PITIABLE FRIGHT OF CZAR NICHOLAS

Glories of the Paris Display Only Increased His Nervousness.

And the French Did Not Cheer as Lustily as the First Reports Indicated.

PROTECTION OF ROYAL GUESTS.

In Reviewing Events of the Old World Frederic Also Scores Lord Rosebery's Course.

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LONDON, ENG., Oct. 10.—It is hard to say whether what was seen in Paris this week or what was heard on all sides there was the most remarkable. Certainly the spectacle which Paris provided for its imperial guests stands quite without parallel. There were millions of strangers in the city, mostly provincial French. There were miles of densely packed crowds wherever one wanted to go, and leagues of costly decorations. When darkness fell an illumination burst forth on such a stupendous scale that it took away the breath even of Parisians, but everywhere in the panting, pushing throngs of sightseers one heard people saying: "To think that all this is done because one little man happens to be the son of his father!"

This remark was heard hundreds of times if once. It remains in mind, now that the lights are all out and the flags are disappearing, as a clew to what France really felt during the fetes. It all had to be done, no doubt, and the French were not the people to do it by halves, but this curious mental reflection on the strange conditions imposed by an alliance with hereditary autocracy seemed always uppermost.

Among the people, doubtless, it found expression the more readily because a vague notion is spreading that the whole thing is part of a scheme to estrange the republic. It required a good deal of moral courage for the Czar to make the Orleanist Princes, their newly found friend, the Princess Mathilde, and their princely supporters of the houses of Uzes, Luynes, Rochefoucauld, Rohan and the rest, the chief figures at his luncheon on Wednesday, which was the only meal where he had the naming of his own guests. The Paris papers said as little as possible in regard to this, but it was privately talked about more than anything else. In the matter of physical deportment, however, Nicholas gave the impression of being the reverse of brave. The oldest Parisian had never seen his guests who passed everywhere within their streets, so walled with bayonets or civic horses at a sharp trot. There had been elaborate arrangements for a state procession to the opera-house, moving at a walk and with six caparisoned horses, each led by a footman, but at the last moment this plan was changed and the cortege was rushed through swiftly.

Public rumor ascribed this to the terrors of the Czar, though much more likely it was due to the nervousness of the police authorities of Paris. All who came close to the Czar saw him quivering with a kind of stage fright, which affected him throughout the visit. His awkward way, too, both puzzled and annoyed the crowd, which had memories of traditions of an Emperor who doffed his hat and bowed and smiled when he drove through Paris. It was this that chilled the enormous throngs gathered to witness the Czar's entrance on Tuesday. It was well placed on the Champs Elysees, opposite the Palais de L'Industrie, and where the biggest crowd was. The papers talked of "tremendous cheering," but really, save for the white-robed Tunisian Sheiks, there was little or none. By night-time the crowd had found its voice and could raise a sort of cheer, but at the outset it was almost dumb. The Empress also at the beginning was white as a sheet and visibly trembling. She bowed as if she was a piece of mechanism. It seems, however, that she had been hideously seasick the day before and was in no condition that morning for the ideal of facing Paris. She had recovered, and she was inspired by her unparalleled surroundings to play ideally well her part. Next day all Paris was talking about her.

It is nearly thirty years since Frenchmen had seen a beautiful woman bowing from an open royal carriage and the sight went to their hearts. Old imperialists wept openly at the spectacle and the memories it evoked, while the younger generation in turn was moved by this. The laying of the bridge foundation on Wednesday became exclusively the Czarina's affair. The Czar and President Faure took part in the ceremony, but the crowd had eyes and voices for her alone. She was affected to tears by the stress of the situation, but she bore herself magnificently none the less, and hundreds of thousands of people yelled "Vive l'Imperatrice," a sound which the Seine Valley had not heard since 1870.

Who shall say what results are to follow this extraordinary demonstration? In ordinary times Frenchmen talk a great deal about Egypt, the Niger and other English complications as if they constituted the principal items of French foreign politics. Now, for a week, one has heard not a whisper of all this. In the presence of the tremendous fact that the Czar was actually in Paris there could be only one thought, and that one was of Germany.

The statue of Strasbourg, draped afresh in mourning, was the point for which every group of visiting provincials made first. In the Place de la Concord, the thought of "Revanche" sprang up automatically in every mind as the ultimate meaning of these flags and fireworks. Perhaps some of the poignancy of terror that marked the seventies is lacking now, but "Revanche" is still a reality in the French, and "Egypt" is merely froth on French lips. If next week France learned that she had been committed by her Foreign Office to an Anglo-Russian combination, she would not turn a hair, but if the Berlin and Vienna press has failed to say spiteful things about her welcome to the Czar, and had not revealed the conviction that it meant mischief to the triple alliance, she would have been sorely disappointed.

It is curious that while Paris was firing in honor of the Czar, General Trochu, the man whose famous plan for relief of the besieged city in the terrible year of 1870 kept all the world in weary suspense, lay dying at Tours. His Russian experiences dated back to a dangerous wound which he had received in an assault on the central bastion of Sebastopol in the Crimean War.

The cry of "Vive l'Imperatrice" might have reminded him of that critical day when he pledged his Breton honor to defend the woman who last bore the name of Empress of France. His so-called plan, considering the awful medley of material which he had to work upon, was unfairly criticized and ridiculed. The Trochu of that to-morrow men dream of in France will have ready to his hands different weapons indeed.

Englishmen are still as much in the dark as ever as to what business, if any, Lord Salisbury transacted with the Czar at Balmoral last week. Public sentiment was a good deal attracted by the notion of an Anglo-Franco-Russian arrangement, and certain signs of amelioration in the feeling of the Paris and St. Petersburg press toward England are seized upon with avidity as warranting the belief that this is impending. Nothing has happened since the Balmoral meeting either to confirm or to disprove this idea, and meanwhile popular feeling is reverting to the after impulse to have England keep her hands free to act in Turkey upon her own initiative. This is what the English always prefer to do if they are quite sure the continental powers are divided into hostile camps, and in proportion as Russia and France seem to be angering Germany and Austria by their demonstrative honeymoon, the British instinct to hold aloof and play between these rival alliances revives its force.

To every politician of sense whom I know Lord Roseberry's choice of an issue, and even more of a time for a rupture with his party, is quite inexplicable. Possibly there may be a mystery behind it, but to the ordinary vision he seems to be more Tory than Lord Salisbury himself, and he resigns his titular leadership because the Liberals are saying what the Duke of Norfolk, the present Postmaster-General, does not hesitate to say at a public meeting. His action gives to the baser sort of Tory papers a chance to insist that the Radicals are using the Armenian business for partisan purposes, but this hardly matters, and really the same thing may be said of Roseberry himself.

From the day when Lord Roseberry was foisted by an underhanded intrigue upon his party these dispatches have maintained his unfitness for the position of leader, and for a year at least, even those who helped him to rise have admitted their error. His retirement is of interest as saving the Liberal party from the embarrassment of throwing him out, but just now there is so little left of the Liberal party anyway that its officering is of slight importance.

In the suitable surroundings given by a somewhat gaudy music hall stage, that of the Empire Theater at Edinburgh, Lord Roseberry held up to ridicule last night every proposal made by Mr. Gladstone for the solution of the Armenian question. Lord Roseberry's speech consisted in great part of a dull philosophic and political lecture, and this was varied only by expressed or implied attacks on Gladstone, Harcourt and other unnamed Liberals. These attacks were sugared by sweet references to the old man whom he was wounding so deeply. The speech is the most astounding confession of the impotence of England that was ever made in public by any English statesman. That Lord Roseberry should have selected this time, so dangerous and difficult for his country, to do this thing proves up to the hilt that he is neither a really great Liberal statesman nor a true patriot. An admirable breeder of race horses, but a feeble, fluid and vacillating leader of men, he has done his best to undo any good effects the visit of the Czar to this country might have produced by declining the practical co-operation of Russia. The only thing that was needed to complete the mixed comedy and tragedy of last evening's entertainment was a telegram containing the Sultan's warmest thanks, followed by a suitable dirge for the dead and dying Christians whom England, according to the principal speaker, is now powerless to protect.

At the railway station at Lechlade, a quaint, peaceful, medieval village far up the Thames, above Oxford, a harvest cart was waiting Wednesday morning. The cart had yellow wheels and was lined with moss. Willows and vines had been twisted about its frame. The loving hands of the friends bore what once was William Morris from the train to this bed of moss, and then gently to his last home under the elms at Kelmscott Church, which was decorated as for a harvest festival. There was no other gloom or conventional sadness, and all was as the dead poet would have himself wished it.

Up to late Wednesday night George du Maurier's colleagues, who were then assembled around Punch's weekly dinner-table, had been led by the latest bulletins from him to hope that "Kicky," his pet familiar name in the circle, would live to be once more among them, with his glorious spirits and quick flashes of humor. Yet those high spirits had sunk somewhat of recent months, possibly from failing health. Du Maurier had never been quite the same man since the publication of "Trilby."

That wonderful success brought never-ending demands on his time and energy, and his great unselfish nature could not resist. Du Maurier was ever haunted by a fear lest blindness should overtake him, and the misfortune of many years ago when the sight of his left eye was lost remained always before him. This partial deprivation of sight was in some sense a gain to the artist, as he had to draw on a large scale on account of it, and those drawings became in all senses of high value. It is curious that he was not the only artist on the staff of Punch who suffered in the same way, and it was a favorite joke of Tenniels that he and Du Maurier had but a pair of eyes between them.

Something has been said of Du Maurier's cynicism, but never was there a gentler cynic. He laid a firm, kind hand on the weaknesses and snobbish philistine tendencies of the Englishmen of his day, but even those at whom he laughed were most ready to laugh themselves. He never took his literary powers quite seriously, and only regretted that others who he honestly believed were greater than himself had no such successful boom. He was the kindest of satirists, the most loyal of friends. Men and dogs all loved him, and it is not many winters since he waded through broken ice at some serious personal risk to save a little drowning dog.

An interchange of courtesies between the Pope and the Queen has highly gratified the English Catholics. The two are old friends, for just fifty years ago the then Mgr. Pecci visited the Queen in London. The Pope's graceful congratulations on the length of Victoria's reign have drawn from the latter striking acknowledgments of the felicity and loyalty of her Catholic subjects to their sovereign.

The saddest reports, I regret to say, reach me from the west of Ireland about the injury done to crops by floods and rain. The crops are practically destroyed in some districts, and everything threatens a winter famine in certain parts of Ireland unless speedy relief is given.

English members of Parliament have been peculiarly unlucky in the last few days, and no less than three of them have been badly damaged in carriage accidents. One of the three, H. Byron Reed, the member for East Bradford, has since died. Mr. Reed was a better journalist than politician. At one time he was editor of the Darlington North Star. People have been found who suggest that Mr. Gladstone should fill Mr. Reed's now vacant place, but it is in the highest degree improbable that such a course will be adopted.

What with an international political explosion and a furious outside warring of the elements, bringing the storms and wrecks of the week just passed, Englishmen would almost have forgotten Germany and their candid critical friend, the German Emperor, were it not for the fact that they have been steadily rubbed the wrong way by the virulent attacks of the Hamburger Nachrichten on the defective material organization of the British army. The last of these attacks characterizes the British as intriguers, who are constantly undermining the peace of Europe, and it jubilantly proclaims that the British army is insufficient to protect the mother country or the colonies. More of this from the same source may confidently be expected, especially as British writers are asking with malice what may be the nature of the secret understanding between the Emperor and the Sultan, which they decline to believe is confined solely to a courteous interchange of photographs.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

MUCH SYMPATHY FOR THE CASTLES

Letters and Telegrams Are Yet Sent to the Embassy.

Bayard Approves the Action Taken by First Secretary Roosevelt.

THE HUSBAND BREAKS DOWN

And the Accused Woman Is Much Depressed and Suffers From Acute Pains in the Head.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 10.—Letters and telegrams of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Castle, the Americans who were arrested on October 7 on the charge of stealing a number of valuable furs, continue to arrive at the United States embassy. Embassador Bayard has given his full approval of the action taken by Secretary Roosevelt in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Castle, and the Scotland Yard authorities also approve his course. A London physician, who recently attended Mrs. Castle professionally, will testify when the case comes up in the Great Marlborough-street Police Court on Tuesday, October 13, that Mrs. Castle has been suffering from acute headache and a feeling of intense fatgue, although she has not undergone any exertion.

Secretary Roosevelt visited Mr. and Mrs. Castle in Halloway Jail last evening. He found the husband completely broken down. Mr. Castle said to Mr. Roosevelt that he wished to thank his many friends in the United States and England for their sympathy and kindness, and to assure them that their confidence in him would never be misplaced.

Mrs. Castle is very much depressed and suffered to-day from acute pains in the head. It was impossible to hold an interview with her for any length of time and her mental condition was very unsatisfactory.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A dispatch to-morning paper from London concerning the arrest there of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle says:

Their solicitor frankly admitted Mrs. Castle's guilt. Michael Abrahams, their solicitor, is a criminal lawyer of wide experience and great ability. He declared to-day:

"I have had her examined by some leading specialists in mental disorders and have no doubt that the Judge will admit that her symptoms are such as to warrant a defense of kleptomania.

"She suffers from pain in the head, from complete loss of memory and from other singularities, which, according to medical science, are well known to be frequently associated with delusions. Her case will be decided in a month or six weeks. We shall apply for bail for her again next Wednesday, and I hope she will be released on the bond we can offer.

"The whole fact of the matter, in short is, that Mrs. Castle did take these articles, but her husband is perfectly innocent of any knowledge whatever of her doing so."

LIKE A FAMILY WELCOME

Czar and Czarina Greeted Upon Their Arrival in Western Germany.

Evangelical Clergy of Hesse Decline to Take Any Share in the Reception.

DARMSTADT, GERMANY, Oct. 10.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. A large crowd of people assembled at the station and greeted their arrival with hearty cheers. Their majesties entered a carriage and were driven to the new palace.

Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig, brother of the Czarina, has appointed the Czar honorary colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Hessian Dragoons of the German army. The reception of the Czar and Czarina at the railway station partook more of the nature of a family welcome than a state function.

Later there was a more ceremonious reception at the palace, to which all the high state and military officers and church dignitaries were invited. The Czarina, when Princess Alix of Hesse, was a Lutheran, but subsequent to her betrothal to the Czar she changed her religion, becoming a member of the orthodox Greek church. The evangelical clergy of Hesse did not approve of this step and they, therefore, declined to take any share in the reception to their Majesties to-day.

FATHER STRICKLAND'S BOOK.

It Contains Some New Information Relating to British Claims in Venezuela.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 10.—Father Strickland has issued a book on the Venezuelan boundary, based on documents and maps found in the archives of the Capuchin order. The book tends to the conclusion that the rights of Great Britain as far as the Schomburgk line are irrefragable, and that regarding the region beyond the line Great Britain had as much right as Venezuela.

The documents establish indubitably the Dutch right on the whole coast to and including Point Barima, and also the parts far in the hinterland. They show that there are certain tracts in different parts of Venezuela and Guiana which were not seized by either the Dutch or Spaniards, and the present ownership of these, Father Strickland contends, can only be settled by diplomacy or arbitration.

NEWS FROM FAIR HAWAII.

Demonstration of Royalist Natives at Joseph Nawahi's Funeral.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, Oct. 3.—The funeral of Joseph Nawahi, a prominent royalist, on the 30th ult., was made the occasion of some demonstration of sentiment by royalist natives, about 600 of whom were formed in the procession, two-thirds of them women. A large number additional went to the wharf. As the steamer conveying the remains to Hilo touched at Maui, the royalists there piled flowers aboard. Nawahi having been a cabinet minister, the Government sent the band and a large escort of police to head the procession.

The French frigate Duguay-Trouin arrived at Honolulu September 28 from Tahiti, and sailed October 2 for San Francisco.

Hon. C. R. Bishop has authorized the trustees of the Bishop Museum to spend $750,000 in founding an aquarium at Honolulu for the scientific study of marine life in the Pacific. It is intended to excel any other aquarium in the world. Professor W. F. Brigham has just returned from visiting European aquariums, and is prepared to complete the plans. Marine life will be gathered from all parts of the Pacific. A corps of professors will be maintained, and students will be expected from Europe and America.

Judge S. L. Austin of Hilo died from apoplexy, October 2.

MINISTER TERRELL FIRM.

Declares That It Is the Duty of the Turkish Police to Guard the Legation Without a Request.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Oct. 10.—United States Minister Terrell denies that he has made any request to the Porte in behalf of his Government for the admission of the United States gunboat Bancroft through the Dardanelles, but he expresses hope that arrangements were made for her admission before the Bancroft started from America for Turkish waters.

Mr. Terrell is the only diplomat who has left the protection of Therapia. He is living in Pera and the American legation is the only one that is not guarded. Mr. Terrell has pointed out the houses of Americans which require special guards, but has declared to the Turkish police that it is their duty to guard the legation without a request.

CONCEALED BY A FIRE.

During a Blaze in a Custom-House a Thief Makes a Big Haul.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 10.—During a fire in the custom-house last Monday, which for a time it was thought would destroy the whole building, there was much excitement. To-day it was discovered that during the confusion of the fire between $5000 and $10,000 was stolen. It is believed that the culprit is one of the officials of the customs department and that he started the fire in order to perpetrate the robbery without suspicion falling upon him.

SPANISH ATTACK REBELS

Cuban Insurgents Suffer a Severe Defeat in Santiago Province.

At Least Weyler's Minions So Report, but Later Stories May Lessen the Victory.

HAVANA, CUBA, Oct. 10.—The forces of General Toral, acting in conjunction with those of Major Lanzagorta, have had a fierce engagement with 500 rebels at Villanes, province of Santiago de Cuba.

According to the official report troops charged the rebels' position, which the latter strongly defended from behind stone walls and from a stone fort on top of the Camicho hills.

The troops then advanced and captured the rebel camp. Twenty insurgents were found dead in the field. Many wounded were carried by the rebels on their retreat. The Spanish loss was two lieutenants and a corporal killed and twelve wounded. Two captains, a lieutenant and eight privates received contusions.

Rebels attacked the Manacas detachment stationed on the central trocha, but were repulsed. The troops lost one killed and five wounded.

Three bombs were exploded to-day under a train in the province of Matanzas.

Two cars were derailed and a soldier was wounded.

The Government has temporarily closed the Puerto Principe institute.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Diplomats Meet to Consider the Vexed Venezuelan Question.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Oct. 10.—Lord Salisbury arrived at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Embassador to the United States, arrived ten minutes later and was at once admitted to conference with the Premier. Mr. Chamberlain arrived at 3:30 P. M. The Venezuelan question is the matter that was probably discussed at the conference. It is stated that important results may be the outcome. The conference was a lengthy one.

Not Degraded by Serving Turkey.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 10.—The Central News says that English officers in the Ottoman army emphatically deny the report that they feel degraded in serving the Turks, and denounce as baseless the charges that the troops are murdering women and children.

Du Maurier's Remains Cremated.

LONDON, ENG., Oct., 10.—The body of George du Maurier, the artist and novelist, who died on the morning of October 8, was cremated at Wokin this afternoon. The ashes will be interred in the Hampstead churchyard October 21.

TRADE WITH ARGENTINE.

At Present England and Germany Get the Lion's Share.

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 10.—T. D. Palmer, J. M. Studebaker and F. L. Wagar, members of the National Association of American Manufacturers, who have been in Argentine Republic investigating the possibilities of establishing an American bank and other American enterprises in that country, were passengers on the St. Louis which arrived today. They say that the absence of American steamship lines and American banks there will probably prevent the investment of more American capital than is now invested. Americans do about $10,000 worth of trading at the present time with the republic in twelve months. England and Germany get the better part of the trade.

Cardinal Satolli's Tour.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Cardinal Archbishop Satolli arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Rev. Father O'Keefe. To-night he is being entertained at West Point by Colonel Ernest, superintendent of the Military Academy, and the officers and ladies of the post.

To-morrow he will say mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart in this village and will preach a sermon to cadets at West Point. On Monday J. P. Morgan will entertain the Cardinal at his magnificent summer residence and Monday afternoon he leaves by special train for New York.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, $926,825; loans increase, $3,227,300; specie increase, $2,649,300; legal tenders decrease, $2,638,200; deposits increase, $3,751,700; circulation increase, $335,400. The banks now hold $15,599,200 in excess of legal requirements.

KAISER WILLIAM GREATY IRRITATED

Not at All Pleased With the Friendship Between Russia and France.

Could Not Conceal His Wrath Upon Learning of the Words of the Czar.

WHAT "PRECIOUS BONDS" MEANS

Important German Legislation Considered at a Meeting of the Crown Council.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Oct. 10.—The Kronrath, or Crown Council, which was held at Hubertusstock on Wednesday at the summons of the Kaiser was a very important event, inasmuch as it formulated the policy of the Government in regard to the legislation which is to be submitted to the Reichstag at the next session of that body, on November 10.

Such a council is very rare, only two being held since 1890, when a Kronrath preceded the dissolution of the Reichstag and the resignation of Prince Bismarck from the Imperial Chancellorship. It is learned by the United Associated Presses that the council held this week was summoned by the Emperor at the direction of Prince Hohenlohe, who believes that the gravest issues depend upon the coming session of the Reichstag. The ministers who attended the council were unanimous in the belief that the present Reichstag will refuse to grant the naval credit which the Emperor wants, but they differ as to the expediency of dissolving that body. This Reichstag will expire by limitation in 1898, and many of the ministers are in favor of waiting and allowing the house to die a natural death. The council agreed to convert the German 4 per cent bonds into 3½ per cents.

The reply of the Czar to the address of President Faure at the banquet given in honor of the Russian Emperor in Paris was wired in full to the Kaiser, who made no effort to conceal his irritation upon learning that the words "precious bonds" were authentic, and had actually been used by the Czar in referring to the friendship of Russia for France, thus allowing the existence of no doubt that an alliance stronger than a mere entente had been concluded between Russia and France. It is now very doubtful whether the Emperor will meet the Czar at Darmstadt and Hamburg. The crown council held in Hubertusstock may result in a change in the Cabinet, and this possibility is causing a great deal of uneasiness in official circles.

Observing the grand reception given to the Czar in Paris, German newspapers like the Berlin Post have tried to boycott the Parisian events of the last few days, describing the journals which printed the reports and accounts of the fetes in full as "sensation mongers."

The National Zeitung says that Germany looks without hate or love upon the most remarkable spectacle that has ever been witnessed, namely, that of a republic worshiping an alien autocrat as a national hero.

The Hamburger Correspondenz, an official organ, admits that the Czar's toasts upon the occasion of his entertainments in Paris are much warmer than those given by him in Vienna or Breslau, which fact, the paper adds, cannot well be ignored.

The Bismarckian journals suggest that if Prince Bismarck were Chancellor Germany would not now witness the virtual transfer of the center pivot of European politics from Berlin to Paris.

German exporters are generally convinced that McKinley will be elected President and that a high tariff in America will follow. Dr. Barth, the German economist, now in the United States, wired this week to the managers of the Deutsche Bank that there was no doubt that McKinley would be elected.

The Berliner Tageblatt to-day says McKinley and a Republican House of Representatives may be at their hottest for a high tariff, but the silver Senate will oppose them, and therefore there is little danger that the tariff will be altered for the next few years.

SEQUEL TO THE SCANDAL

Earl Russell Causes the Arrest of Lady Scott for Libel.

But the British Peer Does Not Gain Any Popularity by the Move.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 10.—Earl Russell, who became notorious a few years ago on account of a divorce suit brought by his wife, has again come before the public in a very unenviable manner. Yesterday he swore out a warrant for the arrest of his mother-in-law, Lady Tyna Scott, on a charge of criminal libel.

Lady Scott was arrested last evening and spent the night in a cell at Bow-street police station. She was arraigned in the police court this morning.

The news of her arrest had become widely known and the courtroom was crowded with people attracted thither for the most part by curiosity. Earl Russell was present in the capacity of accuser. From remarks made by the spectators it was plainly to be seen that he had not gained in popularity by his recent move.

After a partial examination Lady Scott was remanded for further hearing, but was admitted to bail in the sum of £400, which was furnished by two sureties, Lady Scott herself being one to the extent of £200.

The charge against Lady Scott and her subsequent arrest are the sequel of the scandalous divorce case between Earl and Countess Russell several years ago. Countess Russell at that time sued for divorce, accusing her husband of serious offenses; and he responded with a countersuit against his wife. The trial of the case occupied considerable time, and caused a scandal among the British aristocracy.

Commander Gillpatrick's Death.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 10.—Commander W. W. Gillpatrick of the United States navy dropped dead of heart disease in his office in the Federal building at 10 o'clock this morning. He had but recently returned from a several weeks' vacation, spent in Virginia and at Annapolis, Md., leaving his wife at the latter place. For the past two years Commander Gillpatrick had charge of the United States lighthouse service on the Ohio, Kanawha and Tennessee rivers. He was 55 years of age and his place of residence was Leavenworth, Kans.

MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE OF SARELL.

How the Convict Sawed His Way Through Iron Doors Is Worrying the Auburn Prison Officials.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Seldom have the officials of Auburn prison met with so clever and mysterious a disappearance as confronted them yesterday morning, when in Lewis Sarell's cell was found on the cot a dummy of straw topped off with a bunch of hair. Investigation showed eight inches of the heavy iron cell door skillfully sawed off at the bottom, through which small opening the convict had wriggled with great difficulty.

How Sarell obtained egress through several locked doors, between his cell and the prison yard, are matters perplexing the officials. He did this, however, for in a distant part of the prison was found the only other obtainable clew to the man. He had attacked a thick iron bolt on a door in the mess-hall and sawed it through, but his plans failed in this direction, for there was another bolt on the other side of the door. Whence he went from there is the crowning mystery of the prison.

Sarell is under sentence of twenty-five years for burglarizing the Westchester County store of Walker B. Adams (who was recently killed by burglars) in the fall of 1889. He, with another convict, attempted to strike for freedom a month ago, but failed. While in the act of scaling the walls at night, Sarell fell from the top of a ladder to the ground, nearly breaking his neck.

PROMINENT MEN FIGHT.

They Hold a Decisive Set-To in the Chicago Athletic Club.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 10.—Two prominent men engaged in a prize-fight at the Athletic Club late this afternoon for a purse of $1000 a side.

The participants were Dr. Milton B. Pine, a prominent North Side physician, and Fred Swift, a member of the Board of Trade and of the firm of Schwarz, Dupee & Co. There has long been a dispute between the two men as to their fighting capabilities, and it resulted in today's match.

The men were to have gone four rounds, but at the end of the second Dr. Pine, who proved to be the shiftier of the two, knocked Swift out by a strong right-hander on the chin. The men were both heavyweights. George Siler, the well-known sporting man, was referee.

The match was held without the knowledge of the authorities, and much trouble is promised.

Insanity Is Bray's Plea.

NOBLESVILLE, IND., Oct. 10.—Albert Bray, the farmer who cut the throats of his wife and two children, near this place yesterday, and then cut his own throat, and who was reported at the time to have died, regained consciousness this morning after lingering in a comatose condition all night. He stated that he had killed his family, but was insane at the time. No clearer motive could be ascertained for the deed. At noon he again lapsed into unconsciousness and cannot survive long.

Membership Increased.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 10.—The corporate membership of the American Board of Missions has been increased by the election of new members, among them being: Colorado, Rev. E. T. Bayley of Denver; Washington, President S. B. L. Penrose of Walla Walla; California, Rev. C. R. Brown of Oakland.

OAKDALE BABE DIES IN FLAMES

James Gardner's Little Son Cremated in Its Bed.

The Crazed Father Attempts to Dash Through Fire to the Rescue.

FIGHTS THOSE WHO HOLD HIM

Made a Raving Maniac by the Horrible Fate That Befell the Child.

STOCKTON, CAL., Oct. 10.—Fire in the town of Oakdale last night destroyed the dwelling of James Gardner, burned to death his 12-year-old son, made the father a raving maniac and rendered the wife a broken-hearted creature. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, and the dwelling went up as though it were tinder.

Mrs. Gardner was at church when the explosion occurred. The child was in its cot, and the father was sitting by the bedside dozing. The lamp exploded very suddenly, and the flaming oil spread over the room. Mr. Gardner's clothing received a large quantity of it, and both he and his son were soon ablaze.

The father seemed at once to lose his wits. He tried to extinguish the flames around his person and in the excitement forgot all about the boy, who by that time must have been writhing in agony. Mr. Gardner rushed from the house into the street, all the while fighting the element which was burning his clothing and cooking his flesh. In his frenzy he did not think of the child until he had extinguished the flames upon himself, and then the building was all ablaze.

Then the presence of his son in the burning structure flashed upon his mind. In his wild excitement he started to rush back into the building to rescue the little one. By that time a crowd of townspeople had gathered, and when they saw the frenzied man start to re-enter the building they seized him. He fought to tear himself away from their grasp, but several men took hold of him and held him fast. He was too excited to speak. No one thought that the father was struggling to rescue his child. They supposed that he wanted to save some of the furniture and effects and they knew that that was useless.

The charred remains of the child were found in the ruins of the burning building. The father was still out of his mind at intervals to-day, believing his boy still alive.

Mrs. Cleveland's Return.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her three children—Ruth, Marion and Esther—reached Washington shortly before 10 o'clock tonight. They were met at the station by Private Secretary Thurber, and were driven directly to the executive mansion, where President Cleveland awaited them.

An army—yes, a great big army—of men have used the Doctors' prescription

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and have been cured — every one of them. Hudyan is the certain remedy treatment for diseases and disabilities of men.

Hudyan can be had only from the doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. No one else has HUDYAN. Hudyan is the remedy treatment 10,000 people used, and they all speak of the wonderful results.

HUDYAN CURES:

Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Blues, Melancholia, Constipation, Prematureness of Discharge. Hudyan cures Nervousness, Debility, and stops Emissions, Pains in back, Pains in Loins. Heavy, dull, blue feelings are cured by the great remedy treatment—Hudyan. If you are suffering from horrible dreams; if you find yourself wasting, wasting slowly, but surely wasting away; if you want to STOP THE WASTE use the great Hudyan.

OH, PUNY MAN,

Be rescued from your littleness. Be cured. The great Hudyan remedy treatment will surely cure you. If you wish to make a trial call at the Institute, or, if you can't, write for CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Blood Poison

Blood Poison

When you have contracted a bad blood disorder in the first state, before it becomes secondary or tertiary, consult a doctor. If it is in the secondary or tertiary form, if it is chronic, if you notice spots over the body, if you observe itching skin, falling hair, you should put yourself under our 30-DAY CURE. You get cured and stay cured. Call for or write for 30-Day-Cure Circulars.

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