NUMBER 73.

CHANCE FOR A LIFE.

Active Efforts to Save Mrs. Maybrick, the Alleged Poisoner.

STORY OF THE SENSATIONAL AFFAIR.

Emphatic Demands Will Be Made for the Woman's Release.

WILL QUESTION THE QUEEN'S DECISION.

Proceedings in the Case Not Warranted by English Law.

SYMPATHETIC STRANGERS' KIND WORK.

Maca New Evidence Developed to Indicate That an Innocent Being is Suffering in Her Imprisonment -Waiting for Death.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Aug. 29 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Mrs. Maybrie's is to be saved from lifelong imprisonment unless the plans of her friends miscarry. It is likely that within a few days an application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus, upon which it is proposed to test one of the most extraordinary points ever raised in a British court of justice. The prerogative of the queen in commuting the sentence of the alleged husband poisoner will be put upon trial in a way which may startle the

No less a firm than Lumley & Lum ley, the great London solicitors, have the matter now under consideration. In her dim cell at the Walton prison the frail little American awaits death or madness. Her mother, Baroness Caroline Deroque, is at Rouen, France. Her cowardly paramour, Brierly, has abandoned the helpless prisoner and gone to live across the seas. Her children are too young to know anything or Maybrick is dead. She has no civil rights and no means of communicating with those who might help her to freedom. The home secretary has closed the door and not open it. This woman is an American. It is now in the power of the American government to help her by giving official countenance to the effort to set her free. Many of those who ere engaged in the present work are strangers to Mrs. Maybrick. They are acting out of a pure conviction of her innocence. Surely the American government might show some official in the case of a native born American

that has excited so much compassion in the bosoms of strangers. What the Secretary Could Do. Instructions from Mr. Blaine to Minister Liucoln would enable the lawyers of the Maybrick committee to see her at least. The committee being British, scarcely knows how to approach Mr. Binne. But the case is famous enough and the facts well enough known to warrant the initiative step being taken by America. The retirement from the hen and the speed in which he virtually acknowledged the public suspicions of his mental capacity, is itself deeply significant, but during the two years silence that has followed the trial of Mrs. Maybrick one man has toiled steadily to unravel the mystery surrounding her ter ritle fate. This man has never seen her. She does not at this moment even know his name. He is Alex William MacDougal the parrister of Lincoln's Inn who presided the public meeting held to protest against miscarriage of justice which resulted in the conviction. With the assistance of a few public spirited men and women who have taken interest in Mrs. Maybrick, he had traced out step by step the remarkable series of events that led to her downfall. He has written a large volume on the case which has just been published. In jury and all who were interested in convicting Mrs. Maybrick. He makes public new evidence and private letters throw strong light upon this but it is upon a point of constitutional law that the new attempt to pluck the prisoner from the cell is to be made. It is not an appeal for pardon, but a demend for an unconditional discharge, based upon

Basis of the Appeal.

The test is to be made upon the decision of Mr. Matthews, the home secretary, in advising the queen "to respite the capital sentence on Florence Maybrick and to commute the punishment of penal servitude lor life, inasmuch as all the evidence leads clearly to the conclusion that the prisoner administered and attempted to administer arsenic to her husband with intent to murder, yet it does wholly include a reasonable doubt whether his death was in fact caused by the administration of arsenic. The home secretary came to this decision, "after taking the best medical and legal advice that could be obtained." The counsel have examined the laws of England back to the time of Edward and have found without any exception that the power of the sovereign to use the supreme prerogative is strictly confined acts beneficial to a subject and the sovereign cannot use the royal preregative to injure a subject. Mrs. Maybrick was indicted for murder and tried for murder. She was not called upon to answer any other charge. The home secretary has declared there is a reasonable doubt that Mr. Maybrick died from arsenic poisoning. He has declared it officially in most explicit terms. It is true, he thinks, that Mrs. Maybrick unqestionably attempted to poison her husband, but that is not the question. She was not tried for attempting. was against the law to try her on such a The grand jury indicted her for

in charging the jury said: "It is essential to this charge that the man died of olson and the poison suggested is arsenic. his question you will have to consider and must be the foundation of judgment unfavorable to the prisoner that he died of arsenic." If Mrs. Maybrick was not guilty of murder, then the royal prerogative is being unlawfully exercised in keeping her in prison for an offense of which she was not accusedapting to committ murder.

atter glechnical Explanations.

was the way Mr. MacDougall puts it "If Mrs. Maybrick is guilty of the crime laid to her charge Mr. Matthews committed a gress breach of contract between the own and the people by advising the queen, at his mere will and caprice, to interfere with the course of justice, and Mrs. Maybrick ought to have been hanged August 26, the day appointed for the execution, and

her body ought now to be lying buried within the precincts of the Walton jail if Mrs. Maybrick is, as the jury found by its verdict, guilty of the murder. As there were no extenuating circumstances which could justify the exercise by the queen of the prerogative of mercy, any interference with the sentence of law by Mr. Matthews was a gross and glaring attack upon the law. But if the cause of death was not arsenic, James Maybrick was not murdered, and neither Mrs. Maybrick nor anybody else could have been the murderer. The verdict of the jury which found he had been murdered by Mrs. Maybrick is, by the very fact that he was not murdered, a quashed verdict, Any sentence pronounced on that verdict is an invalid sentence and the crown cannot lawfully carry out an invalid sentence.

"Mrs. Maybrick may have committed every other crime in the decalogue but if she did not commit the specific crime of murder, for which she was indicted and tried and on which she was found guilty, and sentenced to death, she is, under the magna charta, entitled to her freedom, and the queen, by the coronation oath entered into by contract with the people, must observe the magna charta, the thirty-ninth article of which is that no freeman shall be selzed or imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed or banished or in any other way destroyed, nor will we sit in judgment upon him nor will we pronounce sentence upon him except by the legal judgment of his peers and by the law of the land.

Theory of Her Attorneys.

That is the case that is to be presented and Mr. Matthews says is a responsible doubt that Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic, and Justice Stephen declared from the bench that unless Mr. Maybrick died from arsenic there was no case against the prisoner. It is a clear point. The arrangements are now being made by Messrs Lumley & Lumley. The strongest available legal minds in England

nave been brought to bear on the case. Already one of the most eminent men of the government has privately given out a favorable opinion in the matter. Still another gateway to freedom is provided in the suit brought by Mr. Cleaver, Mrs. Maybrick's solicitor, against the New York Mutual Life Insurance company for £2,300 insurance on the life of Mr. Maybrick.

The policy is for £2,500, but £200 was paid without protest, but the insurance company claimed it was not bound to pay in case the murder was committed by a beneficiary. The courts have decided if it was murder the company is not obliged to pay, but Mr. Cleaver chailenges the insurance company to prove the murder. The verdict of the Liverpool jury will not do it. It is not evidence in a civil action to avoid paying the sum claimed on the policy and the company will be forced to prove the crime by witnesses in court. That will give the defense a chance to introduce a mass of newly discovered evidence, the most important thing of which is that Mrs. Maybrick can be called and sworn as a witness. She was not allowed to testify in her own behalf in the Liverpool trial. The court simply permitted her to make a brief statement and refused to allow proof of the same statement.

Fears of the Company. The insurance company fears to fight the case and may succeed in backing out by effecting a compromise with Mr. Cleaver. The friends of Mrs. Mayfeel confident they can establish her innocence. The trouble is, Mrs. Maybrick is not assigned her rights in the insurance policy by Mr. Cleaver and should the company make an offer to compromise the case, it would be in his power to deprive the

tling the matter outside the court. is a question whether Cleaver on one side and the York Mutual on the other, either could afford to have the compromise If the company declines to fight in the court on the ground that it might lose £1,000 or £15,000 in costs, the dangerous precedent will be established. The chances are, though that the question of murder will be tried again and the whole Maybrick case re-

helpless woman of her opportunity by set-

One of the most important things discovered since the trial is the prescription for face wash containing Fowler's solution of arsenic showing that when Mrs. Maybrick declared in court that she used arsenic in a face wash. even before her marriage, she told the truth. The very chemist who disposed of this arsenic has been found. Mrs. Maybrick claimed that such a prescription existed and wrote to her mother from prison saying as much. The New York prescription was made out on a blank from Wenck's pharmacy, 1200 Broadway, and it gives the following: Solution arsenic, chlorate potash, aqua roseere, and adds, "apply with a sponge twice a day." The prescription is signed "Bay 69, W. 23 st." MacDougals' story of the finding of the prescription explains why it could not be produced at the trial.

He says: "Among the very few things which Maybrick brothers, the legatees, allowed Mr. Cleaver to have out of the house was a bible which had belonged to Mrs Maybrick's father. After the trial Mr. Cleaver gave this book, together with a few other ittle articles which had belonged to Mrs. Maybrick, to her mother, the Baroness Roque, who months afterwards happened to turn over a leaf in the bible and came across a small piece of printed paper with a New York chemist's label on the back of it, which was the New York doctor's written prescription for an arsenical face wash."

In dealing with the events of the night before Mr. Maybrick died, when Mrs. Maybrick claims to have confessed her misconduct with Brierly to her husband and obtained his full forgiveness. MacDougall throws out many dark hints as to the mo tive for fastening the crime upon Mrs. Maybrick. He says "on that Friday evening at about 7 o'clock, just before dinner was served, a rather remarkable thing occurred, which was kept back at the trial, but which must not be kept back now and must be thoroughly investigated as also the reasons for keeping it back. I shall give a description of that occurrence as has been supplied me by two servants, Elizabeth Humphries, cook, and Mary Cadwallader, the parlor maid. The office clerks, Thomas Lowrey and George Smith came up to the house to get some papers. Michael and Edwin Maybrick were there and took them up to James Maybrick. After some time James Maybrick began shouting at his brothers in a loud voice which could be heard all over the house. He cried, 'O, Lord, if I'm to die why am I to be worried like this! Let me die

out very loud. Contesting His Will. Both Humphrey and Cadwallader saw Edwin Maybrick come out of the bedroom with the paper in his hand and say that Alice Yapp, whom they describe as knowing and

properly.' He was very violent and shouted

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

Increasing Demands That the German Government Shall Suspend Grain Duties.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS CIRCULATING.

Emperor William, as a Temperance Reformer, Awakens Much Discussion.

AN EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL DISGRACED

Becoming Short of Funds He Raises the Wind on a Bogus Draft.

WORLD'S FAIR ENVOYS SUCCESSFUL WORK

Russia, Austria, Switzerland and the Other European Governments Will be Represented at Chicago-Old World Gossip.

Copurishted 1891. New York Associated Press. Behlin, Aug. 29 .- Orders have been issued by the government calling upon the agricultural district officials to report as to the condition and probable yield of wheat and rye. These reports are to be made perore Septem ber 3. Further reports concerning the potate crop are called for and these must be in the hands of the government before Septem-

The governments of the other German states have also been directed by the imperial authorities to expediate reports as to the condition and probable yield of the crops in their respective states. Numerous returns have already reached Herr von Berlepsch, minister of commerce, and the data derived from them have been submitted to the emperor.

Suspension Grain Duties a Necessity. Judging from the altered tone of members of the official circles, a suspension of the im port duties on grain is becoming a recognized necessity. The ministers will not wait until November to submit the question to the reichstag, but immediately upon the conclusion of the digestion of the state statistics will declare the duties suspended.

The North German Gazette published an article on the subject in which it avowed that the main reason for the government in hitherto refusing to lessen or suspend the duties was the fear that the reichstag would, once they were abolished or reduced, never allow them to be restored or raised again. The statement raised a storm of protests, in which the agrarian journals all joined. The notion that a suspension of the duties meant their permanent abolition is denounced as absurd, in view of the fact that the reichstag, which has yet three years to live, has a clear protectionist ma-jority, ready to impose the duty when the government desires. In the meanwhile what measures are possible will be taken to lighten the hardships resulting from the dearness of the hardships resulting from the dearness of rye. Market speculations are sternly dis-couraged. The prices of rye show a frac-tional diminution; on Monday, when the quotation for September delivery was 240 marks per 1,000 kilos, today the price was 230 marks.

The Reich bank has been authorized to

make advances up to two-thirds of the value of grain placed in depots. Importers have made every exertion to supply the depots. Until yesterday, when the Russian prohibition came into force, the frontier railways did a great carrying trade. The mixing of ry with wheat has already been largely res to, and nothing but this r is now used for making mixture for the army. No precautions are now taken to arrest the popular agitation for the suspension of the grain duties. Tomorrow public meetings will be held here, in Hamburg, and in other populous centers. these meetings the progressionists and socialists will unite in preparing memorials to the government expressing the great necessity of taking immediate action looking to a reduc-tion or suspension of the duties. The Berlin

Grain exchange is awaiting eagerly the pro-ceedings of the international grain market which opens in Vienna on Monday.

For the Repression of Drunkenness. The Freissinnige Zeitung has decided to pose the main clauses of the government's bill for the repression of drunkenness. The ultimate fate of the measure may be pre-dicted, as it is modeled after a bill of similar import, which was introduced in the reichs-tag in 1881, and which was dropped in com-mittee. The leading ministerialists are the only supporters of the present bill and their support is due simply to the fact that the nperor who is the father of the bill, is earnest in his efforts to sup-ess the growing evils of intemperpress the ance. Yet the proposals contained in this bill cannot strike foreigners, who are accustomed to liquor legislation as being sovere. The measure provides that retail liquor dealers must supply food besides spirits and are forbidden to sell liquor to persons under 16 years of age. They must not serve a visibly drunken person or one who is known to be a confirmed drunkard. They must see that drunken persons are guarded to their homes or protected by the police, and they must not supply liquor or credit. The most drastic clauses of the bill provide for the forcible committal of confirmed inebriates to an asylum, for the keep ing of public houses closed until S o'clock in the morning and fixing the minimum quantity of spirits to be sold at half a litre. It is not expected that the govern-ment will persist in passing the bill in its entirety. If the government can get a measure of kindred nature to those accepted by the countries where there are temperance eforms it is known that there will be satis

The revival of the Servia-Bulgarian war scare is not echoed in official quarters here.
The war office is ready to face surprises from any side. Acting in the interests of peace, Chancellor Von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, have joined in asking the Turkish government to intervene between these two states. Advices received from Constanti-nople tonight are to the effect that the porte has sent a note to Servia in regard to the massing by that country of troops on the Bulgarian frontier, ostensibly for manoeuv res. The note calls upon the Servian gov-ernment to hold the manoeuvres in the inter or and not on the porder line of Bulgaria based upon her rights as suzerain to protect

Bulgaria.
Princess Bismarck made her first appear ance in society since her illness at a dinner given by Mr. William Walter Phelps, the United States minister at Hamburg, last

night. World's Fair Missionaries.

Messrs, Handy, Peck and Butler, three of the foreign members of the Chicago Colum-bian exhibition, who have been visiting vari-ous Russian cities, will shortly arrive in Brussels. They have described their reception by M. De Gier, the Russian prime minister, as being of the most cordial nature. M. De Giers stated that he regretted that the exar had just left the capital prior to the arrival of the commissioners. His majesty, the prime minister said, would have been pleased to meet them. M. Vischlogradsky, the min-ister of finance, promised that he would at an ister of finance, promised that he would at an early date appoint an imperial commissioner to attend to all matters pertaining to a proper representation of Russian art, in-dustry and manufacture. It is probable that a war-ship will be detailed to convey the Russian exhibit to a point in the United States. Mr. Handy, in referring to the ex-perience of the commissioners in Austria, said that whatever opposition there had been in Vienna to sending exhibits to Chicago was fast disappearing. The commission had suc-

ceeded in disabusing the minds of the manufacturers, who were prejudiced on account of the McKinley bill.

The eleven days' tour of Mcsars, Grosvenor and Lindsay in Switzerland covered every industrial center in the country. The last place they visited was St. Gall, the chief seat of the great embroidery industry. Everywhere they were told that they could rely upon an ample representation of Swiss products.

Percy Tightman, who at one time was United States consul in this city, but who subsequently became notorious for his swindling operation, has been at his old tricks again. He called upon the Landres bankers at the Hague and stated that he was the American vice consul at Sheffield, Elogiand. He negotiated a draft for \$200, drawn on a house in Washington. The Landros knew Tightman when he was in the consular service at Rotterdam, and they therefore cashed his draft, which subsequently proved to be sourced. draft, which subsequently proved to be spurious. The police are looking for him. It is supposed that he has gone on a trip up the

Rhine.

W. E. Hoyt of New York, who was arrested at Cuxhaven at the request of the American authorities on the charge of embezzlement, has been released from custody after having been ten weeks in prison. It has been decided that the offense with which he is charged is non-extraditional.

Mr. Mosler, the American artist, has again addressed, a remonstrance to Director You.

addressed a remonstrace to Director Von Werner against granting his pictures at the international art exhibition only honorable mention. Mr. Mosler has many sympathiz-ers here on account of the injudicious distribution of medais to exhibitors on that oc

The fall f President Balmaceda of Chili is received with general satisfaction here. The position of the new Balmacedan war ship Presidente Pinto, which is now at Kiel, is a matter of discussion among naval officers, owing to the different circumstances which now attaches to her. Her commander ex-pects to remain at Kiel until he can obtain orders from the constitutional government at Santiago De Chili.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

ad Fate of a Party of Emigrants Who Sought Homes in America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29,-The Russian immigrants who have not been allowed to land, notwithstanding the efforts made in their behalf by Coroner Levy, will today start on their dreaded homeward voyage on the Hamburg steamer Marsaia. Writs of habeas corpus have been issued in some cases and ten of the band will remain prisoners at the barge office until their cases are decided by the courts. As for the less fortunate ones, they were yesterpay huddled together in the steerage of the steamer, despair plainly pictured on their faces. One woman protested to a reporter that she had eighteen roubles left and if permitted to land would take care of herself and little ones.

A young mother of 21, who is accompanied by her husband and two babies, said in a calm, hopeless way: "We might as well walk off that plank into the water; that's all that is left for us."

The most touching case is that of the young woman who lies in her narrow wooden buck with her new born infant. This child is only four days old, having been born since the steamer reached this port. It is, there-fore, an American citizen. The mother prays that he may die rather than be sent

back to Russia.

"This child," said the purser of the Marsala, "is an American, and has a right to remain in this country. It is a shame to send this family back."

"What will be the fate on these people when they land in Hamburgo, the reporter

asked.
"They will not be all we't' o stay in Hamburg. They will be sent by rail at once to the place from whence they came."
"And then what?"
"Ah," said the official, with a shrug of his shoulders, "who knows? They will simply be prisoners. They will not be allowed to be prisoners. They will not be allowed t remain in their native towns, but be driven from one place to another as they have been." "Will the Russian government allow them

no home in their country?'
"No; except in Polish Russia. They may be allowed to stay there." There are among the party a number of children of all ages. The laws demand \$1,000 bonds in the case of each immigrant before they will be allowed to land. These bonds might nave been obtained had not most of the wealthy Hebrews been out of the city at this time.

General Operne of the barge office is re ported to have had a conference vesterday with the acting secretary of the treasury and a representative of the Baron Hirsch fund. This was construed to mean that an applicaion for permission for the immigrants to land would be made to the authorities a Washington.

THIN SKINNED.

Exceptions Taken by a Wilkesbarre, Pa., Capitalist to a Minstrel's Joke. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 29.-Billy Wes of Primrose & West's minstrels was arrested during the performance at the Music hall last night by Sheriff-Robinson, charged with slander by Arthur Frothingham, a capitalist of Scranton. Mr. Frothingham undertook to build a mammoth arcade business block in that city, but the building was never finished and it has been an eye sore and a by-word. Last night Frank Cushman, comedian, niddleman that he had sold 350,000 bottles of eye wash at \$1 a bottle, and when asked what he was going to do with the mony replied that he would give it to Frothingham to fin-ish the arcade. The joke made the crowded house roar and Frothingham, who was in the audience, claims that West added "But you will never get it back." He had a war rant issued for West's arrest and a wealthy citizen became bondsman for West. He wil have Frothingham arrested for false arres says he never made the remark d. The sheriff is searching for Cushcharged. The sheriff is searching for Cus man, and Frothingham has sworn out

FOUR KILLED,

Freight Trains Collide with Fatal Results.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 29.-Near Brush Creek, on the St. Louis & San Francisco road this morning two freight trains going at full speed collided, killing four men and demolishing both trains. Those killed were: GEORGE HUSTON, engineer of train 266, C. C. BRIDEWELL, engineer of train 183 aged 27. HARRY M. JOHNSON, fireman of train 266, ABRAM NOBLE, fireman of train 183, aged 23.

Two brokemen whose names could not be learned were also injured, but it is thought not fatally. The men killed were all resi-dents of Springfield and leave families. Passenger trains were delayed until late tonight on account of the wreck. The cause of the accident is not known.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and vicinity-Fair, stationary

temperature. For North and South Dakota-Slightly warmer, variable winds and generally fair Sunday and Monday. For Iowa and Nebrasks—Generally fair and stationary temperature Sunday; warmer

and fair Monday.

For Kansas—Continued warm weather;
fair Sunday and Monday.

For Mussouri—Slightly warmer; generally
fair Sunday and Monday.

For Colorado—Slightly warmer; fair Sunday and Monday. day and Monday.

At Queenstown-Alaska, from New York

At London-Sigured: Europe, from Baltimore; Bourgogne, from New York. At Philadelphia Montans, from London, At New York Etruria and Bothnia, from Liverpool; Wieland and Columb's, from

DEFEATED BY DEATH.

Efforts to Hold England's Ministry Together of No Avail.

DEMISE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL RAIKES.

Lord Salisbury Much Disturbed Over the Unexpected Vacancy.

STORY OF THE PREMIER'S LONG FIGHT.

Cherished Hopes of Lord Randolph Churchill Suddenly Crushed.

PRESENT POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS,

Active Preparations for a Campaign Against Parnell Giving Rise to Various Rumors-Ambitious to Succeed Balfour.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Aug. 20. | New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE. | For upwards of four years and a half Lord Salisbury has contrived to hold the government together without a single change or break. Just before Christmas in 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill thought to capsize the entire government coach by resigning his office as enancellor of the exchequer but this grand coup did not have the effect anticipated. His post was speedily filled up and he has been wandering some what mournfully outside of the camp ever since. Lord Salisbury has been left absolute master of the situation. One of the premier's chief aims has been to avoid any shifting of offices until the last year or two A certain number of the conservatives were ready to press Lord Randolph's return to the ministry whenever an opening occurred.

Lord Salisbury has always tried to pre vent any such chance happening, hence Mr. Smith has been almost forced to retain his position as leader of the house long after he wished to retire.

Frequently clamors for the home and sec retary's resignation have also been quietly ignored, but death is a messenger who will take no denial, and he has now created a gap in the ministry which must be filled up. Late Postmaster General Mr. Raikes

worked himself to death. He was an excelent man and a good deal abused by the press because he could not carry out impossibili-I have often conversed with him on the subjects of these attacks and though he bore

himself bravely under them it was evident that they told upon his spirits. It is never easy to submit to injustice and Mr. Raikes smarted severely under it. Responsibilities of the Office. The work of his department is exceedingly

neavy, for virtually the postmaster general here is responsible for the good managemen of every postoffice in the country, and almost for the good conduct of every postman. He may be frequently subjected to severe questioning and criticism in parliament for some delay in delivering a letter in the remote Treland or Scotiand Mr. Raikes looked carefully into every de

tail of his business and neglected nothing At the close of the last heavy session he felt that his end was not far off and prepared himself for death, and after a brief interva was carried to his grave. The queen, who knew what a faithful servant he had been, for nothing escaped her attention, sent a kind message to his widow and a wreath lay upor his coffin which was sent by her majesty.

Lord Salisbury must choose his successor and that soon, and he will be drawn from the ranks of the ministry. Probably the new postmaster general will be Sir John Gorst, now under secretary for India. His place in turn will be filled up by George Curzon, who was for a short time the private secretary of Lord Salisbury. Curzon attends but little in the house of commons, but he is the son of Lord Scarsdale, consequently his requisite family influence will therefore get

Maybe Sir John Gorst has higher aims. hear he is expecting to succeed Balfour when that gentleman gives up the Irish secretary ship and takes Smith's position. Sir John has been rather snubbed and kept back in the past, and now that he is wanted he may considerably raise his terms. Whatever may happen, no door will be opened for Lord Churchill. That is one thing certain. In personal politics Lord Salisbury is strong and while he does not covet power, will do his best to hold the fort.

Irish Discord Increasing. The increasing dissensions in the Irish ranks give him an enormous advantage Parnell has lost the Freeman's Journal and announces his intention of providing himself with a new organ in the Press. But where is the money to come from? There's the rub Timothy Healy has been making both Mr and Mrs. Parnell the subjects of some very coarse remarks. Timothy Harrington attacks Dwyer Gray with great severity. William O'Brien and John Dillon are preparing for vigorous anti-Parnellite campaign, and alto gether the once compact Irish party is torn with strife, anger and flerce divisions.

Scarcely anybody in it now has the least hope of reconciliation. The war must be fought out to the bitter end. The longer it lasts the more will the tories gain.

Mr. Gladstone sees the danger, but he is powerless to avert it. Many of his followers hold that he did wrong in writing his famous letter calling upon Parnell to resign. But for that the Irish party would never have thrown Parnell over. As matters stand, the whole Gladstonian army is in a state of MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

EUROPEAN CROP OUTLOOK.

ply a Big Deficiency.
[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, Aug. 29.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The leading grain men of London say that this week ha peen disappointing. With the sort of weather we have had wheat should have gone up a shilling at least instead of which the dealers get a bare three pence. It is the uncertainty about Russia that is keeping things so dead. According to the best infor mation the quantity of breadstuff brought into England during the past week has been only moderate. A little has come from India, Persia and New Zealand and the rest from

America. One dealer said to me today that America has practically to supply the world. He was surprised that Americans did not take advantage of the opportunity of putting up prices. "They are in a very sorry plight in German," said he, "for not only are they unable to get their usual supply of eye from Russia, but the potato crop is turning out | the Sims gang effectually.

bad. Potatoes are greatly us the result is that Germany has uy more breadstuffs to make up the den potato crops. Reports receive many speak equally as bad of this hough al it

the German government tries to The outlook is dark."

The Herald's Liverpool corre says that the quantities of wheat i now affoat destined for Great Britain mated at 2,161,000 quarters, which, compared with this time last year, shows an immense falling off. The diminuition is principally in the California and Russian wheat. Stocks in the closed warehouses in Liverpool compare unfavorably with the same period last year, the total in grain storage being now 116,984 quarters against 260,582 quarters in

Imports into Liverpool for four days of this week are 43,787 quarters of wheat, 18,436 sacks of flour, and the total since August is 307,117 quarters of wheat and 63,217 sacks of flour, which will not cover the estimated weekly requirements which are 80,-000 quarters of wheat and 20,800 sacks of flour. Good judges consider that the wheat must go up higher still. They base their opinion on the depleted state of the stocks and the fact that of the 5,000,000 quarters affoat only two-fifths belong to England.

HIS MAJESTY'S WHISKERS.

Royal Sensation in Germany's Capital on the Subject.

(Compright 189) by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Aug. 29 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The news from Berlin is that the German emperor has created a sensation by growing a full beard. It has changed the whole look of his face He begins now to resemble his illustrious father, the Emperor Frederick. The haughti ness that characterized the young sovereign's sharp cut countenance is softened by the light brown beard with which his majesty s delighting the court and people

Ever since the accession of William II. to he throne, every young German who could grow a blonde moustache, has tried to look as much like the emperor as possible. Now all is changed. The barbers have received hints that "the Kaiser beard is to be fashionable, but what will the kaiser beard be?"

The emperor's new enterprise has not yet developed so much that its ultimate character can be determined. He may divide his beard and brush it apart, or he may let it grow naturally. He may crop it closely or may wear it parted. The general opinion is that a pointed beard be too French for would majesty. Among serious people new beard is taken as a sign that William II. is weary of being referred to as the "young emperor" and is anxious to do everything likely to add to his dignity as a man and monarch. "The czar has a beard," says the German of philosophic mind, "and why should not the kaiser have a beard?"

HE WAS A ROYAL MURD ERER.

Rudolph, the Dead Austrian Crown Prince, a Murderer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29,-The World will publish tomorrow, exclusively in America, but in conjunction with the London Times, which holds the original manuscript of the hitherto suppressed pamphlet prepared by the family of the late Baronne Marievetzeera, who was found shot to death, with her lover, Radolph, crown prince of Austria, at Mayorling on the 30th of January, 1889. The pamphlet was to have been published to the extent of fty copies to be circulated among a few friends in order to vindicate the memory of the unfortunate young lady. But the Austrian court, to whom it was distasteful t have the crown prince go down to posterity as a murderer or as a suicide, caused the printed sheets of the pamphlet to be seized in the publishers hands but the original manuscript was secured from the family by the London Times and is now made public by the World by special arrangement and simultaneously with the London Times.

The pamphlet tells the whole story in circumstantial a manner, backed by autograph letters, as to leave no doubt as to its value as an historic document. It gives a concise narrative of the affair in so detailed a way that its accuracy apparently cannot be called into question.

An important feature, according to the nother's story, is the infamous part played in the tragedy by no less a personage than the niece of the empress of Austria. This distinguished lady's actions are given with the fullest of detail, and the pamphic accuses her of being not only the inter nediary, but a blackmailer as well. Barones Marie's last letters to her family are likewise made public, and the story is told how a for tune teller was made to play a mysterious part in the tragedy which deprived the Aus-trian emperor of his direct heir and the

Vetzera family of a favorite daughter. Briefly summarized, and as told young girl's letters, the story is that Baron-ass Marie Vetzera, then 17 years old, fell in love at first sight with the crown prince, and that she frequently mot him in the ordinary social way. Finally she entrusted her secret to Countess Larisch, the empress of Aus-tria's neice, and this lady at once undertook to act as a go-between, while taking advan-tage of ner knowledge of the state of affairs to levy blackmall from the prince.
At one time the mother of the girl sus

pected that something was amiss, but Count ess Larisch was ready with some plausible tale. The facts of all this are given in great detail in the pamphlet.

At last the girl fled to Mayorling, by ar rangement with the prince and a few hours later her death was known by the emperor, but not by the distracted mother, who in

vain implored the chief of police and Count Taafe, the Austrian premier, to cause a search to be instituted for her daughter. The truth of the double suicide, or murder and suicide is at last definitely established by this publication.

The news of the death was broken to the mother by the empress of Austria. The pamphiet shows that the prince's mind had long before been given to thoughts of suicide, but that Marie did her best to dissuade him from this fatal step. It was not until hope for both of them had fled that she resolved to share his death. For the first time is revealed the dignities offered to her dead body. How was carted away in a sitting posture between her two uncles, even a coffin being denied her by her reintives when moving her, how her mother was persecuted and villified, how everything was done to lay the blame on the girl, forms a harrowing story, as told by the mother. The alleged falsehoods circulated about her are exposed and the daughter's dying messages are given.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

Senator Blackburn of Kentuck;

Seriously III. LOUISVILLS, Ky., Aug. 29.—It is reported here that Schator Blackburn was yesterday atricken with apoplexy at New Castle, about sixty miles from Louisville. His friends have kept the matter secret to save him an novance. He rallied rapidly and is thought now to have quite recovered

After Southern Outlaws. MORILE, Ala., Aug. 29.-United States Marshal Walker, with a posse of forty selected detectives from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana leave at 2 o'clock this

afternoon via special train for Buckslema, on the Mobile & Ohio road, taking horses, am-

munition, camping outrits, etc. They go for the purpose of raiding stills and breaking up

STORIES FROM CHILI.

Some Reasons Why the War Broke Out-A Balmacedan Version.

AN EXPERT OPINION BY A NAVAL OFFICER

He States That Fealty Among the Chilians is a Marketable Commodity.

BALMACEDA SURELY LONE FOR THIS TIME.

Deserted By His Troops, His Generals Killed, His Course is Run.

FIERCE FIGHTING AND HEAVY LOSSES.

roops on Both Sides Fight Bravely-Heroic Conduct of Balmaceda's Officers-An Incident of

the War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.-Since the receipt of Consul McCreery's cablegram last night announcing the capture of Valparaiso, no further official news has come from the

seat of war. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.-William Evans, counsel for the Chilian legation, makes an authorized statement concerning the Chilian rebellion of which the following is a syn-

President Balmaceda was elected five President Balmaceda was elected five years ago by the liberal party, consisting of a number of factions. In forming the cabinet all the faction could not be pleased. Nine different cabinets were formed but still the party was dissatisfied. They regarded Balmaceda as their creature, but the president refused to be dictated to. He acquiesced, however, in the demands of congress so long as it was possible to do so conformably with the provisions of the constitution. The president has the power under the constitution to remove and appoint his ministers at will. Still it has been the custom of the president to remove his minis-ters only on a vote of censure or want of confidence. Congress captiously and from im-proper motives determined to avail itself of this extra constitutional custom for the purpose of compelling the president to submit to

its dictation.
Congress had the power to impeach the ministers, but preferred to buildoze the president. The president submitted, until further submission meant a virtual abdication of office. Then congress refused to pass any of the appropriations. They then determined to remove Balmaccea, notwith-standing the constitutional provisions that a president cannot be impeached until the expiration of his term of office. Congress, how-ever, declared the office vacant. Then came the open rebellion. The opposition majority in congress declared itself to be the govern-ment and went on board a man-of-war with mutinous officers. Once the navy mutinged it became imperatively necessary to maintain in-ternal order at any price. Balmaceda made a declaration of martial law and the suspension of ordinary judicial writs in certain classes of cases. The rest of the history of the revolution is of recent occurrence and

familiar to all.

Cutcaco, ill., Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Commander C. C. Todd, executive officer of the United States gun-boat Charleston, arrived today at the Auditorium direct from San Francisco. The news of Balmaceda's defeat published in todays papers he read with some incredulity. well," he said, "that I am inclined longer before fully believing that Balmaceda was actually overthrown. I know that his forces outnumbered those of the congressional party two to one. At the same time I know that there is not a man in Chili that could not be bought, and a change in the relative strength of the armies need not cause surprise."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 29.—A correspondent from Santiago, under date of the 27th, says: "The American minister here received much favorable mention for visiting political prisoners and in many instances alleviating distress. Through his energy the life of the former president's son. Pinto, was saved and permission accorded him to leave the country with Captain Frederick and Padre Domso. The wife of Austin Ed-wards and his mother, with several other ladies connected with heads of the congressional party, have been oracties connected with heads of the congressional party, have been ordered to leave Chili by the next steamer. When asked what would be done if they refused to go, Balmaceda seat word that a file of soldiers will be sent to enforce the order. So large a number of arrests have been made since the departure of the last steamer for Callon that in Soutings he last steamer for Callon, that in Santiago and Valparaiso the streets seem deserted of citizens, and the place is like a foreign place. Congress had been discussing the national bank question. With sixty million dollars capital guaranteed by the nitre beds of Tara-

paca, the correspondent says the bill will probably become an act. Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—Senor Montt Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—Senor Montt tonight received the following cablegram:

IQUIQUE, Aug. 29.—Dom Pedro Montt, Washington: The triumph in Placidia has been complete. Commundante Mentt communficates that the troops of Balmaceda numbered 12,000 men. Three thousand prisoners and all his artillery has been taken. The torpedo boats Lynch and Aldea and all the rest in our power. Valparaiso was occupied without resistance. Vicuna, Goloy. Bananos immister of the interior; and Viel, intendente of Valparaiso, have fled to foreign vessels in the harbor. Our losses have not been heavy.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—At a late hour tonight the congressional envoys in this city received this dispatch from Iquique, dated August 29, and signed Errazuez:

According to an official dispatch from Com-

dated August 29, and signed Errazuez:
According to an official dispatch from Commander Montt, of the congressional naval forces, in the battle of Concon the enemy lost 1,500 men and an equal number of prisoners were captured. Two thousand rifles were taken and a number of field pieces. Our loss was 108, and among the killed were five officers.

In the battle of Piacilla, the defeat of Balmaceda was complete. His two generals, Barbosa and Alcerreca, were killed and many other officers. Vicuna, the president-elect, has escaped on board a foreign war vessel. The whereabouts of Balmaceda are unknown.

The Navy department siso is without any

The Navy department sise is without any word from Admiral Brown today, though for the absence of any news from him, the Navy department official thiogs there are good rea-sons. He has evidently, they say, been in communication with the United States consul at Valparaiso and must have known that the latter has telegraphed to Washington the re-

suit of yesterday's battle.

Senor Lascano, the Chilian minister, de-nied himself to all newspaper reporters today. It is not believed, however, that he received any dispatches bearing on the war. The battle of Concon, the envoys say, was

fought on the first day the insurgent army landed in the vicinity of Valparaiso. The battle of Placella was fought yesterday. The State department has not received any information today relative to the war in Chili from its representative in that country. The non-receipt of news from Minister Egan at Santiago is believed to be due to the fact that either that city is still cut off from com-munication with Valparaiso, or else there is

a censorship over the dispatches sent from Panis, Aug. 29.—The French consul at Valparaise, in a cablegram to M. Ribot, the minister of foreign affairs, says that after two sanguinary battles the conquering forces of the congressionalists have entered Val-paraiso in good order. The dispatch states that communication between Santiago and

Valparaiso has not yet been restored, Broke All Previous Records. Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 29.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan arrived today from China and Japan, making the run from Yokohama in ten days, break-

ing all previous records.