

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MR. GLADSTONE SAID TO HAVE OUTLINED HIS HOME RULE SCHEME.

His Previous A Very Liberal—John Redmond Not Yet Selected to Succeed Mr. Parnell—Balfour Holds Up the Scandalous Condition of the Militia to Public Inspection—The Duke of Edinburgh Honored at Bristol in Spite of Loud Popular Protests—The Duke of Fife Selling His His Lands—The Prince of Wales Has Been on His Good Behavior Recently.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has committed to paper an outline of his home rule scheme, which is to be issued upon the eve of the general election. In some respects the scheme is more liberal to Ireland than that which was approved by Parnell, and it will undoubtedly be accepted by all reasonable Irishmen.

Mr. Gladstone, who is in excellent health, will remain at Hawarden until the first week in December, when he is expected to take part in the great conference on land reform, and immediately afterward will start for Italy on a six weeks' holiday.

The newspapers and politicians in England have jumped to the conclusion that John Redmond has been actually chosen leader of the Parnell faction. This is inaccurate, though it is likely that he will be chosen, as the mistake has arisen through the misinterpretation of O'Kelly's recent speech at Cork.

He told the Cork people that by supporting Redmond they would be supporting, in his opinion, a man who would be the leader of the future Irish party. Redmond has, not been selected leader, though he comes forward as the Irish champion to contest Cork. The fight in Parnell's old constituency will be a bitter one.

The Irish patriots leaders are immensely amused at the rumored selection of John Redmond to succeed Parnell, the difference between the two men being regarded as about equal to that separating the sparrow from the eagle. The proposal to present Mr. Balfour with a testimonial by those who could see no shortcomings in him as Irish Secretary is making rapid headway, and Miss Balfour is now joined in the project.

The Unionists declare solemnly that Balfour is the best Secretary Ireland has ever known, and that their reverence for him is not shared by any other man. The proposal to present Mr. Balfour with a testimonial by those who could see no shortcomings in him as Irish Secretary is making rapid headway, and Miss Balfour is now joined in the project.

Mr. Balfour having been promoted to the leadership of the House of Commons has been very busy in the last few days, and has been making a series of speeches upon national defence, religious, educational, and other weighty matters which were not considered within his scope when Irish Secretary. Last night, by way of showing his versatility, he made a long political speech, and today he has delivered a sensational one.

Mr. Balfour's speech on national defence has set the naval and military optimists and pessimists by the ears, and undeniably has greatly interested the country. It cannot have proved pleasing to Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, who loses no opportunity of assuring the country that the present state of the army is as strong and beautiful and symmetrical as it should be, and the taxpayer gets full value for his money.

The fact that Mr. Balfour, within a week of his appointment to the leadership, should venture to sit in judgment on one of his colleagues, does not tend to his credit. The origin of the Cabinet councils, or for the smooth working of the governmental machinery in the House of Commons; but the action is quite characteristic of the man. The chief point in the speech related to the condition of the volunteer force, which is supposed to furnish 200,000 men.

The second high point of the speech was the determination to have steady and deteriorating of late years. Owing to War Office and neglect, favor men join, and their physique is inferior to that of their predecessors. Many regiments, perhaps the majority, have been kept together solely by the loyalty and liberality of their officers, who, however, in the matter of their discipline, are treated by the War Office, and tired of providing out of their own pockets money which should come from the national exchequer.

It is thought that Mr. Balfour has decided that some remedy shall be found for this scandalous state of things. As a matter of fact, a cure will require the aid of the War Office, and the spending of a large amount of money. The question which politicians are asking one another just now is: Did Mr. Balfour, before starting out to alarm the country, consult the Secretary for War and Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the matter, and if so, was he directly concerned, and with which had no departmental connection or responsibility?

The success of the Laboratory in New South Wales has inflamed the imaginations of British workmen to such an extent that already they talk of the manner in which the spoils shall be divided. The necessary financial arrangements shall have been made, and the obedient slaves of the sons of toil, who have been decided by the London Trades Council to form a labor representation league for the purpose of returning workmen to Parliament and to form them when there into a combination of workers, but it has been found impossible to decide how the necessary funds for defraying the costs of elections and for paying the salaries of members shall be raised. The members of the Council would not listen to a self-denying proposal for making an annual levy on every trade unionist, and two or three even ventured to express doubts as to the wisdom of the new scheme.

Voluntary effort in this direction has heretofore failed miserably. It is true that some of the mining members receive salaries, but they represent particular industries and receive the money direct from the rich union in their own districts. When John Burns was elected by the Bafford, he was the only man to represent them in the London County Council, and he guaranteed him the modest wages of £2 weekly, the duties preventing him from pursuing his trade as a mechanic; but their enthusiasm soon cooled, the salary fell into arrears, and appeals for assistance had to be made to the constituents, and the result was that they are laboriously accumulating a fund to pay Burns's election expenses next year as a Parliamentary candidate, and the workmen have been so niggardly that money has been thankfully accepted even from bloated capitalists. In these circumstances the only practicable plan is to have a general and systematic levying on every trade unionist, and as that has been rejected there is no immediate prospect of the Labor party, properly so called, in the British House of Commons.

Queen Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, who is married to the Queen's sister, is the most unpopular of the English

MR. S. SEARLES'S WILL STANDS.

THE PROBATE COURT DECIDES THE CHARGES NOT PROVEN.

Counsel Submit the Case Without Argument and Without Calling Either Mr. Searles or Timothy Hopkins—The Contestant Gives Notice of Appeal—The Books of the Copartnership in Evidence.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 24.—The will of Mrs. Mary P. Searles, disinheriting her son, Timothy Hopkins, has been sustained by the Probate Court of Essex County, which has decided that the charges against the son are not proven.

The will of Mrs. Searles, which was made in 1888, and which gave the bulk of her property to her son, Timothy Hopkins, was challenged by her daughter, Mrs. Searles, on the ground that the son had committed various crimes against her.

The case was argued before Judge Harmon, who, after a long hearing, decided in favor of the son. The judge found that the evidence against the son was insufficient to prove the charges.

Mrs. Searles has filed a notice of appeal from the decision. She claims that her son had committed various crimes, including adultery and bigamy, which would entitle her to a share of the property.

The case has attracted much public attention in Salem. The judge's decision is a surprise to many, as they believed the charges against the son were well founded.

The will of Mrs. Searles was made in 1888, and she died in 1890. Her son, Timothy Hopkins, is now a resident of Salem. The case is expected to be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

The Probate Court of Essex County is one of the oldest in the State. It has a long and distinguished history, and its decisions are highly respected.

The case of Mrs. Searles's will is a landmark case in the history of the Probate Court. It has set a precedent for the treatment of similar cases in the future.

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The Secretary confirms Capt. Schley's statement and those of others that the Americans were unarmed, sober, and well-behaved at the time of the trouble, and also indicates that at least forty men of the Baltimore's contingent of 275 men were objects of the rage of the Chilean crew. He also says that the date of the capture of the Oregon was the date of the capture of the battleship Oregon.

An official thoroughly familiar with all the details of the case, and who has been in the city since the capture of the Oregon, said that the attack on the Oregon was a deliberate insult to the American flag, and could be regarded as a challenge to the United States.

Secretary Tracy had an interview with the President this morning, but positively refused to say upon what the Administration regards the situation as very serious, and that the United States is determined to proceed to enforce the demands for the return of the Oregon.

Minister Egan has been advised of the views of the Secretary of State, and the messages sent him cannot be ascertained. Further and persistent inquiry of officers of the State Department cannot be made, as the incident shows conclusively that the Administration will not regard it as a simple street row for which the Chilean Government cannot be held accountable, but as an insult to the honor of the United States.

Minister Egan has been instructed to take the position of this Government in the matter, and to inform the Chilean Government that the Government therewith in the hope that the matter may be amicably adjusted without detriment to the honor of the United States.

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AN INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

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IS GEN. O'BRIEN TO GO?

PERRAHS MR. MILHOLLAND WILL SUCCEED HIM IN THE BARGE OFFICE.

Col. Weber surprised at the State of Affairs—He Feared a Contention from Barge Office—The General's Removal Said to Have Been Decided Upon at Washington.

According to the Washington correspondent of the States Zeitsung, the Federal Superintendent of Immigration, Mr. Owen, has decided to remove Gen. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, from this post. The correspondent writes that the general's successor had been selected, and that he, the correspondent, knew the lucky man's name, but had promised not to reveal it.

The general impression at the Barge Office yesterday was that the man is John E. Millholland, Chief of the Contract Labor Bureau. Mr. Millholland is due here this morning on the steamship Etruria. He was suddenly called back when Col. Weber arrived here last week.

Nearly everybody who knew Gen. O'Brien's name was predicted when Col. Weber, the Commissioner of Immigration, went to Europe in June last. He had a conversation with the general, the current of immigration, and the general's removal would make a mess of managing the Barge Office. His arbitrary decisions have stirred up powerful influences against him. This was notable in the cases of detained immigrants.

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When a military commander wants his men to follow him, he must give them the order. As you were, that I fear, will be the order that I will be compelled to give. The general's removal would make a mess of managing the Barge Office. His arbitrary decisions have stirred up powerful influences against him. This was notable in the cases of detained immigrants.

Persons conversant with Barge Office politics have known for a long time that Gen. O'Brien has been moved into the Barge Office. The general's removal would make a mess of managing the Barge Office. His arbitrary decisions have stirred up powerful influences against him. This was notable in the cases of detained immigrants.

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Gen. Palmer on the Political Situation—WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Gen. John M. Palmer, the new Democratic Senator from Illinois, has arrived in Washington, and in an interview he expressed himself freely on the political situation. He said he would not go beyond what he thought the Democrats could do, and success in that State would put another candidate for President or Vice-President in the field. The Democracy, he said, could do a great many more foolish things than nominate Gen. Grover, who he described as a man of great intellectuality.

Gen. Palmer said that he thought Grover would be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and that he would support him. He was inclined to think that the best thing for the Democrats to do was to support Grover, and that he would do so. He said that he would do so, and that he would do so.

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