New-York Tribune.

VOL. L.... No. 16,066. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS

WILL STANLEY GO TO COURT?

RUMORS THAT HE HAS RETAINED SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

IT IS SAID IN LONDON THAT THE EXPLORER WILL SUE CAPTAIN BARTTELOT.

London, Nov. 9.—"The Times" article from Stanley has caused much discussion here. Herbert Ward has said, in regard to Mr. Stanley's accusation against Lieutenant Jameson: "I cannot believe it of him. Jameson was one of the most whole-hearted and kindly souled men that I ever met. I was with him for many months, and I had plenty of time to form an impression of him."

Mr. Stanley's statement that he is willing to go into a court of law over the Barttelot matter has excited considerable comment here. It is rumored about the city, and with much aspect of truth, that Mr. Stanley, as he said to the New-York reporters and to the correspondent of "The London Times," is willing to fight the Barttelot matter out in court. It is said that Major J. B. Pond, the lecture agent in America of Mr. Stanley, was to-day in correspondence with the eminent English barrister Sir Charles Russell, and that Mr. Stanley has actually engaged, or will most probably engage, Sir Charles Russell as his counsel in a libel suit in which Captain Barttelot will be the defendant.

THE EXPLORER'S QUIET DAY.

MR. DEPEW'S WORDS AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB ON AN EXPLODED CANARD.

Henry M. Stanley will not prolong the Barttelot controversy through the newspapers. He says, as he said to the reporters who saw him on Thursday evening, that he is willing to meet his accusers and disputants in a court. He said: "It'll all come out some day. The only way to have brought out that was to summon us all to a court of law, where everyone could examine and cross-examine."

"Can't you, personally, arrange a suit in London?" he was asked by The Tribune reporter.

"I could easily do it," he replied. "I could sue this man (Captain Barttelot), for libel, but no English jury would condemn this man for trying to defend his brother. They would give me a farthing's damages; that's all. There is no necessity for damages whatever, but there is a necessity for getting the entire story out."

Since he gave the interview from which the above is quoted, Mr. Stanley has said nothing for publication to American newspapers. But he has sent to "The London Times" his story of a charge made against Jameson, which has roused many of Jameson's friends to refute it. He accused Jameson of aiding and abetting an illustration of cannibalism, in which Jameson bought a young African girl for the subject of the experiment, and for the sake of the experiment in cannibalism; and Mr. Stanley said that Jameson, according to his information, had taken six sketches of the girl while she was in her dying agonies and while she was being carved up for the cannibal feast. Mrs. Jameson afterward stated that she had a letter to disprove this; and Mr. Jameson's friends in New-York, some of whom talked to a Tribune reporter about the matter yesterday, say that Jameson was one of the most humane and good-natured men who ever lived, and that they think that Mr. Stanley had been deceived if any one had made any statement or affidavit to him implicating Mr. Jameson in any such horrible transaction as that talked of.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley made yesterday a day of rest. They did not go to church and they did not receive callers. Mr. Stanley has said to Major J. B. Pond, his lecture manager, "I leave to you the responsibility of sending up visitors to me, else the doctor may have to come between you and me again," and Major Pond is so strictly observing his trust that nobody—friend, acquaintance, curiosity-seeker, "lion-hunter" or newspaper man—is admitted to the explorer's presence.

In the afternoon Mr. Stanley and Major Pond drove out to General Grant's tomb. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and Major and Mrs. Pond dined as the guests of Colonel Anderson at the Plaza Hotel. It was a private dinner—private in the strictest sense of "strictly private"—and any speechmaking that there was was reminiscent.

The resident members of the Stanley Club are highly gratified by the fact that Mr. Stanley made for them his first speech in America which has attained much publicity. The dinner lasted so late that only an indication of what was said and done could be given in yesterday's Tribune.

The following are some extracts from Mr. Depew's speech, which was unavoidably cut short:

The last time I made an essay in a speech in a "private dinner" I introduced our friend Grover Cleveland. (Laughter) A Democratic editor, who had indulged, as a Democratic editor will, in the infrequent opportunities that come to him for a metropolitan meal (laughter) with the elocutionary accompaniments, went ahead and wrote the speech that he thought I ought to have delivered, with my name attached to it. It has secured a circulation and a fame that all my efforts during my whole life up to this period concentrated and put together have not received. (Laughter.) It has been published in every Democratic paper in the United States. It has been circulated as a campaign document. It has presented a frescoed possibility for a Democratic convention that in my judgment will carry the Democratic convention when it meets, and if the farmers of the United States look upon the picture as that Democratic editor has portrayed it, the result which has just occurred will be but a mild breeze compared with a cyclone. (Laughter.)

I remember four years ago I had the pleasure of sitting beside the great explorer and listening to some private views of his on the African question. The African question is always an acute question with the American people. In politics it concentrates in the form of a force bill, and in preliminary politics before the election occurs, it is the African in the woodpile. (Laughter.) But my friend Mr. Stanley has presented to us something which rises infinitely above all the considerations presented by the possibilities of a force bill in securing the elective franchise to everybody entitled to it, no matter what his color or however humble. Irrespective of all the possibilities of humor which my friend Bill Nye would utilize in "the African in the woodpile," Mr. Stanley has elevated the African station upon a plane so broad, so universal, so magnificent and so heroic that he presents to the civilized world a continent for occupation, a people to be civilized, and an opportunity for the overcrowded populations of the world to find homes and build empires, which shall immeasurably increase the wealth of the world and the happiness of mankind. (Cheers.)

It was in such changes as that illustrated above, "from gay to grave," that the unique quality of the Stanley Club dinner to Stanley was exemplified. A great deal of curiosity was manifested in regard to what John Russell Young would say about Mr. Depew's reference to Mr. Young's dinner to Judge Roger A. Pryor, which gave to the Democratic editor alluded to by Mr. Depew the chance to quote Mr. Depew as an authority on the eminence and unattainable greatness of Grover Cleveland.

When it came to Mr. Young's turn to speak he did not neglect Mr. Depew's allusion.

Mr. Young said that Mr. Depew had attempted an explanation in regard to the unusual publication that had been made of remarks which were of a cordial character at an entertainment which was absolutely private, but in view of the publication, which had received such wide circulation, and which was not correct, Mr. Young desired to say that Mr. Depew on that occasion said nothing which could not have been said under similar circumstances by either Mr. Blaine or President Harrison.

And so in presence of Mr. Stanley the great Democratic Depew-Cleveland canard, which had already been killed by Mr. Depew in an interview with a Tribune reporter, was finally and forever buried.

DENIALS FROM LIEUTENANT TROUP.

HE TAKES EXCEPTION TO MR. STANLEY'S REMARKS AND "INSINUATIONS."

Boston, Nov. 9.—Henry M. Stanley's detailed charges against the officers of the rear guard has led Lieutenant Troup to reply. He said yesterday to a "Herald" reporter:

"Mr. Stanley now specifies several acts of cruelty said to have been reported to him. Only two of these occurred during my residence in Yambuya Camp, from August 14, 1887, to June 8, 1888. These were the shooting of a Soudanese soldier for deserting and stealing a rifle and ammunition, and the flogging of the interpreter, John Henry. The former has been inaccurately stated by Mr. Stanley. The man was executed after a court-martial of all the officers had sat upon the case. I voted against it, but the majority condemned him. In regard to the flogging of John Henry, this occurred while I was in my bed, where I was laid up with a serious illness for six weeks. At that time I was unable to do active duty, so I was not consulted concerning the punishment, and was not present when it was inflicted. Mr. Stanley is reported to have said: 'There is the logbook as it was given to me, with day after day the accounts of the horrible punishments. The records are signed by all the officers.' In denial of this I assert that while in Yambuya Camp there never was any logbook, neither was there any document containing record of cruelties or other acts signed by me. I never heard of any such thing, and Mr. Stanley can produce no signature of mine to such book or document.

"Mr. Stanley's insinuation that I was influenced by Major Barttelot's family not to disclose the affairs at Yambuya is utterly false. I had but one interview, and that with Captain Barttelot, who called at my hotel just after I arrived in England. Mr. Stanley's representative, Sir Francis De Winton, was also present. Mr. Stanley knows the truth of this and yet makes the above insinuation, which I deny, it being as untrue as many other things Mr. Stanley is reported as saying. The only other communication with the family I had was when I wrote to ask for a photograph of the Major for my book.

"As regards the other petty details of personal matters, many of which are entirely inaccurate, I do not desire to enter into any controversy, but would refer Mr. Stanley to the statements in the preface of my book. I have delayed my departure for England in order to hear what further charges Mr. Stanley has to make against me, but, instead of bringing any forward, he retracts almost all his former remarks against me, except those I now deny. As far as I am concerned the controversy should cease now, as Mr. Stanley has failed to bring forward any proof that I acted contrary to his written instructions."

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

AID PROMISED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL, IT IS HOPED, BE SUFFICIENT—IF THIS IS NOT ADEQUATE, HOWEVER, HELP WILL BE CALLED FOR HERE.

The American Committee for the Relief of Famine in Ireland issues the following public statement:

"The American Committee for the Relief of Famine in Ireland temporarily withdraws its appeal to the American people. At the time that that appeal was issued there was no reason for believing that the distress which would follow the failure of the potato crop in Ireland would be relieved otherwise than by American generosity. No steps had been taken by the British Government to meet the crisis. The first effect of the action of the American committee was to provoke un-Christian and flippant denials by the English Tory press that distress existed or that famine was threatened. Nevertheless, the developments of the past month have fully confirmed the warning of impending calamity put forth in the American Committee's appeal. But while the physical situation in distressed Ireland has not altered, there has been provided the promise at least of relief which will be adequate even to the dire nature of the distress which is at hand.

"The British Government has been spurred, first, to investigate, through its Chief Secretary for Ireland, the danger which threatened the lives of its people, and, second, to undertake a system of public works in the distressed districts, which, by affording partial relief, will at least postpone the invasion of the demon of famine. The committee has good reason for believing that this sudden activity on the part of the British Government is largely due to the prompt sympathy and support spontaneously offered from this country, and the committee accordingly congratulates the American people on having secured for the sufferers in Ireland a substantial hope of relief without the expenditure of a dollar.

"Under these changed circumstances, and inasmuch as the British Government is now pledged to prevent distress coming to the Irish people, the American committee is of opinion that there may be no need of sending food and clothing to Ireland from America.

"This conclusion was reached after friendly consultation with the representatives of the Irish people now in America. The committee is in no way concerned in the political mission of the envoys to this country. The sole purpose of the committee has been to feed the starving and to clothe the naked. It is represented by the visiting Irish envoys that it would introduce an interfering element into Irish politics if aid in any shape should be sent to Ireland by any charitable agency before the present resources of the imperilled peasants were exhausted. The situation of political parties in Ireland is peculiar, and the committee is strenuously anxious to avoid creating new complications by interference of any sort. These representations of the accredited envoys of the Irish people are therefore entitled to consideration, so long as there is no immediate danger of actual suffering by famine. When that point is reached, if it does come, the committee will, with the full approval and co-operation of the Irish leaders, renew its appeal and trust to the generosity of the American public to carry on an adequate relief movement.

"The crisis will come at about the close of the year. It will then be apparent whether the pledges of the British Government are to be kept, and whether the relief measures to be provided under its auspices will be adequate. The committee will accordingly maintain its organization, so that it may act at once if events require."

SPEAKING FOR IRELAND IN BOSTON.

TWO LARGE MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Boston, Nov. 9 (Special).—Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, O'Connor, Sullivan and Harrington arrived at Boston last evening and were cordially received by the leading Irishmen of Boston. They addressed two large meetings this afternoon in the Boston Theatre and this evening at the Globe Theatre. Both theatres were packed to their utmost capacity and thousands were to-night turned away from the doors of the Globe. Charles Levi Woodbury presided at the afternoon and Colonel Charles Taylor at the evening meeting. The speakers were the same at both meetings. Mr. O'Brien's speech was largely devoted to the troubles at Tipperary. The story was a thrilling one, and its relation was interspersed with applause, cries of "shame" and cheers. The other speakers took different phases of the Irish question, and were listened to attentively for three hours. Mr. O'Connor, Editor of "The London Star," took up most of the time in the evening, and made an eloquent presentation of the cause of Ireland before the British Parliament. He declared that the present Government party could not stand more than two years longer, and then he predicted victory for the Home Rulers. The operations of the coercion law were described and vigorously denounced. In Ireland the magistrates were almost entirely composed of half-fledged law students, where they knew anything about law and were the creatures of the Chief Secretary.

The total receipts of both meetings will foot up about $7,500, the receipts for admission alone amounting to $5,119, subscriptions making up the rest, the money to be added to the Irish Tenants' Relief Fund.

DENOUNCING MR. PARNELL'S PLAN.

London, Nov. 9.—Lord Londonderry, in a speech at West Hartlepool, said that the Tipperary riot had been deliberately organized by Dillon and O'Brien, and that Mr. Morley had been inveigled into the trap.

Canon Doyle has published a fiery letter exhorting Irishmen to reject Mr. Parnell's suggested alternative, or any other land-purchase scheme leaving out one-half of the tenantry, as Mr. Parnell's scheme does. He protests against Mr. Parnell's proposing such a scheme without consulting the Nationalist party, and declares that the very stones of Mitchelstown and Tipperary, red with the blood of their murdered brothers, would rise in mutiny at the thought of such a re-establishing of hated landlordism. The latter has caused a sensation.

THE FACTIONS CANNOT AGREE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 9 (Special).—Even the coming visit of Dillon and O'Brien does not seem to be sufficient to unite the Irish factions of Chicago and the visiting statesmen may be compelled to submit to rival receptions. So far as the general public is concerned, it has been definitely arranged that a committee consisting of Melville E. Stone, J. W. Scott, Joseph Medill and Washington Huesing will have charge of the arrangements for the demonstration at which the delegates will speak. The date has not yet been fixed, but it is believed that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will arrive here on November 25. The "Triangle" element has arranged for a demonstration in honor of Robert Emmett on November 23 in Central Music Hall. The "anti-Triangle," as represented by the confederation of Irish societies, met yesterday and decided to abandon their project of having a similar demonstration on the same day. They state that their course is inspired by a desire to make more successful the meeting to be addressed by Dillon and O'Brien, and that to hold a demonstration on November 23 would tend to weaken the delegates' meeting. They now demand that the "Triangle" abandon its projected demonstration in honor of Emmett, and devote their energies to welcome the living statesmen a couple of days later.

CAN HE CURE CONSUMPTION?

STRONG CLAIMS IN BEHALF OF PROFESSOR KOCH'S PROCESS.

A NUMBER OF CURES SAID TO HAVE BEEN PERFORMED—THE NATURE OF THE REMEDY A PROFOUND SECRET.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Professor Bergmann inoculated fifteen consumptive patients on Thursday by Professor Koch's process, and on the following day exhibited one of the patients before a number of physicians in order to show the change that had resulted within twenty-four hours.

The "Borsen Courier" says it has authority for the statement that Professor Koch's remedy has proved to be a success. A famous German surgeon, it says, cured within five days a case of lupus, or necrotic tubercular destruction of the tissues of the face.

The "National Zeitung" says that Professor Koch, although he has performed a number of cures, does not yet consider the time come for the publication of his researches. Although the remedy has been applied to patients in the Charity Hospital, and in some private cases, its composition remains a profound secret.

TO SAVE EMIN, NOT TO GET HIS IVORY.

THAT WAS THE OBJECT OF THE EMIN RELIEF COMMITTEE—STANLEY'S GENEROSITY.

London, Nov. 10.—The Emin Relief Committee publish a denial of the statements that they desired to acquire Emin's ivory rather than to rescue Emin's life. The committee say that they only stipulated that if ivory was found it should be used to defray their expenses, but none was received. The expedition cost them £14,350.

Stanley gave his services gratuitously, besides throwing up engagements of the value of over £10,000, and, further, generously placing at the disposal of the committee all sums which the press might pay for his letters on the expedition, which sums have amounted to £2,000. Stanley was personally responsible for the selection of the members of his staff and the agreements made with them.

EXPELLED FROM THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 9.—A rare incident in the history of the Stock Exchange occurred during the past week. It was the action of the committee in expelling from the institution Percival Preston, a broker, for breach of faith with a client. It seems that the client had ordered Preston to sell a large parcel of Mexican securities, but that the broker, disregarding the interests of his client, first sold for himself, thus spoiling his client's market.

THREE THOUSAND MEN OUT OF WORK.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The shoe manufacturers at Erfurt have declared a lockout in consequence of a dispute arising from the dismissal of a workman. Three thousand men are thrown out of employment.

THE HUMBOLDT MEDAL FOR NANSEN.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The German Geographical Society has bestowed the Humboldt medal upon the Norwegian explorer, Nansen.

EXPORTS AS AFFECTED BY THE McKINLEY BILL.

London, Nov. 9.—The exports to America for October, as given in the Board of Trade returns, have been mistakenly quoted as showing that the decline in trade under the McKinley law is small. Those returns include part of the heavy shipments of September. The November returns will be the first trustworthy data, showing the action of the new law.

CAPRIVI ON HIS WAY TO BERLIN.

Milan, Nov. 9.—General von Caprivi left Milan this morning after bidding a cordial farewell to Prime Minister Crispi. The principal German residents were at the station to witness the departure of the Chancellor, and he shook hands heartily with them all. As the train moved off the Chancellor was vociferously cheered. When the Como station was reached, the train stopped and General von Caprivi sent a telegram to Signor Crispi, receiving a prompt reply. The Chancellor then proceeded on his journey to Berlin.

VIZCAYA SURVIVORS AT HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 9.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal, Captain Carmona, from New-York, arrived here yesterday with a number of survivors of the lost steamer Vizcaya on board.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 9.—Captain Allen, of the sunken schooner Hargraves, arrived home to-day. He is in ill-health, owing to the exposure during and after the collision off Bardegat. He will probably make a statement to-morrow regarding the collision.

Two of the five bodies brought to this city from the scene of the collision between the Vizcaya and the Hargrave by the tug Dalzell have been identified by Deputy Coroner Weston as those of Jose Colle, purser, and Antonio P. Banso, assistant surgeon, of the Vizcaya. The bodies have been buried in the lot bought by the agents in Calvary Cemetery. The Dalzell set out again at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and will return as soon as any more bodies are recovered.

LAKE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 9.—At the eighth annual meeting here of the Lake Yacht Racing Association it was decided to shorten the circuit of the association and this year there will be only five regattas, which will be held at Hamilton, Toronto (two), Rochester and Oswego. A union regatta may be held at Great Sodus Bay between the Rochester and Oswego dates. J. T. Mott, of Oswego, was elected president, and Matthew Cartwright, of Rochester, vice-president.

MR. SPURGEON UNABLE TO GO TO MENTONE.

London, Nov. 9.—Mr. Spurgeon is ill and is not able to start for Mentone, where he had planned to go.

THE COMTE DE PARIS IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 9.—The Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orleans, accompanied by their suites, have arrived in London.

MR. BALFOUR ILL.

Dublin, Nov. 9.—Mr. Balfour is confined to his apartments in Dublin Castle with a severe cold, the result of exposure in Donegal. He is unable to attend to official business.

DECIDING TO QUIT WORK.

Greenock, Nov. 9.—At a mass-meeting of railway men here to-day it was decided to go out on a strike. This action was taken in consequence of the companies' having refused either to lessen the hours of labor or to submit the men's demand to arbitration. The men will all quit work on the same day. The date has not yet been fixed.

ADVOCATING A BELGIAN REPUBLIC.

Brussels, Nov. 9.—Meetings were held throughout Belgium to-day in favor of an eight-hour working day and universal suffrage. Many speakers advocated a Belgian republic. Money was collected in anticipation of a general strike. Bills were thrown over the barrack walls in Brussels enjoining the soldiers to co-operate with the workingmen.

ROBBERS IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 9 (Special).—A burglary was committed on Thursday night at the house of Darius Palmer, in Voluntown, a village fifteen miles east of this city, in the wild country along the Connecticut and Rhode Island border. Mr. Palmer was not at home, and Mrs. Palmer, who was alone, was awakened about midnight by noises in the lower part of the house. Then her chamber door was thrown open and she was confronted by a negro carrying a lantern, who thrust a revolver at her head and threatened to kill her if she made any trouble. Mrs. Palmer remained quietly in bed, guarded by the man, while she heard another robber ransacking the house. After about ten minutes the man who did the searching called to his companion, and both men quickly departed. After a while Mrs. Palmer regained her courage and gave an alarm. It was found that the burglars had taken $300 or $400 in silverware, fine tablecloths, wearing apparel and other things. There is no clew to their identity, though it is supposed that they are members of the notorious Beach Pond gang of horsethieves and robbers, who have been the terror of the country along the border for thirty miles north and south for the last fifteen years. All about Voluntown is a dense wilderness, and the thieves store their booty in caves or lonely buildings in the woods.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE KNIGHTS.

Denver, Col., Nov. 9 (Special).—Delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which meets here on Tuesday, have begun to arrive. Mr. Powderly and hundreds of members of the organization are expected to arrive to-morrow. The most interesting business before the convention will be the election of a new set of officers, while the late New-York Central strike will be the theme for much discussion.

WEED SPOKE TOO PROMPTLY

GOVERNOR HILL REFUSES TO KEEP ANY PROMISE ABOUT THE SENATE.

PRETENDED ANGER AT THE LETTER OF SMITH M. WEED REVEALING THE BARGAIN—MR. HILL NOW A CANDIDATE HIMSELF—WILL THE CLEVELAND CONTINGENT AID THE GOVERNOR'S AMBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Nov. 9.—The friends of Smith M. Weed are distrustful of David B. Hill, and suspicious that he intends, if possible, to take the United States Senatorship himself, instead of aiding Mr. Weed to win that prize. They have noticed with alarm in the last few days that some of Mr. Hill's newspaper organs are pressing him for Senator, and that Mr. Hill apparently has not attempted to silence them on this delicate topic. Moreover, a good many Hill Democrats are effusively proclaiming their hope that the Governor will be elected Senator. Such men are undoubtedly desirous that their utterances should come under the Governor's eyes, but still, it is thought, their declarations in his support would not have been so strong unless they had been inspired in the Executive Chamber at Albany. Mr. Weed's friends say that Mr. Hill gave pledges to Mr. Weed in 1886 and again in the present year that if the Democrats controlled the Legislature upon joint ballot, the latter should receive his help to become United States Senator. As a consequence of these pledges, they say, Mr. Weed, both in 1886 and in 1890, exerted himself in various close Assembly districts to elect the Democratic candidates for Assemblymen. One of Mr. Hill's friends said in reply to-day:

"The Governor denies emphatically that he ever pledged the Senatorship to Mr. Weed, and he is indignant that Mr. Weed should have sent his letter to 'The Plattsburg Republican' a week ago Saturday, declaring that he (Weed) was to be the Senator. In that letter Mr. Weed also said that Mr. Hill was not a candidate for Senator. That, of itself, was an insult to the Governor, because, in effect, Mr. Weed said that no Democratic Assemblyman could be elected in Clinton County, if it was known that Mr. Hill was a candidate. Besides, Mr. Weed really did little either in 1886 or 1890 to bring about the election of Democratic Assemblymen. He could not even elect a Democrat in his own county of Clinton this year. Mr. Weed had no right to print such a letter as he did and he has not improved his chance of being elected Senator by doing so. I repeat that the Governor says that Mr. Weed has no pledge from him, direct or indirect, that he will support him for Senator."

But, clearly, Mr. Weed thought that he would have Mr. Hill's support for the Senatorship, or else he would not have printed his letter. Perhaps Mr. Hill did say something to Mr. Weed which might be interpreted as a pledge. If so, why does not Mr. Hill keep that pledge? Why has he changed his mind, and why does he now desire the Senatorship? A leading Democrat made an interesting reply to these questions to-day. He said:

"The result of the late election of Congressmen has convinced Mr. Hill that Grover Cleveland will inevitably be the Democratic candidate for President in 1892. What was the issue of the campaign? It was tariff reform. Mr. Cleveland was the creator of that issue, and naturally, therefore, he will again be the Democratic party's candidate in 1892, when that issue unquestionably will be the chief one. Mr. Hill has no support outside of New-York State, and he sees it. He might go to the National Democratic Convention to-morrow, backed by the solid delegation of New-York State, and yet he would not be nominated, because the Democrats of other States see by the Congress elections that they can elect a President without New-York. They can nominate Cleveland and disregard New-York. Mr. Hill, therefore, is of the opinion, it is said, that if he is to have any political future, he must take the United States Senatorship. That would last him six years, and would, perhaps, give him a chance to become a candidate for President."

Mr. Hill's first step to gain possession of the Senatorship, in the opinion of his opponents, will be to elect William F. Sheehan as Speaker of the Assembly. Once Mr. Sheehan is Speaker, the Committees of that body can be packed so dextrously as greatly to add to Mr. Hill's influence over the Assemblymen. A Governor naturally is regarded deferentially by every member of the Legislature, in view of his power to veto bills. Add to this the power to name the men who are to go upon the influential committees of the Assembly, and such a man, if a candidate for United States Senator, has an almost irresistible influence. One Governor, Reuben E. Fenton, whose term expired on December 31, 1868, used his power so effectively until the last day of his term that he nominated a personal friend, Truman G. Younglove, for Speaker of the Assembly the succeeding month of January, and Younglove, by delaying the announcement of his committees, elected Mr. Fenton United States Senator. Mr. Hill probably read long ago this interesting chapter in the State's political history.

Smith M. Weed came to Albany last week as soon as he saw that the Democrats would elect a Senator in January, but what he heard here was so unpleasant that he judged it best to proceed to New-York and endeavor to make combinations there which would elect him Senator, despite the fact that he is to have David B. Hill as a rival for the Senatorship. For his interests, Mr. Weed's friends think it best that some other man than William F. Sheehan should be elected Speaker of the Assembly. They are therefore attempting to unite the New-York and Brooklyn Democratic Assemblymen in support of Joseph Blumenthal, of New-York, for Speaker. If the official canvass of the vote of Brooklyn shows that Joseph Aspinall, the Republican candidate in the XIth Assembly District, was defeated and a Democrat was elected, then there will be twelve Democrats from Brooklyn and twenty-two Democrats from New-York, or thirty-four Democrats in all. If Mr. Aspinall is defeated, there will be sixty-nine Democrats and fifty-nine Republicans in the Assembly and thirteen Democrats and nineteen Republicans in the Senate, making in the joint convention eighty-two Democrats and seventy-eight Republicans, or a Democratic majority of four votes. If thirty-four out of sixty-nine Democrats in the Assembly agree to support Mr. Blumenthal, he will have a formidable following. One more vote would give him the majority in the Speakership caucus, and he certainly would find it an easy matter to procure that vote in the interior of the State.

There is some curiosity here as to the cause of the visit of Lieutenant-Governor Jones to Brooklyn at this period. "Jones, of Binghamton," it is well known, has a feverish desire to become Governor of the State, and, therefore, he would gladly step into Mr. Hill's shoes if the latter should be elected United States Senator and be summoned to Washington in December, 1891, to attend the session of Congress. Even a reign of one month as Governor would be pleasant to Jones. What an advertisement it would be! It is suspected that Jones went to Brooklyn to head off any movement in opposition to the election of Sheehan as Speaker and of Hill as Senator.

If Mr. Hill is elected Senator in January next he will not have to take his seat in the United States Senate until December, 1891, or within one month of the expiration of his term as Governor. He will, therefore, possess all his political power in this State substantially throughout the year 1891. He will be able to gain political strength by his rule over the Legislature, and then will be able to dictate the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention next fall, which will nominate a candidate for Governor. He will naturally select as his heir for Governor a man who will support him for the Presidency. Then his election as United States Senator would of itself add to his political influence. Upon reaching Washington, also, he would be enabled to make alliance with leading Democrats which would increase his chances of nomination for President. With a faithful lieutenant as Governor of New-York, and with himself at Washington, to guide his political forces there, the Hill men say that the Governor would immensely improve his position as a Presidential candidate. Will the friends of Grover Cleveland permit, if they can help it, this elevation of David B. Hill to a place where he can intrigue at short range for the Presidency? It looks as if they would use all their strength to prevent Mr. Hill's election as Senator, and would support Smith M. Weed for that office. In the struggle which seems to be coming between the friends of Mr. Cleveland and those of Mr. Hill over the Senatorship, there will be a clear revelation of the strength of each in the State. Mr. Hill undoubtedly has the stronger position. He is Governor, and he can demoralize his opponents by throwing out the bait of the succession to the Governorship to some one of the leaders of the opposition. Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic Boss of Brooklyn, ardently desires the election of Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn, as Governor. Yet Mr. McLaughlin, in all struggles of State politics within the Democratic party has always acted with Smith M. Weed. Will Mr. McLaughlin desert Smith M. Weed now, and cast the vote of the Kings County Assemblymen for William F. Sheehan for Speaker and for David B. Hill for Senator?

What will Richard Croker do with the votes of the Tammany Hall Assemblymen, seeing that Roswell P. Flower is a candidate for Governor, and naturally dreads David B. Hill's ill-will. The odds certainly favor the election of David B. Hill as United States Senator, and of William F. Sheehan as Speaker of the Assembly.

IN MEMORY OF THE ANARCHISTS.

A MILD DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO—THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION ABSENT.

Chicago, Nov. 9 (Special.)—The Anarchist demonstration in Chicago to-day passed off without any lawless disturbances. The speaking was of the kind which usually characterizes these occasions, but was scarcely more defiant toward the law than are the weekly demonstrations at Waverly Hall. Over twenty Anarchist societies participated in the parade to the Wisconsin Central Station, where special trains conveyed the crowd to Waldheim Cemetery. The graves of the five men, Parsons, Spies, Linng, Fischer and Engel, were profusely decorated with garlands and the fourth anniversary of their execution appropriately celebrated by speeches and song. Over 1,500 people participated in the ceremonies, and a conspicuous feature of the procession was fifty members of the Frauluverein, an organization of women, each of whom wore a red badge with the name of the organization upon it, draped with crape. The Pioneer Aid and Support Association came next, and was followed by sundry organizations of workingmen. While the graves were decorated the band played "Annie Laurie," and a choir, composed of members of several singing societies, sang German songs. Mr. M. Schmidinger, the chairman, introduced L. S. Oliver, who said that the gathering to-day was only a continuation of the protest against injustice and legalized robbery which the martyrs first uttered, and for which they paid the penalty of their lives.

"They asked for justice and were butchered. Anarchism is but a struggle for freedom, and so long as freedom shall have devotees there will be Anarchists. These men were done to death by law manufactured for the purpose of hanging them. They were proved innocent and adjudged guilty. They were tried for murder and convicted of Anarchism. They asked for justice and were answered with the rope. Though they are dead, the example of their life and self-sacrifice still lives."

Moritz Schultze, of New-York, in the German memorial speech, said that when the martyrs were executed the capitalistic classes said "Anarchy is dead," but this gathering showed that Anarchy was never before so strong. The names of these martyrs and the story of their martyrdom would live long after those who had been instrumental in their death had been forgotten.

The last English speaker was H. E. Bartholomew. "Ignorance, mammon and superstition," said he, "have always been the enemies of mankind, and to these triple causes is due the execution of the Anarchists. The death of the Anarchists was a historical necessity, not that society might live, but because truth comes into the world only through pain. It is the blood of the martyrs that is the seed of the church. Rome was not so moved when great Caesar fell, France when Napoleon went into exile, nor the United States when Lincoln was assassinated as the whole world was when the Anarchists were hung. Anarchy is a protest against the interference of the law with the national rights of men. It is, within its sphere, exactly what liberty is in its sphere. Anarchy is not an anti-social or destructive philosophy, but is pre-eminently a social and Christian one. The Anarchists despised civilization and organized a crusade against the present order. As iconoclasts they sought rather to tear down than to build up."

Throughout the exercises no reference whatever was made to Mrs. Parsons or the relatives of any of the executed Anarchists. A conspicuous incident of the occasion was the absence of the Central Labor Union. Louis Zeller, secretary of that organization, to-day explained this by saying,

"Garside and Schultze, two windbags of New-York, were booked to make the principal harangues, which the ignorant laboring man does not understand, but pays liberally for, because he knows no better. I have paid dear for my knowledge. I am ever ready to support honest labor, but object to giving my sweat-earned money to Anarchist speeches. The suckers who were so plenty a short time ago to furnish the money for these people to be able to do nothing are thinning out. The stream is running dry, and soon the last shad will not be able to find a pool in which to wet his gills."

RIOT AT FAIRMOUNT, INDIANA.

LIQUOR AND POLITICAL EXCITEMENT LEAD TO THE KILLING OF ONE MAN AND WOUNDING OF OTHERS.

Chicago, Nov. 9 (Special).—Democratic intolerance at Fairmount, Ind., last night resulted in a needless tragedy. A celebration was being held in honor of the result of the elections, and while the procession was on the march members of it guyed such Republicans and colored men as they observed on the sidewalks. A negro made some slight response, and was at once ordered by a half dozen tipsy young men to get off the streets. He refused and a free fight began. The negro, who was of herculean proportions, ran into the procession brandishing a club and a revolver, and began firing and striking right and left. "Al" Powell, a white teamster, who was walking in the procession, was shot and instantly killed. The greatest excitement ensued. A score or more shots were fired, and the engagement threatened to become general. William Campbell was shot in the leg. James Berry received a bullet in the face, and "Jerry" Frazier, colored, received a ball in his leg. The colored man who was the cause of the riot, whose name cannot be ascertained, was shot twice in the back after he had killed Powell and was placed under arrest. He was taken to the Calaboose with the mob howling at his heels. Sheriff McFeeley, of Marion, went to the scene of the riot. The negro who did the shooting came to Fairmount a few days ago from Anderson. The condition of the one or two men wounded in the difficulty is reported to be serious.

NEGROES ESCAPE FROM KANSAS CITY JAIL.

Kansas City, Nov. 9.—Seven desperate negroes made a daring escape from the county jail to-day. It is the custom of the prison officials to make their prisoners at 9 o'clock every morning empty their slop-buckets. Andrew O'Hara was the guard delegated to the duty this morning. He had opened two cells and had marched the prisoners to the third and opened it, when Green Reed struck him on the head with his heavy iron bucket, knocking him senseless. Peter Jackson snatched his revolver, while Edward Pendleton seized the keys. Then the seven prisoners ran to the door of the corridor, opened it with the stolen keys, filed through the corridor to the street and were free. Jackson, who had secured the guard's revolver, stopped at the corridor-door and fired two parting shots at the insensible guard, neither, of which, however, took effect. The prisoners were all negroes. They were Green Reed, sentenced to ten years for wife murder; Peter Jackson, sentenced to two years for highway robbery; Edward Patterson, awaiting trial, charged with stealing a tray of diamonds; Richard Pendleton, awaiting trial for highway robbery; and Pendleton, awaiting trial for highway robbery; John "Ed" Moore, awaiting trial for highway robbery; John Franklin and Edward Judd, two boys, awaiting trial for burglary. A general police alarm was sent out, and in two hours five of the escaped prisoners had been recaptured. Peter Jackson was the only one retaken who offered any serious resistance. He was chased by two officers to the Missouri Pacific yards, where he took refuge under a freight car. The officers called on him to surrender. He answered with two shots from his revolver, neither of which took effect. He then defended himself with a rock, and was not subdued until he had been nearly clubbed to death. Green Reed, the murderer, and Richard Pendleton, the highwayman, are still at large. O'Hara, the guard, was seriously injured by the blow on the head with the bucket, but will recover.

THE WIDOW READY TO SHOOT

RESCUED FROM A GREEN-GOODS GANG.

SHE CAME FROM KENTUCKY ARMED WITH FLOUR THRIFT AND A BIG COLT'S REVOLVER.

Mrs. Angeline Elizabeth Conrad lives in the pretty little village of Brookville, Bracken Co., Ky. Her husband died ten years ago and left her a big legacy of debts, a seventy-acre farm and eight children. The farm is one of the best in that neighborhood, but Mr. Conrad's attention was so much given to politics and the practical demonstration of the supremacy of the white man in the South that the timothy and clover were choked to death by stubble and weeds and the live stock wandered away to green fields and pastures elsewhere, leaving the farm desolate and bare. Mrs. Conrad mourned for her husband, but at the same time set diligently to work to clear the farm of debts and weeds. She was then thirty years old and the future looked dark and unpromising.

Mrs. Conrad is a small woman, with a square jaw, muscular features and a wiry body. When her husband died she jumped into his boots, seized the farming tools and did more work on the farm in a week than he ever did in a month. The older children helped their mother and in a few years the farm was blooming and well stocked again. The debts were paid off and Mrs. Conrad began to save money. There was not much money to lay up, however, from the seventy-acre farm after all the children had got a share of the proceeds, but Mrs. Conrad was economical and every year a little was added to the bank account. Several of the children got married and brought their wives to the farm to live, and when the grandchildren began to arrive, the family became larger and more lively and interesting.

Mrs. Conrad sought diversion from her family cares in the church and Sunday-school, and there was always a stir as she walked into the church on Sunday at the head of her big family. She was a power in the prayer-meeting, and as an exhorter had few equals in the community. Mrs. Conrad on week-days was a shrewd woman and could get more cloth, sugar and coffee for a dozen eggs and a bushel of wheat in trade at a country store