New-York Tribune.

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TO WAIT ON GLADSTONE.

A COMMITTEE OF HOME RULERS APPOINTED UNDER THE CLANCY COMPROMISE.

PROVISIONS OF THAT AMENDMENT—NO VOTE TAKEN UPON IT AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING—MR. MORLEY AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ALSO TO BE SEEN.

London, Dec. 4.—The Nationalist members of the House of Commons met again at noon to-day, to consider further the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership. All the Irish members at present in London were in attendance. Mr. Parnell occupied the chair.

After the meeting had been called to order one of the members read the manifesto issued yesterday by the Catholic Hierarchy in Ireland, declaring that, in consequence of the revelations of the O'Shea divorce case, which convict Mr. Parnell of one of the gravest offences known to religion and society, Catholic Ireland cannot accept as a leader a man wholly dishonored, and that the continuance of his leadership would imperil the cause of Ireland. The reading of the manifesto was greeted with cheering by Mr. Parnell's opponents.

Mr. Clancy then offered his amendment, which provided that, in view of the difference of opinion between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell as to the accuracy of the latter's recollections of the suggestions made to him by Mr. Gladstone at the Hawarden meeting a year ago, the party whips be instructed to obtain from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, before any further consideration of the main questions, information on the departure from the bill of 1886 made by Mr. Gladstone in his suggestions affecting the control of the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the land question.

A prolonged debate took place on the amendment.

Mr. Parnell intimated that if the party took the responsibility off his shoulders and would insist upon the Liberal leaders promising to carry an acceptable Home Rule bill through the House of Commons, in the face of opposition, he would retire from the leadership. He asked the meeting to accept Mr. Clancy's resolution, whereupon, he said, the alliance between the Nationalists and Liberals would be renewed.

Mr. Healy refused to submit to Mr. Parnell's stipulations. He declared that they were even beyond the lines of the compromise suggested at yesterday's meeting.

Mr. Sexton declared that the majority of the members were firmly determined to adhere to the main question, and would simply vote that Mr. Parnell must resign.

After remaining in session until 5:45 o'clock the meeting adjourned. It will reassemble at noon to-morrow.

A rumor was circulated this afternoon to the effect that a division had been taken by the Nationalist meeting on Mr Clancy's amendment, and that it had been rejected. Inquiry proved that there was no truth in the rumor. On the contrary, the latest phase of the situation bids fair for an agreement, a committee having been appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone and endeavor to obtain from him the assurances desired by Mr. Parnell. The committee consists of Messrs Parnell, Sexton, Healy, Justin McCarthy, John Redmond, Deasy, Power and Leamy. Mr. Parnell will take no part in the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone.

The committee held a meeting and decided to entrust Messrs. Healy, Redmond, Sexton and Leamy with the conduct of the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone.

The committee appointed by the Nationalist meeting has sent a letter to Mr. Gladstone, asking him to open negotiations on a future Home-Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone expressed his willingness to interchange views with the committee, but reserved the right to choose the members with whom to negotiate.

Before the appointment of the committee Mr. Parnell asked the meeting for an informal show of hands on Mr. Clancy's amendment. This disclosed the fact that only Messrs. Barry and Chance continued to hold out against the amendment. Besides Mr. Gladstone, the committee will also see Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley, and will endeavor to conclude the negotiations to-morrow.

At a caucus this morning of the opponents of Mr. Parnell, who comprise a majority of the members of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons, a resolution was adopted not to accept the Clancy compromise at to-day's meeting, but to force matters to a decisive issue forthwith.

James L. Carew, Member of Parliament for North Kildare, is ill, and is confined to his bed. Nevertheless, he has sent a message to Mr. Parnell, saying he will support him.

During yesterday's discussion on Mr. Clancy's proposed amendment, Mr. Clancy announced that he had authority for the statement that Mr. Parnell would retire if the communications with Mr. Gladstone had a satisfactory result. John Redmond confirmed Mr. Clancy's statement.

Mr. Sexton said the announcement had given him great gratification, and enabled him to hope that Mr. Parnell would voluntarily resign his place under circumstances that would enable those differing with him now to agree that he had made his retirement from public life the means of obtaining an advantage for his country. (Cheers.)

Timothy Healy, speaking with emotion, said that if Mr. Parnell felt able to meet the party on the points put forward, his voice would be the first, at the earliest moment possible consonant with the liberties of his country, to call Parnell back to his proper place as leader of the Irish race. This declaration was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Chance held that Mr. Clancy's proposal raised a false issue, and could not possibly effect a settlement—an assertion that brought cries of dissent from many of the members.

Mr. Parnell asked the meeting to pause for twenty-four hours in order that he might consider whether his retirement from public life should be governed by the decision of the party or by his own views regarding the nature of the replies of the English statesmen to vital questions, such as the control of the police, the future powers of the Irish Parliament, and the land question. Upon this, Mr. Sexton moved that the meeting adjourn until to-day.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE IRISH FIGHT.

ATTACKING PARNELL'S OPPONENTS AND THE GLADSTONIANS—HIS ESTIMATE OF GLADSTONE'S DENIAL.

London, Dec. 4.—Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Waterfoot, Lancashire, last night asked what right Messrs. Healy and Sexton and others who were trying to hound Mr. Parnell to earth had to pose as apostles of domestic purity. First they backed Parnell and then the Seventh Commandment, changing from one horse to another with as much indifference and cynicism as a man hedging on a racecourse changes when he hears something detrimental to his favorite.

"If," said Lord Salisbury, "the enthusiasm of the Healyites is disinterested, it is worthy of the highest applause; but if it is merely a screen for political manoeuvres, it is worthy of the deepest condemnation."

Lord Salisbury proceeded to denounce the Gladstonians for offering the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland to Parnell while the foulest things were alleged of him and Captain O'Shea's action for divorce was pending. Would any one, he asked, select as a partner, banker or agent a man against whom an action for swindling was pending? Lord Salisbury made sarcastic references to Mr. Gladstone's recollection of his interview with Mr. Parnell at Hawarden last November, and recalled the differences between Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell as to what occurred between them at their confidential interview some years ago. He said no Liberal then thought it a scandal to believe Mr. Parnell's statements, and why should they think so now? Mr. Gladstone's denial did not amount to much. It was due largely to the brilliant hues of his own imagination, and ought to be received with a certain amount of judicious criticism.

Referring to the proposal in regard to Irish affairs then made by Mr. Gladstone, as divulged by Mr. Parnell, Lord Salisbury declared that the land question would be a subordinate one if an Irish Parliament had control of the police, because the control of the police includes the control of all legislation in regard to property. Mr. Gladstone's proposals, the Premier asserted, were ingenious, and he was surprised that Parnell's virtue had compelled him to refuse them. Had they been carried into effect, every landlord in Ireland would have concluded that it would be an advantageous bargain to sell his land at one-third of its present value. (Cheers and laughter.)

Declaring that if Parliament ever reconsidered its constitution the first question discussed would be the excessive representation of Ireland, Lord Salisbury showed at great length the objections to allowing self-governed Ireland to send thirty-two members to interfere in English politics, especially after the revelations made recently touching the kind of men Irish representatives are, and he reminded his audience that when the English Government was defeated it was almost always by a majority much under thirty-two. His Lordship dilated upon the folly of entrusting the government of Ireland to such men. Mr. Gladstone, he said, proposed to withhold land legislation. How long does he suppose that would be possible? An Irish Parliament would refuse supplies, and then what would he do?

Dwelling upon what he called the policy of "double-shuffle," Lord Salisbury declared that the disgusting details of the O'Shea divorce case were not the real cause of the antagonism between the powerful furies now ranged against each other. Mr. Gladstone was bent upon the impossible enterprise of uniting the English Liberal, who is dead against separation, and the Irish Nationalist, who cares for nothing else. He succeeded while things were quiet only by reticence and the use of ambiguous language. "I care not," continued the speaker, "whether Parnell wins or not. It may be a weakness of human nature, but perhaps I prefer a man fighting desperately for his life, to a crew whom he has made and who are now against him. But I am certain that we now face realities. It is no longer possible, by dark outlines of policy, to effect an impossible coalition."

Lord Salisbury closed his address with a eulogy of the work and policy of the Conservative party.

THE ENVOYS' PLANS STILL UNSETTLED.

GILL AND SULLIVAN SPEAKING IN DAYTON, OHIO—ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—A rumor was circulated late last night that the six Irish envoys who have been making their headquarters in Chicago were cancelling all their engagements at the various cities for which mass-meetings had been arranged, and that Dillon and O'Brien would sail Saturday for Paris, and the others for Liverpool. M. E. Stone, who has been their constant companion at the Grand Pacific since the party arrived in Chicago, was called out of bed to answer whether or not the report was correct. Mr. Stone said he understood that the programme of the party was still a matter of uncertainty, as it had been since Saturday.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Messrs. Gill and Sullivan spoke to a thronged house at the Grand Opera House last night. They had much to say of home rule, Irish distress, English oppression, and evictions by greedy landlords, but not so much as a hint about the Parnell trouble. They raised $2,000 cash for the Irish cause.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 4.—The Executive Council of the Irish National League of America, comprising President John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln; Judge James W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit; M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, and Secretary Sutton, of Lincoln, will hold a meeting in this city to-morrow. Judge Fitzgerald, who is now in this city, sent to-day the following cable dispatch to Mr. Parnell:

Hasty action Cincinnati Parnell branch misrepresents Irish sentiment. You have ever been faithful to Ireland, while Gladstone until lately was among her oppressors. Hence the Irish race rejects his dictation and demands your retention as a leader.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—The Committee of Irish Americans which had in charge the arrangements for the reception of the Irish envoys met again last night. The session was a stormy one. John O'Grady introduced a resolution censuring Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and the others for having signed their manifesto, and declaring confidence in Parnell. Father Dalton, chairman of the committee, ruled the resolution out of order. A lively scene ensued, in which several members tried to talk at once. Father Dalton finally restored order, and the arrangements for the public demonstration were completed. A meeting of Mr. Parnell's supporters will be held to-morrow night.

PARNELL MUST SURELY RETIRE.

THAT IS THE OPINION OF PROMINENT AND INFLUENTIAL IRISH-AMERICANS IN THIS CITY.

The local interest in the outcome of the Parnell wrangle continues to increase, while the publication of the strongly worded resolutions by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland have rendered it impossible for Mr. Parnell, no matter what the result may be, ever again to wield the influence which he has commanded in the past. Even in the days when the Irish episcopacy were ranged in opposition to the popular movement, their influence with the masses of the Irish people was great, and, of course, it is proportionately greater now, for they are to a man in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Dr. Walsh, the present Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, was formerly president of Maynooth College. He did not receive his present appointment, which was made a few years ago, until after a hard struggle. His opponent was Bishop Moran, of Australia, and Dublin Castle worked with might and main, and was seconded by all the influence of the British Cabinet, to persuade the authorities in Rome to give the appointment to Dr. Walsh's opponent. So high was the feeling in Ireland at the time that if Dr. Moran had been appointed many persons thought that it would end seriously for the best interests of the Catholic Church in that country. The appointment, therefore, of Dr. Walsh may be said to have been a political triumph as much as anything else. He is one of the bishops who have now spoken out in such scathing and emphatic language as this concerning the former Irish leader: "After the verdict was given in court, we cannot regard Mr. Parnell in any other light than as a man convicted of one of the gravest offences known to religious society, aggravated as it is in his case by almost every circumstance that could possibly attach to it so as to give it scandalous pre-eminence in guilt and shame."

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, wields powerful influence, too, and has been a steady friend of Ireland ever since he received holy orders. "It is plain," said Joseph J. O'Donohue yesterday, "that Mr. Parnell's leadership in the future, or at any time in the future, is simply an impossibility. Nothing can ever alter this firm attitude of the Irish ecclesiastics except proof that Mr. Parnell was not guilty in the O'Shea case."

The Irish meeting which was held in Cooper Union on Wednesday evening in aid of the Irish famine fund instructed the chairman, John W. Goff, to send yesterday a cable dispatch to Mr. Parnell, assuring him of their indorsement of his "political leadership, and your demand of Home Rule guarantees from the Liberal leaders." This action, and similar action by various bodies in Ireland, is what Parnell counted upon when he issued his manifesto. "He simply studied deliberately," said a prominent Irishman yesterday, "to throw the people off the scent, and he succeeded somewhat. The Irish masses are not yet sobered by a sense of responsibility sufficient to withstand an appeal against the treachery of an English statesman, when the charge, as in this case, is purely imaginary. Parnell's publication of a private conference with Gladstone," he continued, "was either wrong or right. If right, wasn't he playing false to Ireland in withholding the matter from his colleagues until his own safety was imperilled? I do not see how you can put a different complexion upon it."

It is proper to say that the opinion of the Irishmen who attended the Cooper Union meeting is not the opinion of such prominent friends of the cause as Eugene Kelly, Richard M. Walters, Joseph J. O'Donohue, James S. Coleman, James Rorke, president of the Irish Emigrant Society; Lawrence J. Callanan, John Spelman, trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums; Henry McAleenan, and many other Irishmen of influence whose views on the situation have appeared in the columns of The Tribune during the last few days.

Lawrence J. Callanan said yesterday that many of the persons who are now supporting Mr. Parnell were before the loudest in asserting that the Irish cause was one of principles and not of men. "They show plainly by their present action," he said, "that they think the Irish cause is not only one of men but of one man. Is not that," he exclaimed ruefully, "a wretched comment on the capacity of our people for self-government? If it is a question of the supremacy of Parnell, whether for good or for ill, then why on earth did we want the co-operation of such tried patriots as O'Brien and Dillon? Why on earth did we want to endure the sufferings, and the imprisonments, and the bayonetings which have been the lot of our unfortunate people through all these years?"

EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN PARNELL.

The Central Branch of the Irish National League in Newark, N. J., held a big meeting last night at which a vote of confidence in Parnell was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to postpone for one week the forwarding to Ireland of the funds recently raised at the reception to the Irish delegates. Stirring addresses in favor of Parnell were made by Congressman-elect English and others.

PARNELL'S LATEST TACTICS.

Cork, Dec. 4.—The Harbor Board of this city has deferred giving any decision in the Parnell matter until Mr. Gladstone announces what action he will take in the future in regard to Home Rule. This action indicates Mr. Parnell's latest tactics.

Dublin, Dec. 4.—"United Ireland" publishes a number of letters showing that Mr. Parnell has made fruitless efforts to prevent the publication of articles and cartoons hostile to him.

London, Dec. 4.—The report received from Cork last night, stating that the municipal authorities there had adopted a resolution in favor of Mr. Parnell's retirement from the leadership of the Nationalist party, was erroneous. On the contrary, the resolution was in support of Mr. Parnell, and was adopted by a majority of twenty-one votes.

VOTING £5,000 FOR IRISH RELIEF.

MR. BALFOUR OUTLINING TO THE HOUSE THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

London, Dec. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour made a motion that Parliament vote £5,000 for the purpose of providing seed potatoes for the distressed land cultivators in Ireland. The seed potatoes, Mr. Balfour said, were not to be given to the people gratis, but as a loan, and any one paying ready money would obtain 20 per cent discount. This was only a small part of the measures to be taken by the Government to meet the impending distress in Ireland. It was now clear, as the winter went on, that a great pressure would be brought to bear on the Poor Law authorities, who were unable alone to meet the troubles. The Government, while relying on the Poor Law authorities to meet the greater part of the local distress, purposed to employ labor on the construction of railways in Cork, Kerry, Galway, Mayo, Donegal and Clare (cheers), making a total of 284 miles. The contractors would employ the people in the vicinity of their homes as a rule. Where they lodged the employes at the works, they would send weekly remittances to the workmen's families. In localities where suffering prevailed, and where public works were impossible, special provision would be made. A general system of main and drainage works and the reclaiming of lands were among the plans to be undertaken by the Government to relieve the distress.

Colonel Nolan, Member for Galway, a Home Rule Liberal, approved Mr. Balfour's proposals.

Mr. Morley commended the spirit of Mr. Balfour's statement, but warned the Government that the proposals would commit the country to serious financial burdens.

The appropriation asked for by Mr. Balfour was approved.

WHAT MICHAEL DAVITT'S PAPER SAYS.

London, Dec. 4.—"The Labor World," Michael Davitt's paper, in an article headed "No Compromise," to-day admits that Mr. Parnell, in a desperate and defiant struggle, has carried with him a large volume of popular feeling in Ireland and the United States, but says that in every other respect he has failed. He has succeeded in attaching to himself only one-third of the Irish Members of the House of Commons, it adds. The triumph of patriotism over Parnellism is certain. The paper denounces the Clancy amendment as a continuance of Mr. Parnell's obstructive tactics, which the majority who have taken a stand against the fallen despot should sternly reject. The temporary retirement of Mr. Parnell will not avail.

TWO LIVELY FIRES.

FIGHTING FLAMES FOR TWO HOURS.

A MATTRESS FACTORY BURNED OUT AND PEOPLE IN A FLAT-HOUSE BADLY FRIGHTENED.

George Heyman's seven-story mattress factory, at Nos. 103 and 105 Mott-st., was burned out yesterday morning and the loss was about $50,000. Carelessness on the part of Henry Weiser, a young German employed in the factory, caused the fire. Weiser and a workman named Barry arrived at the factory before 7 a. m. and went up to the third story. Other employes had not yet reported for work. Weiser struck a match to light a gas jet and he let the match fall on some excelsior and varnish near him. Instantly there was a blaze. Weiser was so much shocked at the result of his carelessness that he stood helpless for a moment. The rapid spread of the flames compelled him to run out of the factory. Barry also fled, but he quickly hunted up Policeman Carroll, who sent an alarm to call the firemen. Before any engines arrived the flames had run through a hoist-way and were spreading in every story above the third floor. Feeding upon large quantities of excelsior and other material for mattresses, the fire burned furiously, sending out dense clouds of smoke that nearly obscured the factory until the flames rose like a huge torch above the roof.

Four alarms were sounded to call all of the available engines in the district and the firemen began a hard fight which lasted over two hours. It was not possible to get water into the upper stories of the building until they had been gutted. Back of the factory were tenement houses, crowded with Italians. Policemen went into the houses and drove out the women and children, refusing to let them wait and carry out their furniture and clothing. Large crowds collected in Mott-st. and in Canal-st. to watch the fire, and young Captain McCullagh had to ask for the police reserves from three adjoining precincts to keep the crowds from interfering with the firemen.

Mr. Heyman said his machinery had cost about $40,000 and the stock about $10,000. They were insured for $40,000 and his loss was about $30,000. The building was owned by J. W. Hamberger and was said to be insured for $44,000. It can be repaired for $20,000.

Flames started in the cellar of the flathouse No. 204 West One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., probably from an overheated furnace, about 1 a. m. yesterday, and ran up a dumb-waiter shaft to the roof before the occupants of the house were awakened. There was a panic when the alarm was given. The frightened families fled to the street in their night clothes, groping their way through the smoke which threatened to suffocate them or climbing down the fire-escapes in the biting cold outside. All escaped without injury and found shelter in the homes of their neighbors. Meanwhile the flames had spread to some rooms on each floor and smoke was pouring out of every window of the house. Three alarms were sounded, but the house was saved from destruction with difficulty and the adjoining house was damaged slightly before the flames were extinguished. The house belongs to A. T. Judge, of No. 1 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., and can be repaired for $5,000. The losses of the tenants were about as follows: C. Terwilliger, $1,000; Mrs. H. G. Linsey, $500; and A. D. Miller, $500. Insurance covered the losses.

TWO LIVES LOST IN A PITTSBURG FIRE.

A NIGHT BLAZE IN A FLAT-HOUSE—SCORES OF PEOPLE IN PERIL.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out from some unknown cause in the flat owned by Dr. John Dickson, at Ninth and Penn aves. The lower floor is occupied by the Kimmet drug-store. Forty occupants of the house escaped by ladders and stairways, but Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, the janitor and his wife, perished. It was a terrible night for a fire. A strong cold wind, filled with flakes of icy snow, was blowing from the west. When the firemen arrived smoke was issuing from all of the windows, while tongues of flame shot occasionally from crevices in the roof. Half-dressed forms of men shouting for help were seen at all the windows, but a sight that filled the spectators with fear was a woman and two babes at a third-story window. It was Mrs. G. W. Moore, the wife of the steward at the Hotel Anderson. Instantly ladders were run up, and she was among the first rescued. The top floor was occupied by sixteen persons, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and fourteen men employes of the Hotel Anderson. At the first alarm Irwin ran down through the halls, which were already filled with smoke, to alarm the occupants of the rooms. He went as far as the second floor and then rushed back to assist his wife. When he returned to his room she was not there. Filled with anxiety for her welfare, he began a search of the building. He dashed from room to room on the fourth floor, and, not finding her, started for the third. It was there he died, overcome by the smoke. At the other end of the hall his wife, for whom he died, perished. She had started down stairs, but was suffocated before reaching the third floor. The loss was $40,000, which was fully covered by insurance. There were no fire escapes on the building. J. O. Brown, chief of the Department of Public Safety, has decided to enter suit against the owners of the building for not having fire escapes, as required by law.

A NEW RACE TRACK IN NEW-JERSEY.

Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 4 (Special).—The Drummond Driving Park Association has been incorporated. The association has a tract of land a mile west of Asbury Park and a half-mile racing track. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, John Drummond; secretary, William L. Coward; treasurer, Robert Drummond, all of Asbury Park. A large grand stand is now being erected. The first races will be on Saturday.

KILLED AT THEIR WORK.

EIGHT MEN BURIED UNDER A FALLING FURNACE.

A DISASTROUS ACCIDENT AT THE WORKS OF THE ILLINOIS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY IN JOLIET.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 4.—A terrible accident occurred at the blast furnace department of the Illinois Iron and Steel Company's works to-day. The furnace, which was blown out for relining and repairs, made necessary by a recent explosion, which was also attended with loss of life, fell to the ground without warning when men were engaged at work on it. Eleven men were at work in the inside at the bottom, and about six on top when the accident occurred. Masonry work and furnace linings were piled up on each other in a confused heap, mingled with the dead and dying workmen. A band of willing laborers at once gathered at the scene, and began the work of recovery and rescue. Gathered about them and urging them to renewed effort were the wailing wives and children of the unfortunate men. Within half an hour they had succeeded in taking out eight persons. Five of the unfortunate men were dead, crushed almost out of all semblance to human shape, while the other three were apparently fatally injured.

The killed were Gust Loosa, Nels Larson, John Pederson, Theodore Larson and Stais Freuck.

Those fatally injured were Patrick Killien, Peter Erickson and August Swanson.

One man was buried in the water-tank and another cut in two.

UNEASINESS IN RIO JANEIRO.

A DEMAND FOR LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—THE STREETS PATROLLED BY TROOPS.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 4.—Notwithstanding that the difficulty between the President and the Ministers regarding the punishment of the officers who wrecked the offices of the "Tribuna" has been satisfactorily settled, the city is agitated. The newspapers demand that the Government give guarantees securing the liberty of the press. Troops are patrolling the streets for the purpose of preserving order.

The small agitation still prevailing in Rio Janeiro will undoubtedly soon disappear, since the Cabinet quarrel between President Fonseca and his colleagues which gave rise to it has been already settled. The cable dispatches, while explaining that the recent Cabinet crisis was due to a difference of opinion concerning the punishment of several officers who had wrecked the offices of the newspaper, the "Tribuna," have said nothing in regard to the causes which led to that wrecking, nor whether it was the President or his Ministers who objected to the punishment of the offenders. Was the penalty considered too lenient or too severe, and was it ordered by Marshal Fonseca or by the Minister of War? Some light may be thrown on the subject by a short review of affairs in Brazil.

A few years previous to the fall of the Empire the officers of the 1st Cavalry Regiment had a violent dispute with the "Corsario," an opposition paper, and the editor of the paper having afterward been killed, public opinion attributed the murder to some cut-throats paid by the cavalrymen. This accusation, however, was never proved satisfactorily. The Brazilian officers of these days are strong supporters of the republic, and as little disposed to submit quietly to unjust attacks directed against it as were their predecessors in the Imperial army to read calmly newspaper assaults upon the empire. It is likely, therefore, that the paper wrecked by the former, the "Tribuna," is an anti-Government organ, which was revived for doing service during the recent electoral campaign. Its name was formerly the "Tribuna Liberal." It will be remembered that on December 17, 1889, a military revolt was attempted against the new republican Government, then hardly one month old. The rebellion was promptly crushed and a small state of siege proclaimed in Rio Janeiro. The opposition paper, the "Tribuna Liberal," despite the assurance given by the Government that the new and stringent measures did not apply to the press, pretended to be unable to continue its publication, which would soon have been stopped at any rate through lack of public support. Is it that same paper revived which has been wrecked? The guilty officers are more likely to have been dealt with mildly by Marshal Fonseca than by his Cabinet Ministers, some of whom had been editors themselves, and are consequently in favor of the absolute freedom of the press.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR LABOR IN PERU.

Panama, Nov. 26.—The following extract from a Panama paper is of interest: "We are frequently in receipt of communications respecting the condition of the labor market in Peru, and invariably answer that it is in a depressed state. Yet the adventurous continue to proceed south, and hardly a steamer arrives at Panama without some being on board who regret having started for the South in search of employment. For this reason we clip the following lines from the weekly English review of the Callao 'Porvenir' of November 11: 'For a considerable time past mechanics of all kinds, miners and workingmen generally, have been looking to Peru as a likely field for profitable employment. That there will be a big demand for labor in the near future is pretty certain; but at present we would not advise any persons to come here in search of employment unless they have contracted to do so.'"

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON EDUCATION.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Speaking at the Conference on Higher Education to-day, Emperor William dwelt on the value of school hygiene and gymnastics, and the necessity of appointing superior officials capable of guiding the studies. If the schools, the Emperor continued, had done what was required of them, they would have themselves opened a war upon Socialism. The training colleges ought so to instruct the rising generation that young people should be capable of meeting and overcoming the Socialist movement. Not alone the requirement of knowledge, but the formation of character so as to meet the necessities of modern life, ought to be the aim of education, which must be placed upon a national basis.

MR. CHAPLEAU ADVOCATING RECIPROCITY.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—At the nomination of a candidate for the House of Commons, Secretary of State Chapleau said that, while his colleagues in the Dominion Cabinet held that the passage of the McKinley bill was a good thing for Canada, he thought that it was a veritable calamity, as they should have the freest intercourse with their neighbors. He would even declare for the freest interchange of the produce of the land, sea and forest between Canada and the United States, but upon an equal and just basis. Even if free trade were needed to further the interests of the country, he would vote for it.

A SWITCHMAN'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—The switchman at the Grand Trunk Station at Lachine this morning mistook the Western express for a Lachine suburban train, and switched it on to the wharf line. Before the mistake was discovered the engine of the express train had plunged into the river. The cars remained on the track. Joseph Birse, the engineer, is missing, and has undoubtedly been drowned. The fireman escaped by jumping into the water. No passengers were injured.

WHY THE HELVETIA DID NOT SAIL.

London, Dec. 4.—The statement published that the National Line steamer Helvetia had been prevented by the Board of Trade from proceeding to sea after she was ready to sail for New-York was untrue, as was also the statement that her cargo was being transferred to the steamer Tower Hill. The reason the steamer did not sail was that the company had countermanded her orders. Her cargo will be transshipped by the steamer Greece, belonging to the same company, which sails on Saturday from London for New-York.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN PERU.

Panama, Nov. 26.—The Callao "Porvenir," of November 11, says: Service was being held in Mr. Penzotti's place of worship in Calle Colon on Thursday night, when the meeting was interrupted by a mob howling and throwing stones at the building. It is said that ignorant people were incited to these acts of violence by a priest, who was subsequently arrested. It is a pity that some clergy of the Catholic Church in this country are unwise enough to seek to revive religious persecution.

BERLIN'S POPULATION 1,574,485.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The census taken in Berlin shows that the city has a population of 1,574,485.

PORTUGUESE HAUL DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG.

London, Dec. 4.—Advices from Cape Town say that on November 8 the Portuguese seized Mutacas Kraal and hauled down the British flag, hoisting the Portuguese flag in its place. A detachment of the British South African Company's police subsequently surprised the Portuguese, drove them out of the place and captured two of the Portuguese leaders. The prisoners were conveyed to Fort Salisbury. The police replaced the British flag.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. The budget for 1891, which was submitted to the House, places the expenditures at 564,473,940 florins, and the revenue at 566,759,572 florins.

BURIAL OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, Dec. 4.—The body of the late King of Holland was buried at Delft to-day with impressive ceremonies.

FAILING FOR £230,000.

London, Dec. 4.—Bevis, Russell & Co., merchants, of London and Bombay, have failed. Their liabilities amount to £230,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

London, Dec. 4.—At the regular meeting of the directors of the Bank of England to-day the rate of discount at the bank was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

THE GOLD PREMIUM IN BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3.—Gold to-day was quoted at 209 per cent premium.

HER CATTLE PROHIBITION PARTLY REMOVED.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The Bundesrath to-day rescinded the prohibitions on the importation of cattle from Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

SUICIDE OF AN ALBANY DEFAULTER.

FOUND DEAD ON THE DAY HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED—HIS STEALINGS AT LEAST $80,000.

Albany, Dec. 4 (Special).—The body of Joseph B. Abbott, a well-known man about town, was discovered in a room in the Windsor Hotel late this afternoon. Beside it was a partially emptied bottle of laudanum. When the fact of his death became known, it soon leaked out that Abbott was a defaulter. For years he had been bookkeeper for Henry W. Sage & Co., lumber merchants, and the examination of the books thus far made shows that his stealings amounted to $80,000. Abbott received a salary of $5,000, with commissions, which equalled his salary every year. The firm had implicit confidence in him, and detected his crime only by accident. Mr. Sage found on the books that Charles S. Riley & Co., of Philadelphia, were indebted to his firm for several thousand dollars, a sum much larger than it was usual to allow to stand. A bill sent to Philadelphia brought the prompt reply that Riley & Co. had paid up all their indebtedness, and that if anything there should be a small balance to their credit.

An expert accountant was put to work on the books, and quickly found big discrepancies. The matter was placed in the hands of the police yesterday, and Abbott was to have been arrested to-day. He went to the Windsor last night, and that was the last seen of him alive. Mr. Abbott's habits have been irregular, since the death of his wife, a year ago, he had spent money recklessly and foolishly. Five children are left orphans. Sage & Co. are reported to be one of the wealthiest lumber firms in the country, and the embezzlement will not materially affect them.

CHARGES AGAINST POTTER, LOVELL & CO.

Boston, Dec. 4 (Special).—A suit has been brought in the United States Court by A. F. Seeberger & Co., of Chicago, who have applied for a receiver for the assets of the bankrupt firm of Potter, Lovell & Co. They claim that Potter, Lovell & Co. had negotiated the commercial paper of Seeberger & Co. for several months. Last June they received a telegraphic request from the Potter-Lovell Company to forward commercial paper to the amount of $25,000. They complied, and sent five commission notes, each for $5,000, two of which notes the brokers sold and accounted for, but the other three, it is held, were fraudulently converted to their own use. The Chicago firm also charge collusion between the assignee and the assignors.

Richardson & Co., of Philadelphia, who caused the arrest of Walter Potter and Wallace D. Lovell on a criminal charge of having sold certain bonds pledged as collateral with Potter, Lovell & Co., did not appear before the Grand Jury to-day when the case was reached. A satisfactory settlement of the matter has been made.

Walter Potter states that about $3,000,000 of the Potter-Lovell liabilities have been run off by the settlement of notes pledged as collateral on loans.

KING KALAKAUA REACHING SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The United States steamer Charleston, with King Kalakaua of Hawaii on board, entered the harbor at 11 o'clock this morning. The United States steamer Swatara met the Charleston and saluted her—as did the forts afterward—accompanying the Charleston to her moorings. Colonel McFarlane, Chamberlain to King Kalakaua, said that the King visited California for the benefit of his health and his eyesight. The King, he added, would probably remain in California five or six weeks, but would not go East. The King is accompanied only by Colonel McFarlane and a few servants.

Prior to leaving Honolulu, Kalakaua issued a proclamation designating Princess Liliuokalani as regent.

King Kalakaua left the Charleston in the Admiral's barge this afternoon, landing at the Clay-st. wharf. The Charleston and the Swatara again fired a royal salute as the King left the ship. Upon arriving at the wharf he was received by General Gibbon, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Consul-General McKinley, of Hawaii. A battalion of United States cavalry was drawn up in line, facing the wharf. Great crowds of people surrounded the landing-place. King Kalakaua immediately entered a carriage, and was driven to the Palace Hotel, where a reception was given him, which was attended by Governor Waterman, Mayor Pond, representatives of the commercial organizations and a number of citizens.

WANT A TARIFF CLAUSE CONSTRUED.

Chicago, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Importers' Bureau of Chicago, comprising 300 importers, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a construction of the following section of the McKinley Tariff law:

Section 6. On and after March 1, 1891, all articles of foreign manufacture such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded or labelled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles shall be plainly marked, stamped, branded or labelled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of the origin; and unless so marked, stamped branded or labelled they shall not be admitted to duty.

The importers say they have no means of knowing what the requirements of the Customs officers will be under this section. To carry out literally the terms of the law, they say, is practically impossible, and they are anxious to know just how liberal the Department will be in the matter, for there will be no end of difficulty growing out of such features as the requirement to label minor articles.

SNOWSTORMS EAST AND WEST.

Lyndonville, Vt., Dec. 4.—Fifteen inches of snow fell last night. Railway traffic is somewhat impeded, all trains reaching here from three to four hours late. The lumbermen will begin operations at once and a large business is expected.

Ampersand, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Ten to twelve inches of snow fell throughout the Adirondack Mountains yesterday and last night. The lumbermen are in high spirits.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 4.—Reports from nearly all parts of Minnesota and North and South Dakota report snow falling during to-day. There are three inches of snow on the ground in Minneapolis.

HESSIAN FLY IN THE WHEAT.

Chicago, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture to-day issued a bulletin calling attention to the recent discovery of the Hessian fly in winter wheat. The operations of this destructive insect have only been noticed within the last few days, but reports are coming from every winter wheat county that it prevails to an alarming extent.

TO BUILD A GREAT PACKING-HOUSE.

Chicago, Dec. 4 (Special).—Fowler Bros., of the Anglo-American Provision Company, to-day applied to the city building department for a permit to construct a new packing-house on the site of the old building at the stockyards which was burned down several months ago. The new structure is to be six stories high, and will be constructed of brick and it is said will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

LIGHTNING ON LONG ISLAND.

Jacob Blumberg was driving home to Sayville, L. I., from Oakdale on Wednesday night with a team of valuable horses, when one of the animals was struck by lightning and killed. The other was badly stunned and Blumberg had a narrow escape. Lightning also struck the house of Isaac G. Terry, in Sayville, doing considerable damage and severely shocking the family. A number of trees and telegraph poles were also damaged by the lightning.

CARRIED OUT THE DEAL.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE HOUSE KILLS THE SENATE BILL.

DR. GALLINGER'S ADHERENTS IN OPEN ALLIANCE WITH FRANK JONES—INJUSTICE TO SENATOR CHANDLER—AMSDEN FOR GOVERNOR AND GALLINGER FOR SENATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Concord, N. H., Dec. 4.—Thirty-seven Republicans, about one-fourth of the Republican strength in the lower house of the New-Hampshire Legislature, voted with the Democrats to-day in favor of the Judiciary Committee's report declaring that it is not expedient to adopt any legislation instructing the clerk