs of celebrated and

beautiful singers. While awaiting her ladyship I asked Mr. Seymour as to the prob able outcome of the case. "I haven't a doubt," said he, "but that Lady Dunlowill win the case. All the evidence of the other side is now in, and they hove not begun to prove infidelity. As for that scoundrel and perjurer, Wood, his outrageous statement that and occasion Lord Albert one Osborne, Lord Dunlo and himself tossed up positions for the then Miss Belle Bilton, l will only say that at the close of these divorce proceedings Mr. Wood will receive

one of the most thorough and most richly deserved horse-whippings that has been administered in this city for many a day." But at this point Lady Dunio entered the room with a smile and graceful bow. Pretty as was the costume, the young girl who wore

it, for Lady Duslo is hardly more than a girl, was prettier by far. She is a beauty in the fullest sense of the word, the pure type of English beauty-nor was there may make-up about it. Her brows and lashes were penciled by nature's brushes only; her clear complexion had no seed of paint and those mists of auburn hair, dressed in Greeian style, were just as they had grown. "I am glad to see the representative of

American newspaper," she said, speaking with those rich, soft tones which are the glory of Eaglish women. "I know that your countrymen will think none the worse of mo because I had to work for my living, even on the stage of a music hall. I don't believe that American gentlemen, even though not a noble lord"-her voice rang with sarcasm-"would have taken a girito be his wife and then nine days later have left her without a penny or a friend, merely because another noble lord, who happened to be his father, decided, without his saving seen the unhappy wife, that she would be a disgrace to his glorious family narme.

"And what is the crime, to be sure, for which I am so cruelly punished ! That there was a stain on my life before I married Lord Dunlo. But did not Lord Dunlo wipe away that stain"-here her eyes glistened with tears-"when he rave me his love and accepted mine: Did we not thereby agree to forget - what had been, for I concealed nothing from him, and love him only for what was to be? He had put the ring of wedlock on my finger, knowing perfectly well what he was doing, only to flaunt in my face later on that I have been the mistress of another.

"But they object to me on other grounds, believe, because I amsupposed to come from the slums, a mere painted creature who dances on the tawdry stage and has neither family nor heart; but there they are wrong, too," she added proudly; "I have a heart and I have no reason to be ashamed of my own familymy mother was Miss Penrice of Kilverough castle, Glamergaushire, Wales, and my aunt married Sir Charles Van Notten Pole. colonel of the guard-quite good enough. I am to be daughter-in-law to that cantankerous old man, Lord Clancarty, who is drinking himself to death, as a matter of fact, though it is Lady Clancarty who has had most to do with pringing the suit. You see, she knows her husband carnot live much longer at the rate he is now going, notto accede to its demand for recognition.

and of course at his death I would become Countess Clancarty, while she would be put upon the shelf as a downger countess. She is a telerably young woman yet, and don't take kindly to that idea at all; so she is trying to dispossess me of the title; but she won't succeed," added Lady Dunlo earnestly, because I am not the bid woman they say Iam. The jury will declare it so-oh, I am sare they will '-and herbig, blue eyes shone

with conviction. "And even if the jury don't the people

will," said Mr. Seymour. "Yes, indeed," centimed Lady Dunlo, "I get so many letters every day from perfect strangers who say such kind things and encourage me to keep my courage, and when I drive out lots of gentlemen whom I don't know at all raise their hats respectfully; and just think of it, when I was in Newcastle with my company a few weeks since, about five thousand students gave me a perfect evation and insisted on dragging my carriage to the hotel. I am sure there will be a tremendous uproar the first time appear again before a London audience." "Then you expect to continue in your pro-

fession ? "Certainly, I have no other resource. have earned my own living ever since I married Lord Dunlo, and I shall continue to do so n the future." "But suppose the jury gives a verdict in

ourfavor, what will be your relation with ord Dunlo?" "Oh, that will depend upon what course Lord Dualo parsues."

"And what do you think that course will Lady Dunlo knitted her pretty brows a moment in thought and then said confidentially: "I am almost sure what it will be, knowing as I do the weakness of Lord

Dunlo's character. Hewill throw himself at ny knees and beg forgiveness." "And what will you do ?" "Ah! now you are asking too much. Lord Dunlo has certainly treated meshamefully, and yet do you know. I shouldn't be sur-

prised if he loved me all the time. Men are such queer creatures; and Ishouldn't be surprised, either," she added with a mischievous smile, "If I leved him just a little still, for we women are queer creatures, too."

"But Lady Dunlo," I asked, "if you were as fond of your husband as you say, how could you consent so willingly to live away from him during all the months fellowing your marriage!"

"I never did consent willingly," she exclaimed, "I was obliged to consent. Lord Dualo assured me that if I would be patient until December, when he would come of age, his father had promised to consent to our union, but that otherwise he would not give us a penny; and Lord Donlo took a great deal of pains to impress upon me the difficulty of living upon love and air. Of course, under these dreumstances, I did as he wished and struggled along alone as best I could. Mr. Wertheimer, with whom I am accused of having been intimate, and who is one of the best men Ged ever made, stood by me in my hour of need, and I swear his friendship was and always has been disin-

terested. "Mr. Wertheimer loved me, that is true, but it is not the impure love which would ruin a woman's fair name. It was a love which prompted him to ask me to be his wife and which made him groud, even when I had refused him for momer, to held out to me a helping hand when my own husband

descrited me. "It is true we weretegether frequently and that he paid my house rent, but all was done without a shadow of concealment and with pure motives. Admitting that I was the un worthy woman they pretend, is it likely that having gained a lofty title I had coveted, would have deliberately sacrificed it by causing an open seandalf But the stronges proof of my innocence has been furnished by my accusers themselves, by their own story I was dogged day and night by detectives hopes that I might have been found unfaith ful to my marriage vows, and what did all their dogging discover! A lot of servants hall gabble, nothing more.

6"If you read all the testimony against me you will not find a single piece of testimony really damaging, If they, my husband's family, with all their power, money and all their inducements of hatred and jealousy, could find nothing serious against me, i means there was nothing serious to b

"And did they never try to arrange matters by a compromise with you?"?

"Indeed they did, shame upon them. Some time before the case was brought into court I was called upon by a gentleman representing the other side, who offered me an income of several hundred pounds for life if I would pledge myself to make nodefease. Of course I refused indignantly."

So the conversation ran along for some time longer, and I went away convinced that if Lady Donle's is not a genuine case of outraged toveliness, it is a surprisingly good imitation of the same, and that i it is but an imitation—if, in all that she said she was merely playing a part— if her straightforward manner is but a sham; in short, if she is all that their enemies say, a wicked and deceifful worman, then surely whether she remain Lady Dunlo or beed once more plain Belle Bilton, she is entitled to a high place armong the actresses of her ime, for better acting than her's I neve In fact, I don't believe it was acting at all -it was truth.

AN ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

Bloody Scenes in the Streets of the Capital, Buenos Ayres. Buenos Arges, July 26.-A revolution proke out here this morning. The troops in the garrison rebelled and firing is now going on. All the shops are cosed and fighting is taking place in the streets. Senor Garcia, minister of finance, is held a prisoner by the revolutionists.

1:50 p. m—Desperate fighting is now going on. Many have been killed on both sides. The insurgents are advancing toward Plaza De La Victoria, where the president's palace and the town hall are located. The president has escaped to Rosario.

3:10 p. m.—A revolutionary government has been announced, with Senor Aremas president and Senor Romero at minister of finance. The authorities still hold out, but the revolutionary movement is extending hourly.

President Colman has declared the whole republic in a state of siege. The national

guard has been called to arms. Later re-ports are that five more batallions of the ma-rine arsenal and a part of the artillery have declared in favor of the revolution. Postal and telegraph offices are surrounded by soldiers. The revolutionists are reported to have completely triumphed. President Colman has embarked from Catalinas Mole taking refuge on bear a foreign ship. The governor of Cordovis brother of the president, also excuped. The revolutionary prity has issued a manifesto, signed by Alejandro M. Alem, A. Del Valle, M. De Mari, M. Goyes, Romero and Lucius V. Lope. The revolutionists have liberated General Manuel J. Campes, who was await-ing trial as a conspirator, and who has place I himself at the head of the revolutionary

Opposes tie Bishops. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26 .- Nelidoff, the Russian ambassalor, has presented another note from Russia to the porte opposing the recent appointment of Bulgarian bishops by the porte. The note declares the Bulgarian government unlawful, and the porte ought

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

Prince Bismarck Expresses Himself on the Dangers of Socialism.

NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE KAISER.

The Emperor Does Not Feel Belliger ent Towards Him - Buffalo Bill Still Flourishing-The Great Medical Congress.

Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press. Beatle, July 26.-Emperor William will arrive on Monday at Wilhelmshaven, where he will hold a ministerial council. The officials here do not expect that he will come to Berlin as his programme is so crowded that he will barely have time to visit the capital. It is whispered that, busy as the emperor may be, he has senta communication to Prime Bismarckintimating a desire to make a short visitat Friedrichsruhe.

The emperor is utterly averse to all public action against the prince on account of his public utterances on state affairs and desires a conciliatory meeting with his former chancellor. Besides the annoyance arising from Bismarck's published interview, the emperor must have been stung by the prince's poignant personal sareasm made with the apparent intention that they should be reseated in the court circle. The question of how to silence him probably occupies the kaiser's mindfully as much as do the critical developments in the east. Meantime all idea of adopting legal measures to suppress the ex-chancellor's utterances have been abandoned.

Prince Bismarek has paved the way for an amicable meeting by a letter sent to Chanceller von Caprivi response to an inquiry connected with the business of the chancellery in which he expressed a desire to see the emperor as soon as he returned from Norway.

The emperor will return from England August 8 and pass a week at Potsdam before starting for Russia. He will return from Russia on the 25th and within a month thereafter it will be known whether the German-Austrian relations with Russia will be more

friendly or strained to the point of rupture. The Grashdania of St. Petersburg, which is credited with occasional inspiration by the ezar, says the Russian policy is on the eve of a change which will harmonize the German and Russian policies in the Balkans. The basis of the expected arrangement appears to be the czar's acceptance of the Emperor William's candidate for the Bulgarian

Events in Bulgaria, however, precipitate a revolution and nullify this diplomacy. In view of the possible rupture with Russia Emperor William during his recent visit to Copenhagen and Christians, revived the proposal for Scandinavian coalition, including a reabsorption of Finland by Sweden. The czar's nakases tending toward complete Russianizing of Finlandcreate a feeling of intense discontent which is ripening to a revolt.

The emperor offered King Oscar as the price of Sweden's entry in Dreibund the prospective restoration of Finland. Prince Bismarck, giving the Novoe Vremys correspondent a second interview, deplored the memcing aspect of affairs and said he

it it now more than ev try to assure the peace of Europe. "Why," he asked, "should Germany con tinue to regard Russia as her inevitable esemy! At the present moment," hesaid, "there is absolutely so reason for a German war with Russia and an attack on Russia by

the Germans." It was inconceivable on and good grounds Germany's energies ought to be confined to dealing with the dangers of socialism. The longer the state gave away to the anarchists' demand the bloodier would be the issue.

The whole teaor of the interview suggests that Bismarck is unreconciled to the kniser and will become a formidable opponent in any line of foreign policy involving a quarrel with Russin. The socialist committees have intrusted to Herren Bebel Leibknecht, Sisger and Auer the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of aparty to be presented to the congress which meets in Serlin in October. The language of the Volks Tribune, which is edited by the extremist, Schippel, ferebodes increasing friction between the sections of the party The extremists are impatient at Bebel and

Leibanecht's pacific policy. Herr Leibksecht's paper, the Volksblatt, declares that the Berlin congress will prove the solidarity of theparty and show the world a united German democracy prepared to combat on a vaster battle field.

Asto the individuals who manifesta lack

of discipline, the Volksblatt settles them by chasing them out of the party. Herr Schippel has not the bulk of the socialists behind him, but whathe wants in numbers he makes up in the ferver of his ideas and his unwearied propaganda is fast converting the masses from the policy of moderation advocated by the older socialists.

The Dresden Arbeiter Zeitung and the Magdeburg Volkstimme accurately reflect on the feeling of the more extreme side in accusing Bebel and Leibknecht of exercising a choking influence on socialist activities and enervating the proletarian agitation.

The operation performed by Prof. Fuchs of Vienna on the eyes of the shah's first wife has proved unsuccessful, and she is now totally blind.

Buffale Bill's Wild West show is prospering. M. Herbett, the French ambassador, Mr. Phelps, the American minister, and a number of other diplomats and Americans were present at the opening performance. The health commissioner insisted upon a general inspection before he would sanction the opening of the exhibition.

Twenty-five hundred medical men promise to be present at the congress in August. The congress will be divided into eighteen sections. Prof. Vischow will preside over the department of pathology; Prof. Dubers over the department of physiology; Prof. Hertwig over the department on anatomy; Prof. Deebrich over the department of pharmalology and Prof. Leyden over the de partment of materia medica. A number of American papers will be read.

Herr Bitterhaus, the correspondent who interviewed Prince Bismarck on behalf of the Frankfort Journal, is about to institute proceedings against the Berlin Post for charging him with falsifying Bismarca's statements. Herr Bitterhaus intends to call Prince Bismarck to testify at the trial of his suit. The life of Emperor Frederick, compiled

by the ex-empress, assisted by Profs. Curtins and Schnelliach, will be issued by Christ- American civil war." mas, Empror William contributes a memoir of the early life of his father including many letters from Emperor William to the grand duchess of Baden and family documents and the ex-empress writes the stery of the emperor's final liness.

The Empress Frederick has pressel Queen lictoria to be present at the wedding of the Princess Victoriain November. Her majesty of his wife,

has expressed a desire to be present do so if her physicians approve her it the risks of a winter journey.

SOME WEARJEWELS, SOME E SS

A Case of Paris Destitution and & ha it Lett to. [Copyright 180 by James Gordon Banne Pans, July 26-[New York Hemid -Special to Tut Bat.] -The weather continues cold and cloudy with west winds. Parisonnes are all in despair chance to show their toilets. Aix les Bainea Vichy Dieppe Frouville Etrat Houlgate are now filled with guests, who, however, have a very damptime of it, and the salety that has ceased in Parishas not yet really begun else

where, so hopes are set upon the coming sunshirte, which will put things all right again Never before has Paris been the scene of so much penury and starvation-not a day passes but some desperate case crops up. Yesterday Mme. Brejard was charged with having fired a revolver ather husband, against whom she is at present bringing suit for divorce. It was shown that M. Brejard had an income of some 30,000 frames a year and had been ordered to give an alimony allowance of 150 france a month to his wife and daughter, who were authorized to live apart

The judge asked Mme. Brejird: "Has your husband ever paid you the allowance?" "No sir, never; he has four disreputable women living with him and my daughter and I have not bread to eat. One of the women actually came and in meckery put somebread on our window sill. We have pledged the

few jewels we had. I amill and cannot work.

My poor daughter has worked at passences

terie and carned sometimes a france day."

"Then you went to see your husband and

fired at him, but the ball glasced off his brace buckle and did not harm him" "With nothing to eat, in dispair my daughter and I went to ask my husband for the monthly allowance or to take us home. My daughterspoke to him first and he brutally ordered us off, and as she would not go be seized her by her hair and threw her down.

It was then that I fired at bim." The daughter confirmed her mother's Zevi dence. M. Fordesil, Mme. Breiard's com sel, pleaded that the court was incompetent. As the case was one of attempted murder, he desired to bring the case before a jury, who would certainly acquit his client; while condemnation by the police court, if only by a fine, would make Mme. Brejard lose her divorce suit-a condemnation by the police court being considered by French law a sufficiest ground for diverce. The tribunal declared itself competent and condemned Mme. Brejard to a fine of 100 francs.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Gossip and News Concerning Americans Abroad.

[Copyright 1890by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, July 26 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]-One of the great marriages of the year will be that of Mile. Marie de Mohrenheim, eldest daughter of the Russian ambassador of Paris, whose engagement is announced with Vicomte de Leze. great-grandson of the celebrated de Leze, who was Louis XVI.'s advocate before the judges' convention. The marriage will take

otheris a daughter of M. Louis Lebeuf de Montgermont, an ex-attache, who recently acquired the Hotel de Cascleses, one of the handsomest residences of Faubourg Saint Germain.

Military men are very pleased with the repeating carbine which has been adopted for French cavaley. It only weighs two kilogrammes and 900 grammes, instead of four kilogrammes, which the one new in use weighs. Its length is ninety-three centimeters and the initial velocity of the bullet is 615 meters instead of 400. This model of 1890 is considered the best cavalry carbine yet invented.

I hear by private correspondence that Mr. Robert Garrett's family are having a fine coaching tour in Switzerland, where many Americans are summering. The St. Moritz registers Mrs. Lambson, Mrs. Burrell Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gifford Dyer, Mr. John P Davis and Miss Davis of New York are in Parisen route to Switzerland. The Aix les Baines has a good share of Americans; Mr. and Mrs. Frick and Mrs. William T. Moore have recently gone therefor the cure; Mrs Forbes Morgan is chaperoning Miss De wolfe and Miss Marbury at Hamburg. Mis Dewelfe is booked to sail on the Bretagne for New York August 23.

Mrs. May and Miss Lillian May are taking the cure at Schwalbach. Mr. and Mrs. George Dewitt of Boston and Madame Al barri are in Paris at the Hotel Liverpool Dr. Frank Bosworth, the New York throat specialist has arrived at the Hetel Bellevue Edward Hurd Smith of Ann Arbor university is also in Paris. Mrs. Harry Redmon has cone to Hamburg. Mrs. Whitelaw Reich goes to Normady for August. Mr. and Mrs Ogden Golet are at the Rochenoire Ironville. Mr. and Mrs. R. McLean and Mrs. McLean are at Fontamebleau.

Mrs. Joseph Bailey and Miss Katherine Bailey of Philadelphia have returned to Paris. Miss Builey is occupied with her wedding trosseau. Hermarriage to Count de Siebur takes place at Holy Trinity church, Philadel phia, in September. Mrs. and Miss Bailer and Count de Sioburg and his mother will sail August 23 for New York. Miss Stauffer of New Orleans has arrived at the Hotel Mourice. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimore, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mrs. and Miss Gordon Nortic are at the Hotel Vendome.

Mrs. Brayton Ives has left for Switzerland. Mrs. C. R. Hecksher, S. A. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. P. H. Ledwig are at the Hotel de France et de Bath. Mr. Douglas Green, the London banker, and Mrs. Green arrived at the same hotel yesterday afternoon, having come all the way from London driving in a cart. It took six days for tourney and their arrival yesterday created quite a sensation. Rudolph Aronson sailed on the Bretagne today, having the option of Le Coques new opera, with libretto by Mm. Van Leo and Dwru. Margaret Mather has left Paris for London. She has completed arrangements for the production of "Joanne d'Arc" in New York.

Annie Pixley said yesterday to a Herald correspondent before leaving London: "We sail on August 13 from Liverpool. I open my season in Philadelphia September 15 with a new piece written for me by Mr. J. Conser Rosch. It is named 'Kate' The principal role I shall play, though we may change the name to the 'Silent Sentinel.' It is in four acts and is founded on an episode of the

Murderous Jealousy.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26. - Near Zanesfield, Logan county, O., last night, Albert D. Parmenter, a young farmer, shot his wife fatally and then blew out his own brains with a shotgua. Mrs. Parmenter lived four hours after the shooting. Parmenter was leaders shooting. Parmenter was leaves

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. wil

The Senate Continues to Wrestle With the Tariff Bill.

NUMBER 39.

SENATOR MORGAN HAS AN OPINION.

He Expresses it With Several Interruptions-Many Friends of the Negro-Colquitt Loves the Farmers.

WASHINGTON, July 38.- In the sen-

ate today Mr. Cullem offered a resolution which was agreed to requesting the president to transmit to the senate all the correspondence not already submitted to congress and now on file in the state department touching the efforts made by the government to obtain a modification or repeal of the decree of the French government of assigned American pork and kindred American p. . ducts, Mr. Mitchell offered a concurrent resolution which was referred to the committee on finance, stating that the United States would hall with approbation my reciprocal arrangement by treaty or otherwise, between the government of the United States and the government of all or any of the South American or Central American states whether there shall be admitted to the ports of such nations free from all national, provincial, municipal and other tariffs or taxes the products of the United States, including four cornment and other breads stuffs, preserved meats, fruits, hides, vegetables, cotton seed oil, rice and other provisions. all articles of food, lumber, furniture and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, structural steel and iron and steel rails, locometives, railway cars and supplies, street cars, reined petreleum and such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon, but declaring that it is not the sense of the United States that in any such treaty of reciprocal arrangement articles of foreign woolor hides in any form should be admitted free into the ports of this country. And it declares that in any treaty or reciprocal arrangement that may be entered into looking to the opening of such foreign ports to the products named, it is not the sense of the United States that articles of wool or hides more actions of the products of the sense of the products of the pr United States that articles of wool or hides produced in any of those countries shall be admitted free of duty into the ports of the United States, and it requests the president of the United States to omit in any such treaty or reciprocal arrangement with any such mation, from the list of products of such countries to be admitted into the ports of the United States, articles of wool in any of its forms and also hides. The

wood in any of its forms and also hides. The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill and was addressed by Mr. Morgan. He said that the peading bill beremon heavily on the laboring classes than on carp-talists orany other class.

Mr. Mergian went on to speak of the cole ored people who, not being capitalists, maraiorea people who, has being capitalists, marak-facturers or skilled workines, could not pos-sibly derive any advantage from protection, and who yet had to bear the burdens which it imposed upon the people. Heyielded to interruptions by Mr. Hawley, who said in Alabama and other states that colored men were being employed as skilled workmen in factories and foundries, and Mr. A marriage has been tranged and w.II
shortly take place between Prince de Broglic
and Mile. Louise Lebeuf de Montgermont.
One flance is a near relative of Due be Broglic
lie and son of Prince Raymond de Broglic,

Working in lactories and foundries, and Mr.
Hoar, who mentioned the case of a colored
man who was selected recently by his fellow
students at Harvard university to deliver the
validatory. His response to Mr. Hoar was
that the case which he mentioned was an exceptional one, somewhat akin to "Bliad
Tom," and his response to Mr. Hawley was was whether any negro operatives were emplayed in northern factories. He also yielded to Mr. Vest, who presented an advertisement from the Springfield fire and insurance company, showing a prohibition to its agents against insuring housesoccupied by

negroes or negro churches or school houses.
In reply to a remark by Mr. Hear that the prohibition applies to southern states Mr. Vest asserted it applied to the whole country. Mr. Morgan went on to criticise the birl in detail and show how hard it would bear on the negroes in the south. He remarked in the negroes is the south. He remarked in closing that he had tried to segregate the segrees from the whites for the purpose of showing that the party which professed tobe their best friend had no use for them in the

world except to do its voting. Mr. Colquitt addressed the senate. He was as much opposed to the house bill as he was to the senate bill. Mr. Colquitt wenton to discuss the provisions of both bills in reference to agricultural products, in order to show the futility of the proposed duties on farm products, so far as any benefit to the farmers was concerned. The American farmers was concerned. The American farmers were becoming conscious of their words. They were joining bands in organization and co-operation. Endowed with good practical sense, in character, moral in lovers of home and its traditions, the farmers of America would never allow themselves to be degraded to the condition of the tillers of the colling to the condition of the tillers. of the soil is India and Egypt From his heart he wished them success and bale them

God speed. Mr. Spooser gave netice of an amendment he would offer to the tariff bill, providing that on and after October 1, 1891, tin plates thinner than No. 28 wire gauge shall be admitted free of duty, unless the quantity of the plates of such gauges produced in the United States during the preceding fiscal year small equal the amount of such tin plates imported during such fiscal year.

Mr. Vestobtained the floor, and the tariff bill went over till Monday. On motion of Mr. Wilson of Lowa the house arrendments.

bill went over till Monday. On motion of Mr. Wilson of Iowa the house amendments to the "original package" bill were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. A bill was passed granting a pension of 2,000 a year to the widow of the late General Bills were also passed giving like pensions

to Mrs. Fremont and Mrs. McClellan, House.

Adjourned.

WASHINSTON, July 26. -Mr. McKinley from the committee on rules reported a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges brought against Pension Commissioner Raum by Representative Cooper of Indiana, Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the wholeon the senate amendment to the sundry Mr. Wilson of Washington favored the sen-

ate amendment in regard to the irrigation of Mr. Hermann of Oregon also supported the enate amendment.
Mr. Dockery of Missouri favored such mod-

lification of the existing law as will permit the arid lands to be open to homestead entryonly. After the speaker had appointed conferees on the original package bill, the committee having risen for that purpose the committee rose with the bill pending and the house ad

The Weather Foreast.

For Nebraska-Fair weather; southerly winds; stationary temperature, except in extreme eastern portions, warmer. For Iowa Fair, warmer weather; south

erly winds. For South Dakota - Fair weather; southerly vinds; stationary temperature, except in ex treme eastern portions, slightly warmer.

Private Advices from Zanzibar. Loydon, July 26.- | Special Cablegram to

THE BEE |- Private advices from Zanzibar state that all foreigners there except Gen mans welcome the establishment of the British protectorate. They are certain that it will tend to increase the commerce of the place. The English are popular there, while the German frighten the Africans, offend other Europeans and terrorize the Arabs.