THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Regular $10 and $12 Suits, $8.

Indigo Dye and Beaver Suits, worth $15; for $12.

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Choice of 1,000 Finest Suits you ever saw, worth $18 and $20; our price, $12.

Unparalleled attractions in finest Tailor-made Suits in this city, sold elsewhere at $20; we now offer at $15.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

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TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

NOW IS THE WINTER (HARD WINTER) OF OUR DEMOCRATIC DISCONTENT.

We told you some one was going to get left.

Well, it's hard—it's tough, but brace up! You, no doubt, are just now promising yourself that never again will you shout, stay up nights, spend time, money, march, parade, hurrah and put up your good money on those candidates who represent your political faith. Never again—never.

But, you dear, good, foolish old crank, the next election will find you just as crazy as this one.

How long, oh, how long, will we have to teach you that nothing is sure but death, taxes and the connections on the Kankakee line!

Nothing gives complete satisfaction but one of the fine tours this line is constantly offering the public.

You purchase a new hat; you think it a model of style, and so becoming. The next day you see a style much better; your pride of the day before becomes an eyesore to you until it is worn out. The same with a new suit.

How different if you purchase one of those long coupon tickets entitling you to a tour of California, Oregon and Washington Territory; or another that gives you the tour of Florida, or that wonderful ride over the scenic Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, over the mountains, down to the sea; or the hundreds of other enticing winter tours offered by this line.

The purchaser of any one of these has something that will prove a joy from the time it admits him in the new Union Station, and he glides out on the swift trains of the Kankakee, over hill, dale, mountains, valleys and rivers to sun-kissed lands, thousands of miles through scenes new, novel and beautiful, in elegance and comfort, over smooth tracks of steel, to far-off lands and home again.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	3:55am	10:53am	3:50pm	6:26pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	5:02pm	10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	3:55am	3:45pm
Arrive	11:50am	10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:20pm	11:20pm
Arrive	3:25am	10:38am	3:30pm	6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

A MODERN LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Efforts to Save Sarah Jane Robinson, the Poisoner, from the Gallows.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The modern Lucretia Borgia, Sarah Jane Robinson, of Somerville, is destined to die on the scaffold next Friday, unless the petition for the commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life shall be granted. A correspondent learned last night that there is no hope for the prisoner, because the decision of the Governor's Council, while not yet officially announced, is against the petition. In behalf of the condemned woman great influence has been brought to bear upon the Governor and Council by those who are opposed to capital punishment, and certainly to the hanging of a woman. Mrs. Robinson was sentenced to be hanged after a verdict fastening upon her the death, by poison, of Prince Arthur Freeman, her brother-in-law, on June 27, 1884. She had already been tried for the murder, by arsenical poisoning, of her son Willie, but the jury disagreed, being unable to find a verdict for lack of evidence. There were, besides, indictments for the murder of Oliver Sweeper, her landlord, Aug. 10, 1881; Moses Robinson, her husband, July 25, 1882; Annie Freeman, her sister, Feb. 6, 1885; Lizzie A. Robinson, her daughter, Feb. 22, 1886, and Thomas Arthur Freeman, jr., her nephew, July 23, 1886. All of these persons died of arsenic poisoning, the symptoms in all cases were the same, and it was charged that Mrs. Robinson had administered the arsenic to each person. The motive in the latter cases at least was the collection of the insurance on the lives of the deceased. The peculiar thing about the story was that there was no evidence showing Mrs. Robinson ever possessed any arsenic or that she ever understood its use or effect. Public opinion is generally against the prisoner, but there are many who believe in her innocence.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Distressing Condition of Affairs at Gainesville—An Appeal for Assistance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 10.—The yellow fever scourge is making rapid inroads upon the people, with no signs of a decrease. Almost the entire population has fled, not more than 1,000 remaining, and less than 100 of those are white. There is no official government, the City Council and the board of health have no quorum, on[illegible] or two members of each board remaining. Surgeon Wm. Martin is in charge, and is working single-handed and alone, battling with the fever and striving, in spite of his multiplicity of duties, to observe the red-tape as required in conducting a government office. He has been expecting a sanitary inspector, for whom he applied to Surgeon-general Hamilton several days ago, to relieve him of the duties of fumigation and disinfection. It is a mystery how he manages to keep up with his work. Surgeon Martin reports, up to 12 M. to-day, seventy-six cases and ten deaths, thirty-three cases under treatment, several of them very critical. The Daily Advocate has lost all its force but two apprentices, but it makes its appearance every day, and will do so as long as the proprietor is left. The suffering is not confined to the city. The refugees in the country are without food and medicine, and one-fifth of them are sick for the want of the comforts of a home. We are compelled to make an earnest appeal to the great-hearted people of the country for assistance in the shape of money or provisions. We are issuing 1,500 rations per week, and the distress is increasing. All contributions should be sent to Surgeon Wm. Martin. ADVOCATE.

New Cases at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 11.—There were twelve new cases reported to-day and one death, an infant child of C. Alexander. Total cases to date, 4,481; deaths, 385. Macon and Augusta now admit Jacksonville passengers bound north.

Fatal Fight Over Politics.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Considerable excitement is reported at [illegible]arion, Ark. D. W. [illegible]wis (colored), the county judge who was [illegible]red away by the whites last August, resigned yesterday afternoon and was arrested and placed in jail. This afternoon a difficulty occurred between Frank Forrest, a white man, and John Hightower, a negro, concerning the last election. Forrest hit Hightower over the head with a pistol. Hightower picked up a rock and struck Forrest, who shot him in the side, killing him instantly. Forrest, who was drunk, was promptly arrested.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

MONDAY—Slightly warmer; fair weather.

HAILED WITH

Unbounded Enthusiasm

The spontaneous outpouring of the people does not belong entirely to the election. We admit that that has something to do with it, but the

SPLENDID BARGAINS

which they find in our vast establishment, has much to do with it.

HATS,
CLOTHES,
OVERCOATS,
FALL SUITS,
RUBBER GOODS,
UMBRELLAS,

Best, Cheapest, at

THE WHEN

ELECTION HATS

REMEMBER

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER.

Gentlemen's Fine Hats — Correct Styles.

No. 16 East Washington Street.

THE ANARCHIST ANNIVERSARY.

A Spiritless Affair at Waldheim Cemetery—Parsons's Letter to His Children.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The first anniversary of the hanging of the Anarchists was observed today by the Chicago sympathizers, but not within the limits of the city. Police regulations prevented any procession or flying of red bunting, and there was no outbreak of any kind. About five thousand people—men, women and children—gathered individually at the depot, and two big trains carried them to Waldheim Cemetery. On the way to the cemetery the crowd resembled anything rather than people bent on a melancholy errand. Joking and chaffing was the order of the day all the way out. None of the persons who gained notoriety through connection with the Anarchist trial were present, except Spies's sister Gretchen and the daughters of George Engel. Mud in the country was as effectual as the police in the city in operating against any procession from the cars to the graves, and the chilly winds sweeping across the bleak prairies encircling Waldheim Cemetery added to the general discomfort. One thing, however, was an unqualified success—the floral tributes were of the most elaborate character, and included contributions from thirteen different Turner societies. Among the flowers blood-red ribbons were conspicuous, and the inscriptions accompanying them were such as: "For Freedom and Right;" "To the Pioneers of Truth and Justice," and "To the Martyrs, Our Thanks."

The first speech was by Robert Retzel, of Detroit. Compared with the rantings heard a year ago on the same spot, his remarks were tame. In fact, there was not a single incendiary phrase in his entire speech. He dropped into poetry quite frequently. He held that a year ago on the graves of the Anarchists the mourners were at once plaintiffs and judges. It was not quite apparent to him how long the working people would be permitted to bury their dead without the capitalistic power bringing bayonets and bloodshed among the graves. In this manner the speaker held forth for the better part of half an hour. Children from the Socialist Sunday-schools of the city sang, in childish mechanical fashion, a hymn in praise of the "Martyrs." When the sound of the children's voices had ceased, the chairman, George Schilling, proceeded to that which was to be the center of attraction and attention, a letter from Albert R. Parsons to his children, addressed to them with a request that it should not be opened or read until the first anniversary of his execution. Perfect quiet came over the assembly as the letter was read, as follows:

"DUNGEON NO. 7, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1887.

"My Darling, Precious Little Children, Albert R. Parsons, jr., and his Sister Lulu Ida Parsons—As I write this word, I blot your names with a tear. We never meet again. Oh, my children, how deeply, dearly your father loves you! We show our love by living for our loved ones. We also prove our love by dying, when necessary, for them. Of my life and the cause of my unnatural and cruel death you will learn from others. Your father is a self-offered sacrifice on the altar of liberty and happiness. To you I leave the legacy of an honest name and duty well done. Preserve, emulate it; be true to yourselves, and you cannot then be false to others. Be industrious, and sober, and cheerful. Your mother—O she is the grandest, noblest of women—love, honor and obey her. My children, my precious ones, I request you to read this parting message on each recurring anniversary of my death, in remembrance of him who dies not alone for you, but for the children yet unborn. Bless you, my darlings. Farewell!

Your father,

"ALBERT R. PARSONS."

The letter was something of a disappointment to the listeners. There was no approach to any of the usual catch-words of the revolutionists. It was too plain and father-like. Hence, the effect was not notable. It was simply one of sadness that spread over the assembly, to be soon dispelled, however, by the opening words of the speech which followed. The speaker, William Holmes, an old friend of Parsons, struck a chord that had not vibrated for a long time. "Friends and comrades," he began, with an animation that sounded like old times on the lake front, when the groups were out in force and the harangues were all of the "coming revolution." The effect on the crowd was instantaneous. They all pricked up their ears and listened eagerly, but they were again doomed to disappointment. The speaker was moderate in his remarks until the peroration was reached. Something more was evidently necessary to round out the speech with, and after comparing "the movement for the emancipation of labor" to all sorts of shining objects, he wound up by saying that it would "flame like the fire in the barricades of the city streets." The expression caught the audience. Half of them did not understand a line of the speech, or the meaning of the last sentence, but the suggestion of force in the words "barricade" and "fire" aroused a burst of applause. The speaker urged all present to put their shoulders to the wheel and help accomplish the work for which the five "martyrs" had died.

Joseph Labadie, a Michigan Anarchist, who was to deliver the principal speech of the day, failed to put in an appearance. There was much talk of war, and soldiers, and glory in the last speech, which was delivered by Paul Grottkau, an editor of several German socialist papers. His principal theme was the "smallness" of the working classes that had allowed the Anarchists to be "murdered." The "hypocrisy and tyranny of the ruling classes" was one of his favorite terms. The proper way to honor the dead men, he said, was to lead to a successful issue the movement which they had died for.

A chorus of three hundred male voices concluded the programme in a dirge-like song that formed a fitting conclusion to the ceremonies.

THE POLITICS OF THE FUTURE

A Feature of the Election Which Is Being Discussed in the South.

The Coming Reapportionment of Congressmen, and the Way It Is Likely to Affect the South, the West and the Northwest.

Premature Gossip Concerning President-Elect Harrison and His Cabinet.

Hon. Edward McPherson Outlines Some of the More Prominent Issues with Which the Coming Administration Will Deal.

THE SOUTH AND THE ELECTION.

The Next Reapportionment and How It Will Affect the South and the Northwest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There is one feature of the victory at the polls last week which does not seem to have fully dawned yet upon the minds of the actors, but which is being discussed with a great deal of concern by some of the Democrats of the South. That is, that the control of the two houses of Congress will give the Republican party the control also of the apportionment under the eleventh census. The eleventh census will be taken in June, 1890, and the reapportionment of Congressional representation will follow during the session of Congress succeeding. The suppression of the colored vote in the South will certainly lead to a curtailment of the number of Representatives in that section and a corresponding increase in the representation of some of the Western States, notably Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, which are naturally Republican. This, together with the admission of four new States, with at least twelve electoral votes, in 1892, will change the status of the next campaign to a considerable degree and will be likely to have a marked effect in maintaining the ascendency of the Republican dynasty. Southern men profess to believe that their section will lose at least ten electoral votes in the new apportionment, which will, they naturally infer, be added to the strength of the Republican States of the Northwest. If this is done, and the new States admitted prove to be Republican in sentiment, there is reason to believe that the solicitude of the Southern Democrats is well founded, and that some, at least, of the elements of uncertainty will be removed from the next grand contest.

Republican success this year also means that the control of the United States Supreme Court is no longer in danger of passing out of the hands of the Republican party. President Harrison will, in all probability, have the appointment of four, and possibly five, associate justices during his term, and that will insure the control of the highest court in the country for a generation, unless the mortality among the members of the court is much higher than it has ever been before. On the whole, therefore, the Republican party has increasing causes to congratulate itself, as the significance of last Tuesday's victory becomes apparent.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Edward McPherson Indicates Some of the Issues with Which It Will Deal.

Washington Special to New York Tribune.

Probably General Harrison will have more or less to say about the composition of his Cabinet, and as he has not yet had any time to give to that matter, the gossip and speculation which assign this or that prominent and deserving Republican leader to that or the other Cabinet portfolio may be a trifle premature; the President-elect will have nearly four months in which to canvass the field, listen to suggestions and advice more or less disinterested, and carefully weigh the merits and qualifications of the party leaders. General Harrison's friends know that he is a man of great firmness and decision of character, although he lacks that sort of obstinacy which springs from ignorance of public men and events, and during the campaign he has shown remarkable self-poise and surprising keenness of vision in a political sense. It is fair to assume, therefore, that he will have a great deal to say about the composition of his Cabinet, and when he has performed his duty in that regard it is probable that a large number of active amateur and volunteer Cabinet-makers will be disappointed.

There is no reason to expect that he will come into office bearing a "policy" to be enforced upon Congress in opposition to the views of his party, as some of the friends of the retiring administration already seem to hope, if not to expect.

Speaking of some of the salient public questions which will invite the attention of the incoming President and Congress, that venerable and acute political observer, Edward McPherson, to-day said:

"Well, I assume that the Republican party, through its executive and its majority in Congress, will redeem its pledges in the future as it has in the past. The party stands committed to a revision of the revenue laws and a reduction of taxation. That was the main issue upon which the battle was fought, and our great victory won."

"Do you look for a revision of the customs and internal revenue laws at the coming session of Congress?"

"That will depend, of course, upon whether President Cleveland and the Democratic majority in the House accept the verdict of the American people as recorded on Tuesday. I observe a tendency among the Democratic leaders to declare in favor of nailing their colors to the mast and continuing to fight for free-trade tariff reform, and it is intimated that in his forthcoming annual message President Cleveland will adhere to the propositions he laid down last December and upon which he and his party have been defeated at the ballot-box. If that be the attitude of the President and the House, of course, the country will be compelled to wait until the obstructionists surrender the power which they have attempted to use to the detriment of the American people. If Mr. Cleveland is as honest and brave as his partisans declare him to be he will not retreat. If Carlisle, Mills, Scott and their adherents are as sincere as they profess to be they will maintain their hostility to the American system of protection to the last day, or at least until they land in the last ditch. You remember that the Southern leaders in both Houses warned the Republicans and the friends of protection to American industries generally that, unless they should accept the compromise—the 'moderate scheme of reform' embodied in the so-called Mills bill—they would be compelled to swallow the bitterer dose. Of course, that threat of the late solid South sounds bombastic and silly now, and I shall wait with considerable curiosity to see whether it will be repeated after Congress reassembles in December."

"Do you think the Senate will pass the substitute for the House bill?"

"Yes; that is my impression. Of course, it will be likely to undergo some modification. Some rates of duty may be increased and some diminished, as new facts or more thorough information shall indicate the wisdom of changes. The people have decided that any revision of the tariff must be on protective lines, and that the richest market in the world shall not become the prey of foreigners, whose sole advantage over our own people is gained by the oppression of labor of every description, skilled and unskilled. The people have decided, also, that no revision of the tariff on sectional lines would be wise or just. The Northern and Western farmer and artisan are entitled to equal consideration with Southern cotton or sugar-planters or the Southern rice-growers. The Senate substitute, I believe, fairly embodies the ideas of tariff and internal revenue legislation which are approved by a vast majority of the American people at the present time. But as I said before, if the President and the majority in the house which did his bidding at the last session adhere to their former attitude, we shall be compelled to wait until the Republicans assume control. Happily for the country, the President and Congress will then be in hearty accord and American interests will be safe in their hands."

"Do you think it probable that President Harrison will call a special session of the Fifty-first Congress in case no revenue legislation is enacted next winter?"

"No one can foretell what emergency might arise to make a special session necessary, but it is certain that none will be called unless absolutely necessary. The question of the surplus does not seem to be so pressing now as it appeared to be to President Cleveland when he sent that 'scare' message to Congress eleven months ago. The administration seems to have made way with the bulk of the surplus by means of liberal, not to say extravagant, expenditures and by placing a big percentage of it on deposit, so that it could not be suddenly withdrawn without producing a disastrous monetary disturbance. The new administration will not be likely to ignore the fact that the surplus revenues can be profitably used to reduce the interest-bearing debt, or the other fact that within less than three years more than $200,000,000 of the interest-bearing debt will be due and payable at par. There will be no urgent reason so far as financial legislation is concerned why Congress should assemble before December, 1889.

"It is true, however, that speedy measures should be taken to remedy defects in the tariff law which operate to the serious detriment of certain domestic industries, such, for example, as woolen and silk manufactures. Something may be done by a revisal of several treasury decisions of the present free-trade administration, but a full measure of relief will require legislative interposition. If the present House were both wise and patriotic, that relief might be found in a short specific measure, leaving the broader questions of revision and readjustment to be dealt with hereafter. Such a measure, I believe, President Cleveland would not dare to veto. But I confess that I have no hope that the free-traders who rule the House will consent to act with wisdom or patriotism in that behalf. They are too badly disappointed and angry under the stinging rebuke which they have received."

"What other public measures besides revenue legislation will be likely to take a prominent place in the first half of President Harrison's term?"

"Oh, there are several. One is the admission into the Union of Territories which have been kept out by the Democrats for partisan reasons. That party's treatment of the people of Dakota and Washington, has been outrageous. Dakota will make two States, either one of which will at once rank in population, wealth and intelligence with some of the older States, and be in advance of at least one State which is now represented in the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives. Two years ago Dakota cast 99,064 votes to elect a Delegate in Congress, who is not allowed a vote in that body. In Arkansas, which has five votes in the House of Representatives and one vote in the ways and means committee, only 44,514 votes were cast for Congressmen. In Georgia, which has ten votes in the House and one in the ways and means committee, only 27,453 votes were cast for Congressmen. In the thirty-three counties which compose what is styled North Dakota, 36,000 votes were cast, 8,500 more than in Georgia, and only 8,000 less than in Arkansas, while in the forty-seven counties composing South Dakota the total vote was 63,040, nearly 20,000 more than in Arkansas, and 36,000 more than in Georgia. In Washington Territory the total vote exceeded 47,000. As chairman of the committee on Territories of the Senate General Harrison became thoroughly informed in regard to the merits of the claims of Washington and Dakota for admission into the Union, and I think it very probable that among the most earnest recommendations in his first message to Congress will be one in their behalf."

"Do you think it probable that he will recommend the granting of aid from the national treasury toward the support of common schools, especially in the South?"

"Well, I have no doubt that he would approve a bill for that purpose if it should be sent to him by Congress. Whether he will recommend it in his message is another matter. While a Senator, he favored the measure, and I do not believe his views on that subject have undergone any change. I sincerely hope it will be made an administration measure, both as an act of justice and necessity. The colored men of the South have been enfranchised, and I believe that it is a duty which the Nation owes itself as well as to them to aid in educating them so that they may make an intelligent use of the franchise."

"Of course," continued Mr. McPherson, "there are many other important questions to be considered. The Republican party will redeem its pledges in behalf of the disabled and needy veterans of the Union; measures will be taken to revive our merchant marine; our postal service, foreign and domestic, will be placed on a better footing, and more intelligent and discriminating economy will be exercised in appropriations and expenditures of the public money. These and other measures like the direct-tax bill will require legislative enactment. The next President is a man who will take care that the laws are faithfully executed. If the conduct of the Dominion government next year, for example, should be such as to require it, President Harrison would not fail or refuse to use the ample powers conferred upon the executive to punish or prevent outrages upon American fishermen. He will not abuse the veto power. I would not expect him to veto a bill solely because he would vote against it if he were in Congress, or because a chief of a bureau or division or a clerk advised him to do so. I would not expect him to approve a $21,000,000 river and harbor bill on one day and follow it next day with a half dozen vetoes of $2 and $4 pension bills for the benefit of disabled Union veterans. I do not expect that he will write long, gushing letters full of professions of devotion to the cause of civil-service reform, or issue warning orders to office-holders against 'pernicious activity' in politics, unless he means to enforce them—in a word, I know that Gen. Harrison is a firm friend of honest civil-service reform and not a political hypocrite. I have no doubt that he possesses the firmness and courage to correct administration abuses which have sprung up and flourished unchecked during the past three years in almost every branch of the public service. There will be no Pan-electric scandals under his administration, and he will not fill vacancies in the public service with recruits from the criminal classes."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The National Republican League Secures a Flag with a History.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Some days ago the National Republican League was presented with a flag with an interesting history. Nearly half a century ago, when Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was the candidate of the Whig party, the party's emblem was the stars and stripes, in the center of which General Harrison's portrait was limned. This year, when the old General's grandson was the candidate, the prevailing Republican emblem was the stars and stripes, as forty-eight years ago. The League's present was one of those old emblems, about two feet square, tattered and worn, but still bearing Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison's portrait, and the old banner now adorns their parlors, the emblem of a second victory. The emblem was presented by a granddaughter of Wm. Gideon, William Henry Harrison's most intimate friend. It was accompanied by a note dated a week or so before election day, in which she expressed her hopes that the banner might presage a second victory as memorable as the first.

The Private Secretaryship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There is a great deal of speculation in Washington as to who will be the successor of Col. Lamont. As the private secretary is the medium through which the executive is reached, there is naturally curiosity as to whom the public will have to apply on executive business after the 4th of March next. It has been stated that ex-Fifth Auditor Alexander, who is an intimate friend of General Harrison, will be the appointee. This announcement is at best premature, and Col. Alexander, since it was made, has been quoted as saying that he does not expect or want the place. From the best information obtainable in Washington at this time it appears that the gentleman most likely to be selected for the private secretaryship is Mr. Perry S. Heath, the special correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, who is also a warm personal friend of General Harrison. The name of Russell B. Harrison, son of the President elect, has been mentioned, but there are believed to be reasons why the General would prefer not to have his son fill the position. Aside from his friendship for the General, and years of service to the party, Mr. Heath is peculiarly fitted for the position.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Frederick Knorreck, his wife and eleven-year-old daughter Anna, perished in their burning dwelling at Vernon Center, at 1 A. M. to-day. Several attempts to enter the house and rescue the inmates were futile. The charred remains of the three were found in the cellar, the limbs being nearly burned off. The village has no adequate protection against fire.

AN EXCITING DAY IN MADRID

Senor Canovas Del Castillo the Subject of an Outbreak of Popular Fury.

A Mob Surrounds the Carriage of the Conservative Leader, and Pelts Him and His Wife with Stones and Other Missiles.

The Riot Continues through the Day and Night in Various Parts of the City.

The Whitechapel Murder Revives Theories, but there Is No clue to the Fiend—Probable Result of the Trouble in Servia.

RIOTING AT MADRID.

The Leader of the Conservatives Subjected to Outrage and Violence.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—In anticipation of the arrival of Senor Canovas del Castillo from Seville, a strong force of police and military was posted, this morning, along the streets through which the Conservative leader was expected to pass on his way from the railway station to his residence. Thousands of Republicans collected at the station at an early hour, and the arrival of Senor Canovas was the signal for a hostile outburst. The mob surrounded and followed his carriage, hooting and throwing stones. The windows of the carriage were smashed by the flying missiles. Senora Canovas, who accompanied her husband, was struck by a stone, but was not seriously injured. When the carriage reached the Prado, gen-darmes surrounded it in order to protect the occupants from violence. Similar scenes of disorder occurred outside of the residence of Senor Canovas. In order to escape from the mob he drove to the house of his brother-in-law, the Marquis of Sotomayor. The crowd continued the demonstration in front of the Conservative Club and the offices of the Conservative journals. At the Epoca building the mob again became violent, and every window in the place was smashed. The agitation abated at midday, but there was a renewal of the demonstration at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Conservative Club was obliged to close its doors. A Republican journal, the Pais, appeared this evening with a manifesto from the Republican students, in which they expressed sympathy with the action of their comrades at Seville and elsewhere. The Epoca, in the meantime, had published an "extra" headed "In Open Revolution," in which the scenes of the morning were described. Among the incidents related was one that occurred at the residence of the Marquis of Casimeranda. A noisy crowd had gathered in front of the house, and the Marquis finally came out on the balcony, and, boldly confronting the men, asked them what it was they wanted. In reply they shouted, "Death to Conservatives." The Marquis invited the leader of the crowd to come inside, but the invitation was not accepted. The uproar continued until 10 o'clock, when the crowds gradually dispersed. During the excitement copies of the different Conservative journals were burned in public squares.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

It Still Absorbs Attention and Causes a Revival of Theories.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The latest Whitechapel murder is still the leading topic of discussion, and all the old theories as to the identity of the murderer are revived. The face of the woman Kelly, when her body was found, resembled a bloody ball. The nose, ears and cheeks were missing, but the eyes had not been touched. Surgeons stitched the face together as best they could, but it was found impossible to identify the woman from such of her features as were intact or were drawn together.

This murder makes the ninth of the series committed, evidently by the same person, who has thus far eluded the police of London. The first victim was found in the Whitechapel district, a section of London infested by the vilest class of the population of that great city, in October, 1887. Her body was fearfully mutilated, but the crime caused no unusual excitement, it being supposed it was simply a murder, common in that section. The bloodthirsty fiend disappeared for nearly a year before a second victim, found in the same district Aug. 7, gave evidence that he was still at large, and determined on carrying out his vendetta against fallen women. This victim was Martha Turner, another dissolute woman, whose fearfully mutilated body was found in Commercial street, Spitalfields. The similarity of the murder to the one preceding it created some interest, and led the police to believe that some surgeon seeking anatomical specimens had committed both crimes. The excitement consequent on the crimes died away until Aug. 31, when the body of Mary Ann Nichols, mutilated in a manner similar to the other two, was found. Eight days later the fourth victim, Annie Chapman, was found at 29 Hanbury street, hacked and dismembered. On the wall near where the body was found was written in chalk: "Fifteen before I surrender." The next victim was found at Gateshead, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, some distance from the scene of the others. The mutilation in this instance was like that of the other victims, and the circumstances surrounding the crime led to the belief that she was a victim of the same fiend who had murdered the other women. On the same night the body of still another woman was found in Mitre square. The eighth body was found Oct. 1 in the foundation of the projected Metropolitan Opera-house on the Thames Embankment.

SHALL WE ABANDON SAMOA?

Bismarck Is Carrying Things There with a High Hand for Germany.

New York Sun.

There is a head of trouble down in the beautiful Samoan islands just now, so Mr. Harold Sewall, our consul to Samoa, says.

"The half of the impositions on Americans and the poor natives by the German government has not been told," he said to a Sun reporter at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. "I have been there about a year and a half," he continued, "and I must say that our position is at present, and has been for months past, most humiliating.

"When the matter was presented in Congress last year Secretary Bayard took a strong stand for the true American position—a national government, which should be independent, and have the recognition of the three treaty powers, and the understanding that we should not permit the control of any one power. Nothing definite was accomplished by our government at that time, and so the Germans stepped in and did just what Mr. Bayard was aiming at for us. It was upon the understanding with the natives that no disposal was to be made of the islands that the conference was held. Since the Evarts treaty in 1872 the natives, who are manly and intelligent, have always respected and looked up to the United States government as the best in the world, and because of their allegiance to us the Germans persecuted and even tortured them shamefully when they secured a foothold. They have thrown people into prison for simply being in my employ, or for speaking well of the Americans.

"I left Samoa in August, on leave of absence, to come here and interest the government in behalf of the people there. The King, Tamesese, had been deposed, and Mataafa was then in power. The Germans had installed a clerk as a sort of premier to represent them and their interests, consisting chiefly of a mammoth trading store kept by a firm with a long name, and a good deal of land acquired in trading operations. They have had Mr. Wilson, the English consul, removed because he co-operated with me, and when I came away they said they had driven me off the islands; but they'll find they've not done anything of the kind, for I mean to see those natives righted. I shouldn't wonder if the Germans sent their five men-of-war there again and attempted to force the natives into submission. If they do there will be bloodshed. The population now is 35,000."

"What remedy do you suggest to bring about a satisfactory result?"

"Simply the assertion by the United States of its rights. No fighting or bloodshed is necessary, if we are prompt; but if Bismarck has full swing it may not be so easy by and by. These islands are the most valuable, beautiful and healthful in the Pacific, not even excepting the Sandwich Islands, and Germany is more fully awake to the fact than we are. Cotton, coffee and dried cocoanut are exported in large quantities to New York, Hamburg, Liverpool, Marseilles, Australia and New Zealand. Now that the election is over, I am going to Washington at once to lay the subject before the proper authorities, and I hope to succeed in accomplishing something, for I take a personal interest in the matter.

THE STRIFE IN SERVIA.

A General War the Probable Result—Attitude of the Great Powers.

Vienna Cable Special to New York World.

Pessimist statesmen here are saying that Servia has again become a disturbing factor in European politics and threatens to upset the calculations of central European diplomates respecting the maintenance of peace in the Balkans, at least until the coming spring. The differences between King Milan and Queen Natalie of Servia have sharply divided parties in that little state, and the adherents of the Queen, who are undoubtedly in the majority outside the official classes, are meditating a coup d'etat which has for its object the detronement of King Milan and the placing of his son on the throne, with his mother as a member of the regency during his minority.

That the situation in Servia is becoming alarming is evident from the fact that Russia has notified Austria that if the latter should throw a force into Servia to aid King Milan in quelling any insurrection that may occur, Russia will at once occupy Bulgaria.

Those European politicians who had watched the course of events in Servia during the past several years expected that Queen Natalie would not sit calmly under the treatment she received from the King. They now believe that the Queen can make disclosures which would not only lead to civil war in Servia, but also embroil Austria and Russia in a strife which would probably lead to a general European war, as Germany and Italy could hardly stand by and see their ally engaged in a hopeless encounter with Russia, no matter how damaging the disclosures against Austria. Sympathy for Queen Natalie continues to spread, not only in Servia, but throughout the other Balkan states and in Russia, and even in Austria where the Slavs warmly espouse her cause.

There can be no doubt at all that King Milan put himself helplessly and scandalously in the wrong by seeking the divorce in the manner he did. Even Henry VIII submitted to the form of a trial before ridding himself of a superfluous wife, and the first Napoleon, who was not careful about appearance, at least went through the formality of having his divorce from Empress Josephine pronounced by the Senate. King Milan rushed to his end with a brutal cynicism, and contented himself with inducing or compelling his servile metropolitans to pronounce the divorce. The whole business savored of a mean kind of mediæval despotism and was a flat insult to the other bishops and functionaries at whose hands the King's suit was awaiting judgment in the ordinary course.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

How the Wurtemburg Troubles Were Settled—The Monarch to Abdicate.

STUTTGART, Nov. 10.—There is reason to believe on the best authority here that Mittnacht has not told the exact truth about the circumstances under which he is to take up the portfolio again. Bismarck's pressure was necessary to make him do it. King Charles's affection for his American favorites proved greater than that for the people, and it begins to look as though Baron Woodcock had partially won the day. The following is the basis on which Mittnacht consented to withdraw his resignation. That on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's ascension to the throne, next April, he will abdicate in favor of his nephew, Prince Wilhelm, and until that date his American favorites must not enter Wurtemberg territory. It is required that the King, if he shall continue to live with these aliens, must reside in the south of France or Italy, and not in Stuttgart. Having thus far gained their point, the good people of Stuttgart are settling down to the even tenor of their quiet life, from which the recent court scandal roused them.

Exciting Scene in a Menagerie.

London Standard.

An exciting scene occurred, yesterday, at Bone, in Algeria, at the aquarium—a sort of itinerant menagerie. The special feature of this aquarium consisted of a collection of no less than seventy crocodiles, which were fed publicly at stated hours by the manager, M. Pernolet. He always wore a pair of Wellington boots, and had a stick with which to beat off the reptiles when they became too ravenous and attempted to snap the food out of his hands.

On this occasion he was sitting on the back of the largest crocodile, and kept feeding the rest for about ten minutes, when all at once, as he turned his head and put out his hand to the attendant for a piece of meat, one of the others crawled up to him and bit him in the stomach. A shout was raised by the spectators, and those around the tank tried to beat away the crocodile, who, notwithstanding M. Pernolet's blows, began whirling round his prey as if to tear him to pieces. Unfortunately in struggling M. Pernolet slipped and fell in the very midst of the reptiles, which all rushed on him with fury. A panic took place among the spectators, who mostly fled. Nevertheless, M. Pernolet was rescued. Although his wounds are serious, his life is not thought to be in danger.

King Milan's Future.

Vienna Dispatch to London Times.

The opinion among diplomatists and politicians appears to be that King Milan's future now depends on the use which he makes of his present opportunities. During the last two years he has been nervously irritable, and often so despondent that his sudden abdication has been feared. Allowances are made for this by those who know how terribly teased he was by his wife, for it is only party prejudice that can affect to believe that all the wrongs in the matrimonial quarrels were on his side. King Milan is naturally an easy-tempered man, and he is too clever to have engaged in an open quarrel with the Queen without provocation passing endurance. But now that the chief cause of his troubles has been removed and that a new era is opening in his reign, people will watch anxiously for a display of the good qualities which his friends assert him to possess. In Austria-Hungary especially, where there exists a general belief in his shrewdness, and where the loyalty of his policy toward this empire is appreciated, it will be hoped that he may so bear himself in future as to diminish the number of his enemies and to give the remnant of them less justification in their endeavors to disturb Servia.

All Very Bad for President Carnot.

Paris Dispatch London Daily Telegraph.

Like Leon Gambetta, President Carnot, according to an Imperialist paper, has the evil eye. M. Carnot possesses, says this authority, the fatal implacable head, the fixed, glassy, and lugubrious stare of a jettatore. The President must, it seems, be endowed with these uncanny attributes, because when he went to Savoy the rivers overflowed their banks, at Cherbourg sailors were drowned during his visit, at Fontainebleau, where he was lately staying, conflagrations broke out all over the place, and quite lately two men died of apoplectic strokes, just outside the Elysee Palace, where he lives. This tremendous discovery on the part of the Imperialist organ is as good as the wonderful horoscope of George Ernest Boulanger, which was sold some months ago in many of the kiosks.

The Future of Home Rule.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Economist contests Mr. Gladstone's statement that home rule is so rooted in the minds of the people that it will survive his leadership with undiminished vigor. "After the death of Mr. Gladstone," it says, "home rule will have to stand on its own merits. Mr. Gladstone's present colleagues being all inferior, nobody is able to predict who his successor will be. His equals have all abandoned him."

Foreign Notes.

The Bavarian Royal Academy, at Munich, has elected Mr. James Whistler to honorary membership, in recognition of his superb art.

The Swedish explorer, Westmark, has received a letter from a friend on the Congo, expressing his confident belief that Stanley is dead.