

A LIBERAL TRIUMPH. THE RYE BY-ELECTION.

Overthrow of Balfour Government Predicted—The News of London.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

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London, March 18. 1 a. m.—Sanguine Liberals are now convinced that they can carry the next general election with or without leaders, with or without a campaign fund.

Their success in converting a Tory majority of nearly twenty-five hundred into a Liberal majority of over five hundred in so stagnant a district as Rye justifies the confident feeling of the whigs that the opposition can attack any ministerial stronghold with success.

The Liberals in the Commons were more jubilant over the result in Rye than over the triumph of the Labor candidate in Woolwich, since it was an indication that the steepest and least excitable districts were aroused and bent upon having a reckoning with an inefficient and spendthrift government.

The Unionists made no concealment of their uneasiness. One of the frankest among them frankly told me that he would not be surprised if the government were forced to resign within a few months, for even the strongest majority could not be held together when there were plain evidences that the party had lost the confidence of the country.

More hopeful Conservatives were convinced that the reaction would speedily spend its force, and that the government would be strengthened by the favorable reception of the land bill and the evidences of reconciliation of the races in Ireland.

The budget speech is likely to mark a crisis in the party fortunes. Taxpayers, relieved of the necessity for a display of their patriotism, are in a state of revolt against the intolerable burdens imposed by the government, which has not known how to finance a great war nor how to reorganize the system of national defenses on a practical basis.

Columns of expert opinion have been printed about Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, but the bulk of it is guesswork. The third Shamrock is the most experimental yacht ever designed for the Cup races, and in the absence of measurements and official information judgment of the most experienced yachtsmen is suspended until the trial contests take place.

The new fin keel involves a readjustment of balances and principles previously adopted in the construction of challengers. Mr. Fife has risked his reputation and Sir Thomas Lipton a large amount of money in the most daring craft ever seen in British waters.

Premier Balfour delivered a most important speech yesterday on the licensing question. He condemned the recent wholesale cancelling of public house licenses, and said the policy of the licensing magistrates was a policy of unjust confiscation.

This speech, following so soon after Lord Halsbury's decision that the magistrates must consider each case on its own merits, and not pursue a general policy, has given the greatest satisfaction to the trade, and it is regarded as foreshadowing government action. The Liberals are pleased, because they remember what a storm of indignation swept through the country when the previous Tory government proposed to compete publicans for confiscation of their licenses.

The leader of the agitation against competition in the Midlands is Arthur Chamberlain, a brother of the Colonial Secretary.

Lindsay Russell entertained Lord Roberts at luncheon yesterday, inviting James McDonald, George W. Wilson, Walter Neef and Milton Snyder to meet him. Lord Roberts has not yet decided to visit America in the autumn, but he has consulted the government on the subject, and, unless unexpected obstacles intervene, is likely to cross the Atlantic in time for the yacht races and the military festivities in Boston. He is most eager to make the journey if his duties as commander in chief will permit him to do so.

James McDonald entertained the executive committee of the Pilgrim Society at a dinner last night in Cadogan Square, and arrangements for another public banquet were discussed.

The Lancashire cotton spinning industry is still much harassed by the violent fluctuations in value of American raw cotton. The recent movements have had rather a serious effect on cloth purchases. Buyers in India and China have been quite upset by the uncertain course of prices, and at the moment shippers are more disposed to look on than enter into fresh engagements. The immense and increasing takings of the crop by America and Continental Europe are viewed in Manchester with growing uneasiness.

A dispatch from Tokyo just received in St. Petersburg says that the result of the recent Parliamentary elections in Japan has given 275 seats to the Liberal and Moderate parties and only 100 to the Ministerialists. This is taken as showing that a great majority of the electorate are not in sympathy with the British alliance or the economic condition of the country. National armaments, it is contended, are being pushed forward with unnecessarily lavish expenditure, and will have to be met by a levy of extra taxes grievously burdensome to the people. There can be no question of another foreign loan for some time to come. The all-absorbing militarism of the present Tokyo Government is likely to be sharply criticized during the next Parliamentary session. With respect to this dispatch it is to be remembered that it emanates from a Russian source at Tokyo.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie sails on the Bavaria for Canada to-day to conduct a series of thirty-four concerts of English music in the leading cities of the Dominion. He speaks highly of the extraordinary energy displayed by Charles Harsh of Ottawa, in organizing the enterprise.

THE DOMINICAN ARBITRATION.

First Hearing Given in Washington on the Sala Claim.

Washington, March 18.—The board of private arbitration, consisting of Frederick Van Dyke, assistant solicitor for the State Department, and Beller Guachalla, the Bolivian Minister, to which was referred the claim of J. Sala & Co. against the Dominican Government for something like \$215,000, began the consideration of the case to-day.

The claim is for amounts alleged to be due for supplies, provisions and arms said to have been supplied by Sala & Co. to General Heureux, while he was in possession of the Dominican Republic. The next hearing will be given on April 16.

SICK HEADACHE

is generally caused by CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS AND LIVER TROUBLES

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Either is quickly relieved and permanently cured by

THE DOSE is one in the morning gives prompt and pleasant relief.

Don't be tricked by unscrupulous Druggists with worthless substitutes.

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FIGHTING IN URUGUAY. Effort by the Government to Placate the Rebels.

Montevideo, March 18.—Fighting between the revolutionists and government forces is reported to have occurred near this city, and members of the Red Cross have started for the scene of the operations.

Four delegates have been sent from here to treat for peace. The peace delegates are instructed to give notice to Saravia, the instigator of the revolution, as the basis of an arrangement, that the government will agree to the appointment, under the direction of the Nationalist party, of new prefects in six departments.

The government proposes to call out the National Guard and declare a state of siege. All telegrams are censored.

Washington, March 18.—United States Minister Finch has advised the State Department, under date of Santiago yesterday, of the cause for the revolution in Uruguay as follows:

The White party rebelled, dissatisfied with the new President (Ordonez) who succeeded President Cuestas, and the recent appointments of departmental prefects. No disorder in the capital. The government is hurrying troops to meet the revolutionists.

SECRETARY MOODY'S PARTY. It Divides at Havana—Pleased with Bahia Honda.

Havana, March 18.—Secretary Moody and his party, with the exception of Postmaster General Payne and Senator Hale, left Havana for Santiago on a special train at 7:15 this morning. Mr. Payne continued his journey to Santiago on board the Dolphin, and Senator Hale has started on his return to Washington.

Mr. Moody will stop for three hours at Matanzas, and will leave there at noon. He will also visit Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, and will arrive at Santiago on Friday. The Secretary said, previous to his departure for Santiago, that the impressions he had formed during his three hours' stay ashore at Bahia Honda were entirely favorable to that place. The harbor, he added, is convenient, and there is an ample site for a coaling station. The coral formation of the bottom of the harbor will apparently require little dredging. Mr. Moody purchased a big tract of land for coaling purposes in the immediate vicinity of the coaling site.

A CONSERVATIVE ROUT. Crushing Defeat for Mr. Balfour's Party in a By-Election.

London, March 18.—The Conservatives have suffered a crushing reverse in the Rye Division of Sussex, where a by-election was held yesterday for a successor to A. M. Brookfield, Conservative, who has been appointed British Consul at Montevideo. The result was the return of C. F. Hutchinson, Liberal, by a majority of 534 over Edward Boyle, Conservative. Mr. Hutchinson, who appealed to the electors as a critic of the government's whole policy, obtained over two thousand more votes than he did in 1900, when he was defeated by Mr. Brookfield. The Conservative vote fell off about one thousand.

The result of the election at Rye has caused great satisfaction to the members of the opposition in Parliament, this being the first gain of an important seat since the Liberals took up a definite attitude in the army controversy. There was much talk in the lobby of the House of Commons to-day about the "moral" effect of this and the Woolwich reverse would have on the government. It is safe, however, to say that the situation, as far as the government programme is concerned, will not be changed.

SAYS VASQUEZ IS SUCCESSFUL. Plot Against Dominican Republic Crushed, It Is Declared.

General F. Leonis Vasquez, minister of San Domingo to this country, has received a cable dispatch from his brother, President Horacio Vasquez, of the Dominican Republic, that the revolutionary movement against him has been effectually crushed. General Vasquez has obtained information, also, that this city has been the headquarters of the conspirators against the government.

fact, all the arms and ammunition were purchased here and later loaded on vessels to various West Indian ports, thence reshipped on filibustering expeditions to San Domingo. The introduction of contraband arms was effected without any difficulty, as the coast is long and the points uninhabited. A letter has also fallen into the hands of Minister Vasquez, signed by General Juan B. Brookes, president of San Domingo, who is now in this city, which it is said proves his complicity in the plot to depose President Vasquez.

MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING. Evils of the Present System and Their Remedy Pointed Out.

With a warm tribute to the lessons in municipal cleanliness and housekeeping taught by Colonel Waring to the citizens of New-York, Henry R. Towne, of the Municipal Art Society, began an address last evening, in which he made plain to his hearers not only the manifold evils under which the dweller in the city labored, but the way to their removal. He pointed out the evils of the present system, and the remedy to be adopted. He pointed out the evils of the present system, and the remedy to be adopted.

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PREMIER COMBES WINS. French Chamber Votes Against the Congregationalists.

Paris, March 18.—The Chamber to-day devoted its entire sitting, which lasted until late this evening, to finishing the debate on the law refusing the authorization to make religious congregations required under the Law of Associations. The House finally adopted the report of the commission against the authorization by a small majority.

The announcement that Premier Combes would speak caused every seat on the floor and the gallery to be occupied, but it was not until a number of Deputies had spoken for and against the measure that the Premier entered the tribune. He argued that the suppression of the congregations was not a suppression of the liberty of teaching. The State had the right to regulate public instruction, to look into its character, and forbid the teaching of doctrines contrary to republican principles. This was what the State was doing. Liberty of teaching, said M. Combes, was not an inalienable right; it was a concession by the State. The only question was whether this concession should be made to the religious congregations whose teaching during the last fifty years could be judged by its results.

"There is nothing in the law," continued the Premier, "which restricts you to a separate discussion and vote on each of these demands for authorization. There is a principle at stake. The government has done its whole duty. The majority cannot disavow it, for by so doing it will render it impossible for the government to continue its task."

This declaration that the Ministry made the passage of the report a question of confidence drew great applause from the benches of the government supporters. M. Combes concluded by pointing out that if the Chamber entered into an examination of each application for authorization, it would have to debate and vote on 451 separate bills. The Premier retired from the tribune amid prolonged applause by the Republican members and amid hissing by the Congregationalists and Nationalists.

After a brief reply by M. Ribot, the Chamber voted the adoption of the commission's report by 300 votes to 257. This vote implied that the Congregationalists had lost the battle. After a brief reply by M. Ribot, the Chamber voted the adoption of the commission's report by 300 votes to 257. This vote implied that the Congregationalists had lost the battle.

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THE N. P. MERGER SUIT. GOVERNMENT OPENS CASE

Four Judges Hear Arguments Under Special Act of Congress.

St. Louis, March 18.—For the first time in the history of the United States courts, and by authority of a special act of Congress passed in February, four United States circuit judges are sitting together to hear arguments, the case being that of the government against the Northern Securities Company. Under this special act the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, in its session here, is hearing the case. The government is represented by Assistant Attorney General B. Young, of St. Paul; M. D. Grover, general attorney for the Great Northern Railroad Company, and C. W. Bunn, general attorney for the Northern Pacific Company.

Most of today's session was taken up with the presentation of the argument for the government by Assistant Attorney General B. Young. When he ended late in the afternoon argument for the Northern Securities Company was begun by ex-Judge Young.

Mr. Beck analyzed the charter of the Northern Securities Company, and said:

Such extraordinary powers were never granted in any corporation unless it be one of the new Jersey breed. In a few words, its powers may be classified as follows:

First—Perpetual in character.

Second—Vested in the hands of a few.

Third—The right to issue stock.

Fourth—The right to acquire property.

Fifth—The right to control the property.

Sixth—The right to control the property.

Seventh—The right to control the property.

Eighth—The right to control the property.

Ninth—The right to control the property.

Tenth—The right to control the property.

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