TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

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NUMBER 136.

ANOTHER ROYAL ROUE

Young Prince of Orleans Facrifices Honor for a Debauchee's Pleasures.

HONORABLE MARRIAGES ARE IGNORED.

Opportunities to Attach Himself to Influential Families Allowed to Pass.

HOW HE REQUITED HIS COUSIN'S LOVE.

Accepted Her Devotion in Prison Cnly to

Neglect Her at Liberty. NOW MIXED UP IN A DIVORCE SCANDAL.

Result of a Young Man's Infamy-

His Every Chance for Power in France is Dis-

sipated. (Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.) Paris, Oct. 31,-[New York Herald Cable -Special to The Bgg. |-- Princely scandals do

not seem to me to cease. Each season appears to have its own. There will soon be no royal family which has not had one of its members mixed in some notorious affair. By consent until now it is the English family which takes the lead, but there are others who are on the way to pick it up, and the young dake of Orleans has an apparent wish to follow the steps of the prince of Wales For here he is mixed up in the divorce sulwhich Armstrong is bringing against his wife Mme. Melba. Only, to be a great de bauchee, one must have certain faults which are not these. He would be heir to the French crown-if France had king. He is a big fellow, fair, plump, with a face reddish and low, resembling at the same time his grandfather Louis Phillippe, and his father, comte de Paris-he of whom Thiers said: "In the distance he looks like a German and near like a fool."

The duke of Orleans may possibly have all the qualities of a good sub-lieutenant on condition that he should stay in a small town where it would not be possible for him to incur depts, but he has nothing of the prince

Led a Very Free Lafe.

During the last London season the prince, who lived like a Frenchman, fenced every morning with the baritone Lasalle, whom Americans will soon hear, and afterwards breakfasted with the artists two Reske brothers, living with him upon an equal footing, which denoted in the young prince too little pride and too much freedom. I see him yet, entering there one morning in a gray coat, gray bat, a shirt with pink stripes, pink cravat, and a gigantic pink in his buttonhole, very noisy, laughing loud, and drinking a glass of wine which was

I watched him with curiosity, seeking whether in this individual one could find traces of race-proof of great origin, and saw nothing. Whilst looking I remarked that the prince wore a bracelet on his wrist of leather with a watch in it, like a woman He was then judged: "He may do what he will, he will never do anything serious, When one is descended from the king of France, one acts and dresses otherwise if one desires to play a political role."

It is long since the beginning of the re mance which exists between the prince and the singer. The comte de Paris at one time wished his son to marry his cousin, the daughter of the duc de Chartres. The engagement was even officially announced. During the imprisonment of Orleans at Clairvaux for having entered France notwithstanding the laws of exile, the young princess went to see him in his cell-which was a drawing room. There are even photos of the engagea couple. But once out of prison the prince began to amuse himself. His parents always besought him to marry. He arways found a new pretext to put off the wedding. There were those about his father-political men-who encouraged him to put it off, in hopes to make the duc de Orleans engage in a political marriage with the daughter of the czar. But they counted without the youth. Due de Orleans met Mmc. Melba one day. He thought no more of marrying the Russian grand duchess than he did of the princess.

Through All the World.

The romance commenced in London, but was followed all around Europe, wherever an engagements called Melba. Orleans followed hereverywhere, even to Paris, where he accompanied her disguised as a servant. The French police got wind of the affair, and the following day, instead of arresting the duke, Constans had the news published in his papers. The duke fled covered with ridicule. Then the couple was seen in St. Petersburg, where the czar refused to receive the son of the comte de Paris. At Vienna they met another misfortune. The duke went up into an open box in the first rank with Melba, which is contrary to all Vienna habits. The next day the emperor requested him to leave Vienna. Then they were seen in the Caucassus, going from town to town spending much money-coming whence one knew not, everywhere exciting curiosity and criticism,

They said during these last days that the remance was drawing to an end, that Melbe had had enough of the petit duke who loved her still. And the end of the history is a demand for divorce instituted by Armstrong.

Out of the Race. If the duc de Orleans ever had the least chance of reaching power, what has happened would take it away. In France one does not want those who aspire to supreme dignities to be open to criticism. We have seen Grevy disappear because his son-in-law was mixed up in a lawsu't. The Orleans family entirely, except the duc d'Aumale, whom everybody reveres, will suffer from the fall of the duc de Orleans, and when one thinks that during this time the other pretender-Prince Victor Bonaparte-is at Brussels concerned in an analagous romance one may say to one's self that the republic has all the brick, and that it is not the efforts of a family who have reigned over France who ever will be able to change the form of government.

ENGLISH VERSION OF THE SCANDAL.

More Details Furnished From the London End of the Affair.

(Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Hennett.) LONDON, Oct. 31 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The first step in an action, for divorce was taken today by Captain Charles Armstrong, late of her majesty's service, the youngest son of Sir Andrew Armstrong of a good old Scotch family, against his wife, the celebrated os-

to serve the necessary papers on the duke of Orleans, who is in Vienna. It has been known for a good while in the inner circles of the relationship existing between the duke of Orleans and Madame Melba. The duke has been packed off more than once by the comte de Paris in order to cure him of his passion for Madame Melba, but wherever the singer went there Orleans was to be found. His infatuation caused a scandal in court and society circles at Vienna last winter, when he and Melba appeared in a box at the opera. The best people of Vienna left the house. The duke was

Melba. A solicitor's clerk left London today

ordered to leave Russia by the czar for appearing in public with Madam Melba and making it worse by actions that showed that he was completely under the singer's control The pair have frequently been discovered under compromising circumstances. When Melba was stopping at the Metropole, Orleans was so frequent a visitor that it was generally understood in the hotel that there was no necessity for announcing his presence. The husband was the last man to hear of all this, as he was traveling much of his time between England and Australia, He has large interests in Australia, where he married the weman, who was the daughter of a rich Australian. Her father was very averse to her going on the stage. Mr. Armstrong is a man of splendid physique and one of the finest fencers, pistol shots and

boxers in England. He also possesses a violent temper, though ie is cool-headed enough to know that he must move carefully in this matter. Those who know Armstrong believe that he will cowhide Orleans publicly unless he obtains satisfaction in the usual way. Melba, on the other hand, intends to bring an action on the ground of desertion.

MME. MELBA'S STORY.

She Started Proceedings Because of

Her Husband's Brutality. Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett. 1 Paris, Oct. 31 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-No one could have been more surprised than Mme. Melba when, on Friday afternoon, a smart London solictor appeared at her door, and being admitted, served her with a copy of an application for divorce applied for by her husband, Captain Charles Nesbit Francis Armstrong, against her, and citing duc d'Orleans as corespondent. Over six weeks ago her solicitors, Messrs. Malleson & Malleson, had filed on her behalf in the high court of justice of Great Briton, divorce division, a petition for judicial separation against her husband, Armstrong, on grounds of cruelty. She charges that within three months after their marriage, which took place in 1882, and at a time whed she was in a delecate condition, he struck her with his fist on the cheek at Port Mackay, Queensland. This he did for the purpose of obtaining money from her. Two weeks after the birth of her child, in December, 1883, he again assaulted her with a driving whip. In 1886, while on board the steamer Bengal, on the voyage from Melbourne, he assaulted her twice with his fists. inflicting several injuries. On the first occasion she alleges he gave her a blow on the ear, knocking her down and causing deafness

which lasted several weeks. Further that shortly after marriage and until the spring of the present year, when he left for Australia, he continued to treat her with unkindness, extorting money and failing to contribute to the support of their son. In 1887, at Brussels, she alleges he pursued her with a razor. In the autumn of 1889, at Lausanne, he violently kicked her and threw a candlestick which struck her a severe blow in the back. Finally in February of this year he renewed his ill treatment. In March of the present year he extorted £800 from her, with which he went to Australia and in

April he sent her a very violent letter. Decided to Quit Him.

Finally she being too much alarmed to continue living with her husband, asked for separation. She was first informed of her husband's intention to ask for divorce through the Herald's correspondent on Thursday. She then seemed incredulous. The next day petition was served upon her at her home 88 Rue Jouffroy. This morning she was seen and said she was not going to follow the indiscretion committed by her husband in trying to decide the case in the newspapers. She said she was merely anxious to get rid of her husband, who had been very cruel to her and had taken her money and never maintained her. She said it was very hard on the duc d'Orleans that he should have his name dragged into the affair, as the assertion made could not be proved, and said she had not yet decided what steps she would take in

the matter. She entirely ridiculed the idea of the due d'Orleans having been with her in March ast in Paris, when the press made so much fuss in the matter. During that period her house was carefully watched by the police, and M. Loze would tell any one that chose ask him that the due was nover there, and, she added, that was the very time when her husband and her boy were living with ner, at 97 Champs Elysees. She states that she had ample witnesses to prove the statements she bad, made of the cruelty of her husband, on the strength of which she had

applied for judicial separation. She looked upon her huspand's action merely as retaliation for the legal steps which she was taking against him. His action was very sudden and this statement confirmed by Colonel Heary Mapleson, who was present and who said that on the 25th of this mouth Armstrong had come to him offered to hand him a check for £1,000 to set-

tle the matter amicably. Mme. Melba in her action asks for costs and the care of the child, which is at school in England. To protect him he has been made a ward in chancery.

SEARCHING FOR EVIDENCE.

What Was Learned from a Vienna Hotel Keeper.

(Copyright 1801 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 VIENNA, Oct. 31.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The Melba divorce case has excited considerable interest here. Some few days ago a solicitor representing Captain Armstrong's interests came here and made inquiries in the matter. As far as I can ascertain he obtained a great many clews but little or no evidence which could be used in court. The substance of the story current here is that somewhere about February 20 this year rooms were engaged by one Raphael Saltzer at Saltzer's hotel. They were two bedrooms, Nos. 34 and 35, and taken in the name of Mme, de Villiero. The rooms adjoined one another and had connecting doors. Three days later a lady and gentleman arrived from St. Petersburg and oc-

cupled the rooms, The host of the hotel, when asked whether Mrs. Armstrong had resided at the hotel, said yes; but when asked if the due d'Orleans had been there denied all knowledge of him, and from that moment was dumb. One thing appears certain, and that is when Mme. Melba left Vienna on March 4 by the Orient express for Paris the duke was taking prano. known on the stage as Madame | the Orient express going east.

RIDING THE TOP WAVE

Andrew Carnegie's Enthusiasm as He Starts for His American Home.

M'KINLEY TARIFF IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

It is Sending British Factories to This Side of the Water.

HIS IDEAS ON IMMIGRATION RULES.

We Are Getting the Cream of Europe and Ought Not to Kick.

MARIE VAN ZANDT ON HER WAY OVER.

She Will Remain in America-Effect of an American Joke in London-Gossip Concerning

Yankee People.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 31 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee. |-I stood on the deck of the City of Paris at Liverpool with Andrew Carnegie just before he sailed on Wednesday, John Morley had come from Manchester to see the iron king off.

"The McKinley bill is working magnificently abroad," said Carnegie, "and it will work better and better as time goes on. I can say this impartially because the bill has really lowered the duties in my line of work. Already a prominent British firm has begun to send over materials for locomotives. One important effect of the law is that it is driving British manufacturers into the United States. Several have sent over representatives to establish plants. The great woolen manufacturers of Leeds, Bradford and other important centers will be forced to erect works in America."

"And what do you think. Mr. Carnegie, of the unexpected floor of undesirable immigration into America which the government is

now trying to stem?" "I say, don't touch immigration. Let it flow on. . We are getting the cream of Europe. I want to see America great, really great. We need all the population we can get. We only have seventeen persons to the square mile. There are hundreds of millions of acres of land where the sod has never been turned. I say, 'hands off immigration.' The class of immigrants we are getting is so good that European statesmen have complained to me that we were not getting a due proportion of the indolent, vicious, weak elements of population.

Andrew is Enthusiastic. "I his is a glorious hour for our republic. She has the ball at her feet. She will kick it high this time, and it will stay up. My hopes are so high that I expect when I land in New York to find a great republican victory in Ohio and New York. The air is ful! of promise. I am glad to welcome George William Curtis back into the republican fold. That is where he belongs. This is all. The New York Times is still astray, but 'while the lamp holds out to burn'-you know the rest. "I go back to America more firmly impressed than ever with the fact that President Harrison is a greater man than the people give him credit for being. He is an honor the republicans, and I told my British friends who complain that the president had acted in hot blood over the Chilian matter to wait for official news and they would find Mr. Harrison dignified and magnanimous. Dispatches in the Herald have confirmed my opinion. The Herald is a great

abroad." Marie Van Zandt Coming. Not far from Carnegie stood Marie Van Zandt with her mother. The young prima

donna looked sprightly in her traveling dress,

blessing to me, who wander occasionally

with a jaunty fur cap on her head. "Although I have been receiving \$1,000 a night in Europe for years, I am now going to sing for the first time in my own country,' she said. "It is the greatest event of my life, but I am not afraid to face an American audience. Mr. Grau sent me a cablegram, asking me to select a night for my debut, I replied Friday, November 30, because there are thirteen letters in my name and I believe will bring me good luck. This is the first time I have crossed the ocean m many years, but I shall finish my career on the stage in America. I will open in 'La Somnambula.' My lawsuit against the French newspapers that libeled me while I was in St. Petersburg will be tried in Paris two days before my debut. The newspapers offered me money to compromise, but I refused. I want to thank the Herald for its generous defense of me in my more trying

Miss Van Zandt is so superstitious about her voyage that she carries in her pocket for good luck a piece of a blue cravat with which a French soldier hanged himself near Paris a few days ago. It was a romantic case and the husband of Miss Van Zandt's dressmaker was the police officer who cut down the corpse. A piece corde dependu is considered lucky by French people and a fragment of the cravat was presented to the American prima donna.

I have just learned that a German lawyer who attended some legal business for Hermon Schulteize, one of the American commissioners investigating immigration in Europe has been nauled up before the general police to give an account as to the whereabouts of Schutteize, as a man resembling Schulteize has been murdered and the police thought it might be the lawver would have some satisfactory ex-

planation. Effect of an American Joke. One of the funniest incidents occuring in London for a long time is a suit brought against the Family Herald, a most respectable old fashioned metropolitan journal, which reprinted a joke from the New York Life, in which one man asked another "what caused fire in Einstein's store! A defective flue!

the reply to which is, "No, the insurance." Now, it happens that three days before the joke appeared in London a man named Einstein actually had his store burned out, and he has brought suit for \$50,000 damage against the Family Herald for reflecting on his character. Members of the New York Herald staff have been summoned to testify that Einstein is a common word used in American humorous papers. Meanwhile

Einstein's wrath increases hourly. The Montana ruby-sapphire company's shares were launched on the London market yesterday, creating much interest here, and the stock is going well.

Bierstadt's Masterpiece Sold. American painters will be interested to know that Albert Bierstadt has sold his great painting, "Last of the Buffalo," and

for \$50,000. Rosa Bonheur is at work on a painting de- northerly winds.

picting the last of wild Indian and buffalo ife from studies made when the Wild West was in Paris.

Viola Clemens, a young - American actress now playing in the American border drama, gave an elaborate banquet to her friends at Greenwich this week. Many prominent Americans at eaded and speeches were made by Governor Bookwaiter.

The faithfulness of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett to the memory of her dead son Lionel, who was the original of Little Lord Fauntleroy, is very touching. She has founded an asylum for newaboys in Drury Lane and called it "Lioner's Home," It is working on a small scale, but she intends to devote a considerable portion of her income to build up this monument to her son.

Clyde Fyten must have been consoled over the failure of his play last week by the charming "At Home" given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Sladen, which was attended by a brilliant company, including many Americans. The marquis de Loieuville has not yet

brought his livel suit against the Herald, and all the London barbers, corset makers and tailors are on the ragged edge of anxiety. William King of Buffalo, well known among American Bohemians in London, will be married to a young Spanish lady here this Week. Among the passengers on the City of Paris

for New York were Major Bell of the Seventh cavairy and wife; also Captain Ellis, and Claus Spreckles, the sugar king.

SALISBURY'S POLICY. Criticising Our Navy-News and Gos-

sip from England.

Copyright, 1891, by New York Associated Press. LONDON, Oct. 31 .- The council of the conservative national union has in process of incubation an electoral programme which promises to outbid that adopted at the Neweastle liberal congress. A circular recently issued by the council directing the leaders of local caucuses, in view of an early general election, to make a special effort to oppose the liberal propaganda elicited appeals from every quarter of the country for an authoritative platform. Semi-officially the platform can be stated as follows:

Cessation, with the adoption of a local government bill of special Irish legislation and a concentration of the attention of parliament on British affairs; extension of popular local government by the creation of district councils; allotment of small holdings for laborers. administered by district council; legislation for the arbitration of strikes; a free breakfast table-meaning the lowest possible taxation on tea, coffee, cocoa and a reduction of duty on tobacco; the vesting of the power of licensing in the county councils, with a provision for the compensation of publicans deprived of their licenses; and the introduc-tion of a bill providing for Insurance against

old age. To these positive proposals must be added negative principles naturally belonging to conservatism, including opposition to church disestablishment, maintenance of denominational schools, preservation of peers, privi-leges and rejection of local option in the mat-ter of an eight-hour day, in refusing to dally

with which the party leaders will be firm.

The platform does not give the electors a comprehensive prospect of reform equal to that afforded by the liberal programme, but it is freer from fads and more immediately practical. The liberal of anizers, convinced that the result of the election will be largely dent upon the rure - ote, will arrai a series of laborers' meetings, culminating in a conference of agricultural delegates, at which Mr. Gladstone will deliver a final address before starting for Italy. The conservatives will be obliged to bid high against the

peral inducements. Although no credit is given to the sensaional cable dispatches from New York alleging that the United States government had declared war against Chili, the present situation of affairs has led to a discussion in naval circles on the chances of a conflict. An English naval officer, having special knowledge of the Chilian forces, states that a war might be decidedly unpleasant for the United States at the outset and that the task of conquest would not be an easy one, alnough eventually the United States would be certain of victory. Chili can oppose to the United States squadron two ironelads, one cruiser, two torpedo gunboats, three improvised cruisers and some other torpedo

The United States warships Baltimore and San Francisco could not attack the Chilian fleet with any chance of success, especially under the defenses of Valparalso or Iquique. The Chilian vessels Imperiale and Aconcagua carry each a four inch breechloader with rojectiles able to penetrate the armor of the United States cruisers. If the Chilians re-mained on the defensive, only the bombardnent of Iquique and Valparaiso could be attempted by the United States ironciads. A blockade would be impossible as the Chilian orpede boats would render the efforts of the American vessels ineffectual. The general conclusion is that the American navy would

find the work terribly harrassing. At the lord mayor's banquet on November Lord Salisbury will make the usual annual declaration of the policy of the foreign office. According to a forecast, Lord Salisbury will tate that no new step has been taken by the reach government in relation to Egyt; that he reports of a proposed collective interven tion by the powers are untrue; and that no European conference on the subject has been proposed. Anent Pamir, he will state that nothing has occurred to cause the Indian government any disquict.

It is not Lord Salisbury's place to refer to the aggressive energy with which India is acting. The government, besides stationing a consul at Kashgar has sent thither a mili tary agent under the assent of China war committee is preparing a plan for the mobilization of the troops on the northwest frontier. An army raliway corps has been formed to relieve the lines having terminus at Peshawer These lines are connected with the seaport of Kurrache and Linde at Ferozepore, Umballa and Ghazibad with the great railway system of India. These pro-parations indicate a series of offensive operations in the case of war and not defensive

operations as hitherto.

The proposal to raise a Russian famine fund here is coldly received in city circles and is likely to collapse. The well known corrupion of Russian officials renders it improbable that even if £1,000,000 was subscribed any of the money would be used to relieve the famine-stricken people Mr. A. J. Baifour, the late chief secretary for Ireland, has been elected chaucetlor of the University of Edinburgh

The queen has conferred the decoration of C. B. upon Captain Shaw of the London fire

WEATHER FORECAST. OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, 1 OMAHA, Oct. 31, (

The storm which preceded the cold wave now passing over us is in Canada. It is snowing in Minnescta and temperatures last evening were below freezing from upper Wisconsin westward. Fair weather has prealled in all sections except the extreme For Omaba and Vicinity-Fair and cold,

with variable winds, and moderating by to-WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31. For Misouri-Fair until Monday; colder northerly

For North Dakota-Light rain in east; fair sunday in west; stationary temperature;

For South Dakota, Iowa and Nebrasha-Fair till Monday, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in western Nebraska; northerly winds. For Colorado-Fair till Monday; cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme north; northerly winds. For Montana—Fair, except light rain in

extreme northwest; warmer by Sunday night. For Kansas-Fair till Monday; cooler;

SITUATION IN CHILI.

Two Ladies Visiting the American L gation Placed Under Arrest.

ACCUSED OF CONVERSING WITH REFUGEES

Attitude of the Municipal Officials of Valparaiso.

THEY PROMISE MARINES PROTECTION.

But Their Manner is by no Means Eucouraging.

SOME EXPRESSIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

No Advice Offered in Regard to Permitting Members of the Baltimore's Crew to Visit

the City.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Benneyt.] VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.,) Oct. 31 .- By Mexican Cable to the Herald -Special to The Bre. -Senor Arlegui, the intendente of this city, gives Captain Schley of the Bultimore his positive assurance that the officers and sailors of the United States warship will be afforded all possible protection in case they should ashore. All the same, in view of the present state of affairs, he will not offer advice in regard to the advisability of permitting any of the Baltimore's crew to land. While Arlegul will not commit himself by an expression of opinion on the subject, it seems that he deems it best that no such attempt should be made for the present. The intendente today asked American Consul McCreary to request Captain Schley to furnish Judge Poster, who is con-

ducting a secret inquiry into the outrage, with a copy of any testimony obtained by him, so that it may be used by the court. I still remain fully of the opinion that the authorities desire to proceed in good faith. Public opinion about the Baltimore affair is not easily obtainable, as beyond meager details the Chilian newspapers have been publishing nothing about the outrage.

They Regret the Outrage. Nevertheless, among the most respectable houses, native as well as foreign, the outrage is the cause of great regret. I have talked with a number of prominent Chilians, but no one of those I have so far interviewed care to express any opinions.

The general idea among the foreign residents is that reparation ought to be made by Chili. The newspapers yesterday for the first time since the attack occurred gave more than the barest outlines of the case. The leaders of the junta will not discuss the merits of the affair. Those who have views about it do not wish their names to figure in public print. So far our government has been ng only on exparteable versions. It is only just and right to await the evidence taken by the Chilian court of inquiry before

proceeding to extreme measures. I am confident that the clear headed men in the Chilian congress will vote in favor of reparation as soon as that body meets next month. The stories sent out from this city and Santiago to the effect that excitement generally prevails here over a prospect of war with the United States are not true. Persons here whose opinions have any weight are not expecting any serious out-

come of the affair Do Not Expect England's Help. I have he heard any of them express the belief that England's aid would be counted on by Chili in case of a conflict. Such an idea has not been entertained for a moment, so far as I have been able to find. Minister Egan has been acting throughout all this trouble on his instructions from his

State department. To sum up the present situation, I do not think there is any cause for alarm. I have been all through this section of the country and bave heard many prominent men say that at the present time, when the government here is still unestablished, and the affairs of the country are unsettled, this question should remain at a standstill for a short time, so as to allow due consideration. I sincerely believe that all will end well and that certain members of the junta intend to act in a man-

mer which will reflect to their credit. Two women were arrested last night as they were coming out of the American legation. They were suspected of carrying letters from some of the refugees to sympathizers on the outside. I do not attach much significance to their arrest. The rumor that the Chilian legation at Washington had been attacked created some excitement here, but as the story was publicly denied today the sensation quickly died out and everything is

GERMAN NEWS.

Latest Information from the Fatherland.

Copyrighted 1891, New York Associated Press. Bennin, Oct. 31 .- Following up the recent rescript the emperor has instructed the ministry of justice to prepare a report on the laws relating to the social evil and to formulate measures for the extension of the supervision of prostitutes and of the houses required by them. In the meantime the police are going beyond the law in order to act in accordance with the rescript in clearing the streets of women and their "bullies," the genius known France as "Alphonso" and here as "Ludwigs." The "Ludwigs" who are accustomed to pervade the Friedrich strasse and Leipgerste strasse, and to haunt the entrances to beer saloons and concert halls, did an active midnight trade. From the Brandenburg gate along Unterden Linden, away beyond the Schloss, recently swarmed with these abandoned classes, but they have now nearly vanished, a number having been arrested and many others having slunk to their dens to await the passing of the moral hurricane raised by the emperor. Paster Sicvecker's memorable estimate, which placed the number of unfortunates in Berlin at 50,000, and which was questioned when it was first announced, is now considered too low. Add to the number which Paster Slarecker thought to form the demi monde at Berlin, the bands of "Ludwigs" and other retainers of vice, numbering probably another 57,000, and there is seen a great satelite army incessantly warring upon acciety.

The press, in its criticism of the imperial edict, approves of the spirit prompting it, though, at the same time, questioning the wisdom of the emperor in using unconstiutional methods of interference. His advice that barristers should refuso to defend the immoral cases, and his suggestion that the public be excluded from court during the trial of such cases, are especially assailed as distinct backward steps in legal proceedure,

tending to imperil the pure administrated the law. Various party organs, the Positive Freissingle Zeitung, the Volks Zeitung the Kleine Journal, while they concur a decided the second tending to imperil the pure administration of the law. proving the excellent intentions of the peror, protest against the means adopted his majesty as attacking the busines, judicial organization, and tending to desty judicial organization, and tending to the state of the guarantee of pure justice. The outcome of the agitation will, it is expected, be the introduction in parliament of severely representations including floreing, and ex-

sive measures, including flogging, and ex-tended terms of imprisonment at hard labor. In discussing the question some papers venture to suggest a resort to a wholesale system of state regulation of vice. To this proposition, however, the emperor will never assent. When the reichstag resumes its sit-tings on November 17, the social purity bill. the Austrian and commercial treaties, the demand for new military credits will consti-tute the principal ousiness to be considered. The military credit, which, it is expected, will amount to 180,000,000 marks, and will be distributed over several years, will be asked on the ground that there is necessity for reform in the artillery service and ex-changes in the ciotning outfits of the army. The question as to whether new cannon should be made of bronze or steel has been decided in favor of steel. The extended use of guns of small calibre has also been decided upon. There will also be presented to

the reichstag a report advising the reinstate-ment of the navy and the increasing of the number of ships in German waters and on the South American and Chinese stations. The report that a treaty is being negotiated with the United States, involving reci-procity in the treatment of American grains and pork and German sugar and other pro-ducts, excites the auger of the agrarian party. Their opposition to commercial reatles will be redoubled in the reichstag it the treatles of Austria and America are precated simultaneously. The centrists who old the balance of the voting power, will be with difficulty induced to support govern-

nent proposals having this wide range The czar and his party proceed to Russia via Dirschaua and Konigsberg. The railway stations at Dansie were guarded by strong police forces and a minute inspection was made of the entire line of railroad to

Advices received here state that 350,000 German colonists in the familie stricken dis-tricts of the Volga, distributed among wenty-nine parishes, are perishing unaided The German committee, formed at Riga, is awaiting the d latory assent of the St. Peters ourg authorities to send relief to the colon sts under trusty persons. In addition affering caused by the want of food, the Volga districts are being rayaged by epidemics of scurvy and typhus fever. The starving peasants' houses and all other buildings i which they are likely to find punder, in order to secure the means of obtaining food, are being ransacked by starving peasants. The authorities of the stricken localities—enteavor to suppress all information, being un willing that the true condition of the people should become known. At a grand official dinner given this even-

ng by Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany, the features of the menu were different preparations of Am∉rican corn and bread made of a mixture of corn and rve flour in different proportions Among those present were Baron and Bar-oness Von Marchall, Baron Von Berlepsche, minister of commerce, and Baroness Von Berlepsche, Herr Miguel, imperial minister of finance; Baron Von Rottenburg, Baroness Von Maltzahn, Mr. Poultney Bigelow and wife, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Mrs. Clemens, Baroness Von Zedwilz, Sir Edward Mullet, the British ambassador, and the Misses Currie and duke of Haisted.

German importers of American pork oc casionally execrience some difficulty in get-ting their goods through the custom house owing to defects in the wording of the American certificates of inspection. In some cases where the wording of the certificates is at all inexact the customs authorities detain the

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Awful Destruction Caused by the Earthquakes in Japanese Islands. LONDON, Oct. 31.-A private dispatch re

ceived here from Japan says the loss of life by the recent earthquake on the Island of Hondo and other places was very great, Over 2,000 persons were killed and 18,000 louses were destroyed in the provnce of Nagoya. Five thousand were destroyed and number of persons killed at Gifu. The owns of Kane and Kasamatsu are also re ported destroyed, together with fifty miles of railroad. It is estimated that the total loss of life may be over 10,000. There have been many wrecks about the Island of Hondo as a consequence of the disturbance.

Great Loss of Life. London, Oct. 31.-Dispatches received from Hiogom, Japan, say that the terrible earthquake which occurred in that country on Wednesday last destroyed the towns of Nagoya, Gifu and Ogaki. All the public buildings and most of the smaller structures in these places were thrown down fire which started among the wrecked buildings in Nagova completed the work of destruction in the most crowded quarter of the place. It is estimated that the total number of persons who lost their life by the disaster exceeded 3,000.

Many vessels are reported to have been vrecked in the vicinity of Hiogom and durng the seismic disturbances the waters in the lakes in the surrounding country were violently agitated. A few portions of the Nipson islands es-

caped the carthquake and Kobe suffered com paratively little damage. The number of Europeans who lost-their lives by the terrible visitation is small. The various wagou roads are blockaded by the immense heaps of debris. Traffic on the different ralironds is suspended and all the telegraph lines are entirely prostrated, thus shutting off all communication with the de-vastated places. In consequence full details

of the awful catastrophe cannot be learned for several days to come. Bravery Rewarded.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.-The United States government has sent a gold watch and chain to be presented to Captain D. D. Roop of the British bark Norcross for the rescue of the crew of the American ship William G McGilvray in August, 1880.

DEED OF A COWARD.

Fatal Shooting of a Hattiesburg,

Miss., Woman. HATTIESBURG, Miss., Oct. 31 .- An attromous deed was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. J. M. Williamson, publisher of the Democrat and mayor of this city, early this morning which resulted in the speedy death of Mrs. Williamson. About midnight Mrs. Williamson was awakened by some noise in her room, and, quickly awakening a young lady who was sleeping with her, sprong out of bed and rushed to the crib where her buby was sleeping. Just as she reached the baby she received a pistol shot in the breast. The pistol was so near her body that her garments were burned. She sank to the floor and a man was seen by her com panion to escape through a window, Mrs. Williamson died soon afterwards. Mayor Williamson is absent. The man was not recognized in the dark. Much excitement

Destructive Prairie Fires.

MOMENCE, Ill., Oct. 81.—Destructive prairie fires are sweeping the country east of this city between the Chicago and Indiana coal road and the Kankakee river. The heaviest losers this far are the Chatfield Bros., one half mile east of here, who lost all their farm buildings, including 4,000 bushels of grain and a large amount of hay and implements. Farther east and south the fire swept over a dozen farms, burning several hundred tons of hay. Farmers have been plowing to save their buildings and check the further progress of the flames. Unless the stiff south wind abates the loss will be much larger, as the

WAR CLOUDS ABROAD.

Chilian Complications the Source of Much Talk in England.

FIERY DISCUSSIONS FREQUENTLY HEARD.

General Impression Provails That Peace Will Be Continued.

MARKETS NOT AFFECTED BY RUMORS.

Commercial Pulse Regarded as a Very Correct Indication.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ON THE RISE.

European Railway Managers Finally Agree That They Must Combine for the Protection of Traffic Districts.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Lonnon, Oct. 31 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to Tue Bee !- Nothing 18 talked of among Americans in London but the chance of war with Chili. While all agree that the United States should compel Chill to make proper amends for the outrage, I have seen not one American who does not regard Minister Egan's presence in Chili as an aggravation of the situation. The majority sympathize with the views expressed in the London Times. You can hear flery discussions on the subject in the hotels and clubs where Americans are found. The general impression is that there will be less war talk after the New York and Ohio electious are over. Meanwhile the great American bird s screaming in London at the top of its

There is no belief here that the Chilian affair will come to anything serious and in consequence the markets have been little affeeted by the warlike rumors from Washington. Americans, it is contended, have never been averse to a reasonable settlement of international disputes, even under circumstances of greater aggravation than at present.

Views of Chilian Officers.

Therefore it is anticipated that sufficient time will be allowed for the investigation of the circumstances of the attack on the crew of the Baltimore, and Chilian officers in London believe their government will make reparation, especially if Minister Egan has no hand in the negotiations. The feeling against him is keen. The entire difficulty is

traced to his management. The movements in the Stock exchange are based upon the theory that the approaching war is an utter failure. Much greater uneasiness secretly exists with regard to Egypt. The recent speech of the French foreign minister is regarded as a warning that English occupation will not be permitted to go on much longer without trouble. A large ection of the English politicians are in favor of an early withdrawal, and when parliament neets strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the government with that end in riew. The Egyptian bond holders will then

have to reconsider their position.

American Stocks Secure. All is well in American railroad stocks, especially on Reading and Atcheson. A great many English investors have burned their fingers severely in Reading stocks, and the oulk of the public looks upon them with uspicion, but some new buyers are coming forward and the western and southwestern

roads are strongly supported in consequence of the prospects of increased business. The great railroads in Europe are beginning to recognize the fact that it does not pay to compete with each other for traffic running through the same district. The Caledonian and North British companies are the first to lead in the movement which seems likely to extend. They propose to divide the traffic and come to a working arrangement which must lead to an immediate reduction of the expenses of both lines. This example will be followed before long in England; better days for shareholders are consequently approaching. New lines cannot be started or built so easily as in the United States for a special act of parliament must be obtained in each case and searching inquiry is first made

as to the need of the proposed line. Their Lines Are Secure.

If it appears to be likely to inflict injury on a road already existing and doing its work well, there is no chance of getting the act passed, consequently the English roads stand on a much more secure footing in this reenect than in America. A line gotten up by strikers and blackmatters is a thing unheard of here. The new plan of railroads working with each other attracts much atention and may possibly revolutionize the entire railroad system here. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt by large numbers of holders of New Consols at the low price which now seems permanent. They formerly got 3 per cent interest on Consols that stood at 103, now they get 254 per cent only with Consols at 95. It is alleged that Goshen induced bankers to keep up the rate at an artificial value until the public had come in and then there was a heavy drop in Consols. The once favorite security on England is falling into second place. Goshen, in put forward this week, is singularly careful

not to touch upon this unpleasant topic. NEBRASKA'S PRODUCTIVENESS.

Not Equalled Anywhere in the Middle States Today.

NEWARK, O., Oct. 31 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - By far the most satisfactory and successful day's work in any one city since the Nebraska exhibition train left Fort Wayne, Ind., and perhaps the most thoroughly successful of the entire trip up to this time, has been today's work in Newark. The fact of this being Saturday and the regular market day of these eastern towns bas brought the farmers in large numbers from the country for many miles around. The weather has been exceedingly fine and warm and apparently every able bodied man, woman and child of the city has come out to see the sights of which the Nebraska exhibit has been chief.

Not less than 7,000 or 8,000 people have been shown the Nebraska wonders tonay and of these far the greater number would be desirable as citizens of the Nebraska prairies and towns of the state.

Three or four times as many farmers have visited the train here as at any previous stop. The great productiveness of Ne-braska's soil, coupled with the comparative ease of cultivation is fascinating these men who are tilling lands that have grown thin and poor and which must be carefully and thoroughly enriched each year to make them at all susceptible of profitable cultiva-tion. One visitor who effered, before seeing the exhibit, to bet \$500 that Nebrasia could not equal this neighborhood in the production of apples, promptly withdrew his offer on an inspection of some of the displays of the train. Sunday will be spent in Columbus and Monday stops will be made at Plain City, Urbana, Saint Paris and Piqua