

tributes her as retaining the bloom of youth, a buoyant and pretty vivacious and pleasantly conversational woman whom it is a pleasure to meet. Her face is open and candid, and great dark eyes speak of her determination and firmness of character. She told very many interesting things of her struggle, and alluded, not at all pleasantly, to her brother-in-law Strakosch. "This," she said, "is my twenty-fourth year on the stage, but you see I am as young in feelings as I was at 15. It will be my twenty-third year in London. In 1859 I appeared first in New York, and in 1861 in London, where I have regularly appeared until '82. This year I shall take my farewell of the London stage so far as opera is concerned. I don't approve of singing in summer. I want the summer to myself. My farewell will not prevent my singing in oratorios and in concerts in winter, which I shall continue to do. I want to spend the summer in my Welsh home. It is the loveliest spot in Wales. Apropos of Madrid, Mme Patti said, I preferred coming to America at this time rather than later when my voice might be passe. So far as salary is concerned I was offered nearly as much as I am now paid for an engagement in Madrid. They offered me for a four month's engagement to sing two evenings a week, a house valued at \$10,000 and \$400 per night, but I like the American people and they have always accorded me a kindly place in their hearts. Here the conversation turned upon artists. I never spoke of any artist in my life, said the cantatrice, and I never criticised any to a reporter though I have been reported as having done so. The reporter remarked that it was reported Cary had lost her voice and was now happily married. "Ah," said the lady with a sigh, "She is a fortunate woman. It is indeed too bad she should lose her voice, but it was better for her to lose her voice and then get married, than to get married before she should have lost her voice, and have her husband spend her money. I have had my own sad experience. No one knows my own trials and troubles better than myself. I have had my own marital misery and struggle. I married the Marquis virtually to get rid of him. He not alone abused me and took all my earnings, but half my estate when I left him. I have no respect for those who marry singers while they are in success. They simply hang on to them to live on the money they earn. But what is the use talking about my struggles with Strakosch. He claimed he educated me. It is false, my step-mother, Borill, taught me the reading and arithmetic of music, aided by my father. Strakosch taught me a few things, but never the rudiments of music. Strakosch has made my sister very unhappy. Fortunately her daughter has left them and married a lawyer, not a very bright one, but at all events she is happy, which is a great deal."

MILWAUKEE, 16.—George Schiller, lessee of the bar-room of the Newhall House, was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of having set fire to the hotel. Schiller says that he closed the saloon at 1:30 a.m., but it is found that, in company with Will Sanderson and Tom Dunbar, he returned to the saloon after 3 a.m. The greatest excitement prevails.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—The British note in regard to Egypt, proposed in order to avoid any abuse of the freedom of the Suez canal, it shall be enacted that in time of war a limitation be placed on the time during which vessels of a belligerent power be permitted to remain in the canal, and that no troops or munitions of war be disembarked, and no hostilities permitted in the canal or its approaches, or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents.

Davitt appeared at Oldham last evening to deliver an address on the Irish questions. When he commenced to speak he was howled down by an organized gang, who attempted to storm the platform, but were repulsed with chairs by the occupants of the platform. A free fight followed, chair legs and brass-knuckles being the principal weapons. Many persons were hurt. Davitt called the disturbers a cowardly crew, and declared if twenty men would follow him he would clear the hall of the gang. He thereupon advanced toward the mob, but was restrained by police men. Addressing his opponents

again, Davitt said they were miserable, contemptible, cowardly dogs. When they were sitting in taverns he said, he was fighting the British Government, they were drunken blackguards, and were a disgrace to the name of Nationalists.

A goods train collided with a passenger train near Stepheny, Rye Junction, London, to-day. Thirty persons were injured.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh started for Berlin to attend the silver wedding of the Crown Prince.

Dublin, 15.—A dozen rifles, one revolver and a quantity of ammunition were discovered under a heap of rubbish in a low quarter of the city.

Three more arrests for conspiracy to murder government officials.

Four informers will be examined Saturday.

Some of the persons arrested recently have been watched by detectives for two years. Evidence will be given of the existence of a Fenian armory; also the formation of a plot to murder Lord Fredk. Cavendish, Earl Spencer and other government officers. Proof will be submitted of the companionship of some prisoners with the persons found guilty of murderous outrages. There is a perfect panic among the conspirators. One informer is a man recently convicted.

The police secured a revolver purchased along with the one with which the attempt was made on Judge Lawson's life. It is believed the government is able to prove conspiracy to murder government officers.

Lyons, 15.—The president of the court, trying the anarchists has received 19 threatening letters, several from Switzerland, Germany and Russia.

Limoges, 15.—The police closed the Jesuit church here. It is reported the rector had received anonymous information that a Socialist demonstration was intended in the church yesterday.

Another version of the report is an attempt with bombs was contemplated.

St. Petersburg, 15.—The budget for 1883 estimates receipts of 773,500,000 roubles, and the expenditure 100,000 less. Accompanying the budget is a report which says loans will be unnecessary. The improvement of the financial situation, although difficult, is not impossible, in view of the peaceful yet firm attitude pursued by the government abroad, and the prosperity of internal affairs. It adds that upon the success attained by the ministry of finance depends the welfare of the people and the growth and power of the empire.

During a performance yesterday at a circus in Berditcheff, Russian Poland, a fire broke out, and before the spectators could escape, the whole structure was ablaze. Three hundred people perished.

The loss of life by the burning circus in Berditcheff on Saturday was not so great as at first reported, but it is believed over 150 persons perished. The fire broke out towards the end of the performance, caused by carelessness in handling fireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited, the flames quickly spread to the walls and roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience numbering 800, rushed to the front door, which opened inwards. The crowd pressed forward; it could not be opened; they then made for two side doors, both nailed up, compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the streets with their clothes a sheet of flame. The fire brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames, as the water in the tank was frozen. The fire lasted two hours.

An eye witness states that when the doors were finally opened, a mass of burning persons was visible within. The horses and properties of the circus were all destroyed.

The ice broke while the fire brigade was crossing the river, thus preventing their reaching the fire more promptly. It is estimated that 90 men, 123 women and 60 children lost their lives. The victims included the colonel of police and the vice-president of the Berditcheff bourse. The audience consisted mainly of Jews.

Another account says the fire was caused by a groom throwing a lighted cigarette on the straw in the stables, setting it on fire. Another groom tried to stamp it out, but a strong draught fanned the flames. The author of the fire perished, also the clowns.

The circus was a wooden struc-

ture. The horses running about wildly increased the confusion.

It is stated now that 400 persons were suffocated, crushed or burned to death.

Sofia, 14.—Reports of an early rising of the Mussulmans in the mountain district of Eastern Roumelia are confirmed. The authorities seized several cases of rifles sent by the "Young Turkey Committee," Constantinople, to the committee in Philippopolis. Turkish troops are clandestinely massed on the Eastern Roumelian frontier.

Berlin, 15.—Baron Walzagen, German writer, is dead.

The Landtag adopted a bill to relieve sufferers by the inundation.

The total number of lives lost by the floods in the vicinity of Ludwigshafen is estimated at 41.

Cairo, 15.—A telegram from official sources in Constantinople reports some Circassians attempted on Sunday to assassinate the Sultan. A woman divulged the plot. The Albanian body guards met and defeated the Circassians in the vicinity of the Sultan's apartments. Several were killed.

LONDON, 16.—Lord Gough, who arrived on the *Samaritan Vesta*, says: The beach from Harwich to Aldeburgh is strewn with wreckage from the British ship *Pride of the Ocean* from Hamburg for New York. A case containing dynamite was found by the coast guard, and the fact that the wreckage was in exceedingly small pieces led to the conjecture that the loss of the vessel was caused by an explosion of dynamite.

Dublin, 16.—There are two distinct secret societies here. One belongs to the old "Head Centre" Stephens, Fenian party which advocates open warfare, the other is known as the "Senate or Council Body," which advocates murder. An effort will be made to prove that some persons recently taken into custody have been in company on certain days with persons posted in a certain part of the city for the purpose of assassinating a high official, but the attempt was postponed for a better opportunity which never arose. It is stated it can be shown that there was a plot to destroy the Lord Lieut. and his escort by bombs thrown from houses.

Paris, 16.—*Figaro* publishes a manifesto, professedly issued by Prince Napoleon, "Plon Plon," criticizing the present situation and claiming Napoleonic inheritance.

Prince Napoleon's manifesto was found placarded in several quarters of Paris. The Prince dwells on the impotence and incapacity of the Government, the disunion of Parliament, and the decadence of the army and finances. He declares that religion is attacked, and the observance of concord can alone establish religious peace. The Prince refuses any compromise with the royalists. He adverts to the plebiscite, by which the empire was sanctioned.

The manifesto of Prince Napoleon was at first regarded as a hoax, and many still doubt that it is genuine. *Figaro* has been seized. If the manifesto is genuine the Prince will be ordered to quit France and will be conducted to the frontier in the event of his refusal to leave.

Vienna, 16.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Carlbad.

LIVERPOOL, 16.—Cotton, moderate inquiry, freely supplied; Uplands, 5½; Orleans, 5½; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; wheat, 8s 11d@9s 1d per cental, California average; white, 8s 11d@9s 5d; red winter, 8s 2d@9s 6d, California Club. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 121,000 centals, including 104,000 American.

The strike on the Caledonian railway is extending. Traffic west is almost stopped.

Dundee, 16.—Armistad's flax warehouses are burned; loss, £50,000.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess have declined to receive any presents on the occasion of their silver wedding, and request the donors to expend the money they proposed thus using in alleviating the distress caused by the inundations.

Constantinople, 16.—The dispute between Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia and Krebel, acting Russian Consul General at Philippopolis, continues. Aleko Pasha states he cannot be responsible for the Government as long as Krebel remains, and asks the Porte either to have Krebel recalled or accept his (Aleko's) resignation. Krebel reports to Nekidoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, that Aleko Pasha daily violates the constitution. It is rumored that the Porte has ordered Aleko Pasha to offer an apology to Krebel,

and that Aleko refuses. A crisis is imminent.

Prince Napoleon was arrested at his residence by four officers. In the Chamber of Deputies, Jolibois, Bonapartist, interpellated the government on the subject of the arrest of Prince Napoleon. He said the issue of the manifesto was simply a press offense. The Prince, he declared, only exercised his right, and Daves, minister of justice, exceeded his authority in causing the Prince's arrest.

Daves replied that the manifesto had not only been published but placarded; this fact had been brought to the attention of the judicial authorities, who in the exercise of the complete freedom of action they possessed, issued a warrant for the arrest of the Prince. Daves added that the matter would in due course come before the tribunals. The government is firmly resolved to see the law strictly observed by all citizens of the Republic, not excepting Prince Jerome.

Floquet, republican, vice-president of the Chamber, brought forward a motion prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any member of former French dynasties. Martin Feuillie, republican, moved the order of the day, approving the action of the government in regard to Prince Napoleon. The motion was adopted, 417 to 69.

Bisaccia said he was anxious to separate the personality of kings and princes from the present incident. Loud protests followed this remark, and the president of the Chamber ruled the words "kings and princes" unconstitutional.

Urgency was then voted for Floquet's motion; 328 ayes to 112 noes.

A member of the staff of the *Temps* interviewed Prince Napoleon to-day on the subject of his manifesto. The Prince said he had issued the manifesto because everything was going wrong in France. The republic had proved its incapacity for governing. It had not received the sanction of the popular vote. The republicans were wrong in not having resorted to the plebiscite a few years ago, when they would have secured 5,000,000 suffrages.

Prince Napoleon denied that he had any personal interest in the matter. He said that he was a supporter of the *scrutin de liste*, because he believed that under the present system the executive was governed only by local interests. He would like to see at the head of the republic a man elected by the nation, as in America. "Let the people," said the Prince, "appoint Grevy if they pleased, but at any rate free the Executive from the influence of the Deputies elected by mere arrondissements. With the present chamber of deputies it is impossible to hope for anything. Gambetta failed to imbue it with the principles of government, and where he failed none could hope to succeed. Prince Napoleon denied he aimed at personal power. Co-existent with the liberty of the press, liberty of association and parliamentary control, were, he said, impossible. If the Count de Chambord were to attempt to ascend the throne, he (Prince Napoleon) would be the first to seize a musket and mount the barricades. The Prince said he believed a parliamentary regime only practicable under a constitutional monarch. He was convinced of the effect of the legality of his manifesto. Competent persons, he said, approved its terms and affirmed the placarding of it was legal.

LONDON, 17.—A London dispatch from Paris to the *Telegraph* says: The French Government was guilty of the greatest blunder possible in arresting Prince Napoleon. It would have been wiser for the government to have ignored his manifesto, or simply conducted him to the frontier. The manifesto caused a great sensation. The evening papers reproduced it and a majority printed leading articles on the subject. The Bonapartist members of the Chamber of Deputies have held a meeting and decided to protest, by every means in their power, against the action of government in arresting the Prince Napoleon. Meanwhile, the Prince, though kept strictly secluded, is treated otherwise with the utmost consideration at the Conciergerie. If Floquet's motion in the Chamber of Deputies had been adopted, not only Prince Jerome, but Prince Victor, now serving with a battery at Orleans, and Prince Louis, residing in Paris, would have been exiled. The Bonapartists will once more form a compact body, which in future must be taken into account.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says Prince Jerome's manifesto was placarded in the provinces and also in the faubourg St. Antoine. Some of those who read the manifesto tore it down, while others laughed in contempt. It is estimated that 6,000 bills were posted. Twenty-six bill-stickers were arrested while posting bills, eleven of them on denunciation of workmen. They were released after giving their names and addresses.

The *Herald's* Paris special says: Plon Plon's house was thronged with visitors up to the time of his arrest. Every one calling was received. The Prince appeared very much excited and eagerly questioned visitors as to the effect produced by his manifesto. Of course they gave him a most encouraging account of its reception by the public. "Yes," he said, "the die is cast. The moment for action has arrived. I hear I am to be arrested and expelled. I await the officers." In reply to the emphatic declarations of his partisans that they counted upon his decision and firmness he said: "Trust to me. The Republic have lived till the people in power has lost all their prestige. The breach is irremediable. The empire alone can save France and place it again in the first rank of nations." These declarations were frequently repeated and hailed with enthusiasm by the excited Bonapartists who filled his rooms during the day up to the hour of his arrest.

The papers generally approve the arrest of Prince Napoleon, but nearly all condemn the urgency of the deputies in prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any member of former French dynasties.



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