ELATED OVER THEIR VICTORY

British Free-Traders Gloat Over the Success of Their Followers in America,

And Anxiously Await the Repeal of the McKinley Tariff Law that They May Come in and Destroy Our Prosperous Industries.

Review of the Campaign and Its Results by the National Farmers' Alliance.

If They Cannot Secure Certain Legislation a Third Political Party Will Be Organized—What President Polk Says.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ENEMIES.

British Manufacturers Rejoice Over the Temporary Defeat of Protection in America.

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LONDON, Nov. 8.—If the Liberal party had carried a general election in Great Britain there could hardly be more rejoicing than there has been this week over the result of the elections in America. The industrial classes everywhere are elated, and commerce shares in the general exchange of greetings. An extraordinary importance is attached in the popular mind to the defeat of McKinley, the author of the tariff measure, and it is said that in some of the manufacturing towns up north the effigy of Guy Fawkes, which the English boys have burned for generations on the evening of each recurring 5th of November, gave place to a supposed effigy of the noted American politician, and was labeled McKinley. The tariff has been felt as a bitter blow, both in Great Britain and Ireland, and its effect in depriving thousands of bread at the opening of a winter that promises to be severe are every day more apparent. Englishmen now look forward with confidence to its repeal, or at least a modification of its provisions. There is no objection in this country to the maintenance of a high American duty on the raw material of manufacture. Indeed, English manufacturers rather hope that such duties will be retained, giving, as they believe, a decided advantage to British industry and handicapping American competition. What the chiefs of industry in the United Kingdom do not want is a high or virtually prohibitory tariff on goods manufactured. The new French tariff, while increasing the charge on manufactured products and cereals, admits free the wool, cotton, silk, iron and hides, so necessary to the uses of French skilled labor. Even the proposed French tariff, however, is evoking much opposition among the commercial classes, and Marseilles declares that it will ruin the trade of that port.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Unless Its Demands Are Granted, a Third Party Will Surely Be Organized.

Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The first declaration from the National Farmers' Alliance since the election is given below. It is furnished from the national headquarters of the Alliance in this city. As a commentary upon the results, and as an official forecast of what the Alliance will try to do in Congress, it is very interesting. It will be seen that the national officers of the Alliance claim sixty-three members in the next House. The declaration is as follows:

The elections just held show conclusively that the farmers' and laborers' organizations are a power in politics. Just in proportion to membership and unity of action, so has been the proportion of changes wrought. Not a single exception to this broad statement will be found when an analysis of the elections just had is made. In the Southern States the issue was made in the primaries, long before the adjournment of Congress, and before the hayseeders decided to make a strong fight. The Alliance has no State organization in the following States, to-wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Washington.

In New Hampshire the Farmers' League, Grangers and Knights of Labor are fairly strong, and in New York the League and Knights have great strength. In the States not enumerated the Alliance has great strength, either alone or by combination with the Patrons of Industry, as was the case in Michigan, or the Mutual Benefit Association in Indiana and Illinois. It is not proposed to give the inner facts; the membership knows this full well. But the figures as given in the State returns show conclusively that the groundswell has been in proportion to the organized efforts of the farmers' and laborers' movement. It is freely admitted by all that it was supposed by the old leaders that party fealty would draw the membership back, and they made their fight on the old lines. The enormous combination could result in a tremendous avalanche against any party the combination opposed.

The question has been raised, if the Alliance is non-partisan, as the Alliance claims, how is it the members have voted solidly against the Republican party? They have not done so. Take Democratic Georgia for an example. Another antipodal State is Kansas. In Kansas the fight for reform was certainly against sectionalism. The Republican party being in power, holding both the executive and legislative branches of the national government, was responsible for legislation had, and also for failures to pass such measures as the people desired. This made it a shining mark. The people had not taken a hand in reforms for many years, and they came to this Congress asking them by petitions, then through their organizations. They made their demands on Congress—not on party. First they asked for free coinage of silver. The party in power said: "We know better what you need than you yourselves know; we will pass a bill that will put the power in our Secretary's hands; we will aid our speculators, not the people." So they passed a silver bill the people opposed. The people said: "The party in power protects the iron and steel industries, who not protect our silver industries?" But their demands were denied. The people thought the petitions of over 4,000,000 voters should be heeded. The Congressmen said: "The petitions do not amount to anything. We could get the farmers and laborers to sign just as many opposing the very measures they now demand." We thought our request ought to have been heeded. We then said: "We will make you heed your masters." And they did by giving us sixty-three members of Congress when we did not want twenty-four this time.

Party politicians say it was the tariff. Both old parties want that to be the fight again in 1892. Once more we tell them that is a side issue. You could not get the farmers to listen to your tariff speeches in 1890; you will not in 1892. There were no petitions sent in for free-traders. We never said a word against the tariff. We did say we desired a fair adjustment of the tariff. We wanted a revenue for the government economically administered. If 50 per centum (average) is necessary for protection to the laborer and manufacturer we want this average of per centum so adjusted that it will not oppress the poor and be of advantage to the rich. We did not think we were fairly treated when 80 per centum was put on many of the necessaries, while 20 per centum was put on luxuries to bring about the average. We said if binding-twine ought to be free (and it ought) cotton ties and bagging ought to be treated in the same way. The brotherhood North said we will stand by the brethren in the South, and they did. We said: "War issues are dead; we want a reunited country. Ingalls and others wanted to fight the war over again; the brotherhood stood together. Veterans of both armies were there and are there. We stood united for more currency. Foreign investments have so increased that to pay the interest it takes not only our annual products of gold, but we are drawing on our reserve already coined—even with the balance of trade in our favor. Yet the annual interest and dividends call our gold all out of our country. The legal tenders are fixed in amount by law; the national bank currency is constantly being reduced by the retiring process; fire and flood is destroying our currency yearly. The reserves grow greater just in proportion to deposits, while our population is increasing, and our demand for currency is also increasing, but our currency is steadily decreasing. We ask that our currency shall be increased. We want as many dollars per capita as the rate of tariff is per hundred. This would not equal the per capita of France, and we have need for far more than France. We said, and we challenged criticism, that if the farmers were as well off as they were prior to the war—so that they were just one crop ahead—the entire circulating medium would not pay for their crops. If they put the money into their pockets and went home with it not a merchant, banker or broker would have a dollar. We presented bills with a view of increasing the currency; we were ridiculed and called 'agrarian humbugs.' So the people, in their wrath, hurled these men from power. If the Fifty-second Congress gives us no relief—if they do not make an effort so to do—they, too, will be hurled from power. If a Democratic House is disposed to aid us and a Republican Senate opposes us we will wipe the earth up with the American House of Lords. We shall wait patiently and see what the Democrats will do; if they do not aid us, then a third party is just as inevitable as death."

What President Polk Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Mr. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, is very jubilant over the result of the elections. In the course of an interview to-day he said: "The Democrats and Republicans are claiming everything just now, but when they come to sift the chaff from the wheat they will find that the Farmers' Alliance had something to do with electing a fair proportion of the good men who will have seats in the next Congress. Up to the present time it is a certainty that Congress will contain thirty-eight straight-out Alliance men, and there are twelve or fifteen more who are pledged to us. These men are from the South and Northwest—the two sections in which most of our work was done. The Alliance in Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa is not our organization, has not amalgamated with us, but it made the same fight, and will join us this winter. Our Alliance co-operated with them; we will co-operate with any farmers' association, and in a little while have a grip on the situation in almost every corner of the land.

"We are here to stay. This great reform movement will not cease until it has impressed itself indelibly in the Nation's history. Financial reform is the necessity of the hour, and it must come. The press and the voice of the stump-speaker were our only assistants. The Alliance had no campaign fund, no 'boodle;' if we had had money we would not have used it. The virtue and patriotism of the people were the things we appealed to. Our methods were fair and square, and the whole world could see what we were doing. The principles on which the Alliance is founded are solid and correct; we must succeed. The fight was no small affair. The extremists of both parties attacked us bitterly and gave no inch of ground. In the South it was the Democrats who opposed us. In the North our most vigorous antagonists were Republicans."

ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Palmer Again Doomed to Disappointment—Judge Lindley Likely to Be the Man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 8.—The political situation in Illinois at this time points strongly to the election of Judge Cicero J. Lindley, president of the Illinois F. M. B. A., as the next United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Farwell. The F. M. B. A. holds the balance of power in the Legislature, there being 101 Republicans on joint ballot, 100 Democrats and three F. M. B. A. members It requires 103 to elect. Judge Lindley will be General Palmer's opponent. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth district and was defeated by W. S. Foreman.

There are some of the Chicago members elected who, it is said, will not vote for General Palmer on personal grounds. The Chicago News of to-day says: There is a surprise in preparation for the Palmer Democrats throughout Illinois. They have been working night and day for months to secure a majority in order that they might elect the "grand old man" to the United States Senate. At the same time the marplots have been stealthily at work. They are ready to prevent the election of General Palmer. Immediately after the defeat of "Bill" Fitzgerald for State Treasurer a cabal was formed in Chicago. It was designed to make reprisals on the men who defeated Fitzgerald. General Palmer was regarded as the man who, more than any other, directed the movement against Fitzgerald and in favor of Wilson. Palmer, it was asserted, was unwilling to link his fortunes with the fortunes of "Bill" Fitzgerald on a State ticket. It was complained that he didn't like Mr. Fitzgerald's moral complexion. Fitzgerald's friends formed the cabal spoken of, and dictated several nominations for the House. These candidates were all elected, and are in the Democratic column counted on by Palmer and his friends to elect him to the Senate. But these men have been pledged to refuse to vote for Palmer. They will vote for some other Democrat—Harrison, Tree, Black, or possibly Prendergast—anybody but General Palmer. To those who recall the exasperating obstinacy of Brachtendorf, Mulhern and Streeter in 1885, it is easy to imagine just what sort of tactics will be resorted to. It is understood that "Mike" McDonald and "Bill" Fitzgerald are the guiding spirits of the "movement" against Palmer. It is suspected that Carter H. Harrison is somewhere behind the scenes. Harrison always blamed Palmer for his defeat in the gubernatorial race in 1884.

HIGH LEAP BY A HORSE.

Roseberry Beats the World's Record by Jumping 7 Feet 1 3-4 Inches.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The American horse show closed to-night before an audience of over five thousand people. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the jumping contest between the Canadian horse Roseberry and the American horse Filemaker, for a purse of $500. Filemaker, in attempting to make the six-foot eleven-inch jump, fell, and for a time it was thought had fatally injured his rider, Potter. The next attempt was at 7 feet 1¾ inches, which was one-half inch higher than Filemaker's world-beating record of Thursday evening. Roseberry was ridden by Tim Bloug in excellent form, and at the first trial cleared the poles, the horse barely grazing with one of his fore feet. The enthusiasm of the crowd present was unbounded, and for many minutes there was a great outburst of cheering. Potter, the rider of Filemaker, although in an injured condition, had by this time mounted his horse, and was determined to make another attempt, but the people protested so forcibly that he was obliged to desist.

Terre Haute Guarantee Stakes.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—The Terre Haute Guarantee stake for $11,000 for four-year-olds, to be trotted in 1894, closed Nov. 1, and the entries, which are nearly all in, number 545. This is the largest list of entries ever made for a stake-race, with one exception. It promises to yield to the winner almost the full amount of the entire stake. Every noted stock-farm in the country is represented by several entries.

Death of Clifford's Victim.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—David A. Greever, the wealthy cattleman who was shot Friday afternoon by Charles Clifford, the New York light-weight pugilist, died from the effects of his wound this afternoon. Clifford will be arraigned Monday, charged with murder. Mrs. Clifford, over whom the quarrel was had which resulted in Greever's death, left the city yesterday, and is said to be visiting her brother-in-law, Elmer Brewster, in Leavenworth, Kan. A dispatch from Leavenworth says that Mrs. Clifford is not there. It is thought she may have concealed herself, fearful of being charged with complicity in Greever's murder.

M'KINLEY NOT DISCOURAGED

Protection's Foremost Champion Talks Cheerfully of the Republican Defeat.

Democrats Owe Their Success to Foreigners and Tariff Misrepresentations, but These Will Not Avail in the Next Battle.

His Own Defeat Due to a Contemptible Trick by Peddlers in Holmes County.

Views of Major Butterworth and Senator Stockbridge—Cleveland Nominated by Thurman—Returns from Several States.

TALK WITH MR. M'KINLEY.

Protection Only Temporarily Defeated by Foreign Importers and Bourbon Falsehoods.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—Congressman McKinley arrived in the city this evening. Speaking to a reporter about the recent election, he said: "I am well satisfied with the result in my own district. I gained 2,600 votes during a campaign which lasted but three weeks. That was even more than I had any right to expect. It is certainly very gratifying to me."

"What do you think of the result in the State?" was asked.

"The Republican victory on the State ticket was splendid. The unfairness of the gerrymander was manifested most clearly by the recent election. The Republicans carried the State by a popular majority of over 12,000, while the Democrats secured two-thirds of the Representatives in Congress, and the Republicans one-third. This shows the effect of the gerrymander very clearly."

"Has the cause of protection suffered any by the recent Democratic victories throughout the country?"

"Protection is stronger to-day than it ever was and it will continue to grow in favor. The tariff bill, which was made the issue during the campaign, was but three and one-half weeks old when the election occurred, and many of its provisions have not yet gone into effect. The bill was misunderstood and shamefully misrepresented. The latter was done by the importers, many of whom are not citizens of the United States and are free-traders."

"What will be the future of the bill?"

"I am sure that it will win in the end. All great measures have met with temporary defeat. The emancipation of the slaves and the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution may be pointed to as examples. The same issue will come to the front in 1892, and it will then be better understood. Our defeat this year is not greater than it was in 1882, two years after Garfield was elected. The Republicans have not had a majority in the House of Representatives but twice since 1875. In this Congress we have twenty-six members from the South, while in the next there will be but two or three. We have little to fear in the future if we have a free ballot and a fair count."

Major McKinley came to the city on business, and a number of friends called upon him in the evening. He said that he would take a rest for a few days, and leave for Washington in about two weeks, so as to be ready for the opening of Congress on Dec. 1. When asked if there would be any important legislation enacted during the session, he said that he did not know of any. "We did not leave much undone during the last session," he remarked with a smile. Major McKinley feels confident that the Senate will pass the Lodge federal election bill before the close of the session.

HOW M'KINLEY WAS BEATEN.

Holmes County Farmers Asked to Pay $1 for 5-Cent Tin-Cups by Democratic Peddlers.

LIMA, Nov. 8.—There is an interesting story told of the way the politicians worked the Omish settlement in Holmes county. As is well known, these people are very clannish. The Democratic managers engaged a number of men to rig up old wagons, stock them with tinware, then go through the settlement and try to sell tinware at fabulous prices. They would go to the Amish farmer and offer to sell him a 5-cent tin-cup for $1, while an ordinary dishpan was out of the reach of even a millionaire.

When the paralyzed farmer would kick he was told that was the best that could be done under the circumstances: that the McKinley bill had so increased the price of everything that they could not sell at lower figures. Once the Omish got this idea in their heads, the most eloquent of Republican speakers could not convince them of the contrary. They would shake their heads sullenly, confer together and answer:

"We saw the men ourselves; they had the tinware with them."

In despair the Republicans fought to the end, and there is little doubt the tin peddlers contributed to the defeat of the champion of protection.

POST-ELECTION THOUGHTS.

Major Butterworth Says the McKinley Tariff Law Defeated the Republicans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who declined a renomination for Congress in his district in Cincinnati, expressed himself to-day upon the result of the election. "In my opinion no man could have made a successful race for the presidency of the United States standing upon the issue of the McKinley bill, and I think the high tariff path the rockiest one to travel for public office at the present time. The people of this country are in such a state that not even the most prosperous class will stand the addition of another feather's weight of tax. It was the most unwise policy any party could pursue to take the stand of favoring an increase in the tariff when it is, and has been, apparent that a reduction is what has been needed and is wanted. I think I saw what was coming; at least my actions show that I pursued a wise course, and other Republicans knew only too well the inevitable consequence of the McKinley bill's adoption. I received a letter from a Minnesota Congressman this morning, which read. 'How terrible was the slaughter. You saw the trouble and slid out, but I staid like a lamb, and was butchered beautifully. The McKinley bill and the Farmers' Alliance were too much for me.'

"I do not think that the action of Speaker Reed antagonized public feeling to the extent the newspapers make out. Nearly every one knows that the Democratic gains were made because the mass of Republicans are becoming more and more disgusted with high tariff teachings. Now that the prophet has spoken and a lesson been taught, I have no doubt that proper adjustments will immediately follow."

Views of Senator Stockbridge.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—"The result in Michigan was, I believe, as great a surprise to the Democrats as to the Republicans," said Senator Stockbridge to a reporter yesterday. "I was over the State a good deal just before election, and I was not able to discover any special cause for apprehension anywhere. I do not think the dissatisfaction among disappointed office-seekers had much to do with it."

"The McKinley law, then?"

"Yes, or rather the talk about the McKinley law. It was the granger vote that did the business, and while we made the mistake of directing all of our efforts to the cities and big towns, the Democrats worked like beavers in the country, shouted about the robber tariff and high prices and all that. There was more or less of a general feeling of unrest and discontent among the farmers, and all this talk about the McKinley law directed this feeling against the Republicans. It was the vote of the grangers and Patrons of Industry. I do not think this defeat will make any difference in the Republican party's stand upon the McKinley law. It is a good law, and we must at least give it a fair trial before we talk of changing it."

Cleveland Nominated by Thurman.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Allen W. Thurman, son of Judge Thurman, in whose honor a banquet is to be given Nov. 13, addressed a jollification meeting at Hamilton, Butler county, the home of Governor Campbell, this evening, and gave the credit of the recent victory to ex-President Cleveland, and at the same time paid the following handsome tribute:

"Yet this was the issue, plain and simple, brought about by the McKinley bill, and to the man Grover Cleveland, who three years ago boldly and fearlessly attacked this whole system, more than any other do we owe this victory. Never for one moment, amidst all the abuse that was heaped upon him, did he falter or his courage fail. Believing in the truth and justice of his position, believing that the government had no right to take money out of the pockets of the people for the benefit of a particular class, he continued year after year, when others hesitated, to battle for the right, and now, when all are eager to join in the fray, certainly this fact that he dared to lead when scarcely any dared to follow, shows the metal he is made of, and I believe that the whole people will see to it that he, and only he, shall be again chosen as their leader in 1892. If ever man spoke the truth, surely he did when he said, a few days ago: 'No one has a greater right to rejoice than I have.'"

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Alleged Landslide in Michigan Does Not Materialize—Latest Figures.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—In an extra edition just out the Journal (Ind.) prints the following in part: "The alleged landslide in Michigan is likely to prove no landslide at all. In fact, it is now claimed that the entire Republican State ticket, with the exception of Turner, for Governor, and Huston, for Attorney-general, will probably be found to have the most votes when the official figures are footed up. This rather astonishing statement is made upon the authority of F. B. Egan, Deputy Secretary of State. Mr. Egan is in the best possible position to judge of the result, and he makes this statement with the greatest confidence."

The official canvass of the election returns, next Tuesday, will certainly be necessary to decide the result of the congressional elections in the Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh districts. The probabilities are that the Eighth will go to the Democrats, the Ninth to the Republicans, and the Eleventh to the Democrats, unless the Republican vote in Iron county, which was counted out owing to an error in the ballots, be declared legal. The State Legislature is Democratic without doubt, but in case of the Senate the Patrons of Industry hold the balance of power. They are expected, however, to vote with the Democrats.

Close Districts in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—But few additional returns have been received to-day from the First or Second congressional districts, in which the result of Tuesday's elections are still in doubt. The returns from 303 out of 457 precincts in the First district give Barham, Rep., 175 plurality. Eight counties in this district, from which the returns are incomplete, gave Dehaven, Rep., 161 majority two years ago. The returns from 341 out of 404 precincts in the Second district give Blanchard, Rep., 474 plurality. Two counties in this district, from which practically no returns have been received, gave Cleveland a majority of 313 over Harrison two years ago.

Republicans Win in South Dakota.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 8.—Additional returns confirm the earlier reports and increase the Republican Senators to twenty-five, with several districts unreported. The Republicans have a majority in the House, the opposition having only forty-eight, provided all unreported districts are theirs, which is not at all likely. Mellette (Rep.) now has on the returns received over three thousand plurality for Governor. Huron continues to claim the capital by a majority of 1,762. It is believed, however, by many that Pierre has from eight to twelve thousand majority.

New Hampshire Safely Republican.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—Chairman Churchill, of the Republican State committee, makes the following statement: "The claims of the Democrats that they have a majority of members of the Legislature is unfounded in fact. The Republicans have a good working majority. They will organize the House and Senate, elect a Governor and a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Henry W. Blair."

Majorities in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov 8.—The returns from the First district give Cate, Democrat, 874 majority over Featherstone, Republican and Union-Labor. Official returns will not materially change these figures. Official returns from all counties in the Second district give Breckinridge 895 majority over Langley, Republican and Union-Labor—an increase of 487 over two years ago.

Connecticut Official Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—Returns of every town have been received at the Secretary of State's office. Unofficial footings give Morris, Dem., a popular majority of 27. This is on the face of the returns, and makes no account of 126 Republican votes thrown out in Bridgeport or thirty-six Prohibition votes thrown out in one ward in Waterbury because of the word "for."

Quay May Be Succeeded by Clarkson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following paragraph is published in an evening paper: "A report is current among political gossipers that Chairman Quay will resign the chairmanship of the national Republican committee upon his return from Florida, and that Hon. J. S. Clarkson will succeed him."

Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, Elected.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 8.—Congressman Henderson's friends to-night say the returns show him to be elected by 265 majority, official. It is declared that the official count Monday will not materially change the figures now given.

Merriam's Plurality in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—Corrected returns, most of them official, up to 10 o'clock to-night, give Merriam, Republican, a plurality of 1,272.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

It Invalidated Many Votes—Trading with Faithless Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Nov. 8.—From the official figures of Montgomery county it will be seen that there appears upon the face of the returns to be a large discrepancy. The four candidates for Secretary of State received a total of 7,158 votes, while the three candidates for Congress received 7,267. The records of the polling clerks contain the names of 7,424 persons who voted, yet the number of properly-stamped State ballots was only 7,158, showing that 266 persons lost their vote for some cause. The number of votes counted for judge was 6,976, a loss of 448; for prosecutor, 6,904; a loss of 520; for Representative, 6,904, a loss of 484; for auditor, 6,977, a loss of 447; for sheriff, 6,961, a loss of 463; for treasurer, 6,973, a loss of 451; for surveyor, 6,865, a loss of 559. Thus it will be plainly seen that a great many voters failed to properly prepare their ballots. Such large and varying differences is a serious matter to the candidates, as just such losses may defeat them. In five precincts, out of ten Republican votes seven were "scratched," while out of twenty Democratic votes only five were changed—the Democrats generally voting a straight ticket. The Democrats on election day were very anxious "to vote for any Republican" if a Republican would vote for a Democrat, but when it came to the "scratch" they voted straight.

THEY DO NOT WANT HOME RULE

Irish Loyalists See No Good in Self-Government and Will Fight Against It.

Property Defense Association of the Island About as Hard Pressed for Money as Their Enemy, the National Land League.

Great Distress Among the Poor of London and Berlin from Lack of Work.

Kaiser Wilhelm Hopes to Reduce the Number of Employed by Colonizing His African Possessions—Army Conscription.

IRISH LOYALISTS.

They Are Bitterly Opposed to Home Rule—Defense Funds Running Short.

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LONDON, Nov. 8.—The so-called Irish Loyalists are getting into a feverish condition over the prospect of Irish home rule, now that a Liberal victory at the next general election is almost a foregone conclusion. At a meeting of north of Ireland Loyalists in Londonderry, the other day, a series of resolutions was adopted appealing to the people of Great Britain. Among other things the resolutions declared: "Our ancestors emigrated to this land under the protection of British rule, and with solemn understanding that the supremacy of Great Britain would always be maintained. They and we have built up prosperous communities here, and have never been slow to imperil life and limb in the maintenance of British authority over this island. The rebellion of 1789, which threatened the destruction of the empire, was subdued by loyal Irishmen, with but little assistance from the army of Great Britain, and we, their descendants, protest against a policy which, if adopted, will inevitably result in a conflict even more sanguinary, for we are resolved, and shall be at all times prepared with all the resources at our command, to resist any infringement upon our liberties and privileges." The Irish Loyalists are said to have a well-drilled force, in their secret lodges, of not less than 80,000 men, organized and armed for insurrection in case a scheme of home rule should be granted that would be objectionable to them. Their numbers are not confined to Ulster, although in the south and west they are in an insignificant minority. Many of them are descendants of the Cromwellian settlers. In the north they are chiefly of Scottish descent.

While the Irish National League is said to be in financial straits the landlords' organization is not so much better off. The receipts of the Property Defense Association have been very slender of late, perhaps in view of the hopeless character of the struggle against the League. This Property Defense Association has its headquarters in Dublin, and employs a force of men to assist boycotted farmers, landlords, sheriffs, etc. As the force is nearly two hundred in number the cost of maintaining it must be very great, and is a heavy tax on the landlords and their sympathizers. But as the need for the fund increases, the subscriptions are decreasing—a pretty sure indication that despair and impecuniosity are overtaking the people, who have heretofore contributed in Ireland at least. An appeal for funds is being circulated among the conservative landlords of England and Scotland. The language of the Property Defense Association, in its appeal for aid, shows the desperate character of the situation for the landlords. "As the year wears on," they say, "hope is shattered. Renewed agitation has caused a renewal of hostilities (no other word will describe the state of affairs), and once more we find increasing demands for our assistance. Never on any single occasion have we felt more earnestly than now a necessity of being prepared to meet the results of the convulsive efforts to agitate which are now being carried on." These words do not agree with Mr. Balfour's reiterated assertions that the National League agitation is on the rapid decline and confined to Tipperary and a few isolated districts.

THE POOR OF EUROPE.

Destitution in London and Berlin—Kaiser's Plan to Reduce the Number of Unemployed.

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LONDON, Nov. 8.—Throughout Europe the outlook for the poor this winter is gloomy. The London police have been instructed to break up any meetings of the unemployed that may be called in the open air, and of course they cannot afford the use of halls. The instances of destitution brought to the public notice are heartrending. In one house in the Whitechapel district seven children were found of school age, but unable to go to school because they had not rags enough to cover them and were without shoes. In one of the rooms entered by the inspector a girl of sixteen hastened to cover herself with a tattered remnant of blanket. She was almost absolutely without clothing. Her father, once a stalwart agricultural laborer, had come to the city a year before from Wiltshire, and been unable to obtain work except at occasional odd jobs, not earning enough to bring in even bread to the wife and children, who were mainly dependent on the kindness of neighbors. Now he lay helpless in a corner of the room, not from any real sickness, but absolute insufficiency of food. In another instance a six months-old babe was found that only weighed six pounds. The starving mother could afford it no nutrition. The police have to watch the river closely to prevent suicides, and to save despairing ones who have taken the fatal plunge. The victims of poverty are not all of the lower class. A man named Parker, educated as a civil engineer, was arrested for trying to gather an assembly of the unemployed with the object of asking for public relief. He was decently dressed, and the magistrate expressed surprise when Parker told him that he was actually starving, and requested the court to buy him a dinner, regardless of what penalty might be imposed upon him. The magistrate kindly ordered that an excellent meal be provided at a chop-house near by, and after eating it Barker was taken to serve his sentence of four days in jail.

In Berlin, also, the suffering among the multitude of unemployed is reported to be most acute, and the dire misery existing among the poorer classes is responsible for some of the dreadful tragedies which have lately horrified the world. The almost unexampled growth of the imperial capital attracted a vast number of people from all parts of Germany, anxious to share in the prosperity, which, for a time, gave an impulse to all kinds of trades. There soon proved not to be work enough for all, and many were thrown upon private and public charity for support. Germany has in operation several large agricultural colonies to provide employment and a living for paupers, and these colonies are said to be very successful in their operation. But multitudes of the poor prefer to struggle along in freedom to becoming agricultural serfs of the government, and an element is developing among the masses of Berlin fully as dangerous as that which fed the fires of the Commune in Paris. The winter now opening may not witness any outbreak, and the police and military forces are ample to deal with any should it occur, but the fire of discontent is smoldering, and among the well-to-do there is an evident sense of insecurity.

THE KAISER'S COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Kaiser is alive to the problem of increasing poverty and discontent, and one of the schemes which he has submitted to his Cabinet to be put into execution as soon as the details can be framed, is for an extensive colonization of German South Africa by veterans of the army and others who may be granted permission to join the colony. The Kaiser is much encouraged in this project by the success of the German colonies of New Guinea, and he believes that the Germans have a great colonizing future before them, and that such is the proper way to keep down the surplus of population at home. Emigrants will be carefully selected and given free passage in vessels furnished by the imperial government, and will also be supplied with the materials for farming. The country designated for settlement is the healthier portion of the interior, near the great lakes, where Europeans may live with comparative comfort. Major Wissmann was instructed before his recent departure to seek out an eligible site for a colonial center, and it is not improbable that he will be appointed Governor of the interior region of German South Africa. Chancellor Von Caprivi, on his visit to Munich is said to have stated that one of the subjects that cause the Kaiser deep anxiety was the continual depletion of the empire by emigration to the United States of America, where Germans became lost to their country and were of no further use in sustaining the power and advancing the interests of the fatherland, and that his Majesty hoped that all German states would unite in some policy to turn emigration to the advantage of Germany.

Military conscription is being enforced with more than usual stringency and it is a pitiful spectacle, according to a Cologne correspondent, to see the squads of conscripts at the stations awaiting departure from home and friends. They look more like convicts on the way to jail than recruits for the army of the empire, and as they are surrounded by throngs of weeping and wailing relatives the cruelty of the system forces itself on the mind of observers. Just at present these conscripts are being driven to the military depot in droves from all parts of Germany, and sadness reigns in every village and hamlet. Numerous arrests have been made of persons seeking to escape military service, and the steamers for Great Britain and America are closely watched by the police. The Socialist agitators are improving the opportunities which these incidents offer to their party, and the Socialist organs throughout Germany are plain spoken in their arraignment of a system which requires the laceration of every family tie to sustain it, and under which the working classes are the principal sufferers, the army affording a dignified refuge to the younger sons of the aristocracy, which would otherwise find it difficult to exist.

STANLEY CRITICISED AGAIN.

Herbert Ward Defends Major Barttelot and Deplores the Unseemly Quarrel.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—She Sunday Times will print an interview with Herbert Ward on the subject of his experiences as a member of Stanley's expedition. Mr. Ward, according to the Times, declared that he never saw Major Barttelot commit any act reflecting on his honor, or that Stanley had not committed. Besides, it was the duty of the other officers to obey Barttelot, and a mutiny would have led to an immediate disaster. He could not understand why Stanley should wish him to think badly of a dead man from whom he had parted on friendly terms. He was shocked and grieved that such personalities had been published, and was sorry to think that Stanley, in defending himself, should seek to embroil him in a quarrel lacking every sentiment of chivalry for the dead and consideration for the living He admits that Barttelot, for some unknown reason, later had a dislike for him and wrote suspiciously, telling him to keep a strict account of all expenditures, but he denies the charge of the theft of brass rods. He explains that he only opened Jameson's box in the presence of Bonney and Troup, to seek for lard. The box contained a lot of odds and ends, but nothing private. Mr. Ward, in summing up, said that, speaking from his own knowledge while with the column, Barttelot never exercised excessive cruelty. He saw no steel spikes produced as alleged. He justifies the delay in advancing by the absence of the necessary carriers. He admits that the camp was so demoralized by Stanley's absence and lying rumors regarding his fate that he himself was glad to quit it. He says that Stanley, in his opinion, fails to attribute the blame for the disaster to the rear guard, where it should directly be laid, namely, upon Jameson, the administrator of the Congo state, who neglected to send a steamer up to the camp. He believes the Belgians feared Tippoo Tib, and kept their steamers rusting at Stanley Pool. If they had sent one steamer everything would have been saved—even the lives of Barttelot and Jameson. When they learned from himself that they had nothing to fear they sent a steamer, but it was too late.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Possibility that the German Socialists May Capture the Reichstag at the Next Election.

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LONDON, Nov. 8.—The congress at Halle has been followed by an active development of Socialist agitation and the propagation of Socialist ideas with an energy never before witnessed. At the present rate of gain it would not be surprising if the Socialists would have a majority of the Reichstag at the next general election. Their leaders claim that they will, and are earnest in their advice to their followers not to impair the prestige of the party by any act of violence. The victory at Kiel is said by the Socialist organs to be significant of the change going on in every part of the empire, showing that the final struggle, so Herr Bebel declares, between socialism and militarism cannot long be delayed, and that when it comes the people of Germany, as voiced in their Parliament, will be on the side of socialism.

Stormy Experience of a Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Ludgate Hill, Captain Brown, from New York Oct. 23, arrived at London to-day. She bears every appearance of having passed through a very heavy storm. In fact, Captain Brown says that the weather during the entire passage was the worst he has ever experienced. On the first day out the steamer made only seventeen miles, and her bows were constantly under water. Sea after sea came aboard, and fifty-one of the cattle in the pens on deck were washed overboard and lost. After the first day the steamer ran before the gale for the rest of the voyage. The weather was bitterly cold. The remaining cattle, numbering 552 head, suffered greatly.

Mrs. Jameson Defends Her Dead Husband.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Jameson says that Mr. Stanley's charges against her dead husband are based on the statement of a dismissed Syrian interpreter, who came to England and was examined by the Emin relief committee. During his examination, Mrs. Jameson says, the interpreter contradicted his previous statement. Mrs. Jameson further says that her husband wrote a letter to the Emin relief committee, in which he gave important information respecting the interpreter's charges and their source. This letter, she says, will be published in due time.

Attempted Lynching in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A man and wife named Pony, with the assistance of their son, recently beat to death the lover of their daughter, who was found in her room at night. All three were yesterday acquitted at the Haute Vienne assizes. As they were leaving the court they were attacked by an angry crowd which attempted to lynch them. They were, however, rescued by the police after receiving considerable injury.

Russian Peasants Severely Punished.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Advices from the south of Russia by way of Vienna state that the peasant insurrection has been entirely suppressed and the leaders severely punished, fifteen of the chief insurgents being put to death and about fifty more banished to the mines of northeastern Siberia. About two hundred peasants were killed in the various encounters with the military.

The Pope Asked to Interfere.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has been solicited through Cardinal Rampolla, in behalf of the British government, to prohibit Catholics in America from contributing to the funds of the Irish National League on the grounds that the funds are used for unlawful and immoral purposes.

Cable Notes.

The friends of John Kelly, the noted Irish agitator, who was lately released from prison after serving a sentence for taking part in the "plan of campaign," have presented him with a purse of $2,500.

It has just transpired that Sir Francis Burton, the eminent African explorer, embraced the Catholic religion prior to his death.

The heavy rains in Greece recently destroyed a portion of the Corinth railway. At Delphi the floods wrecked twenty houses.

An explosion in the famous Pilsen brewery yesterday caused the death of four workmen and the serious injury of several others.

French Republicans propose to erect a statue to Garibaldi in recognition of his services to France in the defense of the country against Germany in 1870-71.

The doctors who are attending Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief-justice of England, who was suddenly taken ill while on the bench last Thursday, have forbidden him to attend to any business for several days to come.

Jem Smith, the English fighter, and Frank Slavin, the Australian pugilist, who, in December last, fought a prize-fight near Bruges, were each sentenced, at Brussels, yesterday, in default, to one month's imprisonment.

The commission on the social question appointed by the Pope consists of five Italian cardinals, and bishops as follows: Two Italian, five French, five German, four Austrian, four Spanish, one Belgian, one Portuguese, one Swiss, one Irish, one Russian.

The condition of Dr. Bright, master of University College, Oxford, who was shot by Kate Riordan on Thursday, is improving. The woman was arraigned before the Mayor of Oxford yesterday morning, charged with shooting, and was remanded to prison.

A passenger train and a train loaded with gunpowder came into collision near Bochum, Friday. The explosion that followed was heard for miles around. The two engineers and several passengers were injured, but no one is reported to have been killed.

The English and Portuguese governments have agreed upon a modus vivendi to remain in force for six months, pending the negotiations between the two governments regarding the disputed territory in Africa. The ag