

THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND

FARNELL CONVINCED THAT THE POSITION OF THE TENANTS

Is Worse Than When He Introduced His Anti-Eviction Bill - Gladstone and the Government.

DEUBLIN, December 22.—It can be confidently stated that Mr. Parnell is convinced that the position of Irish tenants is worse now than when he introduced his anti-eviction bill. That the plan of campaign has, as asserted, procured abatements in rents, where everything has failed, he regards as improbable. He thinks it remarkable that the government should propose a coercion bill, as the entire absence of crime leaves no excuse for coercion. The suppression of the Irish National League would inevitably result in the formation of a new organization that would rival one another in the commission of crimes, and thus necessitate the landlords asking Parliament for further coercive powers. The present situation, says Mr. Parnell, points strongly to the probability of the government being obliged to introduce a bill reducing rents to the standard fixed by the recent decisions of the Land Commissions; also admitting leaseholders. The government's illegal method of reducing rents through Gen. Buller's action failed except where "assisted" by moonlighters or the plan of campaign. Mr. Parnell will lead a strong attack upon the whole policy and action of the government toward Ireland at the opening of the coming session of Parliament. The organ of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union asserts that Mr. O'Brien visited London secretly a fortnight ago and had a conference with Mr. Parnell. A deputation of the Viceroy's Donaghy tenants will shortly proceed to Dublin and pray for a reduction of 30 per cent. in their rents.

The Government Will Prosecute Dublin.

DUBLIN, December 22.—The government, it is reported, has resolved to prosecute John Dillon and Mr. Healy for their declarations at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League, that they would continue to carry out the plan of campaign in defiance of the government.

BULGARIA.

The Porte's Desires Not Yet Granted

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22.—Gadban Effendi, the Special Envoy to Sofia, whom several of the powers attempted to have banished from the Porte's diplomatic service, will, through palace influence, remain in Bulgaria, despite the advice to the contrary of the Turkish Ministry. It is reported that the Porte hoped, through the influence of M. V. Venetianoff, the Bulgarian agent in Constantinople, to bring about a change in the Bulgarian Regency. The diplomats here, however, believe that the Bulgarians will refuse to change the Regency until an acceptable candidate for the Bulgarian throne has been distinguished. The Embassies mentioned in last Monday's dispatches as having refused to receive a deputation of Bulgarian citizens who had fled from their country to the Turkish capital, and who desired to give testimony that the present Regency was contrary to the wishes of the Bulgarian people, were the British, German, Austrian and Italian. The reason alleged for the refusal to receive the deputation was that it was composed of Turkish subjects, who had no representative character.

RUSSIA.

Some Fine Advice From the Russian

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the inspired article in last Monday's Post, warning Turkey against coquetting any further with Russia, says: "The inspirers of the Post chose a moment to utter a threat of war when all the European Cabinets were conscientiously seeking to reconcile the divergent interests which the Bulgarian crisis had created, and when Turkey and Russia had agreed upon a resolution reconciling their interests in conformity with the Berlin treaty. We reserve judgment on the question whether the general tendency toward conciliation has upset certain calculations. If the article in the Post had some other and ulterior object, the powers who approve a firebrand policy ought to affirm their resolution to preserve the peace, and should act firmly against any attempt to intimidate Turkey. We hope the powers will not fail to do so. The Sultan should be advised that so long as he seeks conciliation and peace, he will find powerful sympathizers and energetic supporters."

ENGLAND.

A Steamer in Distress.

LONDON, December 22.—The British steamer Comorant, from New Orleans for Bremen, ashore at the Isle of Wight, has been driven round so that she lies broadside to the beach. She is in a critical position, and will probably become a wreck if the tug assistance, as the tugs are unable to assist her during the present work here. One hundred bales of cotton have been jettisoned, which beachmen are saving.

Gladstone Will Support the Government.

LONDON, December 22.—An interchange of views between Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues of the last Liberal Cabinet on the attitude to be adopted by the Liberal party at the opening of Parliament has resulted in an agreement to support the government in all legal efforts to suppress the anti-rent campaign, but to urge the immediate enforcement of some form of Mr. Parnell's bill for the suspension of evictions. The Gladstone circle is irritated over the action of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and the present leaders have been warned that there is no chance that Mr. Parnell's bill will be carried unless they submit to Mr. Parnell, who, desirous of a common policy with Mr. Gladstone is suspected of aiming to suppress the plan of the campaign. The Pall Mall Gazette declares that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are no longer in accord with their followers, who, it says, unless they discover and amend their error, will find themselves, when Parliament meets, without even the rump of a party. Notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's displeasure, Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Healy continue their anti-rent tactics.

GERMANY.

Berlin Notes.

BERLIN, December 22.—The heavy snow storm, which is still raging over a large part of Germany, has caused a complete suspension of railway traffic with Saxony, Bavaria and Prussia, and a partial suspension of communication with Silesia, Posen, Frankfurt,

Mainz, Worms and Strasburg (Alsace).

The leading railroad lines are being cleared by troops. The incessant downfall of snow makes the work very difficult.

Dresden has received no mail from Leipzig or Chemnitz for two days. A post mail service by means of sledges has been arranged between Dresden and Leipzig.

A dispatch from Cassel says the storm is raging without abatement over Central Germany and that no communication has been had with Berlin since Monday.

Semi-official Berlin newspapers are discussing favorably a proposal to cover the expenses of increasing the army by imposing a tax upon incomes of 5,000 marks and upward.

The North German Gazette expresses the hope that the members of the Reichstag during the recess will learn from their constituents the true sentiments of the people regard the military bill, and they will be ready on their return to vote for the measure with alacrity.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 22.—Mr. Gladstone denies that Mr. Parnell has ever visited him at Hawarden.

MELBOURNE, December 22.—The English cricketers today defeated the Australian eleven by a score of 254 to 114.

LONDON, December 22.—The American Consulate in Berlin is about to be removed some distance from its present location, which is in the business center of the city.

PARIS, December 22.—M. Flouquet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will receive the Bulgarian deputation as private persons, but will accord them no official reception.

PARIS, December 22.—The newspapers state that M. de Lesseps attended a banquet last evening. In the course of a speech he stated that 137,500,000 francs were still needed to complete the Panama canal.

CAIRO, December 22.—The claim of the government of the lands in Egypt owned by Ismail Pasha, the former Khedive, has been rejected by the Court, which has ordered the lands to be surrendered into the custody of M. Lavison, Ismail's agent.

DUBLIN, December 22.—The anti-rent agitation in Ulster is spreading rapidly, and many tenants are joining in the movement for lower rents. Today the tenants on two large estates in the province made a demand for 25 per cent. reduction in their rents.

BERLIN, December 22.—Herz von Mohl, formerly German Consul at St. Petersburg, has been appointed master of ceremonies at the court of Japan, the Japanese Emperor having adopted the etiquette of the Prussian Court. The Emperor has donated 1000 marks to the fund for a monument to Weber, the composer.

BURGOS AVIRE, December 22.—Telegrams from Cordoba announce twenty-five cases of cholera yesterday and nineteen deaths. In Matagorda there are thirty cases daily, and the number of deaths are increasing. In this city during the past eighteen hours there were thirty-five cases and twenty-three deaths.

Presbyterian Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 22.—A conference was held at the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon for the purpose of arranging a programme of exercises for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to be held in Philadelphia in 1888. The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, presided. The following ministers and elders were present: The Rev. Drs. Abbott E. Kittredge, of New York; T. R. Alston Smith, Philadelphia; G. C. Noyes, Illinois; G. P. Hayes, Cincinnati; W. P. Bead, Philadelphia; Henry W. Nelson, New York; H. V. Van Dyke, Brooklyn; Wm. E. Moore, New Haven; Wm. H. Roberts, Massachusetts; D. C. Marquis, New York; Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Wm. R. Negley, Pittsburgh; Wm. E. Dodge, New York; Geo. Johnson, Philadelphia; the Hon. S. L. Breckenridge, St. Louis, who represents Northern Presbyterians. The representatives from the Southern Presbyterians were the Rev. Drs. B. M. Palmer and J. R. Wilson, of New Orleans; F. A. Hamilton and J. A. L. land, South Carolina; P. Joyce, T. W. Ballet, A. Avery and K. F. Hall, Kentucky; M. D. Hodges and Alexander Martin, Richmond, Va.; W. F. Junkin and G. W. Suckler, Alabama.

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Judge Cooley and Mr. Talmadge.

ST. LOUIS, December 22.—Judge Cooley, the newly-appointed receiver for the Washash lines east of the Mississippi river, held a lengthy conference with Mr. Talmadge, general manager for the receivers of the entire system, yesterday, and said afterward to a reporter that he would make a tour of the entire system with Mr. Talmadge with the object of determining whether or not the east and west lines could be operated under one management and their accounts kept separately. If this could be done, he thought it would work to the best interests of all concerned.

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Requiem's Stay.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The argument on the order to show why a stay of proceedings should not be issued in the case of Ex-Alderman MeQuade, the convicted "hoodler," so that the case might be carried to the Supreme Court on a motion to have the verdict of the lower court set aside and a new trial ordered, was adjourned this morning by Judge Pratt in Brooklyn until Tuesday next.

The "Hoodlers."

NEW YORK, December 22.—Argument was heard this afternoon by courts for Charles, Folsky, Kerr and Richmond before Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, on the motion for an order to have the minutes of the grand jury which indicted the defendants produced for their inspection. At the close of the hearing the Court reserved its decision.

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KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MAKES ANOTHER REPORT OF WHAT HE SAW

At the South, Indicating Rapid Progress and Growth in Manufactures and Trade.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 22.—The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has lately made an extensive trip through the South, contributes to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of December 23rd a lengthy article reviewing the progress of that section, in which he presents some striking facts as to the great industrial development now in progress there. Referring to his visit to the South in 1867, Judge Kelley says: "The South was a land of desolation; her fields were fenceless and uncultivated, and her people were without reproductive stock, or that with which to impel modern agricultural implements had they been bestowed upon them gratuitously. They were, numerically speaking, without seed for food crops, except what was bestowed upon them by personal friends or the government through the Freedmen's Bureau and the agencies of the Agricultural Department."

Contrasting this with what he saw on his late trip, he says: "The progress in wealth, in the measure of individual comfort and productive power, has been marvelous and that the change wrought from then until now in the immense development of the coal and iron ore of the States, and the increase in number and extent of industrial centers may justly be regarded as the work of Titans. The systems of railroad that now traverse the South are as perfect in the construction of road bed, track and bridges and in passenger cars and the means provided for the transportation of freight as those of the North. Lateral roads branch from them into such valleys as are known to be especially rich, not in iron alone, but in other minerals, some of which are found in such profusion and in juxtaposition as to seem to defy geological laws as elsewhere illustrated."

"Prior to the war," Judge Kelley writes, "the South neither had nor desired to have large cities. It is also true that her citizens preferred that their workshops should be in foreign lands and that the ships that exported their products and brought them commodities in exchange, should be built and owned by foreigners. In this respect the contrast is most striking. Nashville is found to be a beautiful city, which surprised him by the extent and variety of its manufactures and the magnificence of its buildings. Chattanooga and Birmingham are such a marvel in their own way. In the former he visited the great industrial enterprises that are in operation there, and it was here that he first saw the first attracted to the neat, commodious and well painted homes of the negro laborers in mining, smelting and mechanical pursuits. The mechanical skill of the colored laborers in some of these enterprises surprised him and convinced him that with an industrial art school they would soon produce gratifying evidences of the adaptation of negro labor to mechanical pursuits requiring a high degree of skill."

Referring to the proximity of coal, iron ore and limestone at Birmingham, he says that it is not surprising that the over sanguine men of that city really believe that they will be able to make iron so cheaply as to soon close up the works of Pennsylvania and force her iron masters and their employes to re-establish themselves at Birmingham. This, he states, has produced a speculation in town lots that may retard the immediate growth of Birmingham, and time, by various processes, will determine the actual value of certain lots in a city whose success is inextricably bound up with the iron and coal trade. Braddock, Johnstown, Bethlehem and generally throughout Pennsylvania. At Anniston he spent ten days, making a thorough investigation of the resources of the country tributary to that place. Here he found extensive iron mines, and he found that iron mills, car works and other industries, beside a large cotton mill, which shipped a considerable part of its product direct to China. The company which planned and built Anniston owns 50,000 acres of land in which are immense deposits of brown and red hematite, fossiliferous, specular and magnetic ores, mountains of limestone and seemingly inexhaustible supply of wood and cooking and gas coal. They had just completed a sixty-mile railroad and will build another sixty miles in length, beside two furnaces and other enterprises. He predicts that though Anniston has never had a "boom," and though its planting and development have been managed so quietly that its name is hardly recognized by the popular ear, it will, before two decades shall have passed, be one of the most remarkable centers of iron, steel and kindred industries to be found in these wonderfully endowed States—Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

The growth of Atlanta surprised him. In 1867 he found that now it has and makes. Now it has over 50,000 inhabitants whose property is affected by everything seen there.

In closing, he says: "I have given but faint intimations only of the resources of the mineral regions of the South, of the impulses that now animate her controlling people and of the controlling people, and of the rapid strides which with the spirit of the nineteenth century is changing not only the aspect of the country, but the purposes and aspirations of the people of the new South."

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