

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 136.

ANOTHER ROYAL ROUE.

Young Prince of Orleans Sacrifices 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 Only 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 Dissipated.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Oct. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Princely scandals do not seem to me to cease. Each season appears to have its own up in the divorce and 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 duke of Orleans has an apparent wish to follow the steps of the prince of Wales. For here he is mixed up in a divorce and a wife Armstrong is bringing against his wife Mme. Melba. Only to be a great debauchee, 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 eyes shining at the same time his grandfather Louis Philippe, and his father, comte de Paris—a 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-tenant on condition that he should stay in a small town where he would not be noticed by his creditors, but he has nothing of the prince about him.

Led a Very Free Life.

During the last London season the prince, who lived like a Frenchman, fenced every morning with the baroness Lusale, whom Americans will soon hear, and afterwards breakfasted with the artists—two Resko brothers, living with him upon an equal footing, which was a very serious piece of little pride and too much freedom. I see him yet, entering there one morning in a gray coat, eray hat, a shirt with pink stripes, pink cravat, and a circlet pink in his buttonhole, very noisy, laughing loud, and drinking a glass of wine which was offered him.

I watched him with curiosity, seeking whether in this individual one could find traces of race-people 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 not marry 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 romance 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 due de Chartres. The engagement was even officially announced. During the imprisonment of Orleans at Clairvaux forbidding entered France notwithstanding the laws of exile, the young princess went to see him in his cell—which was a drawing room. The prince, in the presence of the engaged couple. But once out of prison the prince began to amuse himself. His parents always sought him to marry. He always found a new pretext to put off the wedding. There were those about his father—political men—who encouraged him to marry. The prince, however, would not make the due de Orleans engage in a political marriage with the daughter of the czar. But they counted without the youth. Due de Orleans met Mme. 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 she was engaged to marry. Then they accompanied her disguised as a servant. The French police got wind of the affair, and the following day, instead of arresting the duke, Constant had the news published in his papers. The duke fled covered with ridicule. The comte de Paris, 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 went to the Caucasus, going from town to town spending much money—coming where one knew not, everywhere exciting curiosity and criticism.

They said during these last days that the romance was drawing to an end, that Melba had had enough of the poet 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 due 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 Grey disappear because his son-in-law was mixed up in a lawsuit. The Orleans family entirely, except the due d'Aumale, whom everybody reveres, will suffer from the fall of the due de Orleans, and when one thinks that during this time the other pretender—Prince Victor Bonaparte—is at Brussels concerned in an amorous romance one may say to one's self that the republic has all the tricks, 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.

JACQUES ST. CLERE.

ENGLISH VERSION OF THE SCANDAL.

More Details Furnished From the London End of the Affair.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The first step in the 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 opera-singer, known on the stage as Madame

MELBA. A solicitor's clerk left London today 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 pocketed off more than once by the comte de Paris in order to cure him of his passion for Madame Melba, but the singer went where 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 ordered to leave Russia by the czar for appearing in public with Madame 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 she generally complained to 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 woman, who was the daughter of an 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 he is cool-headed enough to know that he must move carefully in this matter. There were some who believed that he would withhold 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.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

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 solicitor 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 de Orleans, against her, and citing due d'Orleans as correspondent. Over six weeks ago her solicitors, Messrs. Malleson & Malleson, had filed on her behalf in the high court of justice of Great Britain, divorce, 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 1884, and at a time which was a delicate 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, 1888, he again assaulted her with a driving whip. In 1888, while on board the steamer "Breeze," en route 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 endeavored 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 forehead. In February of the present 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 Joffroy. 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 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 due 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 last in Paris, when the press made so much fuss in the matter. During that period her house was carefully watched by the police, and she would tell any one that chose to ask him that the due was never there, and, she added, that was the very time when her husband and her boy were living with her, at 97 Champs Elysees. She states that she had ample witnesses to prove the statements she had made of the cruelty of her husband on the strength of which she had applied for judicial separation. She also stated that she looked upon her husband'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 Henry Mapleson, who was present and who said that on the 25th of the month Armstrong had come to him offered to hand him a check for £1,000 to settle 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 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

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 can be ascertained he obtained a great many clues 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 Seltzer at Seltzer's hotel. They were two bedrooms, Nos. 34 and 35, and taken in the name of Mme. de Valero. The rooms adjoined one another and had connecting doors. Three days later a lady and gentleman arrived from St. Petersburg and occupied 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, he 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 the Orient express going east.

JACQUES ST. CLERE.

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 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 flood 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 soil 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.

"This 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 full 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 to the republicans, and I told my British friends who complain that the president had acted in hot blood over the Chilean matter to wait for official news and they would find Mr. Harrison dignified and magnificent. Dispatches in the Herald have confirmed my opinion. The Herald is a great blessing to me, who wander occasionally 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, with a jaunty fur cap on her head.

"Although I have not been in America 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. Grant sent me a cablegram, asking me to select a night for my debut. I have selected the 25th of November 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 in many years, but I shall flush my career on the stage in America. I will open in 'La Sonnambula.' My lawsuit against the French newspapers is being 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 days."

Miss Van Zandt is so superstitious about her voyage that she carried a rabbit for good luck in place 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 of correspondence in the Herald, which she 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 Herman Schultze, one of the American commissioners investigating immigration in Europe has been nailed up before the general police to give an account as to the whereabouts of Schultze, as a man resembling Schultze has been murdered and the police thought it might be the lawyer would have some satisfactory explanation.

Effect of an American Joke.

One of the funniest incidents occurring 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 fuse in the reply to which "No" was 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 in court.

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

Voila 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 attended and speeches were made by Governor Bookwater.

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 new-borns in Drury Lane and called it "Lionel's Home." It is working on a small scale, but she intends to devote a considerable portion of her income to build up this institution 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 Louvoise has not yet brought his duel 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 American sportsman 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 cavalry and wife; also Captain Ellis, and Claus Spreckles, the sugar king.

SALISBURY'S POLICY.

Criticism of Our Navy—News and Gossip from England.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

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 Newcastle liberal congress. A circular recently issued by the council directing the leaders of local committees to bring 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, 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 of the poor; abolition of the 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 introduction of a bill providing for insurance against fire.

To these positive proposals must be added negative principles naturally belonging to local government, such as the abolition of the disestablishment, maintenance of denominational schools, preservation of peers, privileges and rejection of local option in the matter of liquor licenses. The bill is largely dependent upon the rural vote, will arrange a series of laborers' meetings, culminating in a general meeting of the rural population, at which Mr. Gladstone will deliver a final address before starting for Italy. The conservatives are obliged to bid high against the liberal inducements.

Although no credit is given to the sensational dispatches from New York which assert that the United States government had declared war against Chile, the present situation of affairs has led to a discussion in local circles of the merits of the policy of conquest which would not be an easy one, although eventually the United States would be victorious. The United States squadron two ironclads, one cruiser, two torpedo boats, three improvised cruisers and some other torpedo boats.

The United States warships Baltimore and San Francisco could not attack the Chilean ironclad, because the latter is protected under the defenses of Valparaiso or Iquique. The Chilean vessels Imperial and Aconcagua carry each a four inch breech loader with projectiles of 150 lbs. weight, and the United States gunboats, if the Chileans remained on the defensive, only the bombardment of Valparaiso could be attempted by the United States ironclads. A blockade would be impossible as the Chilean ironclads could run to sea, and the American vessels are ineffective. The general conclusion is that the American navy would find the work terribly harassing.

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The United States warships Baltimore and San Francisco could not attack the Chilean ironclad, because the latter is protected under the defenses of Valparaiso or Iquique. The Chilean vessels Imperial and Aconcagua carry each a four inch breech loader with projectiles of 150 lbs. weight, and the United States gunboats, if the Chileans remained on the defensive, only the bombardment of Valparaiso could be attempted by the United States ironclads. A blockade would be impossible as the Chilean ironclads could run to sea, and the American vessels are ineffective. The general conclusion is that the American navy would find the work terribly harassing.

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