NUMBER 108.

BOULANGER'S BLOOD.

It is Sopped Up on Handkerchiefs to Serve as Keeprakes.

TOMB OF HIS MISTRESS DESECRATED.

Revolting Acts of the Morbid Crowd Which Visited the Cemetery.

ANOTHER CRIME PECULIAR TO PARIS.

Its Details Read Like an Extract from a French Novel.

NEVERTHELESS IT'S TRUE TO LIFE.

Story of the Downfall of a Member of the Legion of Honor-Murdered His Defeated Rival.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Oct. 3 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-General Boulanger's snicide has been the sensation of the week. Little else has been spoken of. Mme. Boulanger and her daugnter first heard the news from newsboys crying it in the street. Sne did not get the telegram sent to her till the evening of the tragedy. The scenes at the Brussels graveyard were simply disgusting. Some of the crowd who came to witness the scene of the suicide went so far as to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood which remained on the tombstone. Two men were arrested for cutting off pieces of the tri-color ribbons which were attached to the wreaths Bouranger had placed there. Once again we have been thrilled with what is here generally known as the "drama d' amour." A special stir is given to it owing to the rank of the assassin, who is a surgeon major in the army. His name is Breton and he is a knight of the Legion of Honor. The woman in the question, named Foyband, had lived many years with M. Genessit, a dentist,

Deserted Her Lover.

Finally she obtained 45,000 francs from him and left him to live with Breton, a former comrade in arms Genessit having discovered the hiding place of the couple owing to a letter sent him from Mme. Fayband, he hied himself there, knocked at the door and was refused admittance. He then went over the way to a merchant and asked for a drink, and at the same moment Breton appeared at the door, revolver in hand. Without a word Breton opened fire upon Genessit and showhim in the region of the heart. He fell in an adjacent room, crying "Arrest him, I am

The murderer pursued his victim and as he fell discharged a second bullet into his back. The assassin then pointed the weapon at those in front of him and fled across the was waiting. A few minutes later the police knocked at the door of Briton's house and found it locked. They entered through the window and discovered that the pair had taken flight through the garden at the back

Member of the Eighty-Ninth. Brition belongs to the Eighty-ninth line and had a good reputation, but was of a violent temper. Mme. Fayboud was not re markable for beauty. She was the mother of three children by marriage. Neither have yet been found. Breton wrote a letter to his colonel, saying: "I deliver my sword into your hands and can only say that I am sorry for the act committed, to which I was pushed by intolerable vexations. I ask you only for a few hours to take counsel with my conscience." So far no arrest has been made, but Breton would, if caught, be tried by court martial. It appears that Genesset had written him many letters containing threats.

The literary feature of the week has been the publication of a book from the pen of the Duchesse Dazes who, besides being a leader of fashion, is taking the greatest interest in charitable work, being also a sculptor, a first rate game shot and an excellent driver of four horses. She now bursts upon us as the the authoress of a book called "Julien Masbieu," published under the duchesse's nom de plume of "Manuelne."

Created a Sensation.

in the fashionable literary world. The story is that Prince Kermorn, as an ensign aboard the Equinock, was saved by a cabin boy, Julien Master Years pass, the prince marries, war breaks out and the cabin boy is ar rested the day after by the commune. He is about to be shot, saved by the prince. The latter dies. Julien, in his misfortune, receives help from the widowed princess, in whom he finds a devoted counsellor. On her advices he marries his mistress, but falling passionately in love with the princess he becomes a murderer through love. There are

and many fine patriotic sentiments. The latest craze here is for steam carriages Daily Counte Greenfulke, who was the first to have one built for his country seat, is seen experimenting about the streets with the Prince de Sagin and the Prince de Poix.

Queer Steam Vehicle.

The vehicle is in the shape of a phaetor and is worked by an instantaneous steam generator and there is no smoke or steam. A speed can be obtained of from twenty-five to thirty-five kilometres or a mamimum of eighteen miles an hour.

The art world is quiet. Among the American artists returned to Paris are Humphrey, Moore, Bridgman, Holman and Weens There is much talk as to whether the Meissonier pictures will be given to the nation. but everything seems to tend to their being sold. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has purchased from Prince Borghess' splendid collection at Rome, for 60,000 francs, the portrait of Cresar Borgia by Raphael. It is a splendid work in every way.

Theatrical Cossip.

"Lamer" had its premier early this week at the Oulon. The piece is by Jean Julien and is of the realistic order with a moral, also much the fashion now. The scene is on the Brittany coast. Yves, who was thought to have been drowned returns to claim his promised bride, Jeanne, and finds her disgraced, having borne a child. Her betrayer is his brotherin-law, Kadik. On his sister's appeal he lets Kadik go unpunished and all five, including the child, agree to live together. Kadid goes to the bad and one day kills Yives at sea. The curtain falls on Kadik being dragged tway by his wife and Jeanne praying in Aront of a cross for Yives to come back. The Hawarden this evening,

play is strong but being spoken in patois is often difficult to follow.

BLAINE'S ITALIAN DOCTOR.

He Describes the Statesman's Illness

While at Milan.

[Copyright 1851 by James Gordon Bennett.] Milan, Oct. 3.—[New York Herald Cable— Special to Tax Ben.]—The needle of fate points with unerring certainty on the dial of destiny. After spending some time in a vain search for Dr. Fornoni, I concluded to trust to luck. A few mornings ago it occurred

to me I was ili and I accordingly requested the hotel keeper to send for a doctor. Behold my surprise when, half an hour later, I shook hands with the good natured Dr. Fornoni, the expert who attended J. G. Blaine in this very city some two years ago. "Doctor," I spoke up, "will you not unbosom yourself and tell me something of your illustrious patient, our Blame!"

"Of course I will," he replied. "In my opinion Blaine had himself to plame for the greater part of his sickness. On reaching here from the north ne evidently ignored the difference of temperature inside of St. Goth ard, where it is most always warm, and on emerging from it with some one and one-half metres of snow all around, and a difference of temperature of some twenty degrees, Blaine neglected adding a warm overcoat to his usual apparel, and in consequence arrived here with a heavy cold which culminated in rheumatic paralysis of one side. While in this condition Blaine gave himself up to gloomy reflections, fearing chiefly that he should never more be able to render any ser-

vices to his country. "It was amusing," continued Dr. Fornoni, to see the over zealousness of those about him. 'This gentleman is very sick,' said an old lady to me as I entered their rooms at the 'You must treat him gently and not reveal to him his actual condition.' She had scarcely finished when I came upon Miss Harriet Blaine. She, too, cautioned me against any expression of opinion. 'Smooth it over, you know, and try to pacify him, doctor, won't you!

"Well, after all this admonition, I had no desire to enlighten Mr. Blaine. On entering his chamber I found nim in a pitiful condition and I could not help feeling sorry for the man. Mr. Blaine suffered from what is known as rheumatic paralysis, which is not so fatal as when accompanied by hemorrhage of the brain. Still, at his time of life, with not too great staying powers and little recuperative resources, it is surprising the progress he made. Even at that time he would have done yet better had he acted on my advice and stayed here a little longer, but he became nervous, fancied that the air in his rooms was poisoned, etc., yet his quarters were the best in the hotel, with high ceilings and well ventilated.

"Blaine is chiefly a hypochondriac. It worried him to think that ne should no longer be able to play a part in public affairs, and his pride could not well reconcile itself to the inevitable. Thus it happened that after four weeks' stay here, and contrary to my advice, he left for Florence, where, as you know, he became worse and had to employ Dr. Baldwin, and where he finally became convinced of his physical condition and wrote that now famous lettler which surprised us nere who got to know him almost as much as his comhis time of life, will do well to abstain from any excitement, as only absolute peace and quietness and rest can secure him a ripe old

RAIKES! SUCCESSOR.

England's New Postmaster General Not Very Popular.

Commisht 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.1 LONDON, Oct. 3.- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Lord Salisbury has once more prepared a little of surprise for his party. He is never particularly anxious to make appointments to office, preferring the Laissez Faire policy n that as in other things, but death of Raikes obliged to find a new postmaster general. All sorts of persons were mentioned as likely to get the berth, but, to the astonishment of everybody, an inveterate place hunter was picked for it in the person of Sir James Ferguson, He has always stood hat in band when any thing was to be given away and his pertinacty seldom failed of reward.

He is of the narrowest and dull type of man and he is a very bad speaker. He has never had any experience in the postoffice business. out apparently Lord Salisbury wanted to get him out of the foreign office where he was an under secretary, and one fine morning he was kicked up stairs. Then came the second act in the little comedy. Somebody must be put the vacant place and опсе more tadpoles and tapers were on the alert. The Carlton club was alive with rumors that so and so was sure to get the prize. At last it was announced that Lord Salisbury had chosen his under secretary. Who was it! A gentleman with two recommendations, one that he belongs to the Lowther family and he other that he married a niece of Lord Salisbury.

What more could any one desire? The Lowthers have always lorded it over common folks. Add to this their connection with Lord Salisbury and their claims become rresistible, but there are murmurs both loud and deep in the conservative party. Are these days for making everthing bow down to nepotism and aristocratic influence? Are the hard working, middle class members of the party always to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water without any rewards! Yes, reply the Lowthers and Salisbury, it is honor enough for the vulgar herd to put government families in power for so runs the commandments. Do not be surprised if some very ugly symptoms of disorganization show themselves in the ministerial ranks at the approaching sessions. Even the tory worm will turn at last.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Stanley's Plans, [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] OSTEN, Oct. 3 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- Henry M. Stanley creakfasted with the king today. The Herald correspondent interviewed him this morning. He preferred speaking of Boulanger rather than of Africa, expressing an indulgent feeling and comparing the brave general to the case of Anthony and Cleopa-tra. Stanley confirms the statement that he will not return to Africa for the present. He sails for Australia October 9 and hopes his limb will be healed in six weeks. He will

return to Europe in May,

Tennyson's New Play. London, Oct. 3.-The play upon which Lord Tennyson is at work and which Augustin Daly is to produce in New York, is partly in blank verse and partly in prose. It is what is known in England as a "costume play," and the scene is laid in England. describe Tennyson's blay in brief it may be said to be a pastoral comedy of the fantastic

Mr. Cladstone's Movements. LONDON, Oct. 3 .- Mr. Gladstone arr.ved a

kind, with a cheerful denouement.

ENGLISH FINANCIERS.

Bankers and Brokers Much Disturbed Over the Present Situation.

EVEN SHORT LOANS DIFFICULT TO SECURE.

Turning Once More in the Direction of American Investments.

LESSON FROM ARGENTINE LOSSES.

Everything Considered, They Now Much Prefer United States Securities.

EFFECT OF WALL STREET MANIPULATION.

Responsibility for Dull Markets Assigned to Suspicious Rumors from the Money Centers of This Country.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 3.-|New York Herald Caple-Special to The Beg. |-Financial affairs here are getting into a very curious state, bankers and brokers alike scarcely knowing where they stand. A rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 3 per cent to 4 is anticipated as the bank's of bullion and its reserve both show a steady falling off, Short loans are not too easily obtained and in all directions there is a tendency to act with extreme caution and to avoid launching out into new enterprises. Hence the duliness of the markets here dur ing the past few days, and yet there is any amount of money ready for investment. Of late it has been turning once more in the direction of American securities. Ever since Goshen converted the consols and brought them down in price from 103 to 94 with lower rates of interest, thousands of small holders have been looking out for inrestments yielding larger returns.

Lost in the Argentine. The depression which hung long over the American market, and the loss of confidence in railway shares and bonds drove the British public into other fields. They went further and fared worse. The Argentine Republic swalowed up their money and then surplus capial began to flow to the United States Steadiness in the American market is what is desired. An immense demand would soon spring up here for American bonds or shares with any decent prospect before the investors. A member of in eminent banking firm said to me today Heaps of money are waiting for investment in America. We used to feel safe in recommending a select list to our customers, but now we scarcely know what to touch ourselves. If Americans cannot hold up their end of the line it's no wonder that the other

nd drops here. One thing is certain, not all the efforts of the combinations which propped up the Barings can induce the public to go into South America again. The tendency is always to return to the United States, but disturbing influences, whether promoted by Jay Gould or others check and repell this tendency. Some body is perpetually crying out in Wall street, "Don't bring your money here or you will lose it."

Chapel Court Ready.

Of course the hint is taken especially in these timid days but let firmness and confidence be shown in Wall street and Chapel court will instantly respond. If money is wanted in America it can easily be found in England, but the borrower must look as if he intended to pay it back. These are the opinions of some of the most influential firms in this city. They do not think there is anything substantially wrong in financial affairs here, although many houses have been badly snaken, small investors are unnurt. The question is, will the United States provide scope for them, or will it let

the harvest be reaped by others? The flow of British gold all through the winter depends upon the answer to that question. Wanton efforts to depreciate American credit and injure American securities are already causing much mischief and may do more. It cannot be too distinctly made known that the public here would choose the United States as an outlet for their capital if they were not driven off by the menaces of certain operators in Wall

DVORIJAK ON OPERA.

Some Ideas of the World Famous Bohemian Composer.

[Copyrighted 189t by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 3 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The engagement of Dr. Antonne Dvorijak, the famous Bohemian composer and director of the American National Conservatory Music, makes him an interesting to all Americans. For that reason I went to St. James hall to see him conduct the first rehearsal of his new requiem mass written for the Birmingham festival next week. It was then in the morning and the rugged Bohemian composer stood with his back to the audience in a pulpit facing the amphitheatro.

Every man in the gigantic semi-circle had a greenbacked school book in front of him. Here the flute warbled, there the violin complained, now it was the double bass groaning and then it was the strident clarionet or throbbing bass viol. All was discord and confusion. Down in the wilderness of crimsoned benches sat the audience of musicians, each one with his or her finger on the first page of the requiem music.

Then Came the Music.

High up above the stage sat the organist running the scales. Eyes of sunlight sparkled on the golden tracery the lofty ceiling. Suddenly there was silence. Dvorjak's baton was in the air. One, two, three strokes and a wave of solemn music went billowing through the hall. Then came the rolling of basses and wailing of reeds. Dvorjak gave himself up to the music. His gestures expressed complete abandon. But in a few minutes a tall, broad shouldered man strode in upon the stage and stood beside Dvorjak.

He nad spectacles on his nose and a huge beard sprawling over his big chest. He was Dr. Hans Richter, a great dramatic conductor who is director of the Birmingham festival. Then began an extraordinary scene. Dvorjak and Richter conducted the rehearsal together, each beating time in his own way and shouting directions to the in-

strumentalists. Some Slight Discord. me, but peace and poetry fied with the apof Dr. Ricqter. In the most sublime passages his tremendous votce could be heard shricking, "No, no, no; you must do like this; listen to me: Wee wrempa, wrempa, wee tida. Then you must go like this:

Gnor-r-r, gnor-r-r, gnor-p-p, wee

wrempa tida." Then Dr. Richter wou'd give an imitation of the way the music would sound. Sometimes his powerful voice would sound like a circular saw striking a knot in a pine plank. In the most tender and moisting part of the requiem would come a sudden "hist" and a startling stemp of the feet. Dr. Richter would turn on a faulty musician and eye him in silence with an expression of ex-

treme rage. The poor fellow would look as it he wanted to crawl on his knees.

Not the Correct Thing. Ther the conductor would swing his arms above his head crying, "you must play like this-pom pom ta ra, ta ra pom pom ta ra ra ta pom pom-wee-wee ump is the way you must do it," whereupon the baritone would go into a fit of laughter and the requiem would proceed. But while Dr. Richter was taking the place of the orches tra. Dvorjak would roar at the unfortunate players, "b, c, b, d," waving his baton it time to the notes. I would not have been in that orchestra and have faced those volleys for a small fortune.

It too about two hours to renearse the requiem mass and the judgment of nearly all the musicians present was that it would rank as Dyorjak's most important work Mme, Albain's illness prevented her from singing the leading soprano part and it is only fair to Miss Williams to say that the dual leadership seemed to startle her out of all condition to sing at the rehearsal.

Lofty and Full of Feeling. In Birmingham tomorrow her performance may be better judged. To attempt a serious criticism of a composition under, the conditions of Thursday's rehearsal would be use less. The chorus which plays a vital part in the music was absent, which accounted for ome of the dullness, but whenever the work was purely instrumental, it was lofty and full of feeling. The rapid passages for the full orchestra, with which the composition

abounds, are instinct with grace and power, Dvorjak was at breakfast when I saw him in the Langham hotel yesterday. He is a short muscular man, with a thick neck, black beard, large bright eyes and a positive manner in speaking. "Yes, I have accepted the position of director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York, he said. "Mrs. Thurber has sent me a contract for two years and it is now in London When one or two changes are made I will sign it. I am to teach composition and in strumentation to those students advanced sufficiently to come under my direction.

Many Concerts Promised. "Under the contract I must also conduct four concerts by pupils of the conservatory every year. These concerts are to be given in New York. I must also conduct six concerts of my own music every year in the principal cities of the United States. Chicago is excepted. If I have to conduct concerts there during the international exposition, I am to get extra pay, otherwise the profits of the concerts go to the conser atory," "Will you teach amazours as well as pro-

fessionals!" "No amateurs, certainly not. There will be none but professionals. "Then you agree with Anton Rubenstein

hat it is a waste of time to train amateurs." "When I was in Russia last winter," said, "Rubenstein told me that in his opinion the influence of Wagner and Liszt and Burliez was disastrous, and had checked al musical progress. He said that nothing great could be accomplished in the development of music until the evil of these three composers

ation, had passed away." Ideas of Amateurs.

who had buried true music under mere decor

"How do you feel on that point?" "I emphatically disagree with Rubenstein in that matter," said Dvorjak. "The influence of these composers is good and helping in the development of sound musical taste In diamitic music I place Wagner and Mozar above all others." "De you think," I asked, "it is possible to

build up a native opera in the United States !!

"I don't catch the point," replied Droyak, 'how native opera!" "An opera,,' I rejoined, "distinctly na tional in its tone, dealing with American events, with Indians for instance, written by

an American and sung and played by Americans." Dvoyak smiled grimly. "So far as you have gone, I say yes, it can be done after many years, but as to music, oh! that is another thing, Americans can have native music, but no national music,

There is no nationality in music. Th libretto may be American and the performers also American, but no such thing as American music any more than German or French music is possible.

Influence of German Composers America will have to reflect the influence of the great German composers just as al countries do. If a really good American ibretto is offered me while I am in New York I will compose the opera music for it I will even compose the music for an opera

"How about the conservatory at Prague? asked. "I have only eight pupils there now. Two of them are very strong. One is a genius His name is Joseph Zuch. He is only 17 years old and yot writes the most exquisite

dealing with Indian legends,"

symphonies. His chamber music is something wonderful." "He may be a rival to young Mascagni, the composer of the Cavalliera Rusticana,"

suggested. "Ugh!" said Dvorjak, "I can't stand that

Radical Difference. "But it takes the whole world by storm." "I don't care; I don't admire operation music anyway. But this particular one has no originality. It is elever in certain respects, but I would not want to hear it

The critics of Europe have raved over the inter mezzo movement," I "Nothing that has been written in the last ten years has called forth such applause." "But it is disgusting. It is the worst thing in opera—the very worst."
"Would you mind settling the dispute as

to how your name is pronounced?"
"The correct pronunciation is 'Duorjak with | soft and a strong accent on the las

JAY GOULD'S HEALTH.

It is Not so Bad as Has Been Reported

by the Press. NEW YORK, Oct. 3. - As if to refute in the most emphatic manner possible the many sensational reports about his health, Jay Gould today showed himself in two very public places, the races at Morris Park and the allegorical entertainment in aid of the Grant monument fund in the Madison Square garden. He appeared to be in excellent spirits, chatting with his companious and Up to that moment the requiem had thrilled ' joining in the applause.

Russia's Czar Tarries but a Moment in Germany's Capital City.

HE IS CLOSELY GUARDED WHILE THERE.

Newspaper Men Not Given an Opportunity to Interview Him.

AMERICAN PORK PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

Not Much Headway as Yet Has Been Made in Introducing Them.

CORN AS AN ARTICLE OF EUROPEAN DIET.

Efforts Being Made to Introduce the Staple of the Prairie States into Germany-Americans Abroad and Foreign Gossip.

Copyright, 1891, by New York Associated Press, Berlin, Oct. 3.-An official dispatch from Fredensburg, received in this city today, announces that the czar and czarina are expected to arrive there on Tuesday. Their majesties may remain at Fredensburg until after the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary, which occurs on the 28th inst. returning to St. Petersburg via Berlin. There is nothing to indicate that the meeting of the czar and Emperor William will be invested with diplomatic importance. It will probably be a brief visit of courtesy. The Russian embassy in this city has not received any instructions regarding the visit of the czar. It is believed that the emperor will meet him at the railroad station and that after a short interview the czar will proceed on his homeward journey.

Despite the protestations of peace which are heard on all sides the relations between the government at Berlin and St. Petersburg remained strained. The suppression of German subscriptions to the new Russian loan is resented by M. Vishnegradski, the Russian minister of finance, who looks upon it as a trick of Chancellor Von Caprivi, who, Vishnegradski says, first induced the Berlin bankers to believe that he favored the issue and then maneuvered for its abandonment. The Mendelsohns and Warsourhs, who hold a large proportion of the issues, have been advised from St. Petersburg that they will continue to be the responsible members of the syndicate negotiating the loan. In the view of the present state of feeling of the French people they adhere to their contract willingly, expecting to realize a considerable sum on the rising of the price of the bonds due to the eager absorption of the issue by French investors. The press attacks upon the loan extends to Russian stocks generally, calling to mind a period, a few years ago, when the banks and bourses tabooed everything Rus-sian. Then Argentine and other foreign loans filled the vacuum left by the withdrawal of the Russian securities. Now, according to bourse reports, the way is being cleared for large operations in American shares of various kinds.

Drinks Whisky in His Tea. Regarding the czar's presence in Ber'in he journalists who are obliged to record the events have no agreeable anticipations of their duties. The precautions which have been taken to prevent any but officials approaching the czar are so strict that even th authorized representatives of the press will be kept at a distance. The journalists who were allowed access to the railroad station last week when the czar was hurrying through Berlin on his way to Moscow were locked up in a waiting room and only got a glimpse of his majesty through a window as he alighted from the train and was greeted by Prince Leopold who was doing the honors in the absence of the emperor. They had to await patiently for an hour while the czar devoured sandwiches and drank cup after cup of tea, after which they saw him depart. His capacity for eating appears to be accom-panied by a capacity for drinking, each cur of tea being plentifully laced with rum in

stead of milk. Trade in American Pork.

The replies to inquiries made of leading wholesale dealers here in Hamburg regard-ing trade in American pork show that it is still limited, the cost of the inspection i America, combined with the duty still in posed here, prevents the popular sale of American hog products. The price for salted American pork rules about 54 marks per 100 weight, while cured German bacon sells at 5 marks. The dealers are combining in an at tempt to get the government to reduce the duty, which is now 10 marks per 100 pounds Until this is done no marked impetus will be given to the trade in American pork.

The rescript providing that foreign Insur-ance companies must invest in Prussian con-sois is largely due to the influence of the German companies, which have become jeal ous of the amazing success of the American companies, which are now acquiring the greater part of the insurance business throughout the country. The order will without doubt operate greatly to the injury of the foreign companies whose constitutions oblige them o invest a portion of their profits in spec fied securities. Thus, an important Frenct company, "Le Conservateur," which op erated in western Germany, will probably b obliged to withdraw from business. None of the great American companies operating here, however, are likely to be obstructed in their business. The rescript has been long foreseen by them and preparations to meet it

have been made. The socialist Wildberger, who is an ardent opponent of the policy advocated by Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, has been elected a delegate to the Erfurt congress from a provincial district. This success of the extremists, following the election of two other members of that branch of the party as delegates from the Fifth district of party as delegates from the Fifth district of Berlin, strengthens the hopes of the members of the section who desire to effect the overthrow of the present central directing com

mittee. German Socialists.

The Volks Zeitung, commenting upon the evolution of the socialist party, says it has no doubt of the triumph of the moderate branch and contends that German socialism is ceding more and more from methods of order and seeks combat solely on the question of legal government.
Inquiries made of the chambers of con

merce of various cities in relation to the projected international exhibition in Berlin in 1894 elicited responses from 128 of the chambers. Of this number eighty-two are in favor of the exhibition, and of these are in favor of the exhibition, and of these thirty urge that it ought to be universal. Twenty-seven decline to express any opinion regarding the project, while the remainder are hostile to any exhibition, national or international. The absence of all enthusiasm in regard to the project and the entire lack of unanimity settled the fate of the exhibition, at least for 1894. The general opinion seems to be that it would not be advisable to hold a universal exhibition until a able to bold a universal exhibition until a number of years shall have clapsed after the close of the (hiergo's World's fair.

Mr. Vanderbilt and family after a short visit to this city have returned to Dresden. Mr. Brinsley Richards, who for a long time has represented the London Times at Vienna, will replace Er. Lowe, the correspondent of that paper in this city. He will receive annual salary of \$7,500.

Mr. Charles Murphy, special agent of the

lin. Mr. Murphy's visit is may the purpose of bringing to the attention the attention of food. A committee of officer of the medical and commissary departs of the army has been appointed to investigation. matter. PROBABLE FATAL SHOOT

Keeper of a Disreputable

Wounded by Toughs. What came nearly being a fatal shooting affray occurred at a house of ill-repute at 314 Raifroad avenue in South Omaha about 11:30 o'c'ock last night. Several drunken toughs entered the place and proceeded to demolish the furniture, break the windows and run the inmates into the street. They were remonstrated with by the proprietor, St. Clair, and in the scuille that ensued, he was shot in the hip.

The bullet has not been extricated and the sttending physician says his recovery is very

The assailants are unknown and conse

quently no arrests have been made. LONDON GOSSIP.

Something About the American Visitors in England's Metropolis.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.1 LONDON, Oct. 3 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE, |-This has been a week of glorious weather in London, with the air clear and bracing. Today the atmosphere is like that of New York, a perfect autumn day. A great many Americans are in town, but so far no social events have occurred. Minister Lincoln is still on the continent and will not return until he has ferfected some arrangements for the settlement of his family. Mr. White, first secretary of the legation, is also out of town.

Hundreds of Americans are scattered over the various districts where pheasants are to be found.

I hear that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has written a new play, which will probably be rehearsed in England before it is sent to America. Creignton Webb took a powerful drug this

week in mistake for anti-pyrine and came near dying. He is completely restored. English patrons of the turf regard the dates of the Belmont stud sale in America as very unfortunate as it occurs in the week of the Czarowitch stakes, the second last grand handicap of the year. This will prevent many from attending the sales in person, but I can say that nearly every important owner of horses in England will be represented, by proxy if not

person. It is rumored that the negotiations with the British government for the relaxation of the restrictions upon the American cattle trade are likely to be successful. The government is favorably impressed with the showing made by American inspectors as to the freedom of cattle from disease.

queen in favor of Mrs. Maybrick has not been heard of in London. I went to the American legation today, but no one knew anything of such a petition. There is a project on foot to organize a new

considered adequate for the needs of the Americans here. All steamers saiting for America today were pretty full, an odd cabin being vacant here and there. Bookings for the next week r two are good, but the general opinion

that the rush is over for the season. HIGH OFFICIALS CORRUPTED.

Situation in the Vicinity of Shanghai

Not Improving. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Shanghal, Oct. 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The Chinese minister at Paris and London sends to the Journal a contradiction of my dispatch which appeared in the Figaro. I still assert that his son and an important official by the name of Chebsce of the province of Huhen, and a man 30 years old by the name of Hsuch, a resident of Wusich, are implicated in the attack on and burning of the Catholic mission louses. He is the author of the placards nenacing the "devil foreigners" and "rasals." Hauch signed the names of personal Chinese enemies in order to injure them. The local authorities, afraid to follow up the matter, carried the complaint to the governor

at Soo Chow, where it was investigated. Foreigners are calling for protection against official traitors. The fact that Tcheng Kitong was charged with contractng a Chinese loan is confirmed by a dispatch from Viceroy Li. The Mandarius Tientsin say that Tcheng is the victim of his Chinese emies. Minister Hsuch evades the ques on, writes a vague letter and insists the matter is of no importance, and attributes

my dispatch to a false motive. BURIAL OF BOULANGER.

Simple Ceremonies Over the Remains

of the Dead Agitator. BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.-Vast crowds of persons ongregated along the route traversed by the funeral cortege of General Boulanger. A decorous silence was observed by the throngs as the hearse passed on its way to the last resting place, and most of the persons in the crowd uncovered their Leads. At the enrance to the cemetery the advance of the of a mob which had gathered at that place and were roughly crowding about he gates, seeking admittance to the graveyard to witness the last scenes. The gendarmes who were detailed for duty, after con-siderable exertion, succeeded in clearing a passage and the grave was at length reached The coffin was then taken from the hearse and lowered into the grave. There were no religious services, whatever, and no speeches were made. The only ceremony, if ceremony it may be called, was performed by M. Deroulde, who, taking up a tri-color, put the flag to his lips and placed it on the coffin, at the same time exclaiming: "Farewell, my friend." This was the only incident worthy of note in connection with the interment. When the earth had been thrown upon the coffin and the sods had been arranged by the cemetery employes the friends of the dead

reneral returned to their homes. REATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; slightly warmer.

For Missouri-Cooler; showers; winds becoming northerty; fair Monday. For North and South Dakota-Fair and warmer till Monday night; westerly winds. For Iowa-Warmer Sunday night and showers in the northwest; fair and warmer

Monday; variable winds. For Nebraska-Fair and warmer till Mon day; northwesterly winds, becoming vari-For Kansas-Showers, cooler, extreme

east, warmer north; stationary temperature elsewhere; fair and warmer Monday. For Colorado-Fair and warmer Sunday and Monday, winds becoming variable.

Will Sell His Horses.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 3.- Special Telegram to Tan Ban |-P. C. Stire, the Methodist preacher who was suspended by the Methodist Episcopal conference here recently for raising fast horses, has purchased a high grade safety bicycle and will transfer his af-fection to it. Mr. Stire says he will sell his horses and apply for admission to the conference next year. United States agricultural report, is in Ber-

REVOLUTION HORRORS

Revolting Stories of Bloodshed and Crime Received from Valparaiso.

BLOODTHIRSTY MEN REVEL IN GORE,

Mercy Was an Unknown Virtue With the Successful Soldiers.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUFFER DEATH,

Awful Scenes of Rapine and Murder Described by an Eye-Witness.

COLD-BLOODED MURDERERS SATIATED.

War's Terrors Added to by the Uncontrollable Passions of Brutes in Human Form-Even the Women Join in the Carnage.

New York, Oct. 3 - Valparaiso correspondence by mail has been received here detailing minutely the capture of that city by the congressionalist forces. The writer states that General Barbosa, commanding the government forces, delined to be taken prisoner and was shot. One man, shot through the lungs, fought in the battle of Placilla, and then walked into Valparaiso, a distance of ten miles. Another quietly smoked a cigarette while a bullet was taken out of his entrails. They one and all appeared to have no feeling.

Following is the speech to the opposition troops on leaving Caldera by Jorge Montt and

Colonel Canto: You will be landed at or near Valparaiso You will be landed at or near Valparaiso and will march to Santingo. Remember, the first division, directly you land, you will be on your own resources, the fleet will not be able to assist you, and will have to take your own commissary department and materials for laying a telegraph wire as you proceed. Remember this, you are to win or die. If you are repulsed, a second division will be sent on to overthrow the dictator. The same remarks are applicable to them. If they fall, the fleet will be taken as close as possible to Santiago, the sailors landed, the ships then blown up and the mayal brigade marched upon the capital and either make a triumphant entry into the vanquished city or die with their faces toward the walls.

A surgeon who was dressed as a combatant

A surgeon who was dressed as a combatant (the only one saved belonging to the govern-forces) when made a prisoner was taken before Colonel Canto, who expressed great regret that the amoulance corps was so cut up, but remarked that this was only to be expected, considering the red cross flag was not exhibited and the Medical dhad worn no distinguishing dress. exhibited and the Medical department afterward released and returned to Valpa-

The sileged American petition to the The government forces were utterly demoralized. One shrapned shell from the Esmeralda, oursting in the middle of a regiment in extended order. Rilled and wounded over 200 of them. The remainder of three regiments, viz: Andes, Third and Ninth of American club as the Century club is not

the line, stept in six railway carriages the night after the battle, The officers of the government forces say their opponents advanced in threes so rapidly and quietly, making use of the whistle instead of the bugle calls, that their approach azine rifle sent a builet clean through two solid cars at 1,000 yards. The pattle field was a sickening sight—dead men so firmly locked together that they could not be sep-

arated, their knives being firmly embedded in one another's bodies. The Chilians are very superstitious, so the opposition sent out with their fighting line a tall man in a black top hat and robed in white, his duty being to expose himself to view as often as possible. He was seen by several regiments who declared him a deity and state that several volleys were directed against him, the shot passing through his body without doing him any harm. Another ruse succeeded admirably. A large tent was placed in a conspicuous position, marked "Estado Mayor" (chief of staff) and apparently unprotected. The cavalry swooped down on it, but when about 600 yards distant the tent dropped, exposing a very powerful battery of machine guns, which at once opened a murderous fire, forc-

The opposition managed to get their forces over the Aconcagua river by making fast a line between two horses, and the men, holding on to this, were taken across in safety.

The only explanation of the disaster to the Balmaceda government was dictated to me by Balmaceda's minister of war:

ing them to retire nearly annihilated.

by Balmaceda's minister of war:

The defeat is attributed by the leading chiefs to the following causes:

1. The superiority of the armament of the insurgents in that they had the Manlicher repeating rifles, with a range of 3.000 metres, while the government had those of a single fire and a range of only 1,180 metres.

2. That though for the most part the chiefs fought well the junior officers had little enthusiasm.

3. That many of the government soldiers went over to the enemy, giving heed to their gries: "Come with us who will do you no harm, and who are paid in gold and silver and not in paper, as you are."

in paper, as you are.

4. That the chiefs in the battle of Placilia concentrated their forces in the right wing, leaving the left almost unprotected.

5. The cavalry of the government were late in coming to the field, which led the enemy to advance without danger prevented the government in retreat from reorganizing. A refugee priest has written for me the following statement:

A refugee priest has written for me the following statement:

I have been asked to give an account of what passed in Vaiparaiso during these few days, and still under the sad impressions I pen what I saw and know of the result of civil war—horrors which. If they who caused such a misfortune to their country could forsee, I am sure would not omit any sacrifice to a void internal discord in future.

After the troops had entered Valparaiso crimes were committed which shall not easily be forgotten by those who saw numberless cases—a shame for a civilized country. About 5 p. m. the same day cries were heard I can surely say heard by thousands. Yes, now begins the hour of vengeance; now begin crimes, of which here are a few that I saw.

The first I saw was some men—I don't know why—shoot a man, undress him and afterward women burn his remains within hearing of the screams of his afflicted family, who were also outraged. The cry for parden and mercy was heard, but in vain. Nothing but death would satisfy those men. Under the influence of intoxicating liquor their work was plunder, blood, and finally to burn to ashies the houses of those they believed to be of the Balmaced party.

Valparaiso was illuminated. Many bouses

blood, and finally to burn to ashes the houses of those they believed to be of the Balmaceda party.

Valparaise was illuminated. Many bouses were burned to ashes. The firemen did all they could to extinguish the flames, but it was useless, as they could not work at every fire, they were so numerous.

I saw women pour oil on the remains of a dead body and burn it, shouting and exuiting over their savage work.

The Italians and Spaniards have small provision shops. There were the objects of hatred. The drunken soldiers broke into houses and robed and killed those that made the least resistance. The women and children naturally suffered, for these savage people seemed to delight in committing all kinds of brutal acts. Many of the Italians-had their houses barred, but the soldiers ired through the doors till they gave way.

It seemed that the party had a list of persons and houses that sympathized with the legal government so they went from house to house in mobs. Jerring over their future revenge. Indeed, numbers were killed.

Shouts of armed mobs, the 'cry for the blood of Balmaceda was heard all night. One could hear: 'He is a Goblernisto; shoot him; cut him to pieces," and so they did.

The following day the intendente, Senor Eulogio Altamoran, took active measures to to suppress so much crime by collecting arms. The streets of Valparaiso were strewn with dead bodies some say 300.

I saw some, but, though, I could not see through every street. The last two days the authorites took many political prisoners, some were tried by court martial and shot.

The most remarkable thing is that many who took no part in the political contest have suffered by calumny, Those who had enemies profited in this hour of woo by accusing thom falsely and having them shot by the mob and their homes plundered.