

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.

More 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. Maybrick 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 public.

No less a firm than Lumley & Lumley, the great London solicitors, have taken 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, Briery, has abandoned the helpless prisoner and gone to live across the seas. Her children are too young to know anything or anything. In the eyes of the law Mrs. Maybrick is a criminal, and 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 will not open it. This woman is 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 are 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 Lincoln would enable the lawyers of the Maybrick committee to see her at least. The committee before this, scarcely knows how to approach Mr. Blaine. 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 bench of Justice Stephen and the speech in which he virtually acknowledged the public suspicions of his mental capacity, is a self-evident fact, but during the two years since that has followed the trial of Mrs. Maybrick one man has tolled steadily to unravel the mystery surrounding her terrible fate. This man has never been seen. She does not at this moment even know his name. He is Alex. William MacDougall, the barrister of Lincoln's Inn who presided at the public meeting held to protest against the conviction 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 has 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 this book Mr. MacDougall, as a judge, jury and all who were interested in convicting Mrs. Maybrick. He makes public new evidence and private letters throw strong light upon this case, 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 demand for an unconditional discharge, based upon the law.

Basis of the Appeal. The test is to be made upon the decision of Mr. Matthews, the home secretary, in advising the queen "to respect the capital sentence on Florence Maybrick and to commute the punishment of the same to imprisonment for 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 not 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 to acts beneficial to a subject and the sovereign cannot use the royal prerogative 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 unquestionably attempted to poison her husband, but that is not the question. She was not tried for attempting to poison her husband. It was against the law to try her on such a charge. The grand jury indicted her for murder and Mr. Justice Stephen in charging the jury said: "It is essential to this charge that the man died of arsenic."

Her body ought now to be lying buried within the precincts of the Walton jail if Mrs. Maybrick is as 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 is not a murderer, 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 deceiver 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 seized or imprisoned or disseised 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 there is a responsible doubt that Mrs. Maybrick died of arsenic, and Justice Stephen declared from the bench that unless Mrs. 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 have 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 insured was committed by a beneficiary. The courts have decided if it was murder the company is not obliged to pay, but Mr. Cleaver charges the insurance company to pay 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 being the fact 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 settling the matter with Mrs. Maybrick. The friends of Mrs. Maybrick feel 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 helpless widow of her opportunity by settling the matter outside the court. It is a question whether with Mr. Cleaver on one side and the New 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, all in favor of Mrs. Maybrick, who will be tried again and the whole Maybrick case reopened.

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 Wreck's pharmacy, 1209 Broadway, and it contained the following ingredients: arsenic, chlorate potash, aqua roseora, and add "apply with a sponge twice a day." The prescription is signed "Hay 69, W. 23 st." MacDougall's 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 I followed up, the doctors, allowed Mr. Cleaver to have the prescription, which was a bible which had belonged to Mrs. Maybrick's father. After the trial Mr. Cleaver gave this book, together with a few other little 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 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 Briery to her husband and obtained his full forgiveness, MacDougall throws out many dark hints as to the motive 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 Caldwell, 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 wife in a loud voice which could be heard all over the house. He cried, 'O, Lord, if I'm to die I'm to be worried like this! Let no man properly.' He was very violent and shouted out very loud.

Contesting His Will. "Both Humphrey and Caldwell 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 loving the man, had just died. It is essential to this charge that the man 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 to which she was not accused—of attempting to commit murder.

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Increasing Demands That the German Government Shall Suspend Grain Duties.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS CIRCULATING.

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

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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.

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The governments of the other German states have also been directed by the imperial authorities to expedite reports as to the condition and probable yield of the crops in their respective states. Numerous returns have already reached Herr von Bielefeld, minister of commerce, and the data derived from these have been submitted to the emperor concerning suspension of Grain Duties a Necessity.

Judging from the altered tone of members of the official circles, a suspension of the import 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 suspension necessary. 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 already been resorted to, 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 duties of rye. Market speculations are sternly discouraged. The prices of rye show a fractional diminution on Monday, 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 an exertion to supply the market, but yesterday, when the Russian prohibition came into force, the frontier railways did a great carrying trade. The mixing of rye with wheat has already been largely resorted to, and nothing but this mixture is now used for making bread for the army. No protest is now known to arise against the agitation for the suspension of the grain duties. Tomorrow public meetings will be held here, in Hamburg, and in other ports. These meetings will unite in preparing memorials to the government expressing the great necessity of the immediate action for the reduction or suspension of the duties. The Berlin Grain exchange is awaiting eagerly the production of the international market which opens in Vienna on Monday.

For the Repression of Drunkenness. The Freisinnige Zeitung has decided to oppose the main clauses of the government's bill for the repression of drunkenness. The article contains the following propositions: "As it is modeled after a bill of similar import, which was introduced in the reichstag in 1881, and which was dropped in committee, the leading motive of the bill is the only supporters of the present bill and their support is due simply to the fact that the emperor is the father of the bill, is earnest in his support, and that he suppress the growing evils of intemperance. Yet the proposals contained in the bill will result in the most serious and accustomed to liquor legislation as being severe. 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 drunkard. They must see that drunken persons are guarded to their homes or protected by the police, and they must not supply liquor on credit. The most drastic clause of the bill provides for the forcible commitment of inebriated to an asylum, for the keeping of public houses closed until 1 o'clock in the morning and after that time a quantity of spirits to be sold at half a litre. It is not expected that the government will persist in passing the bill into a law. If the government can get a measure of kindred nature to those accepted by the countries where there are temperance reforms it is known that there will be satisfaction.

The revival of the Serbia-Bulgarian war are in an echo of official quarters here, the Reich office is ready to take action from any side. Acting in the interests of peace, Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Kalinsky, the Austro-Hungarian minister, have joined in asking the Turkish government to intervene between these two states. Advice received from Constantinople tonight are to the effect that the port has sent a note to Serbia in regard to the passing by that country of troops on the Bulgarian frontier, ostensibly for manoeuvres. The note calls upon the Serbian government to hold the manoeuvres in the interior and not on the border line of Bulgaria. The intervention of Turkey in this matter is a Russian minister said, would be pleased to meet them. M. Vischnogradsky, the minister of finance, promised that he would at an early date appoint an imperial commissioner to attend to all matters pertaining to proper representation of Russian art, industry and manufacture. It is probable that a warship will be detailed to convey the Russian exhibit to a point in the United States. Mr. Handy, in referring to the experience of the commissioners in Austria, said that whatever happened there, and in Vienna to sending exhibits to Chicago was fast disappearing. The commission had succeeded in disabusing the minds of the manufacturers, who were prejudiced on account of the McKinley bill.

The eleven days' tour of Messrs. Grosvenor and his wife in Switzerland, covered every industrial center in the country. The last place they visited was St. Gall, the chief place in the canton of the same name. They were accompanied by a large number of the great embroidery industry. Everywhere they were met by a large number of an ample representation of Swiss products.

Procy, a Tzigan, 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 after having been released from prison. He is at the Hague and stated that he was the American vice consul at Sheffield, England. He negotiated a draft for \$500, drawn on a house named Mr. Martin, and was subsequently arrested. The police are looking for him. It is supposed that he has gone on a trip up the Rhine.

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DEFEATED BY DEATH.

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

DEMISE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL RAISES.

Lord Salisbury Much Disturbed Over the Unexpected Vacancy.

STORY OF THE PREMIER'S LONG FIGHT.

Oberished Hopes of Lord Randolph Churchill Suddenly Crushed.

PRESENT POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

Active Preparations for a Campaign Against Parnell Giving Rise to Various Rumors—Ambitions to Succeed Balfour.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Aug. 29.—[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 with a single change of cabinet. Just before Christmas in 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill thought to capsize the entire government by resigning his office as cancellor 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 lessening responsible for the good management of the premiership 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 prevent any such chance happening, hence Mr. Smith has been almost forced to retain his position in the house long after he wished to retire.

Frequently clamors for the home and secretary'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 wrote himself to death. He was an excellent man and a good deal abused by the press because he could not carry out impossibilities.

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 heavy, for virtually the postmaster general is responsible for the good management 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 parts of Ireland or Scotland.

Mr. Raikes looked carefully into every detail of his business and neglected nothing. At the close of the last heavy season he felt that his end was not far off and prepared himself for death, and after a brief interval 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 upon his coffin which was sent by her majesty.

Lord Salisbury may 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 Stansfield, consequently his requisite family influence will therefore get him on.

Maybe Sir John Gorst has higher aims. I hear he is expecting to succeed Balfour when that gentleman gives up the Irish secretaryship 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 a vigorous anti-Parnellite campaign, and altogether the once compact Irish party is torn with strife, anger and fierce 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 chaos.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. Now Assured that America Must Supply 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 has been 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 information 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 supplied the world. He was surprised that America did not take advantage of the opportunity of putting up prices. "They are in a very sorry plight in Germany," said he, "for not only are they unable to get their usual supply of eye from Russia, but the potato crop is turning out

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The Hoyt of New York, who was arrested at Chatham at the request of the American authorities on the charge of embezzlement, has been released from custody after having been allowed to land here at the Hague and stated that he was the American vice consul at Sheffield, England. He negotiated a draft for \$500, drawn on a house named Mr. Martin, and was subsequently arrested. The police are looking for him. It is supposed that he has gone on a trip up the Rhine.

DEFEATED BY DEATH.

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

DEMISE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL RAISES.

Lord Salisbury Much Disturbed Over the Unexpected Vacancy.

STORY OF THE PREMIER'S LONG FIGHT.

Oberished Hopes of Lord Randolph Churchill Suddenly Crushed.

PRESENT POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

Active Preparations for a Campaign Against Parnell Giving Rise to Various Rumors—Ambitions to Succeed Balfour.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Aug. 29.—[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 with a single change of cabinet. Just before Christmas in 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill thought to capsize the entire government by resigning his office as cancellor 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 lessening responsible for the good management of the premiership 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 prevent any such chance happening, hence Mr. Smith has been almost forced to retain his position in the house long after he wished to retire.

Frequently clamors for the home and secretary'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 wrote himself to death. He was an excellent man and a good deal abused by the press because he could not carry out impossibilities.

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 heavy, for virtually the postmaster general is responsible for the good management 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 parts of Ireland or Scotland.

Mr. Raikes looked carefully into every detail of his business and neglected nothing. At the close of the last heavy season he felt that his end was not far off and prepared himself for death, and after a brief interval 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 upon his coffin which was sent by her majesty.

Lord Salisbury may 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 Stansfield, consequently his requisite family influence will therefore get him on.

Maybe Sir John Gorst has higher aims. I hear he is expecting to succeed Balfour when that gentleman gives up the Irish secretaryship 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 a vigorous anti-Parnellite campaign, and altogether the once compact Irish party is torn with strife, anger and fierce 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 chaos.

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