



FALLIERES PRESIDENT. ELECTED IN ONE BALLOT.

Continuation of M. Loubet's Policy Assured to France.

[Special by French Cable to The New-York Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 17.—M. Fallières, President of the Senate, was elected President of the French Republic by the National Assembly to-day at Versailles on the first ballot. Eight hundred and forty-nine voters were present. The figures were:

M. Fallières..... 449 M. Doumer..... 371 There were 28 scattering votes, and one representative did not deposit his ballot.

M. Fallières returned to Paris from Versailles escorted by a military guard of honor. He will take over his new duties on February 18.

The election of M. Fallières means the absolute continuation of the administration of M. Loubet. The new President was acclaimed on his arrival in Paris by crowds that, although unable to recognize his features owing to the darkness, shouted friendly greetings as his closed landau proceeded from the Gare des Invalides to the Elysée Palace, where he arrived at 5:20 o'clock. The President-elect was met by President Loubet at the large entrance hall, and the old friends walked arm in arm to the private library, where they remained alone together for twelve minutes.

President Fallières then asked if he might pay his respects to Mme. Loubet, who received the message in her small salon upstairs, and with a pleasant smile said: "Tell the new President that I am going downstairs at once to salute him," but meanwhile President Fallières had rapidly ascended the stairway and, entering Mme. Loubet's reception room, gallantly kissed her hand. The two Presidents and Mme. Loubet chatted for a few moments, and M. Fallières drove to his residence at the Luxembourg Palace, which as President of the Senate has occupied for eight years. President Loubet, after President Fallières's departure, exclaimed emphatically to his friend Combarthe:

"I am heartily glad of the result, and if I could have selected a successor my choice would be none other than Fallières."

To-night Paris is quiet, and with the exception of a few noisy reactionary and Nationalist youths the Parisians accept the election with sympathy. There were a few hisses and groans, but many more cheers.

The new President seemed to be in exuberant health and spirits, and looked fully strong enough to accomplish the irksome gymnastic functions of inaugural visits, dinners and receptions adherent to the Presidency of the French Republic. During the sitting of the congress at Versailles he presided with dignity and firmness, and, according to the French custom, wore plain evening dress. With his characteristic simplicity he wore no rings or jewelry, and his shirt buttons were of plain mother-of-pearl.

Prominent in the diplomatic tribunes were Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador; Herr von Flotow, of the German Embassy; the ambassadors of Russia and Austro-Hungary and Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister. The galleries were thronged with women in elaborate gowns and beautiful feathered hats, notwithstanding a downpour of rain. It was a strange sight to see the famous Cour d'Honneur, with the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. filled with more than seven hundred automobiles. The only American present at the congress, besides half a dozen newspaper correspondents, was James H. Hyde, of New-York.

This was the ninth Presidential election since the establishment of the Third Republic. Jules Ferry, who completed his first term of seven years at the Elysée Palace, and President Emile Loubet are the only Chief Magistrates of republican France to have finished their allotted term of power. In the eleven years of the first Republic the leaders of the various groups, including Robespierre, president of the convention, were successively guillotined before the expiration of their terms of office. The Second Republic had only one President, Louis Napoleon, elected in December, 1848, by the plebiscite of more than five million votes, but he transformed the Second Republic into the Second Empire by the coup d'Etat of December 2, 1851. The first President of the Third Republic, resigned before the expiration of his term, so did Marshal MacMahon, so did Jules Ferry in his second term, and so did Casimir Perier. President Carnot was assassinated, and President Félix Faure died at the Elysée Palace. The striking feature of the election was that it came at a time when no great question of domestic importance influenced the choice of a President. The separation of church and state has been practically disposed of, the nationalization of the army has been carried out, the subordination of the military to the civil authority has been enforced, and, perhaps for the first time since the Revolution, there is no group of politicians inside or outside of parliament that aims at overturning the existing form of government. The war scare of last June has been a wholesome blessing to the French nation. Until the sudden warning from the German Emperor the masses of the French people had been slumbering in a sort of Utopian dreamland.

M. Fallières is sixty-four years old. He was born near Agen, in old Gascony. His grandfather was a blacksmith of extraordinary physical strength, and his father was a peasant tiller of the soil. Armand Fallières came to Agen at an early age, and after considerable difficulty passed his examination for the bar and returned to Agen, where he became the leading lawyer. After serving as Mayor of Agen he was elected Deputy and came to Paris, where he afterward was chosen by Jules Ferry to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior. M. Fallières has since occupied most important ministerial posts, and he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate. M. Fallières is an intimate friend of M. Loubet, and has been a frequent companion of the President at the frequent parties at Marly and Rambouillet. M. Loubet being a splendid shot at pheasants, while M. Fallières is wonderfully adept at killing rabbits and hares.

M. Fallières has a large, round face. His hair is white, profuse and inclined to curl. He has for thirty years worn a cravat of the same pattern, namely, dark blue with white spots. He invariably carries an umbrella—even during fine weather. He is an early riser, getting up usually before 7 o'clock, and generally goes to bed at 10. He is fond of domestic life, and passes the evenings at his fireside with his wife and daughter reading or listening to music.

Mme. Fallières is a pleasant, kind hearted woman of sound common sense. She has exceedingly dark hair and eyes. They have two children, young Mile. Anne, and a son, André, who is a talented lawyer, thirty years of age, and who will fill the same post at the Elysée Palace as M. Paul Loubet fills—secretary to his father-in-law. Mme. Fallières does not disdain to accompany

SEVEN LOST IN BLAZE. FATHER A SUICIDE.

Tragedy Near Pembroke, N. H., Thought to Conceal Crime.

Pembroke, N. H., Jan. 17.—What the authorities consider the most appalling tragedy ever recorded in New-Hampshire was enacted in North Pembroke to-day. Following the destruction of the farm buildings of Charles F. Ayer and the disappearance of seven members of Ayer's household this forenoon, and the suicide of Ayer late this afternoon at the home of his sister in the town of Chichester, six miles distant, the announcement was made to-night by Thomas F. Clifford, County Solicitor of Merrimac County, that there was little doubt but that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

The theory of the county authorities is that Ayer was the murderer, but up to a late hour they had been unable to find any evidence to indicate the methods employed to wipe out the family. Whether the victims were shot or killed by other means cannot be told until the medical referee has made an examination of the remains of the victims. Those supposed to have perished were Mrs. Addie Ayer, Mrs. Isaac Lakeman, Ayer's mother-in-law; Flossie Ayer, aged twelve; Alfred Ayer, aged ten; Bernice Ayer, aged six; Andrew Ayer, aged four, and a girl baby, all children of the Ayers.

County Solicitor Clifford, after investigating the fire as far as was possible to-night, stated that Ayer had undoubtedly murdered the entire family and later set fire to the house. Before the flames were noticed by the nearest neighbors, who lived some distance from the farm, Ayer drove to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, who lives on the Northwood Turnpike, in the town of Chichester, about six miles northeast of his home. Ayer arrived at his sister's house just after 10 o'clock and had dinner. He remained at Mrs. Bailey's place during the afternoon. At 4 o'clock William Fowler, one of Ayer's nearest neighbors, went to the Bailey place and informed Ayer that his buildings had been burned.

Ayer manifested some agitation, but made no statement as to what he would do. Instead he drew a revolver, and pointing it at his right temple, fired and fell unconscious. As soon as the members of the household recovered from the shock they sent for a physician, but nothing could be done to save the man's life and he expired to-night. A neighbor says that about 9 a. m. to-day he saw a team drive out of the yard with a single occupant. He thought that the driver was Ayer. Shortly after the team left the premises smoke was seen to issue from the farmhouse.

REPORTS MANY DROWNED.

Sailor Picked Up Off Hatteras Tells of Loss of the Stevenson.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Savannah, Ga., Jan. 17.—Karl Sumner, a seaman, discovered afloat on a gangplank off Cape Hatteras, was picked up by the steamer Europa on Monday morning. He reported that the schooner Robert L. Stevenson, to which he belonged, struck a rock off Diamond Shoals last Saturday.

There were thirteen persons aboard the Stevenson, which was commanded by Captain Higbee, two women relatives and a colored maid. The first mate and two seamen were drowned in launching the lifeboat. The captain, another seaman and the four women took the smaller boat, which was successfully launched, leaving four seamen, including Sumner, with the ship. Sumner and two of the others agreed to leave the ship as best they could, Sumner taking the gangplank and the others a raft. One man remained with the ship. Sumner floated in the sea as he floated. It had been wrapped about one of the women in the heavy sea and that its occupants were drowned.

YALE'S FUND \$96,325.

Camp Issues Statement of Savings from Athletics.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 17.—Walter Camp to-night made his first public statement in ten years regarding the size and purpose of the athletic reserve fund, information on which has recently been demanded by critics of Yale's athletic policy. He states that in ten years he has saved from the Yale athletic income a total of \$96,325, and that this reserve had been kept up to meet possible deficits, build a new boathouse and better football stands and provide for expansion of the athletic fields of the university. It was not known until to-night that this fund had grown to nearly \$100,000. It had been supposed to be much less. Mr. Camp refers to the value of such a fund, in case the Yale-Harvard game should be dropped by Harvard next year. He also requests that a committee of graduates and students be appointed to decide as to the disposition of the fund in new Yale equipment. He says:

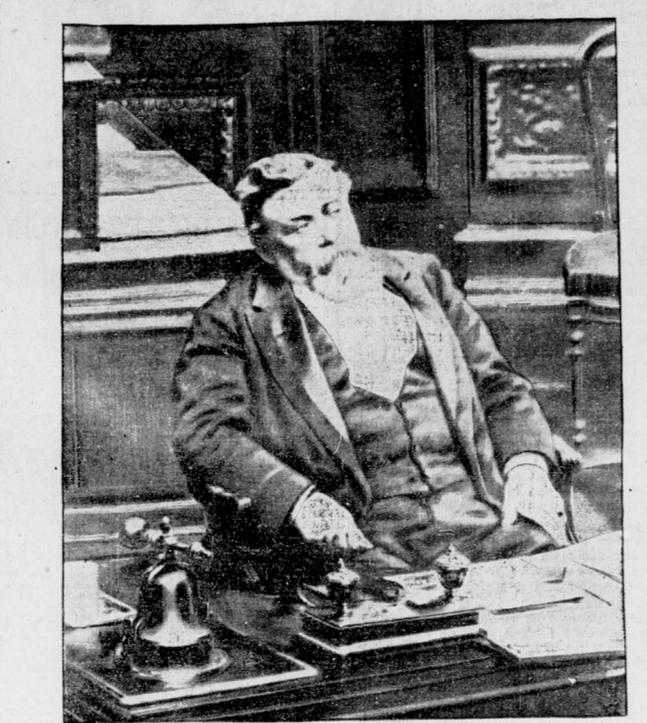
"It is now to continue, Yale's old boathouse fund, which will cover from \$50,000 to \$100,000. If football is to be played, a provision must also be made to rebuild the old stands, which even in their present simple form will cost \$60,000. A baseball cage comparable to those used by other organizations and an extension of field room should also be provided. When the managers began the fund it was realized by all that the general failure in the past to build up the fund has been the work of all classes of the university since the inception of the purchase of the fund, and that, although he has been an adviser through this period and has endeavored to protect all interests involved in the present situation, he must ask that a committee be made up of graduates and undergraduates take up this special problem." WALTER CAMP.

MISSISSIPPI WILL NOT PAY DETECTIVE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New-Orleans, Jan. 17.—The Mississippi Legislature has turned down the bill contracted by Governor Vardaman in employing a Pinkerton detective to hunt "whitecaps." The State Board of Control has done the same thing, and the detective who did the work will lose his money unless it is paid by the Governor himself.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AT ORMOND.

The Euboard Florida Limited, electric lighted, is the handsomest and quickest daily Florida train, via the shortest line with most attractive resorts en route. Office 112 Broadway.—Adv.



CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES. Elected President of France yesterday to succeed M. Loubet.

VENEZUELA HITS BACK. SITE FOR HUNT CLUB.

M. Taigny Says Force Was Used to Keep Him on Steamer.

Willemstad, Curaçao, Jan. 17.—M. Taigny, the retiring French Chargé d'Affaires, who left La Guayra on January 15 on the French steamer Martinique for Curaçao, via Porto Cabello, Venezuela, where he was not allowed to land, arrived here to-day, and is waiting for a French cruiser to convey him to Martinique.

The heads of the French cable offices at Caracas and La Guayra, MM. Jacoux and Bourget, have been expelled from Venezuela, and are expected here by the first steamer. Cable communication with Venezuela continues interrupted.

The following details were given by M. Taigny:

Knowing that the captain of the Martinique had important dispatches for him, and being without advice for five days, owing to the closing of the cable, M. Taigny went to La Guayra on Saturday last, accompanied by the French vice-consul. He was accustomed to board the French steamers without a permit, but on this occasion he was not allowed to do so. Thinking it his duty under the circumstances he decided to go aboard the Martinique without permission. On Saturday the vice-consul and the cable director accompanied M. Taigny to the wharf, but did not permit him to go on board the Martinique with him. The Venezuelans, however, it was noticed, went on board the vessel and returned without being in any way hindered.

While conversing with the captain of the Martinique, a policeman ordered M. Taigny to leave the vessel, but he refused to do so. While breakfasting an order came to the captain of the vessel to put out twenty metres from the shore, which was done, and nobody was allowed to leave the ship.

M. Taigny asked permission of the customs officer to go ashore with him, but this was denied, and when he insisted on going ashore force was used to prevent him.

At 5 o'clock M. Taigny was officially notified that if he went ashore he would be imprisoned. Sunday evening passed with a Venezuelan guard watching for any movement M. Taigny might make.

Meanwhile the French vice-consul went to Caracas and informed Mr. Russell of the condition of affairs. Mr. Russell, though ill, at once took up the matter and used every influence with President Castro, but without avail. The vice-consul brought to M. Taigny a letter from Mr. Russell to that effect. M. Taigny then sent protests to Mr. Russell and to the dean of the diplomatic corps.

At 11 o'clock the French steamer agent, with the authority of President Castro, informed M. Taigny that a French naval vessel would take him off at 4 o'clock in the morning. No such vessel came, however, and one day was lost in waiting.

The Martinique then left for Porto Cabello, where all communication with the shore was forbidden to M. Taigny. He then required the captain of the Martinique to touch at Willemstad, which was not on his schedule, and to leave him here.

M. Taigny expressed his great gratitude for the kind assistance rendered him by Mr. Russell and other Americans.

GERMANY DENIES A REPORT.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The Foreign Office calls the attention of The Associated Press to a London dispatch which asserts upon an ostensibly excellent Paris authority that President Castro's attitude toward France is due to German intrigues. The Foreign Office says this is absolutely false. Germany has not interfered by a single word in France's controversy with Venezuela.

SUSPECTED OF TRAIN WRECKING.

Man Arrested Near Hoosick Falls Says He Comes from This City.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Chief of Police McManaway went to Wallonsack to-night and took from a poolroom a man believed to answer to the description of the wrecker of the Montreal Express. He gave the name of Michael Murphy and said his home was in New-York. When McManaway approached Murphy to make the arrest the latter made a vicious swing at the chief's head with a billiard cue. Murphy was taken to Hoosick Falls jail. He said he was an air brake fitter married. The technical charge of being a suspicious person was entered against him. Murphy refuses to make any statement, except that he can prove an alibi.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.

The Southern Railway offers two High Class Tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feb. 8th California and return, leaving Washington Feb. 8th California and return, including two days New Orleans, and March 8th, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 29 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, \$85; \$25; \$25; according to tour selected. Offices 1-27-39-115 Broadway.—Adv.

FROST EFFECTS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

are grand and beautiful. The New York Central has twenty trains a day. A mileage ticket at 2 cents a mile pays your fare.—Adv.

COULDN'T FIND A HERO. Slocum Disaster Didn't Produce One, Say Fund Agents.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Jan. 17.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held its second annual meeting here to-day, and decided that of the twenty-seven cases investigated since the last award, not one of them is "found to be within the scope of the fund." In consequence, no awards were made.

One of the cases which were found not worthy of commendation from the commission was that of the rescuers of the Slocum disaster in the North River in the summer of 1904. For several months the special agents of the commission investigated the acts of alleged heroism in connection with the disaster, but deemed them unworthy.

The cases of Captain McDonald, of Northeast Pennsylvania, and six men of the steamer Seneca, which went down on Sand Island Reef, Lake Superior, on September 2, 1905, were also turned down.

The only action taken by the commission was in the case of Miss Maud Titus, of Newark, N. J., who received the award of a silver medal at the last meeting. The commission voted her \$2,500 in cash to complete her education.

John P. Cowan, a Pittsburgh newspaper man, was appointed an additional special agent.

COLLAPSE OF AIRSHIP.

Falls After Short Flight Over Beach in Florida.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hotel Ormond, Fla., Jan. 17.—After a drop of nearly two hundred feet Charles E. Hamilton, the New-York aeronaut, this afternoon, landed on the Ormond-Daytona beach without serious injury, after the first trial of an aeroplane in the Peninsular State. Hamilton had journeyed hardly three hundred feet before several bamboo sticks broke, causing the aeroplane to careen seaward. Then the airship began to fall, slowly at first. Hamilton braced himself on his rope seat.

When the plane struck, one corner of it came down on the motorcycle of T. K. Hastings, of New-York. Mrs. Hastings escaped by scrambling out.

Hamilton had been pulled headward by Henry W. Fletcher in the big racing car of George W. Young, the New-York banker. The rope tow was nearly one thousand feet long.

THROWS LAWYER OFF.

General Manager Knocks Him from His Car After Dispute.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Trenton, N. J., Jan. 17.—John H. Backes, one of the best known lawyers of Trenton, was thrown from a trolley car to-day by Peter E. Hurley, general manager of the Trenton Street Railway Company. Mr. Backes swore out a warrant to-night for the arrest of Mr. Hurley and threatens civil proceedings against both the manager and the company.

Mr. Backes was trying a damage suit against the company. In the recess he had a hot controversy with Mr. Hurley over a witness, in which the lawyer called the other a liar.

Shortly afterward Mr. Backes boarded a car on which were Mr. Hurley and the company's counsel, Mr. Hurley promptly ordered Mr. Backes off the car, and a scuffle ensued in which the manager was shoved through a window and the lawyer was finally landed in the street.

LIGHT BOYS ON STRIKE.

Want \$3 a Week for Handling Electric Arcs.

Twelve schoolboys who are employed by the Edison Electric Company of New-York to light the electric arcs from 8th-st. to the Battery went on strike last night. Trimmers, who are paid on \$2.50 to \$3, were put in their places, the boys followed in the wake of the men and as fast as they turned on the lights the boys turned them off.

These boys have been working for \$250 a week. They were required to turn the lights on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at the same time in the morning they had to turn them off. Led by Jack Healy, the boys called on Superintendent McWilliams and demanded that their wages be increased to \$3 a week. They argued that 3:30 a. m. was too early to roll out of bed on winter mornings for \$2.50, but Superintendent McWilliams said "Back to the job or get out."

Complaints soon poured into the Edison company about the darkness of the streets. The policemen of the Oak-st. station were sent out to corral the boys, but none of them were found. At a late hour it looked as if the boys had lost their fight.

SAY DOWIE IS DEPOSED.

Zion Citizens Assure Creditors He Is Out of the Business.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, Jan. 17.—John Alexander Dowie has been permanently removed from financial control of Zion City's industries, according to assurances given to creditors of the community by its financial agent.

The people of Zion, it is said, awoke almost too late to find that Dowie was a veritable "white elephant," and that he squandered money in the most profligate manner. His trip around the world alone cost \$1,000,000. The trip to New-York with his "Restoration Hosts" cost half that much. To-day there is due \$8,000 interest on mortgages on Zion City lands and as yet no provision has been made to pay it.

TURBULENT CIGARMAKERS DEPORTED.

Citizens' Committee, Heavily Armed, March Strikers Aboard Havana Ship.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 17.—The crisis came in the cigar-makers' strike to-day when a second committee of the Torcedores Union refused to consider any proposition to settle the strike. On a signal the people of Zion, it is said, awoke almost too late to find that Dowie was a veritable "white elephant," and that he squandered money in the most profligate manner. His trip around the world alone cost \$1,000,000. The trip to New-York with his "Restoration Hosts" cost half that much. To-day there is due \$8,000 interest on mortgages on Zion City lands and as yet no provision has been made to pay it.

DOMINGANS SIGN PEACE.

Treaty Made on Board the Yankee—Tranquillity Assured.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 17.—A treaty of peace between the insurgent generals at Monte Cristi and the government was signed to-day on board the American cruiser Yankee. This assures tranquillity throughout the republic. Monte Cristi is now in the hands of the constitutional government forces. Emiliano Tejera, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to-day:

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

President Talks with Representatives Payne, Grosvenor and Dalzell.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Representatives Payne, Grosvenor and Dalzell were in conference with the President at the White House to-night. They left the White House by a side door, avoiding reporters who were waiting to see them. The subject of the conference was not disclosed.

UNION BARS FOOTBALL FOR A YEAR.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The faculty advisory board of Union College this evening decided to prohibit the playing of football at the college for one year. This includes interclass as well as intercollegiate games. The action follows that of the student body in abolishing the game "as at present played."

DEWEY'S CLARETS AND OLD BURGUNDIES.

Are not equalled in America. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 133 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

CHAMBERLAIN VICTOR. BIRMINGHAM VOTE SOLID.

Talk of New Unionist Leader—Liberal Gains Continue.

London, Jan. 17.—The most prominent feature of to-day's election returns is the wholly unexpected stand made by Birmingham. Not only were all of Joseph Chamberlain's seven candidates returned, but Mr. Chamberlain himself obtained a majority of 5,000, while the majority of the others averaged 3,000.

Even allowing that the Liberal candidates were not very strong, as the seats were practically uncontested at the last general election, and that the Liberal organization was not so good as in other parts of the country, the results at Birmingham are of the highest importance. They seem to prove the groundlessness of the Liberal contention that this general election has killed the fiscal agitation for a generation to come. Besides showing the unabated confidence of Birmingham in Mr. Chamberlain, the results there go also to confirm what already has been noticed in isolated contests—that the candidates who openly professed protection leanings had good support, and in some cases were victorious.

The outcome at Birmingham affords a striking contrast. While Mr. Balfour stands discredited as a leader, with his supporters all swallowed up and himself angrily criticised from his own side, Mr. Chamberlain issues from the contest with flying colors. His courage to a large extent justifies him to persevere in his agitation, and he is in a position to argue that it was Mr. Balfour's timidity which lost the campaign. A considerable section of the Unionists on the protectionist side had predicted some such result, and it is now hinted that the party must in future look toward Birmingham for hope and guidance.

It is too late for the results at Birmingham to have any great effect on the campaign as a whole. Many of to-day's polls will not be declared until to-morrow, but those published to-night show that the Liberal tide still runs strong. London has gone distinctly Liberal, no fewer than twelve seats being Liberal gains. While the total gains of the Liberals for to-day number twenty-two, the Unionists have made only one solitary gain, Viscount Castlereagh having wrested the seat from the Liberals at Maidstone, Portsmouth, which had previously been represented by two Unionists, to-day elected two Liberals, and this despite the fact that a fifth candidate, a Laborite, threatened to split the Liberal vote. The labor candidate, however, came third with a very large vote, the Unionists being at the bottom of the list. The members already elected are distributed as follows:

Liberals..... 157 Laborites..... 31 Unionists..... 73 Nationalists..... 50

Of the twenty-three London seats polled to-day sixteen were won by the Liberals, twelve of them being net gains.

The present indications are that former Premier Balfour will not seek another seat in Parliament until after the elections, when one of the newly elected members will probably retire in his favor, so as to allow Mr. Balfour to try to enter the House by means of a by-election.

To-day's unopposed returns included the Hon. Edward Blake, Irish Nationalist, South Division of Longford, and James Gordon Swift MacNeil, Irish Nationalist, South Donegal.

The Unionist papers are referring to the recommendation of Chief Engineer Stevens of the Panama Canal favoring the employment of Chinese on the canal as an indorsement of the Unionist action in permitting the shipping of Chinese coolies to the Transvaal.

Among the striking personalities in to-day's elections were Sydney C. Buxton, Postmaster General, and Dr. Thomas James Macnamara, the well known writer on educational subjects, who were elected by enormous majorities for the Popular Division of the Tower-Hamlets and the North Division of Camberwell, respectively; and John Henniker-Heaton (Canterbury), Earl Percy (South Division of Kensington), Sir William Evans-Gordon (Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets), Evelyn Cecil (Aston Manor), Jesse Collins (Bordesley Division of Birmingham), Viscount Morpeth (South Division of Birmingham), Sir W. S. Robson (South Shields) and the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest (Plymouth), who retained their seats.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who ran in the Unionist interest for Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, has been defeated.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH.

Chamberlain's Popularity Sweeps Birmingham.

Birmingham, Jan. 17.—Birmingham to-day remained true to Joseph Chamberlain, electing all of his candidates in the seven divisions, and, except in the case of Sir John Stone, giving large majorities. Sir John Stone's defeat in the East Division was expected by the Unionists themselves, and hence his retention of the seat by a majority of only a few hundred votes is regarded as satisfactory.

The Liberals had been optimistically expecting that the results throughout the country would affect Birmingham, but even the Liberal sweep was not able to overcome Mr. Chamberlain's great personal popularity.

Immense crowds stood for hours in City Hall Square awaiting the results. When the figures were presented there was tremendous cheering, particularly when it was announced that Sir John Stone had been re-elected. The enthusiasm indicated the anxiety of Birmingham to send Mr. Chamberlain back to Parliament with a solid Unionist contingent.

Mr. Chamberlain himself did not go to the City Hall to-night, but received the returns at his home. His majority was 5,000. He issued the following message to the electors:

"Well done, Birmingham. My own people have justified my confidence. I am deeply grateful to all who have assisted in winning this great victory. 'We are seven.'"

Enthusiastic crowds are parading the streets. In the early part of the day Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by his wife, drove through the streets of his constituency. The workmen, who form the great bulk of the voters in the constituency, lined the streets and cheered the candidate. The business community at the Town Hall, where Mr. Chamberlain stopped to cast his vote for the Unionist candidate for Central Birmingham, gave him a rousing reception.

There was some rowdiness in the West Division, where mudslinging was indulged in at the expense of the Liberals. Mrs. R. L. Outwaits, wife of Mr. Chamberlain's Liberal opponent, was one of the victims.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3:35 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 8:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.